Hankow, May 9, 1909.

To dear Professor Burton --

Your telegram was received and with your permission I will report on the situation here as a preface to my impressions regarding effort elsewhere.

I had a very pleasant three hours conference with Bishop Roots on our scheme, going much into detail and elaborating our ideas on essential points so that he might, so far as possible, see things through our spectacles. His attitude was very nice and he indicated satisfaction with our scheme—indeed he indicated that it was much in advance of the other, though he thought that equally in advance of anything proposed before. As I had only one finished copy of the "Type and Scope" MS I took advantage of the fact to request its return within ten days and specifically contracted that it be not copied, and Bishop Roots indicated that he would not bring it before the general committee until toward the end of the period so that while it would subserve the purpose of giving definiteness to our views it would be less liable to permanent incorporation. I preface both MSS. with specific statements as to their nature, limitations of responsibility, etc.... Mr. Reed and ourselves are invited to Bishop Roots' for supper this evening.

The Hankow situation has organized itself into distinct clarity. The roiled waters have settled measurably and I think I can see bottom. For brevity let me be dogmatic, and put in interrogation points at your pleasure. Hankow is a British city on the foreign side, commercially and educationally. The American contingent is a minor one. The major part of the American contingent is British, the Britihest of the British. The American church is more British than the London Mission. Under our scheme the control of an international institution will inevitably be British for a time. That our friends now see, but perhaps not to its full depths. They indicate a disposition to accept our scheme because they can secure the things they want through the Board of Trustees as proposed. This would be inevitable under the conditions of the case. The American Church is a dominant factor in the local situation and must in right have its proportionate representation. The working and presumably dominant factor of the Board of Trustees should be local. It will represent the ultra British-American element and the British element, and the two are greatly in the majority here and will naturally be dominant on the Board. Moreover the proposed Senate will be predominantly British and the British Board will be Britishly advised by a British Senate. The result will be a British faculty and no doubt a British president and the outcome will be cumulatively British.
Your letter was received early this morning. I will report on the information here as a preamble to my presentation.

I had a very pleasant time, this morning. I made some notes and observations on your invitation to attend the conference with the President of the University. The President was very kind and very helpful, and his invitation was very nice and very interesting. He talked about the importance of the conference and the need for free and open discussion. He also expressed his hope that the conference would be a successful one.

The conference will be held on the university campus. The theme of the conference is "The Role of Education in Society." The keynote address will be given by Dr. John Smith, a well-known education expert. The address will focus on the importance of education in today's society and the challenges faced by educators.

I look forward to attending the conference and I hope that we will have a productive and enjoyable experience. Please let me know if there is anything further I can do to assist with the conference.

Thank you for your invitation.

Yours sincerely,

[Name]
Mr. E. D. Burton

This for the present. Perhaps it may change in the future. The American element may in time become American and an American factor may come in. It is worth while therefore that we have a footing though it is only a little foot for a while. We would have no footing at all I think but that we have money and they want it. That will carry the scheme if it is carried at all. I think it will carry it. But the scheme so carried is little to our main purpose. It is worth something, however, to secure international cooperation, more for the future than for the present. It is something to round out a comprehensive scheme. It is something to have a scheme that is round though some parts of the circle may be weak for a while. If the scheme goes it fills out geographically, and it meets the prepossessions established in other minds as well as in our own.

These prepossessions I am persuaded are at fault. Hankow is not "The Windy City" — it is The Dead-air City. Physically this is symptomatic. There is not the life and vitality of Chicago here and in my judgment the situation does not invite it. This will be a large commercial centre but it will be colonial for a long period. The foreign element here come in to make money and then go away to live on it, as is true of so many colonial cities. This transitoriness contributes to change, to secular change, and gives force to the future element in cooperation. There are signs of inactivity as one focuses his eye to see them. I have two or three haberdasher purchases that I would like to make. I have tried twice in broad daylight but the blinds were up, put up about 4 o'clock apparently. If one draws money or buys a ticket he gets some hint of the business spirit of the place. The notion that Hankow is going to be the Chicago of China needs to be taken with considerable salt.

By these and other considerations I am persuaded that Hankow for the present and immediate future should take a minor place, and my judgment is satisfied with this. I have tried to let it oscillate as freely as it would, tried indeed to make it oscillate so as to find a point of stability, and it shifts all the time to the left, where left is not quite sinister, but down-hill. I think we can let the water flow in that direction of itself and the less concern we give it beyond flowing as complacently as may with the drift of the tide, the better.

With this preface permit me to turn to your telegraphic question. The less the Hankow element plays in our larger dreams the more the other element rises in importance and the freer our hands for pressing them. The new situation makes a larger place for Nanking. Perhaps Shanghai ought to be reconsidered with a view to larger development there. Certainly so, I think, if Nanking is not available on
The influence of China

China's influence continues to grow in the future.

The American government may become American and an American leader may come in. If we work while together, we will have a lasting peace. I believe it is only a little more than a mile away. What will carry the Chinese government? I'm thinking it will carry our motto, "one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." If we work together, I think we will be able to carry it.

In the past, we have seen so many promises. If we work together, I think we will be able to carry it.

If I were in charge of writing a letter, I would write:

"Chinese," the Wind City, "If it is the best of all, primarily the Chinese are the people. If it were the United States, 1/3 of Chinese might be under the act of Chinese law." The Chinese must have a long printing. The Chinese are responsible for their own activities, and unless they are under the law, they are responsible for their own activities.

If I were in charge of Chinese writing, I would write:

"Chinaman," the Wind City, "If it is the best of all, primarily the Chinese are the people. If it were the United States, 1/3 of Chinese might be under the act of Chinese law." The Chinese must have a long printing. The Chinese are responsible for their own activities, and unless they are under the law, they are responsible for their own activities.

If I were in charge of Chinese writing, I would write:

"Chinaman," the Wind City, "If it is the best of all, primarily the Chinese are the people. If it were the United States, 1/3 of Chinese might be under the act of Chinese law." The Chinese must have a long printing. The Chinese are responsible for their own activities, and unless they are under the law, they are responsible for their own activities.

If I were in charge of Chinese writing, I would write:

"Chinaman," the Wind City, "If it is the best of all, primarily the Chinese are the people. If it were the United States, 1/3 of Chinese might be under the act of Chinese law." The Chinese must have a long printing. The Chinese are responsible for their own activities, and unless they are under the law, they are responsible for their own activities.

If I were in charge of Chinese writing, I would write:

"Chinaman," the Wind City, "If it is the best of all, primarily the Chinese are the people. If it were the United States, 1/3 of Chinese might be under the act of Chinese law." The Chinese must have a long printing. The Chinese are responsible for their own activities, and unless they are under the law, they are responsible for their own activities.

If I were in charge of Chinese writing, I would write:

"Chinaman," the Wind City, "If it is the best of all, primarily the Chinese are the people. If it were the United States, 1/3 of Chinese might be under the act of Chinese law." The Chinese must have a long printing. The Chinese are responsible for their own activities, and unless they are under the law, they are responsible for their own activities.

If I were in charge of Chinese writing, I would write:

"Chinaman," the Wind City, "If it is the best of all, primarily the Chinese are the people. If it were the United States, 1/3 of Chinese might be under the act of Chinese law." The Chinese must have a long printing. The Chinese are responsible for their own activities, and unless they are under the law, they are responsible for their own activities.
the lines stated below. Nanking seems just now the most promising centre for international effort, where China and America furnish the international factors, and in proportion as the Middle Yangtze goes down the Lower Yangtze goes up in importance. I therefore think that you would do well to push the scheme of cooperation with China as fully as may be prudent and tributary to a favorable result. The door seems to have been opened there and I would accept the invitation to walk in and talk a while at least. If the Shanghai scheme is to retain its dominant character and limitations as the scholastic international centre it would seem to be a happy expedient to have a working laboratory within reach. If Shanghai is to be given to the linguistic and international lines, Nanking might take the physical and scientifically human sides—just what China wants and just what our scheme needs to fill it out—an institution strongly founded on the sciences at Nanking would be a good running mate for a Shanghai institution strongly founded on linguistic and civic lines, for there might be an easy interchange of service between the two, the science men giving brief synoptical courses in the linguistic and civic institution and the masters in the latter field giving synoptical courses in their line at Nanking. The few hours required for transit makes courses of this kind practical. It would be my opinion therefore that if a strong institution could be developed at Nanking in cooperation with the Chinese Government it would be a great achievement and would open the door to the general influence of China that would be immeasurably beyond anything we could so dream here. My thought recurs to the financial proposition discussed some time ago, the essence of which no doubt you wholly recall, namely contributions of land, relationship, sympathy, inspection, etc. by the Chinese, contributions of money and men by Americans, sympathetic participation in the work on both sides, the privilege of taking the whole institution over by the Chinese at any time after an initial period of say fifteen or twenty years, i.e. time enough to really found an institution and set it going on condition of returning to the donors their actual investment without interest and some guards to protect men from precipitate and unjust dismissal when such transition takes place. This however is only a large detail as I see it, which might be replaced by some alternative. I should think it would fit the situation. I believe I would go so far as to sound Tuan Fang regarding it. At any rate my mind now leans strongly toward a large use of the discretion committed to us. The cablegram has somewhat the force of advice in this direction.

While I give my mind thus freely in this matter I hope you will not regard it as urging you to anything you do not yourself fully approve. If you see reasons for hesitation, for stopping at some more conservative point, or even for caution, I hope you will give it
The influence of China

The influence of China seems to derive largely from the fact that China is the largest consumer of raw materials, particularly in the Middle East. The economic importance of China to the world is well recognized, and China's role in the international community is growing. The Chinese economy is highly integrated with the global economy, and its growth is a major factor in global economic trends. The Chinese government is playing an increasingly important role in international politics, and its influence is felt in many areas of the world. The Chinese culture is also having a significant impact on the world, with its rich history and traditions influencing people and ideas across the globe. The Chinese language is also gaining prominence, with more and more people around the world learning it as a second language.

While I give my mind's approval to this matter, I hope you will not mislead me or mislead others about the importance of this issue. If you see reasons for proliferation, you should discuss them more thoroughly.
weight against any influence my own prepossessions might invite.

What I have already said indicates my concurrence in any line you may think wise to push further at Shanghai. Just now it seems to me to be the radiant point of successful effort for the immediate future. I hold some reserve in favor of the middle and the higher latitudes respectively, but I doubt whether either of these will appear on inspection to be especially inviting just now. On the contrary I presume a more gradual development in the Hwang-ho region and the Manchurian region is to be anticipated. So I am hospitable to such farther advances at Shanghai as may now seem practicable and prudent.

I must beg your pardon for so long a letter, but I assume that you will be glad to know as much of my later reactions as practicable, whether they seem trustworthy or not. All I can add is that they are quite declared under the existing influences. How they will stand observations farther north and future shiftings of the scenes you can guess even better than I.

I hope you have had a pleasant and profitable as well as restful trip to Changsha, and if you can give me a glimpse of your mind on the subject I would be delighted to get it.

Very sincerely yours,

T.C.C.
Mr. D. Patton -

While testing my influence on our presidents might involve what I have already said about my opportunities, you say that I allow me to express my opinions on any subject. But it may not have come to my attention point or successful effort for the immediate future. I hold some reserve in favor of the middle and the higher altitudes respectively, but I hope your letter of April 15th will express your opposition to the exclusion of the West.

On the contrary, I assume a more general development in the future to region and the maneuver's region to the exclusion of the West. I hope to see further advances of influence as may now seem prerequisite and desirable.

I must per your request, but I hope that you will by now be aware of my letter referred to. I can see no peculiar advantage in the exclusion, nor can I see any advantage in the exclusion of the West. I hope you have had a pleasant and enjoyable visit as well. I look forward to your return trip to Chicago and you can give me a glimpse of your mind on the subject I would be happy to hear if you wish.
In regard to the technological efforts in a broader context basis such as our proposed curriculum would give, McChesney also claims that Edward proposed to push it in much the same way the Japanese have done.
The London Mission,
HANKOW...May 19th. 1909.

Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin,
c/o American Legation,
Peking.

My dear Mr. Chamberlin,

I have pleasure in handing enclosed the paper that you were so good as to leave with us on The Type and Scope of Education contemplated in your proposals for a University in China.

I read this and the other document left with us by Professor Burton and yourself, at a meeting of our University Committee yesterday. At the same time Bishop Roots and I gave some account of our interviews after which an interesting conversation took place though it seemed better to defer the passing of any resolution at any rate until our next meeting which will be on Friday May 28th.

I have been greatly pleased with the wide reaching nature of this scheme - some modifications may possibly be desirable - but in the days to come I trust that we may have a University of such scope here in Central China.

Wishing you a very pleasant journey and with kindest regards.

I am, My dear Mr. Chamberlin,

Yours faithfully

C. S. Sparkman

Secretary of The Wu-Han University Committee.
The London Mission
May 1939

Professor Thomas O'Connor
American Legion
Peking

Mr. Chief, W. University Committee

I have pleasure in forwarding enclosed paper that you were so good as to leave with us on Type and scope of Education Committee to your proposal for a University in China.

I read this and the other documents left with us by Professor O'Connor and your act of a meeting of your University Committee quite.

It seems to me that these proposals will be of interest to a committee of our University Committee and I have some interest.

I have seen better to deal with the plans of any resolution at my disposal. I have been greatly pleased with the wide knowledge and scope of this scheme and some modifications may possibly be necessary but in the same to come I trust that my may have a University of such scope very in Central China.

Writing you a very pleasant thought and with kindest regards

Yours faithfully

C.P. Stueber
Secretary of the W. University Committee
Imperial Hotel, Limited,
Tientsin.

Sohan Hari Juan 26, 1909

Dear Prof. Burton,

As you come up, I suggested that you take special notice of the county northwest of Chang Ti, which lies at the base of the highest mountains in the first 12 hours run, if it is not too early. The region is 6,000 miles northeast of the station named, lying along the north side of these mountains, it is the most attractive region seen in North China. The mountains are the most rugged and picturesque of the north China. The plain lies beautifully off the coast. The climate is about the Station Lin Chih I, which is the most charming city in North China. From there down the road it is more delightful than...
Dear Sir,

I am enclosing a letter from Mr. Smith regarding his recent stay at the Imperial Hotel in Tientsin. He was very satisfied with the service and accommodation provided. He particularly appreciated the attention to detail and the hospitality of the staff.

Best regards,

[Signature]
that farther south, I
pick them up. The
train will pass this
park to early, and
it would hardly be
useful, I think, to
get up early just to do
the region. I have been
interested in finding an
attractive all-year-round
location for
investigators who may wish to
retire, and this seems to present
some of the qualities. It is about
6 miles back from the sea, and
here the benefit of cool breezes in
summer. Perhaps the mountains
off the Mongolian winds in winter, but
this is good work. Perhaps it is the current
summer season in the north. Stalin.
Perhaps 10 or 15 miles further on, there
is nothing aesthetically attractive.
The scent of the Stalin - it
is essentially, however, sloping
and see bridges & perhaps
doing street cars and the attractions there.
It must be a rather
beach in winter, I think
should be a
diluvian which will
serve as a summer
station and also be
enable in winter. If this research idea
is pushed not far, so direct the
properly, apparatus & library can be
in service all the year round.

I think we shall pass some inter-
esting form. Lemonore this will
fall in your daytime ride.
We have a comfortable hotel
her the days ride has been
cool and refreshing fun from dusk
Helping that your can continuing
It rain and can getting really

Jack Eden

Note: This letter written in K.K. Harris 1895
the dust is pretty awful.
Peking, China,

June 7, 1909.

President Harry Pratt Judson,

The University of Chicago,

Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Judson;

In previous letters I have reported having made arrangements with His Excellency Chang Chih Tung and with the Educational Commissioner in Chentu in accordance with which the University is to render these officials assistance in the matter of obtaining teachers. In yours of April 26th you mention that you are having a letter written to His Excellency Chang Chih Tung in accordance with my suggestion. May I now report that I have made similar arrangements with His Excellency Tuan Fang, the Viceroy at Nanking and with His Excellency Yen Hsü, Vice President of the Imperial Board of Education in Peking. I beg to request, therefore, that letters similar to the one already sent to Chang Chih Tung be sent to these latter gentlemen. In the case of Yen Hsü he indicated that he might cable, and this was agreed to. I requested him however, in cabling, to state definitely for what subjects and for what grade of students the teacher was needed and to mail at once a letter containing still more definite information and enclosing blank contract to be signed. These precautions are necessary inasmuch as there have been many cases of misunderstanding between the government and teachers
Dear President Henry Tweet Jackson,

The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mr. Jackson:

In previous letters I have reported having made arrangements with the Excellent College Fund and with the National Commission on Higher Education to operate in accordance with the University to render these official statements in the matter of educational resources. In some of the April 26th you mention that you are having a letter written to the Excellent College Fund in accordance with my suggestion. May I now report that I have made similar arrangements with the Excellent College Fund and that the Excellent College Fund have the American Association of University Women, ?

This is not the important point of the letter. In writing, I beg you to remember that letters similar to the one already sent to the Excellent College Fund and that letters similar to the one already sent to the Excellent College Fund are to be sent to three letter recipients. In the case of You have to —

...and if I am wrong, I understand him to have said that to write a capital and that we were wrong to. However, in capitalizing to state gailenly, for want of space and for want of space for a new gailenly I have written: These preservation are necessary, as there may have been many cases of misunderstandings between the government and...
President Harry Pratt Judson

coming from foreign countries resulting in disappointment to both.
I may repeat my former suggestion that helpful assistance may sometimes be had in selecting the right man by corresponding with Mr. John R. Mott in New York. The matter is actually in charge of Mr. Anderson in his office, but I do not recall his initials and letters addressed to Mr. Mott will receive Mr. Anderson's attention.

Three qualifications seem to me necessary to be kept in mind especially in these cases,—(1) Competence in the subject, (2) moral character, including a considerable measure of unselfish interest in one's fellow men, and (3) capacity to adapt one's self to a situation and patiently to put up with some inconveniences.

Sincerely yours,

P.S. — I enclose the copy of Dr. Brown's letter and the printed matter referred to in my letter of June 5 but overlooked in mailing.

EDB
President Harry F. Truman

I have received copies of the correspondence in question from the War Department.

I may report my former suggestion that helpful assistance may come from the War Department. The matter is still under consideration with Mr. John A. Mott, in New York. The matter is incidentally in charge of Mr. Anderson in the office, but I am not able to recall the initials and letters

agreed to. Mr. Mott will receive Mr. Anderson's attention.

Three difficulties seem to me necessary to be kept in mind especially in this case: (1) cooperatives as such, (2) economic factors, present a considerable measure of uneasiness in the mind of one's fellow men and (3) capability to adapt one's self to a situation and pertaining to that with some inconvenience.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

P.S. I enclose the copy of the letter to be resubmitted to the War Department as requested in my letter of June 30, 1943.
The Board of Foreign Missions
of the
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
156 Fifth Avenue
New York.

New York, N.Y., April 13, 1909.

Prof. Ernest De Witt Burton,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Burton:

We know of your interest in the extraordinary intellectual movement that is taking place in China, and that you appreciate with us the opportunity and duty which it affords. We are following your tour with keenest interest and we shall eagerly await the abundant store of information which you will doubtless make public in due time. You will be interested in knowing that a Committee of eminent men has been appointed in Great Britain including such men as Sir Hart, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor of London and others. The Committee on Reference and Counsel, representing the Boards and Societies of Foreign Missions of all the Protestant communions of the United States and Canada, has been authorized to appoint a similar Committee for America. I enclose a copy of our report, entitled "Educational Opportunity in China," which will give detailed information as to our plans.

You will note that our Committee is to select twelve laymen to serve with us in this great matter. We earnestly desire that you should be one of these men. The others whom we have selected thus far are President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University, the Hon. John W. Foster, LL.D., formerly Secretary of State, Washington, D.C., the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, Governor of New York, President Woodrow Wilson, LL.D., of Princeton University, Mr. John R. Mott, M. A., Secretary World Student Christian Federation, Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge of New York, the Hon. W. Murray Crane, United States Senator from Massachusetts, President Edgar A. Alderman, LL.D., of the University of Virginia, and George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia.

Governor Hughes writes: "In view of the extreme importance of this matter I feel that I cannot decline to comply with your request. Highly appreciating the honor of your invitation, and with best wishes
for the success of the work, I am, very sincerely yours."

President Hadley answers: "It will give me great pleasure to accept a place on this Committee. I appreciate the magnitude and importance of the work, and like exceedingly the names of the other members who are being invited to serve."

While the work of the Committee will be exceedingly important, it is not expected to require much time of its individual members, as detailed work will of course have to be done by a secretary to be appointed. It will be a great pleasure to be assured that you can cooperate with us in this great movement.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Arthur J. Brown.
I am the successor of the work. I am very sincerely yours.

President Regency Committee: "If I will give me great pleasure to accept a place on this Committee I appreciate the kindness and importance of the work, and I hope exceedingly the name of the other men

Per mit the people invited to serve.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY IN CHINA

From Report of Committee on Reference and Counsel to Conference of Foreign Missions Boards, of United States and Canada. January 13, 1909

THE REV. ARTHUR J. BROWN, D.D., CHAIRMAN.

Prominent among the matters that have been referred to the Committee was a communication from the Rev. J. B. Paton, D.D., of England, as the representative of a movement in Great Britain entitled “China Emergency Appeal Fund Committee.” The President of this Committee is Sir Robert Hart, the Vice-Presidents include the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, the Treasurer is the Lord-Mayor of London, and there is an Advisory Committee of seven gentlemen representing several of the missionary Societies of Great Britain. This Committee has issued a pamphlet entitled “An Appeal to the Nation on Behalf of Medical Training and Other Educational Work in China.” It sets forth the remarkable changes that are taking place in the Chinese Empire and the urgent need of educational assistance on a large scale. The most pressing needs, in the judgment of the British Committee, are Medical Colleges, Normal and Divinity Colleges, and Literature. A fund of $500,000 is sought for these objects, to be distributed approximately as follows:

"$200,000 might be devoted in aid of Union Medical Training Colleges in connection with existing Hospitals for Chinese Students (Christian and non-Christian).

$200,000 in aid of—

(a) Union Normal Colleges for the training of Chinese Teachers;
(b) Union Divinity or Theological Colleges for the training of Chinese Pastors and Evangelists;
(c) Hostels in connection with these inter-denominational Colleges;
$100,000 to assist in the unifying of the Literature and Tract Societies already at work in China, and to further the translating and distribution of the best Western literature amongst the Mandarin and Literary classes in China, as well as aiding in the translation of approved medical books."

The Appeal continues: “It is proposed that this national fund should be administered and allocated to the various Missionary Societies concerned by the Committee and a group of Trustees chosen from the representatives of the said Missionary Societies, together with two or three eminent men.” This Committee, through Dr. Paton, has requested your Committee on Reference and Counsel to inaugurate a similar movement in the United States and Canada.
The Conference will recall the careful consideration which was given to the whole question of education at the China Centenary Conference of 1907, and the account of it as given in the printed records of that Conference, pp. 478-521 and 757-759. The following action was taken:

1. **Resolved**, That a General Education Committee of at least forty be appointed, which shall have the following duties: (see Abstract of Minutes, May 7).
   a. To study the whole field of education in China;
   b. To make representations regarding these matters to the Christian public in the home lands, especially in regard to the pressing need of strengthening and extending the work of our secondary schools and colleges.

2. **Resolved**, That this Committee elect from their own number an Executive Committee of eleven.

This Executive Committee has since agreed upon the following four principles:

1. It is better to expand and to combine existing institutions than to begin new ones; a. Economy of force; b. Economy of money; c. Avoidance of seeming or real competition.

2. Some forms of work should be at least partially endowed, and not as at present be left to be supported by annual grants. a. All forms of educational work, from the kindergarten to the university; b. All medical work, dispensaries and hospitals; c. Literary work, publication societies, authorship of books, periodicals, etc.

3. Any institution before being aided should be rigidly and impartially examined; a. As to its force and equipment; b. Its history and output; c. Its opportunity and prospects.

4. Under existing conditions it is better **not** to place funds contributed by foreigners, under general joint Chinese and foreign control, but in special cases where suitable Chinese are recommended by those in charge of the funds, their cooperation would be a distinct advantage.

We are in strong sympathy with the objects of this Movement. It would be impossible to exaggerate the magnitude of the transformation that is taking place in China and the pressing importance of providing the right kind of leadership for it. The lines along which special assistance is most needed are educational. The Boards of Foreign Missions have urgent need of a large increase in their resources if they, together with the growing Chinese Churches, are properly to care for the evangelistic work and for the primary schools which must be multiplied. But if they are given this increase, they can measurably provide for these phases of the work. But the Boards and the Chinese Churches, without special emergency assistance, cannot adequately finance the institutions of higher learning that are required to supply the Christian physicians and surgeons, Christian teachers and preachers, and the Christian books and papers that are imperatively needed, and a statesmanlike policy suggests that every possible aid should be given in producing these men. The Chinese can never be permanently led from the outside. They must be led by their own men. Our province is to see that they are actuated by the motives of Jesus Christ.

We are in strong sympathy also with the thought of the British Committee that the chief colleges should, as far as practicable, be union institutions.

We believe that the colleges that will be most influential should give thorough instruction in the Chinese language, with courses in modern languages, particularly English; that the foreign professors should represent the highest type of Western ability, culture and Christian character; that as a rule they should learn the Chinese language; and that they should tactfully adapt themselves to the Chinese mind and character.

That the institutions should be vitally Christian is evident. China needs financial help in the direction of a purely secular education less than any other nation in the world. The Chinese have excelled scholarship for more than 2,000 years. They are ready to make any sacrifices for the sake of learning. Imperial decrees have already ordered the establishment of colleges at the Provincial capitals and auxiliary schools of lower grade in smaller towns, and the new educational movement is assuming large proportions. It is true that the supply of suitable teachers is inadequate and that other facilities are yet few. Well equipped institutions of learning cannot be developed in a decade. But Dr. Timothy Rich of Shanghai, says that "the various Viceroyes and the Peking Board of Education are, amid many difficulties and in spite of many obstructionists, making fair progress with the work of introducing the New Learning. Some of the old Examination Halls, covering acres in extent, have been pulled down to give place to large Normal Schools, and the rest are now discussed and will follow in due time. . . The stream of Chinese students towards Japan is slackening, but will likely continue for
some years to come. Those who return furnish the chief source of supply for teachers. Besides these, the Government is sending selected students to Europe and America, with assurance that these on their return will be asked to undertake important posts." Dr. Richard adds that "lack of trained men, proper text-books and adequate funds are three of the chief obstacles." But for her purely secular institutions, China will get these for herself in due time; nor is that time likely to be as long as Europe and America took in developing their educational systems.

Now for Great Britain and the United States to send over money to aid in equipping these colleges, which are as a rule anti-Christian or at best non-Christian, or for them to found other colleges whose professors are indifferent or silent on moral issues, would not be helping China where she most needs help. What China needs is a Christian education, and any assistance from Europe and America should only be given with the distinct understanding that the institutions are to be openly and strongly religious. In the words of Washington: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principles." We take no narrow view of human progress, but believe that all truth is God's and that all spread of truth of whatever kind ministers to the growth of His kingdom. We are convinced, nevertheless, that the education which China most needs, and the education which is to accomplish the largest and most enduring results, must rest upon Christian principle and issue in Christian conviction and character. This position undoubtedly represents the opinion of the 4,000 Protestant missionaries in China. They are anxious that China should make the truest national progress, and believe that the springs of such progress can only be found in the Christian religion and an education which is pervaded by it.

We believe that the desired ends can best be secured by doing the work, for the present at least, through the Boards and Universities' Missions of Europe and America and the missionaries whom they are sending. These agencies have been constituted expressly for the administration of funds and the supervision of work on the foreign field. They have special facilities for this task in their organization, their experience, and their expert knowledge of the situation. Their missionaries and teachers are in the present conditions the main dependence for carrying out any educational plan in China, since they are, with few exceptions, practically the only body of foreigners in the Empire who possess the requisite training and knowledge of Chinese language and customs. Union enterprises can be and are being conducted through the Boards of the Christian Churches. The Boards and their missionaries have taken more advanced ground and have done more to show the practicability of real unity and cooperation than any other agencies. They have shown an eager desire to cooperate with one another and to promote union effort wherever practicable. Union institutions are actually in operation today in China, founded and maintained by Mission Boards and conducted by their missionaries.

From the viewpoint of this discussion, we consider such institutions as the Canton Christian College and the educational missions of the several Universities as being in accord with the objects of the Boards. They are conducted by Christian men who are actuated by Christian motives. They are necessarily undenominational, because they appeal to a distinct constituency which includes members of various churches. We are in cordial sympathy with this extension of university work in China and we hail it as powerful reinforcement.

There are now in China a considerable number of institutions of higher education, including colleges, normal, medical and theological. Dr. James S. Dennis, in his Centennial Survey of Foreign Missions, published in 1900, listed 13 universities and colleges, 32 medical schools and schools for nurses, and 68 theological and training schools. Some of these are classes rather than institutions; but the number that may reasonably be classed as institutions is not small. They are located at strategic points and are under the guidance of able and experienced men who understand China and her language and people. The equipment is far from satisfactory. Some of them have a fair plant and staff, as compared with the average missionary college; but as compared with institutions at home, the best endowed colleges in China are extremely modest, while the majority of them are poorly equipped. We agree with the Executive Committee of the General Education Committee of China that a wise policy would give these institutions a more adequate equipment and teaching staff. While it will undoubtedly be necessary in the future to establish some new institutions, we believe that, for the present at least, the wisest
course would be to cooperate with the institutions which are now at work.

On this basis, we recommend that a Committee be appointed to assist the Boards and other Christian agencies, and to cooperate with the General Education Committee appointed by the Shanghai Conference and with the China Educational Association, in bringing the educational needs of China before the people of the United States and Canada, and to aid in securing such sums as may be found practicable for this purpose; and that the Conference consider through its Business Committee any other points which it may deem it expedient to guard.

Respectfully submitted,

ARTHUR J. BROWN,
HENRY K. CARROLL,
JAMES L. BARTON,
THOMAS S. BARBOUR,
HENRY N. COBB,
WALTER R. LAMRUTH,
ARTHUR S. LLOYD,
PAUL de SCHWEINITZ,
ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND,
W. HENRY GRANT.

Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONFERENCE APPOINTING A CHINA EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Conference, after careful consideration of this section of the Report, took the following action:

"Resolved, That the proposal for the appointment of a Committee on the present educational needs and opportunities in China be approved, and that this Committee consist of the Committee on Reference and Counsel with the addition of twelve laymen, not more than half of whom shall be members of mission boards, these laymen to be chosen by the Committee on Reference and Counsel, and this new Committee to appoint its own officers.

"Resolved, That the function of this Committee shall be to promote a larger interest in Christian education in China, but it shall not itself receive or administer funds therefore without further action of this Conference."

CHINA'S NEED—AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY

"China's need is America's opportunity."—Chas. K. Edmonds, Ph.D., President Canton Christian College.

"The opportunity for Christian education in China demands broad, far-seeing plans generously executed."—Canton, January 6, 1909.—Prof. Ernest DeWitt Burton, Chicago University Commission.

"The times call for a forward movement. Through united endeavor we must make Christian Education a greater force in the land."—Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D., President, St. John's College, Shanghai.

"Hitherto the ruling classes have been suspicious of Christianity—having been schooled in the belief that the aim of missions is to steal away the hearts of the people, and prepare the way for foreign conquest. But these absurd prejudices are now dying out; and the truths of the Gospel meet with willing hearers if judiciously brought to their attention."—W. A. P. Martin, LL.D., Former President Imperial University.

"No man can study the movement of modern civilization from an impartial standpoint and not realize that Christianity—the spirit of Christianity—is the only basis for the hope of modern civilization, and the growth of popular self-government."—President-Elect William Taft.

"Largely upon the Chinese ministry must rest the burden of evangelizing China. The responsibilities of the first generation of Christian ministers are not the responsibilities which rest upon the ministry of today. China will demand a ministry thoroughly trained in mind as well as in heart."—Rev. H. F. Rouse, D.D., Nanking University, China, Dec. 8, 1908.

"Without doubt educational missions have opened a larger number of doors for the preaching of the Gospel than any other agency. They have furnished the most distinguished and influential converts. They have done more than all else combined to undermine heathen superstition and false systems of belief. They are today the chief, if not the only force to counteract the influence of the secular character and tendency of the government institutions of learning. In the interest of the ultimate success of the missionary enterprise, we believe that educational missions would be abundantly justified if they were doing nothing but teaching science, history, philosophy, ethics and political economy, in their right relation to Christ."—John R. Mott.
"To enlarge and strengthen our existing schools should be the first object of the friends of missions. The demand for teachers and the thirst for knowledge have a tendency to remove obstacles and to open to us an effectual way for moulding the destinies of this empire."—Unanimously adopted by the members of the Presbyterian Mission in Peking, November 25, 1908.

"The college is full, and we expect an opening class of about eighty next term, so that we shall be overflowing; this is surely a work for God and humanity, and we must not grow weary in it. It is a splendid cause for which to devote one's life."—Rev. Paul D. Bergen, D.D., President Shantung Union College, Shantung, China.

"Now is the strategic time for the Church. The government normal school in Nanking with its four hundred students, has thousands and thousands of dollars worth of apparatus—not less than one hundred high grade microscopes are in one department. Most of this elaborate equipment is still in the original boxes unpacked. The Chinese will spend millions for education. They are now groping in the dark and unable to use what they have. The Christian schools now lead; will they keep up that leadership? If so, you must send men and give money. A million dollars spent in Christian education now will do infinitely more than fifty millions twenty-five years hence."—A. G. Boxen, President Nanking University, Dec. 8, 1908.

"It is encouraging to the workers on the field to know that the friends in the 'home land' are making an effort to meet the great opportunities now open in China. Even the seemingly most extravagant language cannot adequately represent the importance of the present conditions in this vast empire. No single agency can compare with the superior advantages offered by Christian education to mould the new civilization of China's millions. Education has been the basis of their civilization of the past; education will be at the foundation of the new. It is for the Church to determine whether this education shall be merely secular or Christian, with all that that means for the peace and progress of mankind."

"I believe there is no work that the Church could do that would hasten the coming of the Kingdom so much as the immediate endowment of the Christian Schools of China."—Rev. H. H. Lowry, D.D., President Peking University.
Mulliken June 8, 69

My Dear Mr. Burton,

Surely I trust you this answer to your question.

It seems I have had an interview with Mr. Robinson, who is head of the college in Tokyo and the United States Naval Station at which I asked a good many questions relating to the relations with the Government, people, etc. I have the fundamental elements of the situation as I think it is not unexpectedly favorable. On the basis of this, I am inclined to think that a scheme of some more independence implies in my
Outlines yet undetermined practical acceptance
of almost adoption by the Government might be possible.
Apart from independent institutions could push ahead for a
period necessary to field fully largely - I seem to let the
State and their normal schools in the suburban towns in the
school suburbs having 800 students. Mr. Robinson says they are pushing it
new education, in his Common
sense college. Mr. Robinson
speaks highly of the Deans,
Chancellor M.T. Zhang who
while not seeking for Church
unity as such recognizes its
supremacy of its educational
product.
On returning to the hotel
I find Zhang's cards with a
call on him one I understand he called in
person.
If you can open a way
be understood. In all matters do so. My
present impression is
that the strategic position
of the empire I wish I had
led than more careen
of fame and ridicule but I
think more strongly, the more
of the middle class of people
the more well-to-do people
are in control of the
wealthy men of
superior
large views growing
out of these. There is much
of its pioneer state
of its prospectin
when.

The condition of our
population (as far as we can
all) is reflected by that of under-
producing your land.

[Signature]
Liang Yu Ho.
(M. T. Liang),
Acting Senior Chancellor.

Moukden, Manchuria.
暫署
奉天參贊外務部右丞
梁如浩
字孟亭
Muskden, June 8, 1897

My dear Mr. Burton,

The man of bad script
insisted on your deciding
ought to settle the matter
age imputed but I could
not discuss one after another.

It is not clear to me that the
science is not incompatible in itself
lessening of its parts but
lessening of its parts that
must agree with your
concern and 

I would mull on it for

I have mentioned

I thought this

in Manchester

morning its street and

it may fit the situation to

a larger degree than elsewhere.

and I believe in it in its

I do not think it well.

It does not work up well.

This a peculiarly close form
of cooperation, with the work.

at the same time peculiarly definite.
recognition of dual parallel systems. It is an attempt to put its parallel system into the form of another coordination with the 20th century. Now more precision of lines in the modern era, social, educational, ethnic, political which make it worth while to think of some things that might be easily determined elsewhere.

Support, direct one parallel system be introduced in this way. Let live institutions from the bottom up, to the highest grade, attaining to established side by side but with different financial managerial boxes to close concern mental stencil to other independent. Aunt, to one starting with its Chinese system as it is moving forward its own system it claims for itself its actual standing with its sect's bonus as inductee in its
West morning i. e. that lines with which it to lead thereby. Let the first open it.

doors to individuals students for individual selections courses

i. e. lines particularly in Chinese language literature, hi, li, etc. Special subject, let the independent institution

as to same, particularly in sciences, medical languages, etc. in special fields. Let each emphasis upon individual for its action in its special field so that each individual will be adequately equally equipped in all fields. Perhaps for a time at least to independent institutions might require certain subject, final let do not for all its students as for example of Chinese language literature. Special 

science of the holder i. e. to each institution
as a condition of it, A.B.

Student, unwilling to take

their need not be departed from its

course of its independent insti-
tution but money given to special

tuition. But money given to special

tuition which a degree will

indeed sanction, formal or infor-
mal (as to combination would

itself imply)

yet neither institution requires

any attendance on religious ex-

cerises in any religious pledge

of its members or the action insti-
tution who may take courses

at its independent institute

(yet both) however be deferred

from any such pledges or

compulsory attendance or adher-

Then an a history detail

The considered I perfectly

such a scheme knowing its

main features is it not

practicable? And would it not

be a real advance upon existing

systems? And is not Maclean's
read, pending for some such a system of close cooperation with full academic freedom on both sides, with restraint of intolerance on both sides. I practically see difficulties with independent sides, surely with interchange of goods by individuals may

discuss.

I am wondering whether if the scheme seems to you at all impossible, practicable, is it would be best to sound Liang Yu Ho on the general scheme. His card is

Liang Yu Ho
(M.T. Liang)
Acting Senior Chancellor
Mukden, Manchuria.

I cannot say active, you may think best to take.

Yours Truly
Thomas C. Chamberlin
My dear Prof. Burton,

We reached him safely but about a half day late. We were up and prepared him into Zundel's for several reasons that need not be given here as they were many balancing of prospective values. We have stayed here six days for rest, work on reports, etc. We find it an unexpectedly interesting place. I have found more work on Chinese scholarship than expected. There seems to be a million more in the mineral because of Chinese much to its profit. I am sure but I have no doubt I shall find much to revise when I return it again.

I hope prepared MS to send them as copied and distributed to our principals on observations between Reich and Mulder in which I hope formal procedure & conditions will rely on this summer school problem. I am not certain elements especially
The University of Chicago
Oriental Educational Investigation

Ernest DeWitt Burton
Thomas C. Chamberlin
COMMISSIONERS

[Handwritten text]

[Paragraphs of handwritten text]

[Paragraphs of handwritten text]

[Paragraphs of handwritten text]

[Paragraphs of handwritten text]

[Paragraphs of handwritten text]

[Paragraphs of handwritten text]

[Paragraphs of handwritten text]

[Paragraphs of handwritten text]

[Paragraphs of handwritten text]
now proposing to sail from Chefoo about August 20th. Your matter I can see will be in poor shape but mine needs much hunting I will do what I can before I reach home. I found myself pretty tired and worn when I first started on the steamer. It was and the steamer relieved somewhat & did practically nothing on the way except to induct enrollments on the way we about all I felt equal to. I hope you home fully soon and will get a good rest in Japan. We both linger a little on "the margin of safety" which can sympathize afford but I hope it will be all right in the end. If I can, after some other necessary things, I will add a little more book in any case succeed to your yours truly

[Signature]
Miñajima, Japan,
June 22, 1909.

Professor Thomas C. Chamberlin,

c/o American Express Co.,

Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Chamberlin:

I enclose herewith a letter from Roots and Sparham received in Peking in duplicate. I might have handed it to you at Mukden, but it escaped me at the moment. In an accompanying letter addressed to me they ask if we will permit them to print for "Strictly Private Circulation" a limited number of copies of our tentative scheme. They add, "As we should have found it impossible to secure the intelligent interest of our colleagues in the field had we not been able to show them the ideas that had commended themselves to Professor Chamberlin and yourself, so now we feel that if we are to secure the interest of those to whom we are responsible at Headquarters, we must take them into our confidence; and to explain the situation effectively we must show them the documents upon which our discussions have been based." I enclose herewith copy of a letter which I am sending them in response to these two documents. The result, of course, will be to hold the whole matter in suspense until we are able to confer together in Chicago.

We arrived in Shimonoseki Sunday, after eight days of very interesting study of Korea. I am spending a couple of days here at this summer resort in order to write up the records of our Korean study before plunging into the new problems of Japan. I am not yet quite sure what time I will be able to get away for work on the final report.

Sincerely yours,

EDB
June 5th, 1900

I enclose herewith a letter from Rose and Eleanor regarding the situation regarding a number of cases. It seems to me that it is the responsibility of the firm to act promptly in such matters. I will bring the matter to your attention.

With regard to the situation at the firm, I am not in a position to make any comment at this time. I will keep you informed of any developments.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
September 22, 1909.

My dear Dr. Chamberlin:

I am sending you herewith the preliminary section of the Report. You will observe that at two points blank is left for your own records of your journeys. I should be glad if you can furnish me copy for these blanks and offer any criticisms or suggestions upon that which I have already written. If you can manage to let me have this material back again very early I can set the typewriters at work preparing final copy.

I hope to send you within twenty-four hours the report on China with the exception of the section on Manchuria, and the Supplementary Recommendations. The latter will be quite extensive. As fast as you can return the material to me I am intending to give it to the typewriter for the preparation of the final copy for the President and the New York men.

A large portion of the remainder of the Report is nearly ready, and if it be at all possible I wish to have the whole matter complete by the 3rd or 4th of October.

Sincerely yours,

FDB.
September 23, 1909

Mr. Pearson C. Campbel:  

I am sending you herewith the pre-

liminary section of the Report. You will observe that at the-

point I rank is that for your own records of your tour you-

ought (I think I can furnish me copy for these planks) and other any criticisms or suggestions upon which I have

seen written. If you can manage to let me have the material

let back again very early I can set to work on your request.

Preparations fairly good.

I hope to send you with twenty-four hours the le-

port on China with the exception of the section on Manchuria, and the Supplemental Recommendation. The latter will pe-

done extremely. As fast as you can return the material to me

in immediate to give it to the typewriter for the press. I am interested in the Report to the President and the New York men.

A large portion of the remainder of the Report is nearly

ready, and if it is not all possible I wish to have the whole

matter completed by the 3rd of April at the latest.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs.
September 25, 1909.

My dear Mr. Chamberlin:

I send you herewith manuscript of your own memoranda on the Gulf border and Mukden. I presume you have the copy of this, but to make sure I send you mine. I have retained none.

I send also a few pages from my own journal in which there may possibly be something of interest.

I have an official report of government education in Fengtien for 1907, but have never had opportunity to have it translated. If I can get a Chinese to work this out for me this might be incorporated in the report.

Sincerely yours,

FDR.
September 28, 1909

Mr. Campbell:

I sent you herewith memorandum of your own memorandum on the C&I porter and mikan. I presume you have the copy of this, but to make sure I sent you mine. I have retained none. I may add a few pages from my own journal in which there was possibility on something of interest.

I have an official report of government education in Trenton for 1907, but have never had opportunity to have it translated. If I can get a Chinese to work this out for me there might be incorporated in the report.

Sincerely yours,

W.E.
that you proposed to buy, or to certain things that I am going to take.

If perfectly convenient to you I should be glad to close out this latter
part of the matter before I turn in my statement. This will reduce the over-
draft to less than $200 with assets to offset this amount, all possibly to
be retained. If you decide to retain the trunks, account should of course
be taken of the fact that you furnished a part of your own outfit. Perhaps
I just noticed a day or two ago that you had sent
me a package of China photographs for myself. They had been placed in the
drawer and I had not noticed them. Please let me know what I owe you for
them.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. F. T. Chamberlin

January 3, 1916.

In the matter of the photographs printed for the ill-fated per-
sonal journal, there is also an open account. A part of these I am using
in connection with the articles which I am writing for the World Today.

Of the honorarium received for these articles you are entitled to a share
in consideration of your production of the photographs aside from the ex-
 pense of printing them. Will you please suggest how we should adjust the
whole matter that I may send you a check for what I owe you.

I am just closing up the Fund accounts. Aside from the expense
for clerical work in preparing the report since our return, there is a total
overdraft of about $300. To offset this there is a little over $300 worth
of material of various kinds including that which members of the party buy.

Instead of selling all this off, Mr. Judson suggests that certain things
that might be of use hereafter if the work goes forward be reported as on
on hand, and it be left to New York to say whether they shall be sold or
retained. This applies to books, typewriter, etc., but not to the material
January 5, 1940

The Great K. Compatriot:

I note with a gay and free heart that you had sent me a package of Chinese photographs for myself. They have been placed in the drawer where I had not noticed them. Thereafter I knew what I owe you for.

Yours,

In the matter of the photograph blur, for the Ill-fated Der-

Some time ago, with the assistance of the people at the Dragon Bells, I have been able to acquire an open scientific account of the "success" of the photographic slide show. In connection with these efforts, you are entitled to a share of the profits. I am surrounded by these slides and am writing this without the aid of a typewriter. After the conclusion of the exhibition of the photographs, I will write you. Will you please let me know if you are able to come to the exhibition of the "Kung-Kong" film? I am afraid that I may only be able to appear as a player. I am at the point of writing a report on the recent conference on the subject of the development of new photographic processes, which will be printed in a forthcoming issue of the newspaper. In the meantime, I shall keep all my letters and documents, and if you wish to see any material at any time, it is only a phone call away.

Yours...

The supplies of poke, sashimono, etc., are not so necessary now.
R. T. C. -2-
that you proposed to buy, or to certain things that I am going to take.
If perfectly convenient to you I should be glad to close out this latter part of the matter before I turn in my statement. This will reduce the over-
draft to less than $200 with assets to offset this amount, all possibly to be retained. If you decide to retain the trunks, account should of course be taken of the fact that you furnished a part of your own outfit. Per-
haps this would make $55 a reasonable sum for all that you retain.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. R. T. Chamberlin,
Chicago.
Sh

From: Yokohama.

To: Burton CO State Bank.

Shanghai.

Contemplated keeping Siberia.

Hong Kong returning shortly for Yangtze trip subject your plans do opportunities warrant.

Change will Siberias stop

do wire Siberia Nagasaki.

Chamberlin.
SHANGHAI STATION.

VIA NORTHERN.

Station from 286

Local No.

Time 6.00 P.M.

Date

Clerk

No. 3014

Words 7

Date 26

Time 57.15 P.M.

Remarks


From Yokohama

Eborow Co

Statebank

Shanghai

Due February Second

The Public are expressly requested to take Notice that Telegrams are only forwarded by the Company on the condition that no responsibility is incurred for delay in transmission or delivery, or for non-transmission or non-delivery, or for mistakes from whatever cause they may arise.

G. N. C. 715687 508 000