

**FILE 421**

**INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC  
RELATIONS**

**DOCKET STARTS:**

CORRESPONDENCE, 1927-1930

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INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS  
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CABLE ADDRESS  
"INPAREL"

General Sir Arthur Currie,  
President and Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Canada,

Dear Sir:

I enclose with this note a copy of a progress report concerning the research work being undertaken by the Institute of Pacific Relations. I should be glad to have any criticisms or suggestions which you care to offer concerning this report.

Very truly yours,

J. B. Condliffe,  
Research Secretary, INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC  
RELATIONS.

REPORT ON RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

The General Secretary,  
Institute of Pacific Relations,  
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sir:

I - At the close of the Institute conference held at Honolulu in July 1927, a report was prepared of the research discussions and decisions which arose from the conference. This report was embodied in your letter to Dr. Shotwell which was at the same time forwarded to each member of the Pacific Council. Your letter was addressed to Dr. Shotwell in his capacity as chairman of the International Research Committee of the Institute, with the request that he should present the projects outlined to the Social Science Research Council at its meeting at Hanover during August. The subsequent progress of these projects has been reported by Dr. Shotwell in the minutes of the American Research Committee dated November 14, 1927, (pages 23-31) and February 25, 1928 (pages 34-41). The present position of these projects may be summarised as follows:

1. The Export of Capital from the United States.

(a) This project grew out of a larger plan for the study of international transferences of capital as they affect the Pacific area. The original international project was deferred by the conference Research Committee for further consideration but a definite detailed project for such a study in the United States was presented by Dr. Shotwell to the Social Science Research Council. This Council has had the subject under consideration for some months and has recently appointed a sub-committee of experts to reshape the project. This sub-committee was to report to the Advisory Committee on International Relations at its meeting on the 2nd of April but I have as yet had no information concerning its recommendations. As far as the United States is concerned the project is under way.

(b) During its consideration by the Social Science Research Council the suggestion arose that the Institute of Economics at Washington, D.C. should invite Professor W. J. Hinton, of the University of HongKong, to come on to its staff for a year in order to investigate the investment of foreign capital in China and as a first approach to this investigation to attempt an analysis of the trade of HongKong. There has been a good deal of correspondence between Dr. Moulton, Director of the Institute of Economics, and Professor Hinton, but in the meantime this suggestion has fallen through. It is possible either that the suggestion may be revived or that Mr. Hong Sling, a graduate student of Professor Hinton's, may be asked to undertake the work for Dr. Moulton. This is one of the matters which I am to take up with Dr. Moulton and Dr. Shotwell on my pending visit to the mainland,

In the meantime the investigation of the investment of foreign capital in China remains to be arranged either between the Chinese and American Councils or between the Chinese and British Councils.

(c) I understand that you discussed the matter of foreign investments in China with the British Group, and that Professor T. E. Gregory of the University of London, is willing to cooperate by preparing a preliminary paper for the next conference, concerning the investment of foreign capital in China. This would deal with the sources and methods of such investment and prepare the way for a fuller study in collaboration with the Chinese Council.

(d) While I was in Japan I raised the matter with Mr. Inouye and the Japanese Research Committee. Mr. Inouye is himself one of the leading authorities in this field. It was his opinion that the information is readily accessible in Japan and could be made available. The initiative therefore rests with the Japanese Research Committee.

(e) I have had some correspondence also with Mr. R. H. Coats, the Dominion Statistician of Canada. The matter was brought to the attention of Mr. Coats by Mr. Henry T. Ross, Secretary of the Canadian Bankers' Association, who was a member of the Canadian group at our conference. From Mr. Coats' letters to me I understand that there is a considerable amount of information available in Canada which might readily be used. (See Appendix "A")

(f) I propose to take up this project also with the Australian and New Zealand Councils and shall be prepared to discuss a definite project to be undertaken in these two countries which, for this purpose, may be treated together. I am familiar with the information available in New Zealand and am confident that at least a preliminary study could be made before the next conference if funds were available.

I am regarding it as one of the main objects of my visit to the United States to try to bring the various projects mentioned above into practical form. After consultation with the committee of experts appointed by the Social Science Research Council in America, it should be possible to devise lines of investigation which can with proper modification be carried out in each of the countries concerned. I shall then take up with the British, Canadian, Japanese, Chinese and Australian and New Zealand groups the question of getting the investigation made in their countries.

## 2. Land Utilisation in Eastern Asia, etc.

This project was referred back to the Research Committee of the Institute by the Social Science Research Council for elaboration. Dr. O.E. Baker, Economic Analyst of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who initiated the project at the conference, was asked by Dr. Shotwell to undertake this elaboration. His revised scheme appears in the minutes of the American Research Committee, pages 37-41.

As a result of my visit to China and Japan I submitted also a request from the University of Nanking for assistance in undertaking such a project in China. This request is attached to this report as Appendix "B".

I am expecting to discuss both of these suggestions with Dr. Shotwell and Dr. Baker and to reach some decision concerning them within the next few weeks.

At the request of the Japanese Research Committee I recommended to you that a grant of \$3,250.00 for each of the two years, 1928-29, should be made to Professor S. Nasu, of the College of Agriculture, Tokyo Imperial University, for undertaking a preliminary study along these lines in Japan. The authorisation of this grant was, I understand, cabled by you to the Japanese Council on April 18, 1928.

3. The Trend of Population in Eastern Asia, etc.

This project is still under consideration by the Council's Advisory Committee on Population under the presidency of Professor Wilcox. Dr. Shotwell has been informed by the Social Science Research Council that funds have been made available for preliminary investigations of this project.

4. The Trend of Consumption of Agricultural Products in Eastern Asia.

This project was approved and placed under the direction of the Food Research Institute of Leland Stanford University. A sum of \$7,500.00 was provided for the first year's work. Dr. Alsberg, Director of the Food Research Institute, has asked for suggestions from the Chinese and Japanese Research Councils concerning investigators in those countries who might be employed in the project. I have submitted the names of possible nominees to Dr. Alsberg and hope to discuss the matter with him as I pass through Palo Alto on my way to New York.

5. Economic and Social Effects of the Development of the Pacific Tropics as Sources of Vegetable Oils.

This project was referred by the Social Science Research Council to its committee on Social and Economic Research in Agriculture and is still under consideration.

6. Trend of Pacific Agriculture from Subsistence Farming to Cash Crop Farming.

This project was approved and placed under the direction of the Food Research Institute at Leland Stanford University. A sum of \$7,500.00 was provided for the first year's work. Dr. Alsberg has taken the same steps in regard to it as in regard to project No. 4 above.

7. Village Handicraft Industries in Two Village Areas of North China.

This project was originally suggested by Dr. Paul Monroe, Director of the International Institute of Columbia University, New York, and a member also of the governing body of the China Foundation, Peking. No action was taken upon it by the Social Science Research Council. Dr. Monroe's original suggestion was that the investigation should be undertaken through the Social Science Research Department of the China Foundation. I discussed the idea with Dr. Y. T. Tsur, Director of the China Foundation, and Mr. L. K. Tao, Secretary of the Social Science Research Department, and also with Professors J. B. Taylor, of Yenching, Chen Ta, of Tsinghua, and Franklin L. Ho, of Nankai University, all of whom have done some work in the field. The Social

Research Department of the Foundation is at present at a critical stage, and Mr. Tao is leaving in March to take up another appointment. I have no recommendations to make in the meantime.

I am, however, attaching to this report a letter from Professor Ho asking for the support of the Institute in an application for assistance which he is making to the Commonwealth Fund. I recommend that you should send an official letter to the Commonwealth Fund supporting this request and intimating that I shall be in New York shortly and will be glad to add any information that I can give the Fund concerning Professor Ho's work, which seems to be on very sound lines and worthy of the support for which he asks. (See Appendix C).

#### 8. The Pacific as a Geographical Entity.

No action was taken by the Social Science Research Council upon this project. The American Research Committee, however, at its meeting November 14th, (page 27), decided to negotiate with Professor Mears for a smaller study of foreign and domestic shipping in the Pacific. The project as it stands at present consists of a study of shipping from the Pacific coast ports of North America. The American Council has invited the cooperation of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs in this project.

Professor Hinton has also brought to my notice a thesis written on Pacific shipping by Mr. Hong Sling of the University of Hong-Kong. This thesis received favourable comment from the external examiner, Professor Dudley Stamp of the University of London and Mr. Hong Sling is now revising and reducing it with a view to publication.

#### 9. Sociological Study of a Typical Chinese City of the Interior.

This project was asked for by sociologists who attended the conference. As a result of my visit to China, however, I believe that the project should be stated rather as a "Survey of a Typical Rural Area" such as a hsien with its central town, smaller market town and surrounding villages. This is the real unit of organisation in China. Such a survey is being made in Ting Hsien near Paotingfu in Chihli by the workers in the Mass Education Movement. It is under the general direction of Mr. Y. C. J. Chen and the field direction of Dr. Feng Rui. Dr. Feng is a graduate of Nanking, a Ph.D. of Cornell and has worked also in the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. The results of the survey are being sent for analysis and description to Mr. Sidney Gamble in New York. Mr. Gamble is the author of "Peking, a Social Survey". From conversations I had with Dr. Feng I believe that he is collecting very valuable material and I recommend therefore that we should await the results of this survey and be ready, if needed, to cooperate with it, rather than begin a new project.

#### 10. The Government of Shanghai Municipal Areas.

This project as developed at the conference consisted of a historical and descriptive treatment of the governmental problems presented by the six municipalities at Shanghai. I am now informed by the secretary of the Chinese Council that he has arranged for Mr. C. L. Hsia to prepare such a monograph for the next conference. Mr. Hsia is the author of "Studies in Chinese Diplomatic History".

II. The conference research committee left the following projects in my hands for further investigation.

1. Investigation of the Navigation Problem on the Upper Yangtze River.

I recommend that this be left in the hands of the China Council for consideration as the next conference approaches.

2. Comparative Sociological Studies of Shanghai and Osaka.

I discussed this suggestion with the Chinese and Japanese councils. In the case of Shanghai no sociological investigation is possible until certain statistical and economic information is available. Mr. D. K. Lieu, chief of the Investigation Department of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, is prepared to take up such a statistical investigation if financial assistance could be arranged. The detailed project which Mr. Lieu has drawn up is attached to this report as Appendix "D". I recommend that it be forwarded to Dr. Shotwell for executive action.

3. The Economic Position of Japan.

The suggestion has been made that the Institute of Economics at Washington, D.C. should be asked to include a study of Japan in its well-known series of studies of international trade and finance. I took this matter up with the Japanese Council and at their request conveyed a definite invitation to Dr. Moulton to undertake such a study. I hope to discuss methods of cooperation between Dr. Moulton and the Japanese Research Committee of the Institute during my forthcoming visit to Washington.

4. Distribution of the Trade of HongKong.

This was remitted to me for consultation with Professor Hinton, who has now arranged for such a study to be made by Mr. Hong Sling as a piece of post graduate work, under the direction of Professor Hinton at the University of HongKong.

5. The Extent of Foreign Investment in China.

This is dealt with in paragraph I - 1 - C above.

6. The Economic and Political Position in Manchuria.

I understand that by cable on April 18 you confirmed the following tentative arrangements, which I had discussed with the Japanese and Chinese Councils.

(a) Professor Shushi Hsu, of the Yenching University, to be granted \$500.00 in each of the years 1928 and 1929, to enable him to visit various centres such as Harbin, Mukden, Dairen and Urga in his 1928 vacation, and Japan in his 1929 vacation, in order to prepare a study of the recent diplomatic situation of Manchuria and Mongolia. Dr. Hsu is the author of "China and Her Political Entity" and will continue and extend this study, using Chinese, Japanese and Russian documents.



(b) Dr. Chang Po-Ling, president of Nankai University, Tientsin, to be granted \$2000 in each of the years 1928 and 1929, for the appointment of a research professor who will act with the Nankai Committee on Manchurian studies in order to prepare material concerning the sociological and economic aspects of the Manchurian problem, with special reference to the immigration which has increased so rapidly in the last year or two. Dr. Chang intends to offer the position to Mr. James Yu, Sc.D. (New York), Ph.D. Columbia, author "The Economic Geography of Manchuria".

(c) A sum of \$500 to be placed at the disposal of the Chinese National Council for the translation of documents necessary for these studies.

(d) The Japanese Council to be informed that a sum of \$500 in each of the years 1928 and 1929 is available to meet the expenses of Professor Royama if he is available to make a study of the diplomatic situation parallel with that of Professor Hsu.

The Japanese Council is also considering the collection and preparation of material relating to economic developments in Manchuria.

In addition to these decisions already taken I am recommending the preparation of a data paper by Professor C. Walter Young, of Minnesota, who is at present pursuing his studies at Leyden University. This recommendation is included in the memorandum on data papers which should be read with this research report.

7. During the conference, Professor Hinton forwarded a letter to Dr. Shotwell dealing with the possibilities of student and teacher interchange between various universities interested in Pacific questions. Dr. Shotwell and Professor Hinton have been handling this suggestion with the result that the Harvard-Yenching Institute is making a survey of institutions dealing with Chinese studies in Europe, America and China.

#### 8. Sociological Study of the Maoris of New Zealand.

I have been in correspondence with Dr. D. B. Copland, the representative in Australia and New Zealand, of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, concerning the possibility of recommending Mr. F. M. Keesing, M.A. for a fellowship in order to undertake further study of this subject. In the meantime the Maori Purposes Fund has decided to publish Mr. Keesing's thesis on "The Changing Maori". This step has been taken on the recommendation of Sir Apirana Ngata, the leading Maori scholar and statesman in New Zealand.

#### 9. Amateur Radio as a means of International Communication.

I submitted this project to Dr. Shotwell in the hope that advantage might be taken of the presence of Mr. J. E. Strachan, M.A., B.Sc. in the United States, but owing to the change in Mr. Strachan's plans it was not possible to have the subject discussed. I am making a recommendation on this point in my accompanying memorandum on data papers.

III. During my visit to Japan and China I discussed research projects that might be undertaken in those countries, leaving the national councils to formulate definite projects and recommend ways of carrying them out. In addition to projects already mentioned the following definite recommendations have come forward which I would ask you to pass on to Dr. Shotwell for executive action where needed.

1. The University of Nanking through the Chinese Council asks for a grant of \$1800 in order to publish the statistical results of a detailed survey of 2866 farms in different parts of China. The details of this project are elaborated in Appendix "E".

The Chinese Council has also been authorized by your cable to request the University of Nanking to employ statistical calculators at a cost not exceeding \$500 in order to make some recalculations which I suggested. Both this sum and the cost of publication are legitimate charges upon the Land Utilisation Project which is being presented to the Social Science Research Council. I recommend therefore that Dr. Shotwell be asked to obtain the sum of \$2300, (\$1800 of which is needed for publishing this study, the remaining \$500 to reimburse your fund from which you advanced the sum of \$500 necessary for recalculating the data.)

2. I attach as Appendix "F" a letter from the University of Nanking regarding fellowships for certain junior lecturers in the College of Agriculture and Forestry of that University. I recommend that this letter be forwarded to Dr. Shotwell with your favourable recommendation.

3. I attach Appendix "G", a request from Professor George B. Cressey, of Shanghai College, for the sum of \$1600 to continue investigations during 1928 and 1929 on the geography of China. I have the preliminary mimeographed copy of a book entitled "The Geography of China" which I propose to hand to Dr. Shotwell in support of this application. Professor Cressey needs the services of draftsmen for map making and of a secretary stenographer for a few months and also a small sum for traveling expenses. There is no adequate scientific treatment of this subject and Professor Cressey has been collecting material for many years. I recommend that Dr. Shotwell be asked to obtain the required sum to enable this project to be carried out.

4. The Chinese Council has forwarded a project for the eugenic study of population in China in connection with Shanghai College, Appendix "H". The investigator proposed is Mr. Quentin Pan. Mr. Pan is a A.B. of Dartmouth College and has also worked for rather more than a year in the Eugenics Record Office, Long Island, under Dr. C. B. Davenport and for a year in Columbia University under Drs. Morgan and Wilson. I consider that the study of the qualitative aspects of the population problem in China should proceed along with the study of the quantitative problem, but I do not feel competent to do more than recommend that this project as forwarded from the China Council, should be investigated by Dr. Shotwell and myself in consultation with experts such as Dr. Davenport and Professor Ellsworth Huntington, of Yale University.

5. You have already by cable authorized the grant of \$1000 in each of the years 1928 and 1929 to Professor W. J. Hinton, of the University of HongKong, for a preliminary investigation of the immigration and economic expansion from South China in the region from Indo-China through the Straits

Settlements to Java. Professor Hinton is collecting documentary material this summer at London, Paris and The Hague, and will make a journey through the region to be studied in his next vacation. He will prepare a data paper on the subject for the next conference.

6. You have already authorized by cable the grant of \$600 requested by the Australian Council in order to facilitate publication of a symposium upon various aspects of the population problem in Australia.

7. The China Council has recently published a translation of "San Min Chu I: The Three Principles of the People", by Dr. Sun Yat Sen. This volume has been translated by Mr. F. W. Price of Hangchow College and edited with an introduction by Mr. L. T. Chen, secretary of the China Council. It has been published by the China Council through the Commercial Press of Shanghai and several thousand copies have already been sold.

IV. Shortly after the conference last year President Wilbur, acting as chairman of the Pacific Council, appointed Dr. J. T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, chairman of the International Research Committee of the Institute. Other members of this committee have since been appointed as follows: Japan: Dr. Inazo Nitobe, (Imperial University, Tokyo); China: Mr. D. K. Lieu, (Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information); Canada: Professor Norman MacKenzie, (University of Toronto). Nominations from the other National Councils have yet to be made. I take it that this matter of organisation and also the summoning of the Committee to meet either before or at the same time as the next general conference is in your hands.

Research Committees have been organised and are actively at work under the general direction of the National Councils in Australia, Japan and the United States. In China the National Council has not organised a separate research committee but has added several academic experts to its executive committee. In addition to the projects already mentioned I know of the following projects which are under consideration in China.

- (1) A request for assistance in establishing a research library in Shanghai.
- (2) The Marketing of Agricultural Products.
- (3) Industrial Welfare in modern Chinese factories.
- (4) Russian influence in China since the Soviet Revolution.
- (5) A philological study of Chinese written characters.

The Japanese research committee also has several projects under consideration but at the date of writing I have not received any definite report concerning them.

V. The research work of such a body as the Institute of Pacific Relations can only get under way slowly and it is difficult within a brief period to do more than point to contacts made and suggestions which are in process of development. The above report will indicate the policy which is being adopted in harmony with the constitution and policies laid down by the Pacific Council. The main elements in that policy as far as research is concerned are that initiative must come in every case through the National Council concerned and that both the central staff and the National Councils shall work through other bodies rather than attempt to build up a large programme of research activities within the Institute itself. The Institute, therefore, both in its central activities and through its National Councils, acts mainly in a liaison capacity. Its limited funds do not permit of any other process than the endeavour to make connections and facilitate cooperation, financial and other, between those who are interested in Pacific problems. The ultimate result of its efforts will be a general stimulation of research into these problems rather than the publication of works which can be directly published by and credited to the Institute of Pacific Relations.

J. B. Condliffe  
Research Secretary

APPENDIX A.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Ottawa, Sept. 27, 1927.

Henry T. Ross, Esq. K. C.,  
Secretary,  
The Canadian Bankers' Association,  
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Ross:

I must apologize for my long delay in answering yours of September 1st with Dr. Condliffe's enclosure.

The general subject, namely, the international movement of capital, is one to which I have given a good deal of attention, as we regard it of great importance to the understanding of current conditions in Canada. While we have not published much in the Bureau, we have assembled a considerable mass of data relating to Canada.

Our general starting point has been the examination of the "invisible" items of the trade balance, of which capital imports and exports are among the most important. It would be difficult to describe in a letter just what we have in hand, but I hope we may be able before the end of the year to give a general summary of results that will prove interesting. It will cover the post-war period, but more particularly the last five years.

The importance of the subject and the necessity for obtaining accurate information regarding it is, in my opinion, in nowise exaggerated by Dr. Condliffe. He is also, I think, right in considering that a study of this kind must be on an almost world-wide basis to be successful. In other words, certain features of significance, say, to Canada can best be ascertained by investigations made in the United States, and vice versa.

The subject of capital importations is of particular importance to Canada in view of the "newness" of generally undeveloped character of the country. Any considerable import of capital is at once felt over a wide area and throughout the ramifications of our economic and business life. The great boom of 1904-12 was simply the outcome of an importation of about \$3 billions of capital, which in turn was the parent scores of phenomena attributed at the time to many causes other than the true one. At the present moment there would seem little doubt that a good deal of the improved tone in Canadian business is due to the resumption of capital importations. Significantly our so-called "favourable" trade balance has decreased by nearly \$200 millions, which in my humble judgment is a very promising sign for good times ahead - if the decrease will only continue.

Coats to Ross

9-27-27

Under the heading of method Dr. Condliffe does not give details as to lines along which the study he suggests is to proceed, but I imagine they will be much the same as we have mapped out here in the bureau. In brief, we are taking up each one of the invisible items directly, exhausting all avenues of approach. We then turn to the trade figures and correct or modify our estimates accordingly. As above said, the capital item is one of the most important and elusive to trace, but we have had a good many discussions with the larger bond and investment houses, including a "round table" conference a couple of months ago in Toronto, at which Mr. Walker, whom perhaps you know, was present from the Bank of Commerce. I would like very much to have a talk with you on the subject, and perhaps may be able to see you some day in Montreal.

Meanwhile, I should be greatly interested to hear any further news you may receive of Dr. Condliffe's suggestion, and if I can be of assistance in any way, please call on me.

Very sincerely yours,

(S) R. H. Coats  
Dominion Statistician.

APPENDIX B

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Nanking, China

February 9, 1928

Mr. L. T. Chen, Executive Secretary,  
Chinese Committee, Institute of Pacific Relations,  
20 Museum Road,  
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Chen:

I take pleasure in submitting herewith for the consideration and action of your Committee a research project on Land Utilization in China, to carry out which we greatly need and desire the full cooperation and financial assistance of the Institute of Pacific Relations. The project will be carried out under the general direction of the College of Agriculture and Forestry through its Department of Agricultural Economics, Farm Management, and Rural Sociology, already well known for its studies of rural problems in China.

Along with the main project, please find also the following exhibits:

- Exhibit A. A general statement of the University of Nanking.
- Exhibit B. A statement relating to the Department of Agricultural Economics, Farm Management, and Rural Sociology.
- Exhibit C. Information concerning experts requested from abroad to assist in carrying out the project.

Trusting that the project may receive your favourable recommendation, and assuring you of our desire to cooperate in every way possible in the purposes of your Institute, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Y. G. Chen  
President.



Title:  
Date:  
Definition  
of topic:

Land Utilization in China  
February 1, 1928

This study consists of (1) a main project pertaining to the general aspects of land utilization and of (2) a sub-project on problems of population. The sub-project contributes to a fuller understanding of the main project in that it provides data on growth, density, and migration of population. In general terms the project may be defined as follows:

1. The agricultural aspect: this includes the extent, character, and productiveness of arable and non-arable land; character and amount of irrigation and drainage and its possible extended use; crop areas; forest and fuel areas; grazing areas; size of farms; land tenure; arrangement of fields (strip system), and also the present and prospective food, fiber, fuel, and forest-products requirements.

2. The geographic aspect; this consists chiefly of information upon climatic conditions: topography and soil conditions which influence utilization of arable and non-arable land; and the location of land with reference to markets for its products.

3. The demographic aspect: this involves studies of the trend, density, migration, and distribution of population.

4. The social aspect, as shown in standards of living and in the economic use of the land and its products, especially food.

Purpose and  
need of the

investigation: 1. To provide increased knowledge of agricultural resources of representative regions in China, which have different geographic conditions.

2. To provide training for men who will be competent to pursue similar studies.

3. To provide preliminary information which will aid greatly in the successful conduct of China's part in the World Agricultural Census in 1930-31 in cooperation with the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. An inventory of China's agricultural resources is recognized as one of the first steps in an understanding of the nature and character of her agricultural industry. A farm to farm canvass in 1930-31 will undoubtedly be impossible, but it is probable that reliable estimates by the sampling method will be feasible. The initial work suggested in this project will indicate the problems involved and ways of obtaining the information. Statistics on Chinese agriculture will raise China's prestige among other nations now having more complete data. At present China is omitted in reports of agricultural statistics for various countries.

4. To provide information which will show the relationship between kinds of land utilization, and population density and standards of living.

5. To provide information which will be of value in determining more efficient methods of utilization of present food products.

6. To indicate how land might be utilized to produce a larger amount of products necessary for a higher standard of living.

7. To supply further population data which would be of use in settling the controversial positions now taken in regard to population growth in China.

Relation to

purpose of the Institute: A knowledge of methods of land utilization for representative regions is essential to an understanding of the character of China's agricultural problems in relation to such international questions as population growth and food supply. Such information will not only lead to a better realization of the technical agricultural problems of the country, but should reveal methods of increasing the efficiency of agriculture in China and in other countries bordering the Pacific. The data pertaining to population problems should promote better understanding by bringing facts to bear upon the controversial questions of the rate of growth of population and that of the relation between density of population and human well-being.

Method:

Two methods will be employed in the collection of the desired data.

1. Compilation of existing information

All information of worth which exists in published or unpublished form will be collected and compiled with the purpose of preventing duplication of effort in this project and of making available in a single study all information pertaining to land utilization.

II. Field Studies

The field studies will be limited to representative farming areas in the natural regions of China. From one to ten typical types of farming areas will be chosen in each region. Units within the farming areas, like the hsien, the township, the village, the farm and the farm family, will be used to facilitate obtaining the required data. The natural region has been chosen because it is the most logical basis for any land utilization study. Typical farming areas are used as the chief unit because they are a reflection of geographical factors.

It is planned that all existing information which might be of aid in field investigations be compiled previous to the main field studies. This can be done at the same time that preliminary field investigations are being made in several farming areas in one natural region for the purpose of testing out schedules, methods, and personnel. It is desired that Dr. Baker be present for this preliminary work and that if his time must be limited to one year that it be divided into two periods of six months each, the first to be spent in China at the beginning of the investigation, and the second at the end of the investigation, to take part in interpreting the data and in writing up the results of the study. The methods suggested in this project are tentative and subject to change as experience is gained in the progress of the work and as the knowledge of additional experts is brought to bear upon the problems in hand.

The study is limited to the sampling survey method and to the most important farming areas for the following reasons:

(1) Our past experience has shown that the most accurate and extensive data can be obtained from localities where we already have special contacts through our own faculty members and students or through Christian churches, friends, or organizations. We have used this method in our past studies and it has proved very successful. (2) The obtaining of field information for all districts for the whole country is unwise at the present time because

(a) The number of persons in China with any training in this type of work is too few.

(b) The financial outlay would be too great to incur before established methods of procedure can be worked out by means of a preliminary study.

(c) It seems better to plan for it in connection with the World Agricultural Census in 1930-31. The cooperation of most countries has been already obtained by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome and China's prestige will be greatly strengthened if she can send in reliable statistics even if they are only very careful estimates based upon a sample survey method.

(d) At the present time unsettled conditions make it difficult to be certain of obtaining data from all districts of the country.

(e) The sampling method will reveal the chief kinds of land utilization in different parts of the country.

#### A. Units of study - The farming area

##### 1. Main project.

Eighty to one hundred farming areas will be chosen from the major natural regions. The information obtained from each of these areas as a unit will be collected from observations of the investigator and from individuals who have a wide knowledge of local conditions, such as, township or village heads. Information from these persons will be largely of a qualitative nature but will also contain quantitative estimates.

Experience has taught us that for certain types of information such estimates are very useful when properly verified by estimates of several individuals or by actual quantitative data. The extent to which either qualitative data from individuals knowing local conditions, or quantitative data from individual farms, or both, to be used will be determined by conditions as found in the various localities. It may be that both methods will be used in all areas studied, but that each method will be largely confined to certain types of information.

(a) Information collected by the investigator's observations. This includes (1) topography, (2) soil conditions, (3) geological formation of bed rock, and (4) other important general descriptive information about the region which can only be obtained by personal observation.

(b) Information collected by interview with experienced individuals of several villages or townships in the farming area, or by quantitative data from twenty-five or more farms in each farming area, or both. This includes information on the agricultural aspect pertaining to (1) areas devoted to each crop

during the past year and trends, (2) cropping systems, (3) the average yield of each crop over a ten-year period, (4) the highest yield ever obtained, (5) the trend in yields, (6) prices of crops and trend, (7) utilization of crops and their by-products, (8) character and amount of irrigation and drainage, (9) size of farm, (10) size of family, (11) area of the farm owned, (12) area of the farm rented from others, (13) renting systems and landlord-tenant relations, (14) number of non-contiguous pieces of land in the farm, (15) amount and source of other net income than that received from the farm business, (16) value of the land per unit, and (17) relation of fertilizing practices to land utilization.

For the social aspect it will include data pertaining to (1) quantity and value of each kind of food consumed annually, (2) forms in which the food is eaten, (3) quantities and values of each kind of fuel consumed, (4) quality and values of all expenditures for clothing, (5) cost of maintenance of health, (6) cost and kinds of recreation, (7) cost and amount of education, (8) amount and kind of savings, (9) living conditions in reference to type of house and furniture, (10) sanitary conditions, (11) amount or proportion of food eaten during periods of heavy work and periods of leisure, (12) amount and distribution of farm capital investment among different items, (13) areas and production for each kind of crop, (14) the value and amount of each product sold, used by the family or used for seed or feed, (15) farm expenses, (16) credit.

B. Units of study - The hsien (county)

1. Main Project.

The hsiens in which farming areas are selected for study will be used as units for procuring the following types of information: (1) total arable area for different classes of land, (2) total uncultivated area for different classes of land, (3) the amount of uncultivated land devoted to various purposes, (4) the amount of uncultivated land which might be cultivated and the use to which it might be put, (5) the trend in uncultivated land and the kind and amount of food imported and exported for the hsien, (6) and a brief description of the general conditions in the hsien. Available official data will be obtained in person from magistrates' offices and from other units of local government. Such data will be checked and supplemented with field estimates and surveys of area: first, to determine the accuracy of official data; second, to find additional information; third, to determine the feasibility of obtaining official and field data by the sampling and estimate method from all hsiens in China for the World Agricultural Census.

C. Units of study - The farm family.

1. Sub-project on population.

The population data will be collected for several thousand farm families in the same five or six areas that standards of living studies are conducted and will include the total population of each village or hamlet where data is obtained. It will consist of (1) information for the previous year upon size of each patriarchal family, (2) age and sex of each member of the family and his or her relationship to the head of the family, (3) number of births and deaths during the year, (4) number of stillbirths, (5) the age at death and the cause, (6) amount of infanticide, (7) occupation of each member of the family, (8) migration

of family members during the year away from or back to the family, (9) migration history of the head of the family and that of his recent ancestors, (10) history of migration of whole families from the village and the place and occupation to which they have gone, (11) location of absent members of the "economic" patriarchal family, (12) the extent of assimilation of immigrants of one locality by the natives of another, and (13) signs of increasing or decreasing population such as new or more crowded residences.

Personnel: Experts from abroad:

Dr. O. E. Baker, Economic Geographer; Mr. Edgar Sydenstricker, Statistician.

Staff of University of Nanking:

J. Lossing Buck, W. Y. Swen, C. M. Chiao, and five other associates from the Department of Agricultural Economics, Farm Management, and Rural Sociology, and one or two associates from the Department of Forestry.

Cooperating:

Dr. George B. Cressey, Geologist-Geographer of Shanghai College.

Collaboration: In addition to the collaboration between Departments in the University of Nanking and with the experts mentioned under personnel, cooperation will be sought from other institutions in China having some contribution to make, such as, the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, the Sicawei Observatory, the Ching Agricultural Society, and the Science Society of China. The cooperation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture is also expected. The cooperation of some home economics expert in China will be obtained for assistance in gathering and in interpreting data pertaining to the nutrition part of the standards of living study. We have in mind Miss Miriam Null of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, who was formerly a teacher in Ming Deh Girls' School, Nanking, and who will be returning to China in September 1928.

Time:

Two years will be required for this project, which is only preliminary to what is hoped will be a more extended study throughout the country and a continuous study over a long period of years for certain types of information, such as, standards of living and population growth.

Cost  
(U. S.  
curren-  
cy):

Items of expenditure	Main project	Sub-project: Population	Total cost
<u>Experts from abroad</u> (salary and travel to China and return)			
Economic Geography (one year)	\$8,200.00		
Statistician and Population Expert (two years)	13,200.00		\$21,400.00
Secretary (for stenographic and editing work)	3,000.00		3,000.00
Translator (1)	2,700.00	(1)	2,700.00
Associates" (4)	5,280.00	(1) \$1,320.00	
(1)# 1,320.00		(6)	7,920.00
Assistants (field) (12)	4,680.00	(4) 2,880.00 (16)	7,560.00
Assistants (clerical) (13)	6,240.00	(4) 1,920.00 (17)	8,160.00
<u>Travel:</u>			
Economic Geographer	1,000.00		
Associates (4)	3,600.00	(1) 1,200.00	
1 or 2 Associates of Dept. of Forestry	1,800.00		
Geologist-Geographer	500.00		
Statistician	300.00	300.00	
J. L. Buck	600.00		9,300.00
<u>Supplies:</u>			
Stationery, materials printed schedules, postage, outline maps, etc., containers for soil samples	1,150.00	300.00	
Photographic supplies	250.00		1,700.00

"The numerals in parentheses indicate the number of persons.  
#For the Department of Geography of Shanghai College.

Cost (cont.)

(U. S. currency)

	Main project	Sub-project Population	Total cost
Equipment:			
3 Calculating machines	\$1,500.00		
Reference books, maps and journals	2,000.00		
3 Chronometers	450.00		
1 Theodolite	300.00		
3 or 4 Cameras	300.00		
2 Typewriters	250.00		
Office furniture	300.00		\$5,100.00
<u>Publications</u>	2,200.00	\$600.00	<u>2,800.00</u>
			<u>\$69,640.00</u>

Publication:

The results of this study will be published by the University of Nanking. It is desirable that there be one general publication dealing with the study in all of its various aspects. The more specialized information on population will probably be made available as a separate study. Publication in Chinese can probably be effected through the Commercial Press on a commercial basis.

Exhibit A

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

General Statement

The University of Nanking is a private Christian institution with a Board of Trustees in New York who lease the property and make annual money grants and provide personnel quota, and a Board of Directors in China, a majority of whom are Chinese elected by the church bodies cooperating in the University and who are responsible for its management. The University is organized into administrative units, the more important of which are the College of Agriculture and Forestry, the College of Arts and Science, and the University Library.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry has a faculty of eight returned students, twenty-six graduates of China colleges, twenty-four of whom are graduates of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, ten foreigners giving their full time, and twenty-seven assistants. Due to recent political disturbances, only two of the foreign faculty are at present on the field. More are expected to return by the autumn of 1928.

The College of Arts and Science has a faculty of twenty returned students, nineteen graduates of colleges in China, and ten foreigners, of whom two are at present teaching at Nanking and others are expected back in 1928. There are Departments of Chemistry, Chinese, Economics, Education, English, History, Library Science, Mathematics, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Religion, and Sociology.

The Library has a well-trained staff of librarians and assistants and an excellent collection of foreign and Chinese books and pamphlets. A special research section is maintained with funds specially provided by the College of Agriculture and Forestry. The Library is a depository for the publications of the League of Nations and of many scientific and research organizations.

The total budget of the University for 1926-1927, for the above three administrative units, was Mexican \$277,913.10, and for 1927-1928 is Mexican \$253,926.66. Normally, about \$66,232.00 is received in student fees, or approximately 24% of the budget. The balance of the budget is received from the United States, either from special grants or through mission board appropriations.

The programme of the College of Agriculture and Forestry and Agricultural Experiment Station includes instruction, extension, and research. The College has Departments of Agricultural Economics, Farm Management, and Rural Sociology; Agronomy; Biology, with sections in Bacteriology, Botany, Plant Pathology, and Zoology; Forestry; Horticulture; Rural Education; Sericulture; and Extension. The College is well provided with lands for its experimental work, for improved seed production, mulberry orchards, and general horticultural work. Its work is all adequately housed. It has cooperative relationships with several provincial governments, with private organizations in China carrying on similar lines of work, and with the International Education Board and Cornell University jointly, in a crop improvement programme. In



1923, in recognition of its work, about Gold \$700,000.00 was allocated to it by the American Committee for China Famine Fund, this sum being part of money left over from the appeal for funds for China famine relief in 1921, and with which the College is carrying out a number of famine prevention projects. The College provides one-year courses in Agriculture and Rural Teacher Training, and summer school classes for rural workers. Through its Extension Department it is getting directly into the farmers' hands better seeds, improved silkworm eggs, methods of disease control, helps in organizing cooperative enterprises and in many other ways. Through its research and investigation it is making available much new information and knowledge pertaining to the problems and improvement of agriculture, forestry, and rural life.

Regarding the influence of the disturbed political conditions of the past year on the University, it should be noted that the faculty and student body have met the attendant difficulties with a splendid spirit of cooperation and courage; that all our college buildings and field activities escaped damage, although heavy property losses were incurred by the other administrative units of the University; that classes were resumed within a few weeks after the chaos caused by the capture of Nanking on March 24, 1927; that the faculty (excepting the foreign members) were kept intact and new teachers were secured; that practically all experimental and research work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry was carried on according to schedule and was not affected by the disturbances; that a summer school was held registering 300 students; that College opened on the scheduled day in September, in spite of battles and broken communications; that 420 students enrolled in the two Colleges, and that the term's work has progressed most satisfactorily. With the quieting down of military and political disturbances, we are expecting a normal enrolment or better for the 1928 spring semester - of at least 500 to 550 students. The Board of Directors has asked for the return of our foreign staff by the Board of Founders by September 1928. The way the University has carried on during so many difficulties gives us every reason to feel confident of the future.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Y. G. CHEN,  
President.

Exhibit B

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Statement Concerning the Department of Agricultural  
Economics, Farm Management, and Rural Sociology,  
College of Agriculture and Forestry,  
University of Nanking

The Department of Agricultural Economics, Farm Management, and Rural Sociology was organized in 1922, although some teaching of these subjects had been done and two farm management surveys had been made previously.

Personnel of the Department

J. Lossing Buck, B. S. (1914), M. S. (1925) Cornell University.  
P. C. Hsu, B. S. (1918) University of Nanking.  
W. Y. Swen, B. S. (1924) University of Nanking.  
C. M. Chiao, B. S. (1924) University of Nanking.

Assistants:

S. S. Ling, Middle School.  
S. F. Yang, Chinese education. One year in Y. M. C. A.  
R. H. Fang, Y. M. C. A. English and typewriting courses.  
S. R. Cheng, Middle School.  
T. L. Tsu, Middle School.  
S. T. Kan, Higher primary school.  
P. K. Cheng, Middle school.

Publications by the Department

Publications of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Farm Management, and Rural Sociology are listed below. The latest, "An Economic and Social Survey of 150 Farms, Yenshan County, Chihli Province, China," accompanies this statement.

An Economic and Social Survey of 102 Farms Near Wuhu, Anhwei, China.  
Part I (in English), by J. Lossing Buck, December 1923.

An Economic and Social Survey of 102 Farms Near Wuhu, Anhwei, China.  
Part II (in English), by J. Lossing Buck, July 1924.

An Economic and Social Survey of 102 Farms Near Wuhu, Anhwei, China.  
(in Chinese), by P. C. Hsu and J. Lossing Buck, March 1925.

An Economic and Social Survey of 150 Farms in Yenshan County, Chihli, China (in English), by J. Lossing Buck, June 1926.

A Study of Farm Tenancy at Quinsan and Nantung, Kiangsu, and Suhsien, Anhwei (in Chinese), by Chiao Chi-ming, May 1926.

Farm Ownership and Tenancy in China, by J. Lossing Buck, August 1927.  
Published by the National Christian Council, Shanghai, China.

A Rural Community Survey Blank (in English) by J. Lossing Buck,  
translated by P. C. Hsu into Chinese. Two editions, 1922 and  
August 1924, the second very much enlarged.

Farm Management Survey Blank, for obtaining a record of a year's business  
on the farm as well as other data relating to the farm family.  
(in Chinese). 1922.

Method of Locating the Rural Community, by Chiao Chi-ming, May 1926.

Practical Farm Bookkeeping, by Swen Wen-yuh, July 1926.

Making Earth Wads, by Chiao Chi-ming, November 1926.

#### Reprints

Mapping the Rural Community, by C. M. Chiao. (Reprint from the Chinese  
Recorder.) December 1924.

Price Changes in China, by J. Lossing Buck. (Reprint from the Journal  
of the American Statistical Association). June 1925.

#### In Manuscript or Mimeographed Form

A Study of Chinese Weights and Measures, by Swen Wen-yuh. (In English.)  
(Manuscript.)

Types of Farming, Cost of Production, Labor Distribution and Farm  
Practices at Lin I, Shantung (in English), by Swen Wen-yuh.  
(Manuscript.)

Types of Farming, Cost of Production, and Labor Distribution at  
Weihsien, Shantung, by Swen Wen-yuh. (Mimeographed)

A Study of the Marketing of Wheat, Kaoliang, Soy Beans and Sesamum at  
Suhsien, Anhwei, by P. C. Hsu. (Manuscript.)

#### In Preparation

An Economic and Social Study of 2866 Farms in Seventeen Regions of  
Seven Provinces, China (1922-1924).

Exhibit C

The UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Information Concerning Experts Requested

The Economic-Geographer

A person with wide experience in Economic Geography, particularly as it relates to agriculture, is necessary for the greatest success of the project and it is desired that Dr. O. E. Baker be brought to China for this purpose.

Dr. O. E. Baker has been especially interested in China and would be glad of the opportunity of spending some time here. He is particularly well qualified to assist in the proposed land utilization project, both because of his experience in the United States and because of the work he has done in the study of world agriculture, in which he has made a special effort to include data from China. Dr. Baker is already well known to the Institute of Pacific Relations so it is not necessary to dwell upon the many qualities which would make a visit from him profitable.

At present Dr. Baker is agricultural economist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and also Professor of Agricultural Geography and Land Utilization at Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts.

He is author (with V. C. Finch) of The Agricultural Geography of the World; he is a contributor to The Book of Rural Life; and was in charge of the Agricultural Yearbook (United States Department of Agriculture) for 1923. He was also editor of The Atlas of American Agriculture.

Dr. Baker's training has been as follows:

Heidelberg College, B. Sc. (1903), M. Sc. (1904)

Columbia University, M. A. (1905)

Yale Forestry School (as a student)

University of Wisconsin, Ph. D. (1921)

Dr. Baker will be of invaluable assistance both as a geographer and as an agricultural economist. It is desired that Dr. Baker come for two periods of six months each, one at the beginning of the project in September 1928, and the other for the last six months, beginning with March 1930. It is important that Dr. Baker assist both in the preliminary and the final work of the project.

The Statistician

A statistician is essential not only for this project but for the efficient conduct of all the statistical work of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management as well as that of other related departments of the University of Nanking. A request is therefore included in this project for a statistician for a period of two years. The person desired is Mr. Edgar Sydenstricker of the United

States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C. His qualifications are as follows:

1. General:

Age forty-six years.

Born and reared until fifteen years of age in China and has kept in touch with developments in China.

He has a keen interest in the scientific study of some phase of China's economic and social problems. He has an international point of view based not only on his early experiences in China but also on his recent visit to Europe for the organization of the statistical section of the League of Nations.

2. Training:

B. A., Fredericksburg College; M. A., Washington and Lee.

Specialization in economics and sociology. Further graduate work at the University of Chicago in the subjects of economics and sociology. He expects to receive his Ph. D. in the near future.

3. Experience:

Principal of Onancock High School, Virginia.

Teacher in Lynchburg High School, Virginia

Editor of newspaper, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Statistician, United States Public Health Service (1913 to the present time). The work of these years has fitted him particularly to give us the help we need. He has made extensive and intensive surveys both of health in relation to family incomes, and of labour conditions. His chief work, however, has been to train others in methods of collection and interpretation and publication of data. One reason why it is possible to secure the services of Mr. Sydenstricker in China for a brief period is because he has successfully trained a sufficient force to carry on the statistical work of the Health Service during his absence. His statistical work has been the gathering and practical interpretation and publication of data rather than the more theoretical statistical work usually found in the class room.

He has been asked to give lectures on his methods before various statistical bodies in the United States and in Europe.

He was special lecturer in statistical methods for several years at George Washington University.

He was loaned by the Public Health Service to the Health Section of the League of Nations for the purpose of organizing and establishing a health statistical service in the League (1923-1924).

He has recently been appointed Technical Adviser to the Milbank Foundation, New York City, on the problem of measuring results in health betterment programmes.

4. Publications:

Author of numerous publications of the Public Health Service dealing with the relation of family incomes to health problems and conditions.

Conditions of Labor in American Industries, by W. Jett Lauck and Edgar Sydenstricker, Funk & Wagnall's Company.

5. In addition to these qualifications, Mr. Sydenstricker is a man

of keen mental ability, interpretative perceptions, and has the power of expressing the results of investigations in clear, concise, readable English.

His broad knowledge and interest in economic and social problems would be of especial advantage to us in discovering the fundamental problems with which we have to deal. His international point of view and his pleasing personality would make him very acceptable to the Chinese.

Geologist-Geographer

Cooperation has been assured of Dr. George B. Cressey of Shanghai College, Shanghai, China, for assistance in the geographical and geological phases of the project. Dr. Cressey has already done considerable field work in the study of geography and geological conditions in China and has issued a mimeographed edition of "Geography of China." His training has been:

Denison University, B. S. (1919)

University of Chicago, M. S. (1921), Ph. D. (1923)

Yale University, 1922

The only expense involved in this cooperation is the financing of an associate for Dr. Cressey in Shanghai College to amount of \$1,320, which is included with the item of "Associates" under the topic of "Cost."

APPENDIX C  
NANKAI UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE  
ON  
SOCIAL & ECONOMIC RESEARCH  
TIENTSIN, CHINA

February 24, 1928.

Professor J. B. Condliffe  
Institute of Pacific Relations  
Honolulu, Hawaii

Dear Professor Condliffe:

I have sent to-day a request to the Commonwealth Fund for an annual grant-in-aid of \$8000.00 in terms of three years for the purpose of continuing the studies which we have commenced and that of carrying out the projects for the investigation of urban and rural industries in the district of Tientsin. The request is addressed to Professor E. B. Reed, formerly of the English Department of Yale University and now Director of the Division of Education of the Commonwealth Fund. To accompany the request, I sent to Professor Reed a Statement on the Committee, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

May I ask you for a letter of endorsement with regard to our request? As you have just been in China, and have seen our work in person, your endorsement would help a great deal, I am sure, in our application.

I do not know how much I can rely on the success of our request to the Commonwealth Fund for the assistance we are asking for. In case I should fail, may I ask you to present our case to the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation for the assistance we need? With the standing and stability of Nankai University, I can assure you that we will make good use of the opportunity that may be offered to us for research in China.

The Committee, through its work, has gradually gained some little standing in China now. Our Weekly Statistical Service is at present published by most of the Chinese and English papers in North China. Some of the papers in Shanghai are, also, reproducing it regularly. You may have noted the statements about our Committee and its work in the December issue of the American Economic Review and that of the Journal of the American Statistical Association. Quite a few institutions abroad including the University of Kiel, Germany, have written us for exchange of publications.

The great difficulty with us, as you know, is finance. Under the present chaos in China, it is practically impossible for us

to raise any fund within the country. Unless I can secure some aid in America, I may be forced to discontinue the work next year. In the latter event, I shall be mostly disappointed. I feel very keenly that the work of the Committee has just had a promising beginning and it should have a chance for development.

I am enclosing a copy of "An index number of foreign exchange rates, 1898-1926." May I ask you for your valuable criticisms? I am also sending you regularly our Weekly Statistical Service, and I hope you may find it of some interest to you.

I may add that I have definitely declined the offer to take charge of the Economics Section of the Institute of Research on Social Sciences established by the Ministry of Education in Nanking. In intellectual work, I feel that stability is more important than any other. I do not want to give up what little beginning I have made in research here at Nankai. The beginning, though small is a beginning. I want to make an utmost effort to further it.

Did you receive my letter sent to you in Dairen? A copy of the letter was also sent to your address in Japan.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

I remain

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) Franklin L. Ho.



Nankai University Committee  
on  
Social and Economic Research

- I. Purpose and Organization
- II. Type of Investigation
- III. The work of the Committee
- IV. Projects
- V. The present Finance of the Committee
- VI. The need of the Committee

N. B. : List of Studies published by the  
Committee and those in Progress  
with the probable dates for  
publication.

February 15, 1928

Tientsin, China

Nankai University Committee on Social Economic  
Research

I. Purpose and Organization

Social and economic research in present day China is an urgent need. Under the direct and indirect influences of the western countries, China is fast undergoing a process of industrialization, bringing with itself not only those general problems which naturally accompany such a great economic change, but a number of other problems peculiar to the conditions of the country. Problems such as those pertaining to wages, unemployment, working conditions, standard of living and innumerable others become of vital concern; and, upon the wise and successful solution of each of these problems necessarily depends our economic welfare. Obviously, the first step toward their solution is to study and analyse them, to understand their individual significance and trace their specific causes and effects, utilizing whenever possible the methods and past experiences of the West, but referring always to the peculiar historical and contemporary background which underlies them.

It is with the purpose of meeting this urgent need that Nankai University appointed, in 1927, a Committee on Social and Economic Research, which, at present, is composed of sixteen members: a director of research, ten field investigators, and five assistants engaged in statistical and clerical work. It may be noted here that being attached to a university the Committee enjoys two distinct advantages which an independent organization of research does not enjoy, viz: economy and stability. Its attachment to the University enables it to utilize many facilities and equipments which otherwise would have to be purchased at great expense. Furthermore, Nankai University has proved its stability through the many storms of recent political upheavals. Under its protection, the Committee needs have no apprehension for external disturbance.

II. Type of Investigation

The type of investigation carried by the University Committee is essentially quantitative, that is, the finding and measuring of facts bearing upon economic, social and industrial problems. To quote from a declaration of aims and studies published by the Committee and reproduced in the December issue, 1927, of the Journal of American Statistical Association, the Committee "will deal with important economic, social and industrial problems of the day regarding which quantitative analysis is feasible, with the object of placing as much as possible the present day discussion on a basis of facts, as distinguished from more or less partisan opinion" . . . "While it seeks only to determine facts, its investigations are to be carried on in such manner and under such supervision as to make its findings carry convictions to both liberals and conservatives alike."

III. The work of the Committee

The work of the Committee so far undertaken has centered round two fields: (1) the study of the extent and effects of the industrialization in China; and (2) the compilation and analysis of economic statistics.

(1) Rug industries in Tientsin: a social and economic survey. One investigator has been investigating the rug factories in Tientsin since the middle of September, 1927. There are 700 rug factories in the city; we have already covered more than 130 of them in our investigation. We hope to finish the field work of the study by the Easter Vacation and to have the report ready for publication during the later part of the present calendar year.

(2) An inquiry of the family budget of the working classes in Tientsin. In order to secure the basic data for the study of the standard of living of the workers and for the measurement of the changes in their cost of living, eight investigators have been keeping daily accounts for 240 families since September first, 1927. The inquiry will last for ten months. We have already received 1,250 monthly account books; they are being tabulated as they come in each month. It is hoped that the report of the inquiry will be in form for publication by the early part of the next calendar year.

In connection with the budget inquiry retail prices covering more than 100 selected commodities are collected on the first and fifteenth day of each month. We plan to publish an index number of the cost of living for the working classes in Tientsin as soon as we have the quantity data for weighting from the present budget inquiry.

(3) Compilation of an index number of commodity prices at wholesale in the Tientsin market. Since September, 1927, one investigator of the Committee has been collecting wholesale prices of over 100 commodities selected on the basis of the extent of their market in Tientsin. We have already secured satisfactory data for more than 80% of the selected commodities for the period from 1913 to 1927, and hope to issue a report on the prices and price index at wholesale in Tientsin, 1913-1927 during the coming summer. Plans have been made to publish currently a weekly index of wholesale prices in Tientsin after the publication of the report. This weekly index number will be incorporated in the "Weekly Statistical Service" which we have been issuing since the first of January, 1928.

(4) Compilation of economic statistics: The Committee has compiled a monthly index number of the foreign exchange rates from 1898-1927, a monthly index number of the domestic exchange rates from 1898-1927, a monthly index number of the bond market from 1924-1927. All these were published by Ta Kuo Pao, a Chinese daily press in Tientsin, in the form of a Statistical Supplement on the New Year's Day, 1928. A detailed report of the data and methods used in the construction of the foreign exchange index is published in Chinese in the Tsin Hau Journal, Vol. 4, No. 2, and in English, in the February issue, 1928, of the Chinese Economic Journal. Since the first of January, 1928, the Committee has been issuing a weekly Statistical Service consisting of the current indexes of the exchange and bond markets. This service is sent free of charge to the various business firms and other institutions, and also reproduced by the Government Bureau of Economic Information, in its Weekly Bulletins, and several English and Chinese papers in Tientsin, Peking and Shanghai.

Work is still in progress for the construction of an index number of the physical volume of foreign trade in China from 1867 to date, together with a statistical analysis of the changes in its character and distribution from period to period. Owing to the magnitude of the problem it will probably require another year for its completion.

#### IV. Project

Projects for further study by the Committee, as listed below, aim at the expansion of the first field of its present studies as stated in the preceding section, viz., the study of the extent and effects of the industrialization in China.

1. Studies of the urban industries in Tientsin. The rug-industry investigation constitutes the first of a series of similar studies on the typical industries in Tientsin, such as the textile industry, brick industry, mat-weaving industry, match industry, etc. The plan of the Committee is to study each of these industries in respect to the sources and the cost of raw materials; technique, scale and expenses of production; sources, wages, hours, working conditions of the laborers and the apprentices; organization and functions of the guilds, etc.

2. Studies of the rural villages within the vicinity of Tientsin. The district of Tientsin has an area of approximately 2,550 square miles, divided into 389 villages. An estimate has been made that there are probably 99,000 families living in these villages, about 54,000 of which are agricultural, 23,000 of which industrial, 17,000 of which commercial, and 5,000 of which with miscellaneous occupations. The Committee plans to make a sample investigation of 100 villages, particularly those within the vicinity of the city of Tientsin and those which are predominantly agricultural or industrial.

Similar studies as the above may be undertaken by the Committee, later, in other parts of North China, particularly those places which are fast undergoing industrialization, such as Dairen and Mukden. It may be added that the results of all the studies of the Committee are to be published both in the English language and the Chinese language.

#### V. The present finance of the Committee

The Committee has, at present, no permanent source of income. The work for the present year is being financed by a limited appropriation from the University and a lump-sum grant from the Social Research Department of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture in Peking. Statement I, below, gives a summary of the items of expenditures for the year 1927-1928.

##### Statement I

Salary - - - - -		\$ 5,960.00 Mex.
Two investigators for one yr. (One for rug-industry-investigation and the other for price investigation)- - - - -		\$1,680.00 Mex.
Eight persons keeping accounts for 240 families for 10 months- - - - -	2,000.00 "	
One assistant in statistical work for one yr. - - - - -	840.00 "	
Four computers for one yr. - - - - -	1,440.00 "	
Schedules, stationery, car fare, for one yr. etc.		\$ 540.00 Mex.
		<u>\$6,500.00 Mex.</u>

It may be noted that no salary for the Director of Research is included in the above statement. The explanation is that the present director is appointed by the University as full-time professor of finance and statistics; he renders his service to the Committee gratis. During the first year of its work, which is of necessity limited in scope, such an arrangement has proved fairly satisfactory. With the expected growth of the Committee and the added work in the analysis and reporting of the results from the present investigations, however, this arrangement will obviously no longer suffice.

#### VI. The Needs of the Committee

In order to complete the present studies and to carry out the projects as listed above, the Committee needs an annual grant-in-aid of \$16,940.00 Mex (Equivalent to about \$8,000 gold) for a term of three years. Statement II below gives the budget summary of this sum each year.

I. Salary		\$13,440.00 Mex.
Director of Research	\$3,600.00 Mex.	
One Research Associate	3,000.00 "	
Two field investigators on urban industries	1,680.00 "	
Two field investigators on rural industries	1,680.00 "	
One investigator on prices (wholesale & retail)	840.00 "	
Four computers	1,440.00 "	
One statistical assistant	840.00 "	
One clerk	360.00	
II. Investigating trips		500.00 "
III. Subsidy for publication		2,000.00 "
IV. Schedules, Stationery, other office expenses		1,000.00 "
		\$16,940.00 "

We wish to call attention to the fact that the budget stated above is far below the budget of many other research organizations of similar scope in China. Economy is secured partly by allowing comparatively lower salaries for the staff members of the Committee because the University attracts certain persons who regard the intellectual facilities and atmosphere of a university as part of their compensation, and partly by eliminating expenses for purchasing certain equipment of which the University allows the Committee to make use.

N. B. List of studies published and those in progress with the probable dates of publication.

#### A. List of studies published by the Committee:

1. Prices and price indices in China: A statistical analysis. June, 1927. In English only. A translation of it in Chinese is being made.
2. Analysis of economic statistics in the Tientsin Peking Market. Statistical Supplement of Ta Ku Pao. January 1, 1928. In Chinese only. The study includes the following:

1. An analysis of the fluctuation of the volume of foreign trade in Tientsin, 1900-1927
  2. An analysis of the fluctuation of the money market in Tientsin and Peking, 1898-1927. The study includes foreign exchange rates, bar silver prices, domestic rates, rates of dollars and the government bond market.
  3. Seasonal variation of the Tientsin Peking Money Market.
  3. A monthly index number of the foreign exchange rates, 1898-1927. February, 1928. In this study two types of indices are constructed, the "adjusted type" and the "unadjusted type." Both in English and in Chinese.
  4. Weekly Statistical Service. Published each week since the first of January. 1928.
- B. List of studies in progress with the probable dates of publication.
1. An index number of wholesale prices of commodities in Tientsin, 1913 to date. August, 1928 or earlier.
  2. Rug Industry in Tientsin: A social and Economic Survey. December 1928 or earlier.
  3. An Inquiry of the family budget of the working classes in Tientsin. April, 1929 or earlier.
  4. An index number of the cost of living for the working classes in Tientsin. January 1929.
  5. An index number of the physical volume of foreign trade in China, 1867-1926, together with a statistical analysis of the changes in its character and distribution from period to period. December, 1929 or later.

APPENDIX " D "

Title: Labor and Housing in Shanghai

Date: March 5, 1928

Definition of Topic: This is to be a statistical survey of the metropolitan area of Shanghai including the International Settlement, the French Settlement and the Chinese area, together known as Greater Shanghai, in order to furnish information along the following lines:

(1) The laborer as a producer. This means a survey of the factories and workshops with a view to ascertaining the wage system and rates, the working hours and conditions, the extent of apprenticeship, the terms of employment and extent of unemployment, woman and child labor, provisions for sanitation and recreation, the organization and influence of guilds and labor unions, the effects of labor legislation, the frequency of strikes, etc. These questions are to be studied in detail and by comparison in different industries and different types of industrial organization.

(2) The laborer as a consumer. This means a survey of the laborers' homes, with a view to ascertaining the housing conditions, the standard of living, the family budget, the prices of goods affecting their cost of living, and in addition the size of their families, the age of marriage, the birth and death rates, etc. If productive work is conducted in the homes, as in the case of cottage industries, it will also be studied during the survey, but with the use, as far as possible, of the schedules prepared for (1).

Burnett-Hurst's study of "Labour and Housing in Bombay" is an indication of what is contemplated.

Purpose and Need of the Investigation:

(1) To provide a scientific study of the recent development of industrial production in Shanghai, with particular emphasis on the labor factor.

(2) To describe accurately the existing labor conditions in modern factories, handicraft workshops and home industries, and compare them one with another.

(3) To ascertain the wage rates, actual earnings, and cost of living of different classes of laborers.

(4) To study the sources of labor supply, the extent and quality of housing accommodation and home conditions of the laborers.

(5) To the effects of industrialization on family life.

(6) To discover what should be the proper status of the laborer in industrial production and find a means of conciliation and cooperation between labor and capital to the advantage of both.

(7) To provide statistical data for further economic and social studies of Shanghai.

Relation to the Purposes of the Institute: The labor question is an important one in all countries, but particularly in the countries bordering the Pacific which are just being industrialized, where it may be possible to avoid the evil effects of industrialization by rational control and direction. The assignment of a proper status to the laborer, together with adequate earnings, to be discovered by this study, will go far towards maintaining industrial peace in the Pacific nations.

Method: Two methods will be used in this study:

(1) A number of factories and workshops in each one of the principal industries, and some in the minor industries, if special conditions exist there which are worth studying, are to be visited by the investigators, who are to be supplied with schedules to be prepared by the Committee in charge of the work, in collaboration with the organizations mentioned under "collaboration". The schedules are to be filled by the investigators themselves, or by the responsible officers of the factories in the presence of the investigators. In addition to the data in the schedule, the investigators should also write down every thing they observe at these factories and workshops which have any bearing on the subject under study, or what they are told by the factory officers. Such reports will serve to check the data filled in the schedules, and will be useful in many other ways in making the industrial situation better understood. The tone of their conversation should be observed to help detect the bias of data furnished.

(2) A number of laborers' homes and boarding houses to be similarly visited, and the schedules to be filled exclusively by the investigators themselves, as the laborers are less likely to be able to fill them correctly. Schedules for statistical survey of home industries should be supplied the same investigators so that they may have them filled whenever they find such industries exist in the homes. In some cases, where the homes do not constitute industrial units, but some members thereof are engaged in productive work at home, similar or separate schedules should be filled for them. The homes to be visited are to be selected with a view to their location and the kind of industry the head of the family is engaged in. The Yangtzepoo, Chapei and Tsaokadoo sections of the town, where most factories are located and most laborers live, should be the centers of the survey, although other sections of less importance should be covered also, in proportion to their importance. Attention should be paid to the native towns of the laborers in choosing the samples, as the living conditions of the laborers often differ much according to their home town, the Kiangpei workmen, for instance, enjoying usually less comfort than those of Ningpo.

The Research Commission in Shanghai which conducted survey of workmen's family budgets last year under the auspices of the China Foundation selected 60 families and kept daily accounts for them. The writer of this project is of the opinion that this method cannot produce satisfactory results, because the number of families chosen was too small to be representative, and daily visits would not necessarily secure accurate data, as the laborers might forget the expenses they had defrayed, or might not be willing to supply the information every day for many months at a stretch.



Experience of the Bureau of Economic Information shows that satisfactory results are often secured on the first visit, while repeated visits usually call forth resentment and bring forth information which is far from being true. For the present study, it is proposed to have the investigators visit these families not oftener than once a month, preferably a quarter, but a few thousand families should be included in the survey. If, as proposed under "personnel", there should be ten paid investigators and perhaps 20 or 30 student workers, it should not be difficult for them to visit two or three thousand families in three months. A schedule should be filled for each visit, but allowance must be made for incorrect and incomplete information, and the well filled ones useful for the study will probably number much below the above figure. As the Bureau of Markets is now conducting a family budget study for the China Foundation by the monograph method, the results of their study will serve as a check to this survey, and vice versa.

Personnel:

The study should be conducted under the direction of one Chinese director, one Chinese associate and one foreign statistical economist. The two Chinese are to be chosen with a view to their previous experience in research, and their knowledge of the industrial conditions of Shanghai. There should be from 4 to 10 paid investigators, college graduates who have had some experience in this kind of research work. The foreign economist should be invited to the faculty of Kwanghwa where he will have only nominal teaching duty, but will train and direct a number of college students in this statistical research. After they, students, are through with their training, they will become paid investigators, the number of whom will thus gradually increase from four to ten or more, adding to the number only the best of the graduates. The work done will be given credits toward M. A. Degree. A small number of office staff will also be kept, and during the later years, the number - e. g. of assistant statisticians for computing and compiling the statistical data - may be increased by drawing upon the trained graduates.

Collaboration:

With the University through the students, with the Government Bureau of Economic Information, the Social Research Institute of Shanghai, the Bureau of Markets, the Bureau of Agriculture, Industries and Commerce of Greater Shanghai, and the Research Committee of the Chinese Economic Society.

Time:

To enable the best results to be obtained, and to avoid having the result represent only the conditions of an abnormal year, the survey should last from three to five years. The foreign economist should have a contract with the University for the same number of years, so that there will be at least two or three classes to complete the training under him. It is suggested, class should graduate or receive a higher degree in the graduate department within one year, while the following classes should be kept in the University for two years. The paid investigators whether they are graduates of other or this college, should attend certain lectures of the foreign professor at least once every week, in order to receive some benefit of his training. It may be mentioned here that, for the purpose of approaching the factories and workshops, older men who have more

experience in life, may sometimes prove more useful than young men newly graduated from college because they command better respect of the business men, know their psychology, and are therefore more able to secure reliable information from them. These men should be trained with modern statistical methods by attending the classes or by weekly conferences with the Committee.

Cost.

I.	Annual budget for 5 years	
	Office	\$1,200
	Salary of Chinese director	3,000
	Salary of Chinese associate	2,400
	Salary of foreign associate	6,000
	Investigators (4)	4,200
	Clerks and assistants	4,560
	Literature and stationery	840
		<u>\$22,200</u>
		\$111,000
2.	Equipment	
	Office furniture and fixtures	\$ 500
	Adding machine	650
	Calculating machine	400
	Typewriters tabulating and ordinary	175
	Books for reference	300
		<u>\$ 2,025</u>
3.	(a) Travel expenses for foreign statistician in first and last years	2,400
	(b) Additional investigators and assistants statisticians during last three years at 1,200	3,600
		<u>\$119,025</u>

## APPENDIX "E"

**Title:** The project proposed is the publication of material already compiled, entitled, A comparative farm management and social survey of 2866 farms in 17 regions in seven provinces of China (1921-24).

**Date:** January 3, 1928.

**Definition of topic:** The study is primarily one in farm management methods in typical regions in China, but includes related social and economic information pertaining to land utilization, population and food consumption. A careful selection of a large number of farms made it possible to determine which farms were successful and which were unsuccessful. A grouping of such farms by size of business and quality of business in relation to various efficiency factors such as, labor earnings per farm, labor earnings per man equivalent, net profits per crop mow, man labor per man, animal labor per labor animal, investment in farm equipment and farm buildings per mow and yields, made it possible to determine the cause of success or failure. Other significant information includes kind, area and production of crops, cropping systems disposal of crops, amount and distribution of each kind of livestock, fertility maintenance, amount and semi-monthly distribution of man and animal labor, size of family, density of rural population per square mile of cultivated area, age and sex distribution of the population, amount and source of income other than from the farm, value and distribution of real income by classified items such as food, fuel, clothing, rent and other expenses furnished by the farm and purchased, distribution by individual items of the real income from the farm and purchased, source and amount of food energy in the farm family diet and other information.

**Purpose and need of the investigation:**

1. To make available valuable data concerning agricultural conditions. This material is now partially in manuscript form and awaiting publication.
2. To provide government officials of the new Nationalist Government with reliable data on farming conditions which they hope to improve. Such officials are constantly coming to us for information of this nature.
3. To provide first hand material for use of students in China and abroad.
4. To supply the type of information which specialists in other countries are anxious to have about agricultural economic and social conditions in Rural China.
5. To reveal the factors which determine success or failure in farming in China.
6. To provide information relating to land utilization population and standards of living problems.

**Relation to PURPOSE of the institute:** The facts revealed in this study are the first of their kind to be made available about agricultural conditions in China. The data show how different countries are dependent on the same scientific principles in that the conclusions of the study indicate how fundamental principles in farm management, as in any

other branch of agricultural science, hold true the world over. The quantities and values of the various factors which make up a successful farm business vary greatly just as the application of the principles of other branches of agriculture differ but the principles remain the same. A knowledge of the universality of such principles together with their relation to the outstanding problems of population questions and standards of living as affected by the amount of land per farm family are of vital concern to all Pacific countries. The publication of this information should accomplish much in a mutual understanding between the countries bordering the Pacific as well as supplying needed technical information.

Method: The survey method was used in this study by obtaining individual farm records of a year's farm business on 100-300 farms in each of 17 regions. The regions studied are widely scattered and representative of large areas. Additional economic and social data were also obtained which related to the main purpose of the survey. A sample of the type of schedule used may be found in the Appendix of An Economic and social survey of 150 farms, Yenshan County, Chihli, China, published by the University of Nanking, and attached herewith. The proposed publication of the data in hand will be a comparative presentation between seventeen different studies of a similar nature.

Personnel: The study has been made during 1921-4 by J. Lossing Buck with the assistance of advanced students and associates, all of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Farm Management and Rural Sociology, College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking.

Collaboration: The work has been done entirely by the above mentioned department.

Time: Publication of the completed study can be effected about December 31, 1928, provided funds are available by about September 1, 1928.

Cost: The cost of printing two thousand copies in book form in China is carefully estimated on the basis of printer's quotations at \$1800 Gold. It is suggested that the books be sold for \$2.00 Gold (equivalent to \$4.00 Chinese currency).

Publication: It is estimated that the publication will contain 125 tables, 100 charts and maps and 200 pages of text. Because of this large amount of material publication in book form is desired. Printing is to be done at some Press in Shanghai, publication is to be by the University of Nanking and distribution is to be through book-dealers in different countries. The exact title of the publication has not yet been decided upon.

## APPENDIX "F"

### Fellowships for Chinese faculty members in the University of Nanking.

The Department of Agricultural Economics Farm Management and Rural Sociology, as well as other departments of the University of Nanking, has a number of associates who have B. S. degrees from the University. These men since their graduation have developed a great deal and have gained much first hand experience. Above all they are practical and they are accomplishing things rather than talking and seeking high administrative positions.

Mr. Paul C. Hsu, one of the associates, has been doing excellent work in organizing farmers' cooperative credit societies and in making investigations of credit conditions. Opportunity for study abroad at this time would be of great benefit to him in fitting him more thoroughly for his work. He is a man of kindly feeling toward people of another country and he would do much through his contacts to promote better inter-racial understanding. A preliminary visit to Japan is especially desirable. Mr. Hsu has had 9 years experience since graduation.

Mr. W. Y. Swen, an associate in farm management in the Department, is a very keen man and is especially interested in the statistical part of the work. He needs, however, opportunity for further study and since this cannot be easily obtained in China it is preferable that he go abroad. Mr. Swen has already had three years experience and is the type of man who would greatly profit by graduate study.

Mr. C. M. Chiao is especially interested in rural social problems. He is very practical and is not afraid of hard work in the country, either in obtaining data or in extension work. He has a passion for bettering conditions in rural life. It is important however, for him to have time for a more careful study of social problems and experience abroad would do much to fit him for his work.

There are other men in other departments of similar worth. One associate in the Chemistry department is desirous of specializing in a study of foods but cannot unless he has a fellowship. We are anxious that he have such an opportunity so that he may undertake this type of work for the University.

APPENDIX "G"

To

The Institute of Pacific Relations

Application for a grant to carry on studies in  
The Geography of China  
by George B. Cressey, Ph. D.  
Assistant Professor of Geology and Geography  
Shanghai College  
Shanghai

General Statement

This application is a request for a grant of \$3,200 (Chinese currency) to continue investigations during 1928-29 on the geography of China. These studies have been in progress since 1922 and are summarized in a preliminary mimeographed edition entitled "The Geography of China", a copy of which is supplied herewith. These studies deal with the relation between the natural environment and human activities and are largely organized in terms of natural regions. They are concerned with conditions of land form, climate, soil, agriculture, natural resources, economic possibilities, the people and their character.

A large amount of unorganized material is in hand and it is expected that this grant will make possible the publication of a book. It is planned that this book, or at least a preliminary edition, will be available in time for the meetings of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Japan in 1929.

Proposed Work

1. Further investigations into all the available literature. This will include books and magazine articles, both Chinese and foreign, dealing with travel, descriptions, natural resources, conditions of life and statistics. This material will be supplemented by personal inquiry and original research. An attempt will be made to assemble an accurate picture of the physical environment, including resources, and its relation to human activities in all parts of China.

2. The preparation of accurate maps. At present there are no base maps showing the correct hsien and provincial boundaries, cities and rivers. It is proposed to draft new maps and on these to enter information dealing with land forms, climate, soil conditions, agriculture, population density, resources and other aspects of geography.

3. Additional travel. During the past five years the writer has travelled more than 25,000 miles in China and has thus been able to secure a large amount of first hand information. Most of this travel has been in the north. The least known section of China is Yunnan and Kweichow and it is proposed to spend four or five weeks in these provinces during January and February 1929. The railroad in Yunnan and the hundreds of

miles of automobile roads now under construction in Kweichow will make even a brief visit profitable. This trip will supply much needed information about this undescribed area which cannot be obtained otherwise. A visit to Peking is also necessary to utilize unpublished information in the hands of the Chinese Geological Survey.

4. The interpretation of the Social and economic possibilities of China on the basis of the geographic background. This includes, among others, the following items.

- a) The distribution and extent of land suitable for cultivation as determined by land forms, climate and soil.
- b) The possibilities of colonization and agricultural expansion in Manchuria, the Mongolian borderlands and elsewhere.
- c) The possible industrial development in relation to mineral resources, transportation and markets.
- d) The contrast between the north and the south as related to climate, resources, outside contacts and racial characteristics.
- e) The concentration of population, occupations, standards of living and fundamental economic problems.

#### Importance

The studies made so far represent the first comprehensive attempt to organize the geographic facts concerning China and interpret them in terms of natural regions. Similar interpretations are available for many other parts of the world and are greatly needed for an adequate understanding of this country.

With the growing importance of the Pacific basin it is desirable that China's possibilities of mineral production, industrial development, agricultural expansion and increased living standards be clearly understood. All of these problems have a geographic basis, for it is the distinctive function of geography to interpret the relationship between the physical environment and human activities.

This book will bring together the best available information concerning topography, climate, agricultural possibilities, mineral resources, population densities and the general geography of China. The organization and interpretation will represent a distinct contribution toward an understanding of China's problems and possibilities. This information is not available at present. No arrangements have yet been made concerning publication.

Cost

1. Assistance

Two types of assistance are required.

A draftsman will be needed for a few months for map making after which a secretary - stenographer will be required for the preparation of the manuscript. This will require a total of ten months service at \$200.00 per month

\$2000.00

2. Supplies and equipment

Typewriter. Map making instruments such as pantograph and parallel ruler. Office supplies, books, maps      Conservative total

300.00

3. Travel

By boat from Shanghai to Hongkong and Haiphong, rail to Yunnanfu, auto travel in Kweichow, and return via Haiphong or down the Yangtze, and by boat and rail to Peking 900.00

TOTAL      \$3,200.00

Relation to the Land Utilization Survey of the University of Nanking

This project is separate from, but closely related to the proposed Land Utilization Survey of the University of Nanking submitted to the Institute by Professor J. L. Buck. The writer has been asked to serve as geographer on that survey, and a close contact will be maintained between the two projects. The Land Utilization Survey is an intensive examination of type areas within the natural regions mapped out by the writer; the preparation of the book on the geography of China is an extensive survey of all China and deals not only with land utilization but also with mineral resources and their relation to industry, the influence of climate on human energy, and other fundamental topics. The two projects supplement each other.



APPENDIX "H"

Title: Eugenic Study of Population in China

Date: March 1, 1928

Definition of Topic: This is an initial study of the quality aspects of China's population. It will gain information on the aspect of a problem on which little knowledge is had up to date. In general terms it will include:

1. The physical anthropology of the Chinese which includes the following aspects: (a) Morphological, (b) physiological and (c) mental.
2. Natural selection at work such as droughts, floods, famine, epidemics and infant mortality.
3. Forces of social selection including the family system, migrations, sanitation and public health, racial contacts and inter-marriage.
4. Inheritance and survival value of special traits.

Purpose and Need of the Investigation:

1. To provide scientific knowledge of China's population problems.
2. To provide training for men who will pursue the study on a large scale.
3. To collaborate with the numerical study of population trends in the project undertaken by the University of Nanking.
4. To provide information which will contribute to the knowledge of racial values.

Relation to Purpose of the Institute

A study of the racial qualities of the Chinese Nation will not only contribute to the knowledge of Chinese population, but it will also throw light on the bewildering problem existing among racial groups.

Collaboration:

To affiliate with Shanghai College, and to carry out training of investigators in cooperation with the departments of Biology and Sociology.

Method:

1. To collect existent materials bearing on eugenic study.
2. To collect first-hand data among selected groups.

Personnel and Cost:

One research director	Gold \$1,500.00
Assistants and Clerks	1,200.00
Literature	300.00

TOTAL	Gold <u>\$3000.00</u>
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Time:

First period two years.

*File*

INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

Honolulu, Hawaii.

LONDON, England.

8th February, 1928.

Dear Sir Arthur,

Our European visit is nearly over and these last two weeks here in London are giving me a splendid chance of catching up with my notes and correspondence and, before sailing for home, I should like to send you a very brief report of what we have been doing.

Our month in Geneva was quite invaluable in the opportunity it afforded for studying the inner workings and technique of the League and of the International Labour Office. It also gave me a fine chance for getting acquainted with the leaders of both organisations and discussing with them definite ways in which our Institute may supplement the work that is being done at Geneva. It is perfectly clear to me from this visit that we have a work of our own to accomplish and that the League heartily welcomes our taking up this work.

Our two weeks' stay in Moscow resulted in an Organising Committee of scientists being appointed for the formation of a branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations in the U.S.S.R.

In Holland I saw a number of specialists in Far Eastern affairs and members of the Colonial Department of the Government. They were all interested in our project and I am inclined to think that we shall have Dutch co-operation at our next conference.

In Paris and Berlin I met a number of Far Eastern experts and research people, but, of course, the subject of Institute membership was not opened in either place.

The Royal Institute of International Affairs here in London has decided to form a committee which will act as the branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Great

Sir Arthur Currie

8.2.28.

Britain. I find the leaders of the Institute, both in the Secretariat and in the Executive Council, as well as in the Far Eastern group, very hearty in their desire to co-operate. I have had valuable conferences with each of these sections and with the delegates who attended the 1927 Conference. This has given me an unexcelled opportunity for learning the point of view of the British group regarding our whole project and their desires for the agenda and arrangements for the 1929 Conference.

We are sailing from Southampton on the 16th February by the S.S. "George Washington", due to arrive in New York on the 24th February, and, before returning to Hawaii, I hope to have an opportunity of meeting representatives of the Executive Committee of both the American and Canadian branches of the Institute, in order to discuss matters relating to agenda and procedure at the 1929 Conference with them. I have written to Mr. John Nelson about the possibility of my stopping in Canada and have asked him to communicate with me on my arrival in New York.

I have greatly appreciated your valuable introductions in Paris and London. The letter to Sir Campbell Stewart has resulted in some extremely valuable contacts.

Looking forward to the possibility of seeing you in the near future,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

*J. Merle Davis.*

Sir Arthur Currie,  
MacGill University,  
Montreal, CANADA.

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

MONTREAL

February 28th, 1928.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Merle Davis reached New York a day or two ago. He has had a valuable experience in Europe, spent four weeks at Geneva, two weeks in Russia, and a number of days in Berlin, Holland and Paris, besides having a most interesting contact in England with the British group, and with the Royal Institute.

While in Russia, he had interviews with Tchitcherin and Karahan, and got some valuable hints on the idea of Russian participation. He was a guest at a luncheon given by the Research men of Berlin, and was successful in Holland, in interesting the Dutch minister of Colonies, who has written the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies, endorsing the idea of Dutch co-operation. This was withheld last year, by the Dutch East Indian authorities.

He has quite a lot of dates on, but has been good enough to agree to meet each of our Canadian groups. I have been waiting to get these definitely, and they have just come to hand. He is going to Chicago, on March 6th, but will come back if agreeable, and visit Toronto on the 7th. He can give the 8th, 9th and 10th to Ottawa and Montreal, the 12th to Winnipeg, and the 17th - 19th to Vancouver. He has to go down to Denver from Winnipeg, and then return to Seattle. Will you let me know if the above dates are acceptable to you? I thought that after Wednesday, the 7th, when he is available in Toronto, he could come on to Montreal and be with us on the 8th and 9th, giving the 10th to Ottawa, and then passing on to Winnipeg, where he is due on the 12th. It might be that Thursday the 8th, might be more convenient for our Ottawa friends, which would leave Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th for Montreal.

I want to send a wire to Mr. Davis, just as soon as we peg the dates in question. It is rather important that our members meet Davis, as he will discuss informally the agenda for the 1929 conference, the places of meeting, the research and the publicity programmes, etc.

Yours very truly,

*John Nelson*

JN:KF

*Telephoned  
8th as  
convenient*

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

TELEPHONE  
NO. 1956  
(SUB-EXCHANGE)

FACULTY OF ARTS  
UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

March 1, 1928.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie,

I must thank you and Lady Currie for the charming card which you sent at the new year. It was extremely kind of you to remember me and I should have replied earlier had I not been waiting for news of the progress of the scheme which we discussed at Honolulu.

There were so many schemes discussed then that perhaps it will be simpler if I enclose a copy of the memorandum of that subject which I wrote for Dr. Shotwell. The survey which I suggest in that memorandum is now being carried out by the Harvard-Yenching Institute. North American and European institutions are being dealt with by Harvard University and the Chinese by Yenching University (Peking). I have written to Goforth telling him of this, and I hope that when the survey gets us the facts, it may be possible to arrange for some communication between Hongkong University and the universities of Canada, particularly McGill.

It is almost certain that I shall go to Europe this summer leaving here about the middle of May, and it is just possible that I am returning across America, though I fear the latter is very unlikely.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

TELEPHONE  
NO. 1956  
(SUB-EXCHANGE)

2

FACULTY OF ARTS  
UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

With kind regards to yourself, Lady Currie and  
Miss Currie and belated wishes for an extremely happy and  
prosperous New Year.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

*W. Johnston*

Professor of Political Economy.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
McGill University,  
Montreal,  
Canada.

Copy.

Honolulu, T.H.  
July 26, 1927.

Dr. James T. Shotwell,  
Chairman, Research Committee.

Dear Mr. Shotwell,

In accordance with the request that you made in the last meeting of Research Committee, I should like to attempt to set out, in a very brief way, the scheme for the better coordination of the work of universities along the lines of communication between northwestern Europe and south China, across Canada and the United States.

It so happens that in that great track of world movements of goods and persons there lie the institutions which belong to all the nations chiefly concerned in the political and economic problems of those regions, particularly of China. Beginning in Europe, there is in Paris the finest centre for the study of the cultural aspects of the Chinese civilisation, and at the other end of the same track we have a French outpost in the French School of the Far East at Hanoi, where a splendid library is kept and where scholars reside for considerable periods, collecting material and rendering it available to the world. I am informed that this school is at present suffering from lack of funds, and it is probably also suffering from lack of coordination with other institutions in China, but as it has had at one time or another several professors of the College de France upon its staff, it is quite clear that its work is of the very highest standard.

Between these two extremes we have London and the other English universities where Chinese is studied. Crossing the Atlantic we have McGill University, where the Gest Library makes a nucleus for Chinese Studies; and in the United States you have certain institutions and facilities with which you are more familiar than I, including, especially for anthropology, Hawaii.

Continuing on that track we come to the very carefully specialised institutions in Japan, the University of Tokyo, I believe, being responsible for Chinese studies and having what is left of the Morrison collection as well as Sir Charles Eliot's collection of Oriental books.

Then in China we have institutions at Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, and Hong Kong.

My proposal, briefly, is to make a survey of the Universities and other learned institutions on that track, to discover what special facilities they offer for study of the various aspects of Chinese social phenomena, and to arrange for an interchange of research fellows and if possible of the teaching staff between China and certain of those institutions which might be selected for this purpose. This would have the effect of promoting understanding between the British, French, United States, Canada, the Japanese and Chinese nations in the field of scholarship. It would reproduce, to some extent, the coming and going which formerly took place between the European universities in the middle ages, and by organising studies in such a way as not to duplicate facilities unnecessarily, by arranging carefully for the equivalence of courses and residence in these different centers, it would be possible to build up gradually a whole corpus of research, carried out by members of the various institutions, travelling freely, as their studies required, over the whole of this track.

For instance, the Department of Commerce, at McGill University, proposes to provide special courses in the Commerce of the Far East, and it allows its candidates for Ph.D. to spend a year away from McGill in connection with the studies for the doctorate. Under the kind of scheme that I envisage, the McGill graduate would come to Shanghai, or Osaka, or Hong Kong, for that year; and would place himself under the direction of an institution, probably the Department of Commerce of the University in one of those places. That institution would not keep him in Hong Kong or Shanghai or Osaka unless material conditions which he wished to study were confined to those places, but would send him out to do field work in commerce by travelling throughout the area in which he was especially interested, with the cooperation of the consular commercial offices, and such firms as might be induced to take an interest in the scheme. Similarly a graduate of, let us say, Hong Kong, having taken at least his bachelor's degree, possibly his M.A. might go to Canada or the United States or France, and pursue a similar course of investigation and study. This scheme would apply of course not only to economic studies, but to political and social and anthropological investigations, and there would be provisions for the coordination of such studies so as to build up a co-related and articulated body of knowledge in those fields in which knowledge is felt to be most urgently required. It would be necessary, of course, to secure that the institutions concerned provided an adequate preliminary college training up to the standard of the bachelor's degree, but this requirement is no doubt easily met throughout the whole system.

To put this scheme into effect I would suggest that what is required is first a preliminary survey of the institutions and their resources, and the selection of a limited number of such institutions for the preliminary application of the scheme. In order to reduce the cost of financing such a scheme, I would suggest that the large shipping companies be approached and an attempt made to secure from them, and from the railway companies, special transportation privileges for research fellows and such professors as would come under the scheme. I have no doubt that if the shipping companies and railway companies wished to do so, they could very easily provide transport facilities at low cost, or at no cost, for the comparatively small number of people who would thus be travelling. It might also be necessary to make provision for guest houses at the institutions concerned, in view of the great difficulty that housing presents in some parts of the East, and also in order to secure that the institutions have the benefit of rather intimate contact with the visiting members from other centers.

I forbear to go into greater details at this stage but simply lay down the general lines of the suggestion that there should be a kind of union of universities and of learned institutions along the track that I have indicated, with provision for free or very cheap travel, for interchange of research fellows and teachers and information. I am convinced that if such an interchange become really active it would do very much to bring about the state of international mindedness which we desire.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) W.J. Hinton.



THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE  
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA  
MONTREAL

February 11th, 1928.

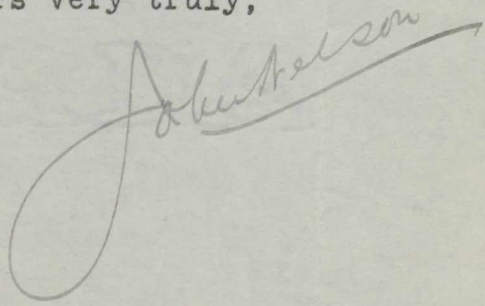
Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal, McGill University,  
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Attached is a copy of a letter from Professor Shotwell, in reply to the letter which Sir Robert Borden was asked to write him regarding the appointment of a Canadian member of the Research Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

You will recall that at the meeting of the Council on January 30th, the matter was left in the hands of the Committee, consisting of yourself, Dr. J. W. Dafoe, Col. C. S. McInness, Mr. Bowman and myself, for action with respect to Dr. Shotwell's reply. Will you kindly intimate your wishes in this matter.

Yours very truly,



JN:KF

C O P Y

February 7, 1928

Dear Mr. Nelson,

I have a confidential letter from Sir Robert Borden, inquiring whether there would be any preference from the standpoint of the Research Committee, as between an appointee from the far west or one from the east as representative of the Canadian Council. Of course, there is some advantage in having a colleague in the east. It would also cost the Institute less to secure a meeting which, I think, should be planned in the course of the year. As Sir Robert states that either Professor MacKenzie or Professor Corbett would be technically suitable for membership in the committee, I should think it would be rather better to appoint one of these gentlemen rather than a resident of British Columbia. It depends a good deal on what sort of problem you will be dealing with this coming year. If it is a problem affecting all Canada, it would seem to me that the local interest of British Columbia would not enter into the question as it might otherwise.

Sincerely yours,

James T. Shotwell.

February 16th, 1928.

John Nelson, Esq.,  
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Nelson:-

I have your letter of the 11th  
of February.

My opinion is that Professor  
Corbett and Professor MacKenzie should be asked  
if they are willing to serve upon such a Committee.  
If the reply is in the affirmative, we should ask  
MacKenzie first. If one of them expresses a  
willingness to accept and the other declines, we  
are left no choice. If both decline I think we  
should try a little pressure, and if that fails we  
should seek some one else in the East.

Yours faithfully,

THE HEAD OFFICE OF THE  
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA  
MONTREAL

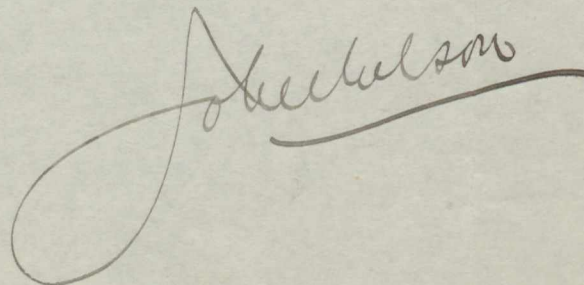
March 5th, 1928.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

The consensus of opinion among the members of the Committee to which was referred the selection of the Canadian member of Dr. Shotwell's Research Committee, is that he should be selected from an Eastern city. The names of Professor Corbett of McGill University, and Professor MacKenzie of Toronto University, have been mentioned by several in this connection and it has been suggested by one member of this committee that both should be asked if they would be willing to serve in that capacity if selected by the Committee. I have accordingly written a letter to each, of which the attached is a copy.

Yours very truly,



JN:KF

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO PROFESSOR CORBETT OF MC GILL  
UNIVERSITY AND TO PROFESSOR MACKENZIE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY.

March 5th, 1928.

Dear Professor:

The Canadian Institute has been asked to nominate a Canadian member of the Research Committee which has recently been appointed by the Institute of Pacific Relations and of which Dr. Shotwell is the Chairman.

After consulting with Dr. Shotwell, it has been thought advisable that the Canadian representative should be a resident of one of the Eastern cities, in order that he could be readily consulted. Your name has been suggested, among others in this connection by the Canadian Council and by the Committee to which the matter has been referred. I should like to be advised if you are willing to serve in that capacity. *if asked who is*

The Committee has little or no information as to the character of the work or to what extent the members will be required to give time to its deliberations. It is presumed however, that the work can be undertaken without interfering with the regular duties of its members. Will you be good enough to let me know as quickly as possible if you will be available for this work should the Committee ask you to undertake it?

Yours very truly,

(Sgd.) John Nelson.

JN:KF

February 16th, 1928.

Dean R. W. Brock,  
University of British Columbia,  
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Dean Brock:-

A few weeks ago I attended a meeting of the Canadian Council of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. At that meeting it was stated by Mr. Nelson and Sir Robert Borden that they had written to you and asked you if you would be willing to serve as the Canadian member of the Research Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This is the Committee of which Dr. Shotwell of New York is Chairman. Sir Robert announced that you had expressed a willingness to serve and he asked that your selection be confirmed.

I questioned the wisdom of asking you to act, and I know, Brock, you will understand there was nothing personal in my remarks. I pointed out that Shotwell lived in New York and that the majority of the members of his Committee lived close enough to New York to make it possible for them to attend any meetings which Shotwell might call. I know his Committee has already met more than once since the Honolulu Conference. I do not think it would have been possible for you to have attended any meeting unless you made a special trip from Vancouver

Dean Brock

- 2 -

to New York, and I doubt whether it would have been worth your time to do so, to say nothing of the expense. I suggested that some one living either in Toronto or Montreal should be recommended and, I think, you will agree with that suggestion. The names of Professor MacKenzie of Toronto and Professor Corbett of McGill were mentioned, either of whom, I think, would make a good member of the Committee.

I thought I would write to you, Brock, and tell you just what I said and give you my reasons for saying it. Once more let me assure you, and I know you will believe me, that the only reason why I questioned the advisability of your appointment was the fact that you lived in Vancouver.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

March 20, 1928.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
President and Vice Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal.

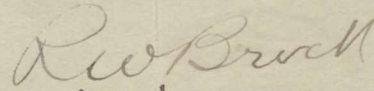
Dear Sir Arthur :

I must apologize for the delay in answering your kind letter of February 16. I have been too busy to attend to my private correspondence. I appreciated very much your kindness in writing me and I understand and approve of your action. This is the only thing to do in view of the American Committee being centred about New York. One of the great disabilities of living in the West is that one is cut off from eastern contacts.

While the composition of the American Committee makes your action necessary, I doubt their wisdom in confining their Committee to easterners, for naturally the Pacific Coast is more interested in Pacific problems and might perhaps have a more accurate conception of the nature of these problems.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



Dean.



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INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

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JAMES T. SHOTWELL, *Research*

March 15, 1928.

Dear Arthur,

At the last meeting of the American Research Committee, we voted to ask Professor Mears to make a study of the shipping between the United States ports on the Pacific and the Orient. I asked the Committee's approval of my writing to you to inquire whether Canada would like to have Vancouver included in the study along with Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles. If so, it would probably add about \$300 to the cost of the study. This would fall on the shoulders of the Canadian Council.

Are you interested?

Sincerely yours,

*James T. Shotwell*  
James T. Shotwell.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K. C.B.  
McGill University  
Montreal, Canada.

*I'm sending a personal letter by the same mail,*

March 19th, 1928.

Professor James T. Shotwell,  
405 West 117th Street,  
New York City.

Dear Jim:-

Replying to your letter of the 15th of March with reference to the study to be made by Professor Mears. I shall refer the matter to the Canadian Council for their action. I think a study of shipping from British Columbia to the Orient should be included in Mears' report.

All good wishes.

Yours faithfully,

March 19th, 1928.

John Nelson, Esq.,  
C/. Sun Life Assurance Company,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Nelson:-

I am forwarding herewith  
copy of a letter received from Professor Shotwell.

My opinion is that it would  
be a useful thing to have British Columbia shipping  
included in the Hears' report, but where the money  
is coming from I do not know.

Yours faithfully,

COPY FOR

Sir Arthur Currie

March 20, 1928

Prof. Norman A. MacKenzie  
Baldwin House  
University of Toronto  
Toronto 5, Ont.

Dear Prof. MacKenzie:

It is the wish of the Committee to whom the matter was referred that you should represent the Canadian Institute on the Research Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations. We are glad to already have your assurance that you will act in this capacity.

I have a note from Dr. Shotwell of the date of March 12th stating that he wishes to get on at once with the work of this Committee. I am advising him of your appointment and will be glad if you would in turn communicate with him at once. His address is: Prof. J. T. Shotwell, American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations, 129 East 52nd Street, New York, N.Y.

Very truly yours,

JN:CG

San Francisco, California,  
March 21, 1928.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Chancellor, McGill University,  
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Sir Arthur:

Before sailing for Hawaii I want to send you a word of hearty appreciation of the hospitality of the evening meeting which I was privileged to share in your home, not long ago.

It is most significant for the future of our international project that such men as gathered together that evening are finding time to regularly discuss and study Canada's international problems.

The interest shown in the other Canadian branches duplicates in a measure that of the Montreal group. I had most interesting and profitable meetings with each of the other branches in Canada and am returning to Hawaii with a better understanding than before of the Canadian outlook and interests in regard to the problems of the Pacific. It has been a privilege too to so widely extend my circle of Institute friends.

With hearty appreciation of the splendid leadership which you are giving the Canadian work, I am

Mose sincerely yours,

*J. Merle Davis.*

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Telephone: REGENT 6906-7.  
Inland Telegrams "AREOPAGUS PICCOY LONDON."  
Foreign Telegrams: "AREOPAGUS LONDON."

CHATHAM HOUSE,  
10, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

January 17th 1928

Dear Sir Arthur Currie;

Curtis thinks you might be interested in the enclosed copy of a letter he has had from Sir Joseph Flavelle.

Yours sincerely

*K. W. Currie*

General  
Sir Arthur Currie G.C.M.G. K.C.B.  
3450 Mc Tavish Street  
Montreal

Extraction from letter from S. J. Joseph Flavelle to  
Mr Curtis, dated Toronto, December 17th, 1928.

Some two months ago, Dr Wu, Special Representative to Washington, of the Nationalist Government in China, visited Toronto. I called upon him at his hotel. Later in the day, I was one of a company who lunched with him at Government House. Following the luncheon, he outlined the newly constructed form of administration, and the method of its selection, which had come into effect ten days previously. Of course we were all interested. When I returned to the office, I dictated a memo embodying what I understood to be what he had told us. Quite unexpectedly, he called at my office before the day closed, and we had an hour or more of conversation together. I took advantage of his visit to read to him what I had dictated covering his statement after luncheon. He asked me to read some of the pages two, three and four times over, and then said, "That is substantially what I said". I told him that I had made the memo for personal reference, and that I would make no use of it in a manner which would lead to its publicity. I have no doubt that you have had the same material before you long ere this. I venture, however, to incorporate it herewith for your personal reading. The memo reads as follows:

"Visiting Toronto, Dr Wu, with his wife, Mrs. Wu, were entertained at luncheon by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs Ross, and the following is the substance of my understanding of the conversation we had together. Mr.

Rowell, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr Wilson (one of the Vice-Presidents of the Board of Trade) were also present.

Dr Wu is the third generation in his family to take an English education, and to pass through Inns of Court Law School, and in consequence, qualified to plead in the Courts of Great Britain. His father and his grandfather took this course. Dr Wu took his Common School and Collegiate Institute training in the United States. Going to England, he became a graduate of London University, and later took his law at Innes of Court.

In answer to questions concerning the character of the Government of the Nationalist Party, he said in substance as follows:

The Nationalist Party, Kuomintang, recast its organization for government, and the plan adopted became effective on October 10th. The Party will meet in Convention annually, or if from unforeseen circumstances, once in two years. The members of the Convention will be chosen at a gathering of the Party supporters in each Province in China. For the purpose of securing still wider representation, it constitutes Chinese supporters of Kuomintang (The Nationalist Party) who are resident in foreign countries, a Province for the purpose of choosing ten representatives for the Nationalist Convention. For instance,



the Chinese in Canada, from Halifax, to Victoria, who are in sympathy with the Nationalist movement, will meet at some central point, either in person or by proxy. At this meeting, a selection will be made of ten of their number, duly constituted to go to China and sit in at the Convention.

The Convention selects an Executive Committee, who are vested with authority to act for the Convention between its meetings. This Executive is authorized to select a Council of sixteen members, presided over by a Chairman. The Council selects from its membership the heads of five departments: (1) Legislative; (2) Administrative; (3) Judiciary; (4) Examination; (5) Censorate - (Power of impeachment and audit.)

The Department that chiefly interests foreigners is the Administrative, which in substance, deals with most of the problems associated with Government as we understand it. These Departments have a number of Ministries. Administration has ten Ministers, one of which, of course, is a Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Legislature enacts law, passes budgets, etc.'"

"Dr Wu indicated that this organization partook a good deal of the form of the Fascist scheme in Italy, without the centralization of authority in a person as in Mussolini. Authority centres in the Council of sixteen.

He explained that it was practically impossible to have an Assembly chosen by the vote of the people, which could possibly have representatives who would be qualified to exercise the authority vested in Legislature as we understand it. Two-thirds of their people are illiterate, and a widely extended franchise is not possible. He explained that any plan under existing conditions in China must be looked upon as temporary. Not temporary in the sense that it would change soon, but that the work of reconstruction, the establishment of schools, the finding of teachers, that enormous masses of their people will have the benefit of education, will necessarily be a slow development.

Moreover, there is the difficulty of inter-communication, and an easy method for enforcing the authority of a Government constitutionally elected as we understand it, when access to many of the Provinces is so difficult, and the power of enforcing the authority of central Government may be equally difficult.

He states that in what they have now done in this organisation, which only became effective on October 10th (nine days ago), they have sought to lend the greatest authority possible to Government having regard to existing conditions.

There is only one Party, as we understand it, a Nationalist Party. The general Nationalist sentiment

in all the Provinces is immediately the power behind the Throne. It cannot be stated in exact terms, or equally influential in all parts, but as the Government is the outcome of selected Nationalist representatives to the Party Convention, which in turn, through its Executive Committee, chooses its Council of Sixteen, which in turn chooses the heads of the Five Departments of Government, which in turn administer these Departments (being responsible to the Council of Sixteen), it is hoped and believed that gradually the authority of central Government will become established. If as in Anglo-Saxon countries they become to believe in two Parties, or in some other representative system, in due course the change will come by evolution, the evolution being effected by education, not only in schools and colleges, but education which will give free interchange between the people of various Provinces, as means of communication become extended. It may be that the Nationalist party itself will elect to have political faith in two or more groups, who will select representatives to the Legislature, and gradually Government responsible directly to the people may emerge. What, however, the present organization is seeking to do is to interpret how best to bring the power behind the Throne, the Nationalist sentiment in all Provinces, in support of central Government, which in turn, in collaboration with the Provinces, will

work out systems of taxation and other national measures for the common benefit of the whole. The progress necessarily will be slow. The art of government will develop in the act of exercising it.

It was pointed out to Dr Wu that foreign communities interested in China, for the most part were sympathetic with their National aspirations, but that they were concerned in the unsettled conditions in the country, the absence of authority in Government for the protection of life and property, and to ensure the fulfilment of obligations undertaken by the Government. They have feared that some other uprising under some ambitious leader or leaders might follow, and that property and rights which had been surrendered to the Nationalist Government as constituted, would not be recognized by their successor who through force of arms had assumed control of the country, and might exploit it for the benefit of himself and his immediate associates.

Dr Wu said - 'It is hoped that the authority of Government as now constituted, may not be challenged by armed forces; that the lines of differences which may come will be differences of view as to the character of Government, in which case the safety will lie in changes which are made to meet new or developing conditions.'

"What we are seeking to do is to govern in the best way that is possible at the present time, and to learn from experience, and to feel the influence of an ever-broadening body of educated opinion which will press for such changes as seem to them desirable."

I am not clear why Dr Wu called upon me.

Possibly it was in answer to a Chinese custom, but while together we at once fell into conversation about the position of Christian Foreign Universities in China. The Nationalist movement, and subsequently the Nationalist Government, from the first has pressed for Registration of these Universities, setting forth terms of registration which have been arbitrary, and to some of us very unreasonable. After Dr Wu left, I dictated a short memo covering what I had said to him in response to two questions which he put. I copy from the memo as follows:-

"Dr Wu, you ask me two things -

1. Will we consent to abandon compulsory attendance at religious exercises?
2. Will we register with the Nationalist Government?

In answer to the first: We have already directed that attendance at religious exercises is not compulsory in the University. In answer to the second: We have been in trouble because the spirit of the educational regulations of the Nationalist Government is foreign to

our conception of fair treatment. They are couched in language which we could not use in Canada, the United States, or Great Britain, to any foreign body who desired to carry on college work in our respective countries. If I may speak frankly, they bear the appearance not so much of a considered view of what is just and fair, as propaganda which may influence your people to understand you do not hesitate to put the foreigner in his place. Further, under your regulations, the Boards of Canada, the United States and Great Britain, associated with Universities and Colleges in China, or, as in our case, a composite board representing these three countries, become a Finance Committee to collect money for expenditure in China by a board under Chinese control, holding independent administrative power. Hence, in consenting to Registration, we should take a leap in the dark, as your requirements in essentials, are one-sided, and bear a close relation to the tyrannous." I said, "Let me put it this way to you, Dr Wu: You are a lawyer. As a graduate at Innes of Court you have a right to practise at the Bar in Great Britain. If a British Board of one of the Universities who were clients of yours, presented this set of regulations, and asked for your advice, what would you say?" After some delay, he said, "If the matter could be discussed as you and I are discussing it, there would be

no difficulty."

And so we left it, after having had some two hours of friendly, good-tempered conversation.

Notwithstanding my earnest protest, at the time I made it I believed West China Union University would have to agree to Registration, which has been so commonly agreed to by the Universities under control of Boards in the United States. During the past year we have headed the matter off by registering with the provincial authorities, in the Province of Szechuan, for as I think you know, we are in that remote western Province, which borders Tibet. The President of the University was home on furlough. While the majority of our Board favoured concurring in the Nationalist demand, they accepted the view of the Chairman and other members, who thought it advisable to have a report from our own President before taking action. This was a reasonable request, inasmuch as the President returned to China last June.

This morning's papers contain a despatch indicating that an important reaction has developed against the present Nationalist body, special mention being made of the Province of Szechuan. The following is from a letter from the President of the West China Union University, written from Peking under date of November 12th:

"

.....

"In China once more, and beginning to feel at home. At present, I am with Bishop Grose here in Peking. I arrived last Friday night, and am hoping to start for Shanghai tomorrow. I have already visited Peking University (Yenching), and discovered some of their problems. They were formerly registered under the Peking Government. It is now rumoured that their registration is null and void. They have no decision in the matter, and may be compelled to go through the entire procedure of registration again. I believe our registration problem in Szechuan is not so difficult as that here. Here they are regarded as not being registered....."

The President returned to China by way of Moscow. He further says:

Having friends living in Moscow, I managed to see and hear most of the things that I desired to learn about. I am very glad that I went by way of Moscow. I am quite certain that we are not at the end of our Russian troubles. As a private favour, I was shown through the exhibit of the China proletarian revolution. This is an exhibit in Moscow, which is intended to reveal China's suffering at the hands of foreign powers, principally Great Britain, and the humanity on the part of Russia in coming to the assistance of China. The person who was explaining the exhibit added, because of the treachery



of General Chiang Kia Chek, the Nationalist party had turned upon Russia, and slaughtered thousands of her own people, so that now they, Russia, were compelled to work underground, which they were doing."

"..... I find two main channels of thought as I come through Manchuria and over into China. One, - that now that the Nationalist Government really spoke for China, we might expect a period of peace and progress such as China has never known, at least in the last decade. Another, - that a recurrence of trouble, very much after the order of the former troubles, is certain to come, perhaps in months, perhaps in a year or two, and also with the possible danger of conflict with Japan. There is always doubt enough in the political situation in China to make it intensely interesting."

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INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS  
HONOLULU, HAWAII

May 17, 1929

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CABLE ADDRESS  
"INPAREL"

Sir Arthur Currie  
McGill University  
Montreal, Canada

Dear Sir Arthur:

I believe you will be interested to learn that Dr. Hawkling Yen, Associate General Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations, will be a visitor in Montreal probably during the early part of June. Dr. Yen is awaiting word from Mr. John Nelson before completing arrangements for his Canadian trip.

I have given Dr. Yen a letter of introduction to you and hope very much that you will be in Montreal during his visit and that he will be able to meet you.

Dr. Yen has recently joined the Secretariat of the Institute and brings to it a background of many years experience in the Foreign Office of China. He has represented China at the League of Nations, was for a time President of Tsing Hua University, and was Secretary General of the Chinese Delegation at the Washington Disarmament Conference in 1921 and Secretary of the International Tariff Revision Commission in Peking, 1925-1926.

Very sincerely yours,

*J. Merle Davis*

JMD-k

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# INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

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November 7, 1928.

CABLE ADDRESS  
 "INPAREL"

General Sir Arthur Currie,  
 President and Vice-Chancellor,  
 McGill University,  
 Montreal, Quebec,  
 Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Now that the Proceedings of the 1927 Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations are available in book form and presumably have been read and criticized by most of the members attending that conference, I should welcome from you an expression of opinion concerning method of treatment, content and presentation adopted in the report. Any criticisms or suggestions you may care to offer will be extremely valuable in considering plans for the recording of future conferences.

There are certain considerations determining the form of the 1927 report which I will briefly outline in this connection. The problem of holding a balance between a literal conference report and a book of reference with some permanent value was complicated by inadequate stenographic reporting and by the fact that as many as four round tables were discussing the same subject concurrently. It was further complicated by the necessity for anonymity as far as round table discussions were concerned, and in certain cases the assumption of historic and other facts not stated in the round tables which were necessary for a full understanding of the discussion.

The form in which the proceedings were finally published was modelled upon the Survey of International Affairs, which is produced in somewhat similar fashion from the discussions of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and the hope has been expressed that this and succeeding volumes may in the future take their place with that Survey and the Survey of American Foreign Policy to be issued by the Council on Foreign Relations as a standard work of reference in its field. In view of the rapid maturing of plans for the next conference to be held at Kyoto in November, 1929, I should greatly appreciate an early reply to this letter. For convenience I attach a list of questions which have already been raised, but I trust that you will feel free to forward your criticisms and suggestions in any form that seems best to you.

JMD/d

Very sincerely yours,

*J. Merle Davis,*  
 d.

## QUESTIONS

1. Should the "opening statements" be printed as part of the conference record?
2. Should the data papers be printed separately in a documentary section, as in the present book, or as appendices to each discussion chapter?
3. Should the report be published in two volumes, the first, containing the digest of round table discussions, and the second, carrying the documentary material?
4. Should all conference documents be printed or only a selection?
5. Should the documents printed be confined to papers presented through the official conference machinery?
6. Have you any other suggestions concerning the general form and arrangement of the book?
7. Should the round tables be reported:
  - a. As verbatim reports credited to and certified by each speaker?
  - b. As an impersonal dialogue in the form adopted in chapter 11, "The Future of the Institute"?
  - c. As in chapter 1, in the form of a relative summary of the chief issues and agreements brought up in the round tables?
8. Have you any suggestions whereby the reports may retain more of the individuality and atmosphere of round table discussion while maintaining clarity and precision?
9. What are your impressions regarding the suitability of the price, the binding, style of print and general format of the book, including illustrations?
10. Have you suggestions as to policies for the circulation and distribution of the book?
11. Please add any other criticisms or suggestions concerning the book which may occur to you.

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA  
MONTREAL, QUE.

September 27th, 1929.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I am off for Kyoto to-night, but cannot go without expressing to you the appreciation that I think all of us in the Institute feel, for the great help you have been in bringing it and more particularly the Montreal branch, to its present condition. You will notice by this morning's Gazette that there are forty-four Canadians attending the conference - an astounding thing which would have been inconceivable a few years ago. This result has not all been due to the Canadian Institute, but the Institute has had a big share in promoting this new international spirit and you have had an important part in bringing it about.

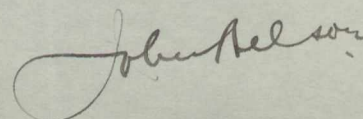
I am sorry that you are not able to come with us this year, but I trust that by the time another conference comes around, you will be fully restored and perhaps not as badly time-bound as you are at present.

I am sending for your information a complete set of the conference and delegation papers which have gone through the hands of Professor Norman MacKenzie and the Research Committee. That of Sir Robert and the one on the Gest Library will be printed, in their final form, but the present copies are for the immediate use of the delegation.

We are taking a library of about three hundred books and documents, so the erudition of the party should be greatly increased before the end of the voyage.

With kind regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,



JN:KF

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December 30, 1929.

CABLE ADDRESS  
"INPAREL"

Sir Arthur Currie  
3450 McTavish St.  
Montreal, Canada

Dear Sir Arthur:

We have not yet heard from you in answer to our recent letter concerning PACIFIC AFFAIRS. Perhaps your answer is now in the mails, or you may have been too busy to drop us a line -- but this is just a brief letter to say we have held your name upon our list for the new January "Conference Number."

May we ask you to return the enclosed card to us in the next mail? We feel confident in saying that you are going to be very much pleased with the new magazine. During the coming year authoritative articles will appear upon the various vital issues now smouldering in the Pacific area, and knowing the sincere interest you have taken in the past, we are sure you will want to keep abreast of the trend of these problems.

As PACIFIC AFFAIRS steps over from the field of a free Institute journal to that of the paid magazine, there are, naturally, more complex problems to be faced. We believe, however, that there is a definite need for a magazine entirely devoted to serious study of the Pacific area, and by putting PACIFIC AFFAIRS upon a paid basis, we will be enabled to increase the value and scope of its content. Is it out of place, therefore, to make a personal appeal to you, as one long interested in the work of the Institute, hoping that you will want to see PACIFIC AFFAIRS succeed in its new policy? Your renewed subscription will mean a great deal towards that success.

Extending the season's greetings, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Nathalia Walker*

Nathalia Walker  
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

NW:GG

25th January, 1930

Miss Nathalia Walker,  
The Institute of Pacific Relations,  
Honolulu, Hawaii.

My dear Miss Walker,

Thank you for your letter of  
December 30th.

I am glad to subscribe for  
"Pacific Affairs" for another year, and  
am enclosing bank draft for \$2.00 herewith.

Cordially reciprocating your  
good wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

# THE COUNCIL OF INQUIRY INTO FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

Head Office  
**Mainichi Building**  
Dojima, Osaka  
Japan

**Hikoichi Motoyama**  
President of the Council

Branch Office  
**Nichi Nichi Building**  
Manunouchi, Tokyo  
Japan

The Council of Inquiry into Far Eastern Affairs—To-A Chosakai—was founded in June 1929 sponsored by Mr. Hikoichi Motoyama, the president of the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Publishing Company. These two papers are maintained under this company's management, one being published in the heart of Japan's economic life, the City of Osaka, the other in the centre of its political activities, Tokyo. They are two greatest newspapers in the country.

The organization of the Council is largely made up of the leading members of the staffs of these two papers—those who are particularly concerned with, or especially well versed in the affair of the Far East. In addition, a large number of eminent statesmen, diplomats, scholars and businessmen accepted the invitation to join the Council in various capacities, such as advisers, councillors, etc. The Council, of course, is an independent organization from either the Osaka Mainichi or the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

The principal object of the Council is to promote the peace and welfare of the Far East through systematic investigation of existing conditions and dissemination of the results throughout the world. In this way, it is hoped, the Council may contribute towards the formation of enlightened public opinion first of all among the Japanese whose cultural and economic life is inseparably bound up with that of the Far East in general. At the same time, fully conscious of the organic interrelation existing among different peoples and countries, the Council hopes to obtain the sympathetic cooperation of the international public in furtherance of its plans and purposes.

At this moment the Council feels greatly concerned about the persistent political and social unrest throughout China. Far from striving to impart order and prosperity to the country wearied by prolonged civil strife, the Chinese militarists are busy with their destructive activities, designed merely for the aggrandizement of their private power and influence. It is to be feared that unless they are restrained in time, the damage caused to national industry, education, means of transportation and communication, and all other national institutions will become irretrievable.

The welfare of China with its territory of over four million square miles and its population of over four hundred million is a matter of serious concern to all other nations of the world. Its bearing upon Japan is particularly direct and important, due to geographical propinquity, cultural affinity and economic inter-dependence. The Japanese people, therefore, have always taken the keenest interest in the well-being of their continental neighbours and have not spared their efforts in assisting them in their work of national reconstruction. They will do so in the future as they have done in the past.

The time is gone, however, when any nation may claim a monopoly in helping the Chinese in their national distress. On the one hand the magnitude of the task has become too vast for



isolated endeavour; on the other hand the unity of nations has grown too close to permit such exclusionism. It is high time, the Council believes, for leading nations to commence joint efforts for exercising their best influence in helping the Chinese people out of their present sad predicament.

Being deeply concerned with the actual state of affairs in China and sincerely desirous of seeing the country promptly emerge from chaos and march along the road to political unity and economic development, the Council passed a resolution at its general meeting on February 8, 1930. The resolution is hereby published with a hope that it will receive the serious consideration of the international public as representing the views of those who are well acquainted with the situation and who are sincere well-wishers of the Chinese people.

#### **Preamble**

Notwithstanding the fact that the situation in the Far East in recent years has been gradually assuming a pacific aspect in comparison with that of some years ago, in China alone the political disturbances and the general unrest show no indication of immediate stabilization. Not only is the situation hampering the normal growth of industries in China but the other nations concerned are deprived of sharing the benefit of the mutual prosperity accruing from trade and commerce.

This unsettled condition in China is not the concern of China alone: it involves the whole Far East. Especially does the fact that the military cliques in China are contesting for supremacy by armed force and creating ceaseless interior disturbances, run directly counter to the spirit in which China joined the signatories of the Kellogg anti-War Treaty.

We urgently hope to see the Chinese Government and its people make a united effort for the peaceful unification of the country and for its economic construction. The Council of Inquiry Into Far Eastern Affairs, conscious of the present situation in China, has resolved on the following problems and expects to carry them out in the hope of bringing peace and happiness to the Far East.

#### **Resolution No. 1**

(a) On Guaranteeing Land and Sea Communications at the Time of Civil Turmoils in China.

Enormous losses are being suffered not only by the Chinese themselves but also by the foreign residents in China from the almost continued internal disturbances in China of late years. In order to eradicate the cause of such losses and to develop industrial activities in China, we believe that the establishment of guaranteeing the land and sea communications is a most effective policy. The Council hereby urges the authorities at home and abroad to formulate a definite plan to assure the safe maintenance of such communications at the time of civil warfare.

(b) On the Abolition of Extraterritoriality.

We endorse in principle the abolition of extraterritoriality which China has been aspiring to effect for many years. As to the Chinese plan of carrying out the abolition by China's own will, we regard the step as still premature in view of the present conditions in China. The Council proposes therefore that China, basing her action upon international justice and faith, should carry out a plan for the gradual solution of the problem, and the Council declares its aim to be to the realization of that end.

(c) On the Anti-Foreign Movement in China.

The Chinese boycott of foreign goods and the anti-foreign movement have overstepped the sphere of an economic issue and are being kept up politically, causing a standing menace and

material loss to the foreign industrialists in China as well as to the Chinese merchants and industrialists themselves.

Means to meet this anti-foreign movement has been studied by different parties, but so far no thoroughgoing policy has been offered. In view of the serious nature of the Sino-Japanese economic relations, the Council declares the urgent need for a speedy and definite solution of the problem.

#### Resolution No. 2

On Japanese Fishing in Russian waters.

The Soviet Government, on the basis of the "10-year plan for fisheries in the Far East" recently established, seems to be trying to exclude the Japanese fishermen from the Russian waters by the strength of its national situation. Meantime, the Japanese fishermen on account of dissension among themselves are on the verge of having their fishery rights wrested from them. Our fishing industry in Russian waters is facing an unprecedented crisis.

We advise the authorities and those concerned with the fishing industry to decide on more aggressive measures of developing the industry and for guaranteeing the security of the enterprise.

The members of The Council of Inquiry into Far Eastern Affairs—To-A Chosakai—are as follows:—

##### Advisers:—

Count Keigo Kiyoura, ex-Prime Minister.  
Viscount Minoru Saito, Governor-General of Chosen.  
Count Yasuya Uchida, ex-Foreign Minister.  
General Kazunari Ugaki.  
Baron Gonsuke Hayashi, ex-Ambassador to London.  
Prince Fumimaro Konoe, member of the House of Peers.  
Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, member of the House of Peers.  
Mr. I-chiro Tokutomi, member of the House of Peers.  
Mr. Junnosuke Inoue.  
Mr. Kozui Otani, ex-chief abbot of the Nishi Honganji Temple.

##### President:—

Mr. Hikoichi Motoyama, President of the Osaka Mainichi Company.

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Mr. Rita Takagi, managing director of the Osaka Mainichi Company.

Mr. Shingoro Takaishi, editor-in-chief of the Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

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Mr. Joroku Yoshioka. (Nanking)

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Mr. Eisei Kobayashi. (Harbin)

Mr. Shu Ashikaga. (Hankow)

Mr. Yukio Tokutomi. (Hongkong)

Mr. Hideo Baba.

Osaka, March 30, 1930

**DOCKET ENDS:**

CORRESPONDENCE, 1927-1930