

**FILE 293**

**CHINA**

At Sea - near Saigon  
Cochin China -

Dec. 8/26.

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

Dear Sir Arthur -

I spent Dec. 5<sup>th</sup> at Hong Kong  
and when there dined with Allan  
Cameron Esq. the manager of the  
Canadian Pacific Railway Agency,  
in that city.

After dinner he spoke of the desire of

(2)  
the C. P. R. - in the interests of the road  
& the spread of Canadian influence  
in the Chinese area, - to have as many  
students as possible come to Canada & the  
Canadian universities -

In furtherance of that end the Company  
some time ago had a pamphlet prepared,  
for circulation in ~~China~~<sup>China</sup>, dealing  
with the Canadian Universities -

You have probably seen this as it contains  
a letter by you, but I am sending you  
a copy which he gave me. In looking  
over the pamphlet there are to be found

13  
Some statements which might be revised if a second edition were to be issued, such as that to the effect that the "cost of living" at McGill is \$50 a month which is of course much below the figure at which a student can now live.

Mr. Cameron remarked that while this pamphlet was useful in many respects, it failed in one important direction namely that it contained no statement whatsoever with reference to the requirements of entrance to Canadian Unversities or any detail concerning the instructions

given them. If Mr. Fong Wong has a son  
 whom he thinks of sending to the U.S.A.  
 but whom he now thinks he might send  
 to Canada instead, what steps should he  
 take to find out whether his son is prepared  
 to enter & what the conditions of life are for  
 which he must be prepared when he reaches  
 Canada.

Canada is less known in China than Cambodia  
 is in Canada.

The Americans have schools in China which  
 prepare Chinese students for their universities  
 for which the matriculation examination  
 must be passed before he leaves China.  
 Unless we in Canada can arrange to make  
 provision at several points - for China is a  
 gigantic country. for the examination of  
 deserving candidates - or make some

arrangement so that a student knows that when he gets to Mc Gill he will be admitted, & if he works hard can get his degree in a stated number of years, we are not likely to get on any students.

Mr Cameron says that if a Chinese student goes to Mc Gill & when he gets there finds that he is sent to a preparatory school for a year or two to prepare to enter it will be a great deterrent to subsequent men thinking of Canada for a field of study. It will be a great thing to devise a scheme whereby a man can be sure before he leaves China that he will be admitted as a regular student in the Canadian University to which he

desires to go. The Americans have (6)  
the field now, so far as North America  
is concerned - the Japanese Universities  
are excellent & very near China - the  
Canadian Universities must remove all  
obstacles to students thinking of coming  
to Canada, if they are to "get the  
business".

I am sending you a Calendar of the  
Imperial University of Kyoto, one of  
the several Imperial Universities in  
Japan - a smaller one in one of the  
smaller cities & far exceeded in size  
& number of students by the great central  
University at Tokyo. You will I think  
be surprised to note the size of the  
teaching staff & to see on p. 161

7  
that their expenditure this year  
is over two & a half million dollars.

There are two students to whom I would  
like to direct your attention -

The first is a young Japanese student  
named Makino Masao - He is a student  
in the department of Economics - His  
mother called on us when we were in  
Tokyo, where she lives, as she saw my  
name in the paper and that I was from  
M<sup>c</sup>Gill. She is a woman of wealth  
& apparently of some position in Japan &  
was anxious about her son who is now  
in Canada for the first time. I have with



W D Family asking him to write (8  
him this house. When I say she is  
anxious I do not wish in any way to  
imply that she has any other reason  
to feel anxious than that the boy is  
away in a far unknown country for  
the first time. It might be "good  
business" to have him looked after.

The other student is a son of a gentleman  
whose name I think is Mr. Potter.  
He is a great friend of Mr. Alan Cameron  
in ~~England~~ Hong Kong! The boy is now  
in E. K. Thorne (England) at school  
when he gets through next year he & his  
father will decide that he should go to

Take Richard Wakiyama  
628 Belmont Ave

Macdonald College I take a (9)  
course in agriculture to fit him to  
take up farming in British Columbia.  
Cameron supposes that if the boy has  
gone through a good school he would  
surely be admitted to McGill. I  
explained that there was such a thing  
as an Entrance Examination, but that  
this could be passed in London before  
he came to Canada. I was unable to  
tell him to whom to apply in London for  
this examination however as I had forgotten  
the address.

It might be well I think to have a  
letter sent at once to Mr Cameron

for Mr Potter, giving full details<sup>10</sup>  
for his guidance in this matter. I  
wrote Mr Cameron that it would  
be well for Mr Potter to write to  
you directly at once but he may  
delay doing so.

On arriving at Singapore I intend  
to go on to Malaya States almost  
at once to study the tin mines  
there & then into Siam before  
returning to go to Java.

If you desire to communicate  
with me - Mr. Newton in Dean  
H. M. Mackay's office always has  
my address & I remain -  
Yours very sincerely  
Frank D. Adams

7 Chieh Shan Yuan Ta Chieh  
East Pei Hai Park  
Peking

October 15, 1927.

Dear Sir Arthur:

Ever since our  
separation at Honolulu,  
I have been constantly  
thinking of you. I  
have been so much  
impressed by your  
fatherly and great  
personality that I am  
compelled by sentiment  
to enter into communi-  
cation with you.

I was drawn more  
to you than to any  
other delegate at the

Conference. I regret that I was not able to have more conversation with you, being so busily occupied with the duties of the Institute and Conference. I am sure that this meeting of ours at Honolulu is but a commencement of our life-long companionship.

Sir Frederick Whyte came to China lately. He was warmly welcomed at Shanghai, being honored by a banquet given by seven most important and popular organizations and clubs.

tailed at dining by some  
prominent Chinese. While  
in Peking, however, he  
avoided public attention  
and confined himself  
more or less to contacts  
with the members of  
the British Consulate.  
Professor C. B. Webster

was also in Peking and  
lectured at several  
universities here. I  
wish that someday  
you could find it  
possible to visit us  
here and that we  
could extend you  
a royal welcome.

The political  
situation in China  
is changing rapidly.

General Chang Kai-shek  
resigned and is busy  
with his new romance  
in Japan. General Sun  
Chuan-fang failed in  
recapturing Hankow,  
though the battle  
around the last  
named city was the  
bloodiest in the history  
of Chinese Revolution.

In North, the Shensi-  
Mukden fight has  
just commenced, with  
the prospect of a  
protracted war to  
last probably for a  
year or so.

The new University

A number national colleges  
have been reorganized  
and consolidated  
into one great National  
University. I am again  
teaching in this  
reorganized institution.

While at Hankow,  
you asked me to look  
for a Chinese teacher  
in Chinese literature  
and philosophy. So  
far I have not yet  
been able to locate  
a suitable man.  
For oftentimes one  
may be good in  
Chinese literature  
and philosophy,



one is defective in English ability. Nevertheless, I am still looking out for a suitable man for you.

Meanwhile I am just wondering that if you can combine in the Chair Chinese politics with Chinese culture (including Chinese literature and philosophy), I may be able to consider the proposition myself for some time.

The Honolulu Conference

has undoubtedly done  
great good to all of us  
and to the Pacific. I  
further was made, not  
only to believe in the  
sincerity of the British  
members and nation  
for a new and better  
relationship with  
China, but also to  
look upon the peoples  
of the world as my  
own people.

Hoping that this  
letter will find you  
in excellent health  
and abundant good  
work

Yours sincerely  
Mingchien Joshua Bao

## THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

## YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF CHINA

20 MUSEUM ROAD, SHANGHAI

DAVID Z. T. YUI, GENERAL SECRETARY  
 JOHN Y. LEE, ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY  
 C. W. HARVEY, ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY  
 T. Z. KOO, ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY  
 H. A. WILBUR, ASSOCIATE GENERAL SECRETARY

POST OFFICE BOX No. 924

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI."

TELEPHONES: CENTRAL 5286, 5287, 5288, 5289.

December 22, 1927.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
 McGill University,  
 Montreal, Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur,

On behalf of our National Committee and of myself, I take great pleasure in extending to you and Lady Currie our heartiest greetings. You have been in our thoughts a good deal, and we deeply appreciate your friendship for our Association Movement and for our country.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of the Lectures of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen known as "San Min Chu I" which were translated by Mr. Frank Price of Hangchow College, and edited by my associate Mr. L. T. Chen, under the auspices of the China Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. These principles - not the detailed suggestions - have already been accepted by the Nationalist Movement in China. This book is the best translation and is getting very popular. After you have read it, I shall be glad to know your reaction.

The year 1927 is practically the most difficult in our experience. Our civil warfare and troubles of various kinds have not only hindered our work, but, in some cases, have even opposed and persecuted us. I am thankful to say these experiences have called out the best in us. Our Movement today is pushing with greater vigor than ever the main features of our program, namely, Character Building, Citizenship Training, and Better International Understanding and Goodwill. I shall be happy to receive your suggestions for improvement.

The Nationalist Government in Nanking has already broken off our diplomatic relations with soviet Russia, which constitutes a most significant step in our present development. The destructive forces are already disappearing, while the constructive leadership is strengthening its hold on the country. Our main hope lies in the union between Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang. The general situation is ever more hopeful than before. Please continue to pray for the early unification of our country.

With heartiest Christmas and New Year greetings,

Yours very sincerely,

*David Z. T. Yui*  
 David Z. T. Yui.

DZT Y/w

**DOCKET STARTS:**

ROESE, R. de R. -

March 4<sup>th</sup> 1930

Montreal Gazette

11

Belgrade to the effect that a parliamentary regime soon will replace the dictatorship there. It was reported that General Zivkovitch, premier under the dictatorship, would be succeeded by M. Nintchitch as premier. Parliamentary elections would be held in the autumn.

## MODERNIZING CHINA

### Party of Students to Study Methods in Canada and U.S.

Victoria, B.C., March 2.—A party of 24 Chinese students, especially selected by the Nationalist Government to tour the United States and Canada studying economic, political and trade methods, will arrive here from

the Far East aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Russia.

It is understood the party includes men high in Chinese university and governmental circles who are expected to take back with them ideas and proposals, based on their tour, to aid China in its efforts toward modernity.

The Empress of Russia, is carrying \$7,000,000 in gold specie from the Japanese treasury for delivery to the National Bank of New York in connection with national debt.

Designed particularly for rural and suburban homes, wired for electricity but without modern means of obtaining a supply of hot water, an electrically operated hot-water tank now is on the market.

THE GEST CHINESE RESEARCH LIBRARY

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GERHARD R. LOMER, M.A., PH.D.,  
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN

I. V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA,  
COLLABORATOR

March 4th 1930

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University

Dear Sir Arthur,

Permit me to call your attention  
to the enclosed clipping from today's  
Gazette. S.S. Empress of Russia of the  
C.P. Steamships arrived yesterday at  
Vancouver.

Very sincerely yours,

*R. de Resillac-Roese*

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Enclosure

## CHINESE TALENT

Refreshment from the eternal shiboleths and political pabulum served up in the news from various party camps in China, is found when one turns to the wells of real thought which exist in the persons of some cultural leaders in China. Whenever one considers the occasional observations of men like Lin Yu-tang, a literary light of the new age with some soundly-grounded ideas, it is to place some belief in the claims that China has within her manhood a philosophic nucleus for regeneration.

Mr. Lin Yu-tang in an address before the World's Chinese Students' Federation recently, did not attempt to flatter his audience as is the way with the hocus-pocus political magicians, but spoke in such forthright fashion as this:

"I think our Chinese civilization to-day resembles very much a frivolous man of letters who has not yet attained to any depth of thought. Our period may be characterized as a period of decadence of thought and flourishing of belles-lettres. We are living in a period of moral, political and intellectual chaos. We have, politically, long-haired students who are hoping to establish Soviets in China, and can at the same time watch the curious spectacle of a few Manchu ministers who still wear queues by way of showing loyalty to an emperor who has himself cut off his queue, and, as if to add a comic touch to the whole picture, we have still some old scholars on the other side of fifty who swear they are anarchists and yet seem to be the busiest figures in a government whose principles are acknowledged to be those of a social democracy. In the sphere of letters, we have the writers of Foochow Road novels whose principal business seems to be, to detail their often ludicrous attempts in the art of courtship and whose only Muse and inspiration is the courtesan, and at the same time we have a crop of young poets who sing invariably of suicide, fire and brimstone, Marxism and the proletariat. The young Chinese finds himself always faced with dilemmas. He admires the western culture, and yet he is advised not to think too much of this "material civilization"; he sees with his own eyes the rottenness of the older generation, both in their public and private lives, and yet he is told that oriental morals are the highest in the world; he is perhaps a sincere believer in western medicine, and yet he hears stories of miraculous cures effected by famous Chinese physicians like Lu Shung-an, in cases where the western doctors are described as being absolutely helpless; he believes probably in the emancipation of women, and he is told in the next minute that *the best kind of girl to marry is the type "new in ideas but old in morals."* It is only natural, then, that he either perishes in the struggles with such problems, which means he ceases to think at all, or he becomes a deepdyed, patriotic advocate of oriental boxing, oriental dentistry, and oriental morals.

But, as I have said, real thinking and belles-lettres are two different things. As it is with persons, so is it also with nations. Chinese thought has long been paralyzed ever since it became unified in the beginning of Han Dynasty, and nothing in the two thousand years of history shows anything like the freshness and originality of the thinkers of the pre-Tsin days. But, while thought has been lying in abeyance, the art of Chinese belles-lettres has flourished, and is to-day the most prominent feature in Chinese social and political life. I can hardly agree when people tell me that the Chinese civilization is a "spiritual" and "moral" civilization, while the westerners know only of a "material" and "mechanical" civilization, because I see western contributions to Chinese life include the sciences, art, letters, music and ideals of life, while the two great Chinese contributions to the world, chop-suey and mah-jongg, are neither particularly spiritual, nor eminently moral. I believe we better eaters and drinkers and gamblers, and have developed in such things a "flair" for things of the flesh comparable to the scientist

"flair" for the discovery of new truths.

But how shall this new culture be brought about? The answer is clearly through criticism, and herein lies the function of criticism at the present time. The past has always relied on its saints and sages, to solve its mental problems and dictate its rules of moral conduct. That is of course no longer possible. To-day our leaders in thought are our greatest critics, men like Renan and Taine, Nietzsche and Schopenhauer, Ibsen and Shaw, Tolstoi and Dostoievski. With this difference, however, that even these critics are not able to lord it over us like the sages of old, and solve all our problems for us, and that the centre of gravity has shifted from these men of intellectual eminence to the intellectual proletariat. The process by which we adopt or discard the opinions of these thinkers is a critical one and it is by criticism alone that we shall, as a nation, bring the forces of our thinking to bear upon the changes in our morals, customs and institutions."

*In this article the writer gives a beautiful example of "mental chaos."*

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I. V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA.  
COLLABORATOR

March 27th 1930

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal and Vice-Chancellor  
McGill University,

Dear Sir Arthur,

Enclosed, please find letter to you from  
Mr. Guion M. Gest, with attached letter to him  
by Dr. Berthold Laufer, which kindly have  
returned for our files. He also would like you  
to read the enclosed article "Chinese Talent".

Will you be kind enough to grant me within  
the next days an interview, as I would like  
to bring several matters to your attention?

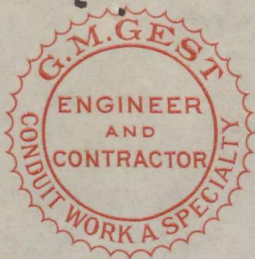
Very sincerely yours,

*R. de Resillac-Roese*

Enclosure



SAN FRANCISCO



503 MARKET ST.

March 18, 1930.

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Montreal, Quebec.

Sir:

Today's mail brings the attached letter from Dr. Laufer. It occurred to me that his comments would be interesting especially after his recent visit to the Library.

Some of Dr. Laufer's comments are disturbing, but it is pleasing to have frank comments on this interesting subject.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "G.M. Gest".

GMG:EM

The Nationalist Government of the Republic of China

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

NANKING June 5th, 1928.

Sir Arthur W. Currie,  
McQuill Univ.,  
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Mr. Currie:

Knowing the interest you have  
in Chinese affairs, I have subscribed for you  
1 copy of the "China Critic" which is a new  
Weekly put out by some Chinese scholars in  
Shanghai. I hope you will enjoy reading it.

Sincerely yours,

*C. Kuangson Young*  
C. Kuangson Young

CKY:LT

*Thanks  
July 25/28*

Another resolution, which was submitted by Mr. Cheng Hung-nien and 13 others, and was rejected by the conference, called for Chinese control and management of the Y.M.C.A.'s in China. It was pointed out by the sponsors that the Y.M.C.A. is a special organization for the training of young Christian converts, all the Bible and English classes being established for this purpose. "Non-Christian Chinese, unconsciously become Christians in thought and outlook by joining the Y.M.C.A." said the resolution. "It is particularly detrimental to the spread of the Three people's Principles among Chinese youths".

A manifesto was issued after the close of the conference, voicing the hopes of the conference for the future and explaining the motives behind the resolutions passed.—*Kuo Wen.*

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## PROPOSAL TO TAKE OVER Y.M.C.A.

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### HEATED DEBATE AT EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

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Nanking, April 24.

The National Education Conference heatedly debated the proposal of a number of educational officials of the Government to take over the Y.M.C.A. premises in China and reorganise them in accordance with Kuomintang principles.

It was argued that the Associations were supposed to advance health, virtue, knowledge and the spirit of co-operation, but the missionaries were using them to teach Christianity and induce the young people of China to accept the Christian religion.

Opponents of the measure pointed out that Sun Yat-sen himself was a member of the Y.M.C.A., and the proposal was defeated.—*Reuter.*

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### MUKDEN Y. M. C. A. RAIDED.

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Peking, April 24.

Police and plain-clothes men surrounded the Y.M.C.A. in Mukden yesterday and raided the building, where they are alleged to have found a number of Communistic pamphlets. They arrested a man named Liu Tan-yung, who was in charge of a book-stall there.—*Reuter.*

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CHINESE CONTROL OF THE  
Y. M. C. A.'s.

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MOTION DEFEATED.

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Nanking, April 24.

It has just transpired that after the defeat of the motion calling for Chinese control of the Y.M.C.A.'s and Y.W.C.A.'s at the last business session of the National Educational Conference yesterday morning, Mr. Chen Teh-tseng, Director of the Education Bureau of the Shanghai Municipal Government and a graduate of a mission college in Hangchow, proposed that Chinese students should be forbidden to join the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.

Mr. Chu Chin-nu, a departmental chief of the Ministry of Education and one of the leading Chinese educators in East China, strongly opposed the motion, which was subsequently defeated by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Tsai Yuan-peí, Chairman of the National Research Academy, who has been attending the Educational Conference, returned to Shanghai last evening. Interviewed before his departure he said that he would not be able to go north to assume the Chancellorship of the Peking National University for some time and had already wired Mr. Chen Ta-chi, acting Chancellor, to carry on for the time being.—*Kuo Wen.*

## TO WAGE WAR ON MUI-TSAI EVIL.

LEAD TO BE GIVEN TO  
WOMEN OF CHINA.

Hongkong, April 9.

The Board of Directors of the Y.W.C.A. gave a dinner for Dr. Ernest Best, of McGill University, Monday evening, at the Y.W.C.A. quarters on Caine Road. Among the guests were Mr. J. D. Bush, Mrs. Kan Tai Choi, Mr. Ngan Sing Kwan, Mr. Sung Hok Pan, Mr. Cheng Kong Sun, Mr. Luke Oi Wan, Mr. Lum Woo, Mr. Tso Yim Sun, Dr. Wong Sun Yim, Dr. Cheng Fat Yin, Miss Ting Shu Ching.

Dr. Best is Professor of Religious Education at McGill University and has had extensive experience in the field of research and survey. He is in China at present to help the Y.W.C.A. to undertake a study of its organization and programme in relation to present trends. The dinner on Monday evening was one of a series of group gatherings planned to give Dr. Best an opportunity to meet community people and discuss with them the place and worth of the Y.W.C.A. to the community.

Mrs. Ma, President of the Y.W.C.A., and Mrs. Wong, former President, were the hostesses at dinner, and after dinner invited the guests to take part in an informal discussion, Mr. Tso taking the chair and leading out the discussion by presenting such questions as:—What is the place of the Y.W.C.A. in Hong Kong! What are your criticisms of it! What is the attitude of the public toward it! Is the Y.W.C.A. programme suitable—does it meet the needs of the day! etc.

Some interesting points were brought out in the discussion, among them, the value of the Association as an organization by means of which women could step from home to community life and service. Great emphasis was also laid on the need and value of all programmes and activities that contributed toward building up the Home, and the discussion finally led to a strong plea that through the Y.W.C.A. the women of China be led to give their united support to all efforts

aimed at the elimination of mui-tsai, as a social evil distinctly within the field of women.

In China, the Y.W.C.A. is a little over 20 years old. During its brief life-time tremendous changes have taken place in society. As a community service organization, the Y.W.C.A. must continuously adjust to community life and needs. The leaders of the Y.W.C.A. feel that the time has now come when they need, with the help of both critics and friends, consciously to take stock of the organization as it fits into present-day trends.

Taking advantage of the presence of Dr. Best, the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. have invited a group of persons well known in China to form a Commission to help plan and carry out and gather up the results of a study of the Y.W.C.A. Chang Po Ling, President of Nankai University, is the Chairman of the Commission, Mrs. C. Y. Tang, Director of the Department of Social Education for Kiangsu Province, is the Vice-chairman; Mrs. C. L. Hsia, Chairman of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A., is the Secretary. Other members of the Commission are; Dr. Hu Shih, philosopher and writer; Mr. Ling Loh Hsu of the National Commercial Bank and member of the Shanghai Municipal Council; Dr. T. T. Lew of Yenching University; Dr. W. T. T'ao, Rural Normal School, Nanking; Dr. James Yen, Director of National Mass Education Movement; Miss Ting Shu Ching, General Secretary of the National Y.W.C.A.

The plan for evaluating the work of the Y.W.C.A. which the Commission, assisted by Dr. Best, has worked out, is designed to enable the Y.W.C.A. to see itself through the eyes of the community as well as its members, and to measure its usefulness by the judgment of its critics as well as its friends. To this end different methods will be used such as informal conferences with Y.W.C.A. directors, staff and members; discussion with groups of community people such as that which followed the dinner last night; questionnaires sent to selected lists of persons and

many personal interviews with representative people of the community in Government and educational circles, social workers, leading Christian and non-Christian citizens and the like.

The opinions, criticisms and statements growing out of these discussions, interviews, etc., together with an historical outline of the Y.W.C.A. in China, and the present trends in the social, economic, political and educational life of the nation, as presented by persons qualified to speak on these subjects, will be studied by the Commission and embodied in a final report which should be very valuable to the Association as a chart to indicate what course and emphasis its future programme should take.

It is anticipated that the study of itself which the Hong Kong Y.W.C.A. is undertaking during the time Dr. Best is in town, will not only be of value to its own work, but a very important part of the complete report, if the people of the community who are called upon, and the critics and the friends of the Y.W.C.A. will co-operate to make the study as comprehensive as possible.—*Hongkong Daily Press.*

Y, APRIL 24, 1930.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

SHANGHAI BAPTIST COLLEGE  
TO BE QUESTIONED.

Nanking, Apr. 14.

As Government regulations provide that no "Department of Religion or Theology" shall be allowed nor shall any courses in religion be made compulsory in any educational institution, the Ministry of Education, in separate orders to the Nanking and Shanghai Special Municipal Government, orders investigation to be made at the Nanking Methodist University and Shanghai Baptist College in order to ensure that this rule is duly observed.—*Kuo Min.*

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I.V. GILLIS, PEKING, CHINA.  
COLLABORATOR

May 30th 1930

Sir Arthur Currie,  
Principal and Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University

Dear Sir Arthur,

The enclosed clippings sent by our collaborator Captain I.V. Gillis, Peking, to Mr. Gest, who forwarded them to me, will be of interest to you. Kindly have these returned at your convenience for our files.

Anent these clippings Mr. Gest writes me as follows:  
"You will find pinned together a series of articles, and especially one referring to a Dr. Ernest Best of McGill University who visits China in connection with matters of the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. It is my wish that you allow Sir Arthur to read this letter and make such use of the clippings as he thinks would be warranted.

"It seems to me that both of these organizations are treading on very dangerous grounds in China at this particular moment. I have been advised on very good authority of their doing active work for the so-called Nanking party. To my mind this is an incident that should never have taken place. There is a definite field for the activities of these two organizations in China and they can do untold good, but their future is at stake if they venture to support any one party to the exclusion of another. I think you will find this criticism well founded, and that the future will bear out this conclusion".

I also take great pleasure in sending to you two reports on the Meetings of the Committee on the Promotion of Chinese Studies and the Conference on Far Eastern Studies, at Toronto, April 25-26th 1930, which are at your disposal.

Very sincerely yours,

*R. de Resillac-Roese*

Enclosures

May 31st, 1930.

Dr. R. deR.-Roose,  
Gest Chinese Library,  
M o n t r e a l .

Dear Dr. Roose,

I am grateful to you for letting me see the clippings sent by Mr. Gillis to Mr. Gest, and also for quoting to me Mr. Gest's comment.

As you know, Dr. Ernest Best is not a professor of McGill University but a professor of Religious Education in the Theological Colleges which are affiliated to McGill University. In one way it is a tribute to McGill that these professors of theological colleges indicate that they are professors of this University instead of their more proper designation.

The University, of course, has nothing to do with Y.M.C.A. propaganda.

Thank you also for the reports of the meetings of the Committee for the Promotion of Chinese Studies at Toronto.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.



**DOCKET ENDS:**

ROESE, R. de R-

July 8th, 1930.

Dr. H. M. Tory,  
President,  
National Research Council,  
O t t a w a .

I wonder if the Dominion Research Council has given any consideration to the question of the adaptation of Canadian foods for consumption by the Chinese? It seems to me that as far as wheat is concerned there is a real danger that Canada may lose her European market when Russia again begins to supply that market.

I hold that in China lies the great hope for the consumption of Canadian wheat. One of the results of the revolution and evolution which have been taking place in China for the last ten years is bound to be the raising of the standard of living. The Chinese, when that time arrives, will eat more wheaten foods. I know they have been taking some of our wheat, but principally of the poorer grades. There are other forms of foods made from Canadian products that might very well be adapted for the Chinese market. At any rate, I believe the question is worthy of serious study and investigation.

I should be interested to know if your Department has done anything or is contemplating doing anything along these lines.

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

H. M. TORY, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C.,  
PRESIDENT

DEAN F. D. ADAMS, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.  
CHAS. CAMSELL, B.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C.  
DEAN A. L. CLARK, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.  
HUME CRONYN, B.A., LL.B.  
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SIR GEORGE GARNEAU, B.A. Sc., LL.D.  
J. H. GRISDALE, B.Agr., D.Sc.A.

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LL.D., F.R.S.C.  
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PROF. J. C. McLENNAN, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc.,  
LL.D., F.R.S.  
PRESIDENT W. C. MURRAY, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.  
PROF. J. W. SHIPLEY, M.A., Ph.D., F.C.I.C.

S. P. EAGLESON, SECRETARY-TREASURER,  
79 SUSSEX ST., OTTAWA, ONT.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Ottawa, July 11th, 1930.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.,  
Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:

In Dr. Tory's absence on vacation,  
I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter  
of July 8th regarding the possibility of  
finding a market for Canadian wheat in China.  
This will be brought to Dr. Tory's personal  
attention upon his return to his desk early  
in August.

Yours very truly,

Secretary-Treasurer.

SPE/DE

FOREIGN COMMITTEE  
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Shanghai  
December 20, 1930

Dear *Sir Arthur.*

Last year, as I swung round the circuit of Japan's great cities - Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe - I was profoundly impressed with the Japanese Association's wealth of splendid lay leadership. The sure, constructive way its laymen were shaping policies, both local and national, was ample evidence of the place it had won in the lives of the people and gave ground for hope that on the eve of its fiftieth birthday the Movement was ready for a great advance.

That promise has been realized. After commenting on their reconstruction program after the earthquake, Dean Abe, the newly-elected Chairman of the National Committee, went on to say: "With the completion of the reconstruction of the buildings our whole national movement feels that it has reached a mountain top from which the future may be viewed...I must not take time to refer at length to the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of our movement in Japan; suffice it to say that this forward-looking tendency was so strong that the celebration took on the nature of a convention to plan for the future, rather than solely to commemorate the past." Coming from the lips of this vital, statesmanlike young college principal who is himself a symbol of all that is best in our lay leadership, these words are doubly inspiring.

Dean Abe is an impressive personality. He is the principal of one of the largest Christian colleges in the Empire. Yet he finds time to fill many important posts in his own church, among them that of Secretary for Home Missions, to serve as a director of the Tokyo Association (he has been an active member of the Boys' Work Committee for six years) and to answer calls which come in from all over the country to address important gatherings. In spite of his strong opposition to the proposal of his name for bishop in his Church recently, on account of this pressure of work, he nevertheless missed election by just one vote. In accepting the national leadership of the Association, he has bestowed on it a signal honor.

Other men, equally distinguished, are giving many hours a week to forwarding the Y program. The veteran President of the Tokyo Association, which possesses the finest plant in the Far East, is Mr. Hampei Nagao, a figure of national repute. He it was who handled in such a masterly way the reorganization of the Tokyo tramways system after the earthquake, and who was recently elected to the Japanese Diet by the largest majority in his district's history.

The President in Osaka, the largest city in Japan, is Mr. Hoshino, the former president of one of that city's biggest banks. He is a "key" man in its affairs, and has been prime mover in the establishment of a Rotary Club and half a dozen other organizations. Under his dynamic leadership Osaka recently completed the most successful membership drive of its career. In a campaign in which members were used extensively for the first time, the goal of 300 was passed by more than 800, and the membership doubled. One boy brought in 30 singlehanded. And their present membership of 2200 does not include the more than one thousand boys who attend day and night classes.

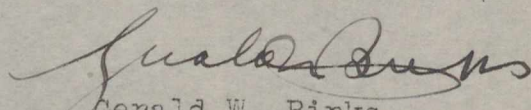
Students and their "dangerous thoughts" bulk large in the life - and the news-columns - of present-day Japan. Again I quote Dean Abe: "It is hard to exaggerate the importance of what we call our 'thought problem' in Japan. Many observers among us feel that the question is one of extreme urgency...It is therefore a matter of great significance as well as a cause for gratitude that our student leaders and student associations are giving to this problem their very best thought. At our student conference, at our secretaries' gatherings, in local groups and through publications our leaders are fearlessly facing with the students the question of their Christian responsibilities. The responsibility of the Christian Church is a serious one at a time when many describe the situation as a race between materialistic determinism and Christian idealism."

The publications referred to above seem to me to constitute one of the most strategic pieces of work being done by any Christian organization in Japan. Arthur Jorgenson has gathered around him an all-Japanese committee of educationists and writers who in less than three years have published a series of timely, authoritative books on religious and social questions, two-thirds of which are original work by Japanese, which have attracted the attention of students in a very effective way. Their latest book, a prize-winning study of the life of Christ, written by a country pastor, has gone into its third edition and is considered by our foreign secretaries a unique contribution in its field. They tell me it is highly original in its treatment, a distinctively Japanese approach to study of the Master.

Two interesting sidelights, and then I close. In Sendai, government and educational center of Northern Japan, we found the work being carried on by a young ex-soldier. He had been converted by a Y secretary while serving in Siberia and since that time has been giving his life to the work. With no Western training, and with practically no equipment, he has carried on the work and among other things has gathered around him one of the choicest Boards of Directors I have ever met, which includes among others the President of the local Imperial University. Of course what they are working and praying for is a building - and I for one should covet the chance to see what this consecrated and enthusiastic group could do with the help of adequate equipment.

In Nagoya I spent a fascinating evening in the home of a prominent Buddhist who had called together a group for the purpose of promoting the erection of a branch of the Association in his neighborhood as part of the ambitious ten-unit building program of the Nagoya Y.M.C.A. Just one or two of the group were Christians. Yet these leading citizens of Nagoya, which unlike Sendai is a commercial town of considerable wealth, were eager to do the job alone, without outside assistance. I am afraid this fresh proof of the vitality of Christianity, even among non-Christians, must have angered some old Japanese god, for that night we were treated to the nicest little earthquake which Japan has experienced in some years!

Yours sincerely,



Gerald W. Birks  
Representing the Foreign Committee  
in the Far East

*With belated Christmas greetings*

FOREIGN COMMITTEE  
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

Hongkong,  
January 16, 1931.

Dear *Sir Arthur*

We have all heard of the recuperative powers of the Chinese people, but the changes which have taken place in the ten months since I was here are simply amazing. Just before I left, Yen and Feng struck from the north and in a few months seemed to be bringing the government to its knees. In the background stood Chang, of Manchuria, holding the balance of power and being ardently wooed by both sides, while in the government's rear were Communist and bandit hordes, overrunning province after province. Yet, unbelievably, Nanking has again snatched the victory. The northern armies are broken, government troops under the personal command of Chiang Kai-shek are clearing out the Communists, and Marshal Chang has personally visited Nanking to confer with the president and has sworn loyalty to his government.

Today Chiang Kai-shek is actually more firmly in the saddle than ever before. In Nanking, men of doubtful loyalty have been replaced by men he can depend on. The President has frankly confessed serious weaknesses, including corruption, in his administration, and vigorously set about cleaning house, thereby showing new confidence in his own strength. These policies, and the statesmanlike tone of his recent manifestos to various groups within the Chinese nation reveal administrative abilities with which Chiang would not have been credited a year ago.

The Association itself seems to have taken on a new lease of life. Last year its great problem was to cut staff still further without closing its doors entirely. This year it is to find men. A hand-picked group of no less than forty new secretaries has been recruited for major positions in the past eight months, and appeals are pouring into the national offices from local Associations to help them find more. Nineteen of these men have been secured with the help of a special fund from America, which bears part of their budgets, but twenty-one have been secured by Associations on their own. All are college men, including professors and Ph. D.'s, most of them are leaving important official, educational and business posts to join the Y ranks, and practically all are doing so at a distinct personal loss financially.

Every local membership and finance campaign in recent months has gone over the top, in some cases for the first time in years. The time when for an Association to be able merely to "hang on" was cause for congratulation is passing. Now the demand is for men who will justify the renewed confidence and support being given the Movement by carrying forward an enriched activities program.

This brings me to the second great change in the Y.M. C.A. situation - the reawakened interest in program. Last fall teams from the national staff conducted local training institutes in several key centers, for laymen as well as secretaries. This month a conference of all General Secretaries is being called to study the question of a three-year activities program. There are several new places where China is going to look to the Y for leadership, now that civil war seems ended and she starts to set her house in order. One is the whole field of citizenship training, the keystone to the arch of the new Chinese democracy. Already the Y has added to its national staff an author on municipal matters of national repute, who at real personal sacrifice has given up his post with the Hankow Municipal Council to take hold of our citizenship training program, in which municipal matters will play a leading part.

Another is the rural question - the improving of the condition of more than three-quarters of China's population. Much has been said and little done about this great task. Two years ago our national rural work secretary launched an experiment in a little country community of 2500. He put up no Y.M. C.A. signs; his first six months were spent in overcoming suspicion and century-old inertia. Every change that has been effected has been done not from the outside but by the villagers themselves. Under his inspiration they have converted a dusty, rat and snake-ridden Taoist temple into a community center for lectures, entertainments, classes and handicrafts. They have converted the cemetery which lay in the center of the village, with its exposed, rotting coffins, into a playground for their children. Simply by being their friend this ardent young Chinese has so changed the moral life of the community, particularly as to gambling and opium-smoking, that the gambling den already shows signs of going out of business! He has helped them organize a cooperative credit society. He has revived an old handicraft industry by which they increase their income and make use of their abundant spare time. His work has attracted the attention of the government and of many individuals. The former governor of the province, after quietly looking over the work, went back and copied it in his native village. Hongkong, Canton and Sunning, in the south, will shortly take up similar enterprises. This little experiment, working on practically no budget, has within it, I believe, the power to help transform the Chinese nation.

I wish I dared take time to tell something of the work being done by such an Association as that in Shanghai; of its model village, like a bit of heaven in the squalor of one of the poorest industrial areas around Shanghai; of its newly-opened social center giving rudimentary education and medical aid in a great cotton-spinning district, where the average operative earns \$10 Gold a month; of its plans to make its magnificent new building among other things an intellectual center for students and a seat of adult education. But that story alone would cover many pages.

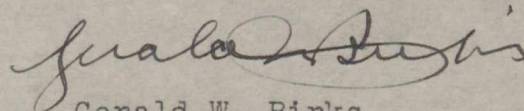


Our foreign secretaries, like their Chinese co-workers, are happier than for years. The clearing political situation and renewed optimism throughout the country are giving them a chance to work and inspiring them to carry the heavy load which the increasing demand for their leadership is putting upon them. (I have in my pocket a list of seventeen strategic jobs where new secretaries from America are required!) In the last few years the Y. M. C. A.'s difficulties have been largely due to the concentrated attack of Communist and Left Wing forces. In this attack the Shanghai Branch of the Kuomintang, largely made up of students, was the leader. They petitioned their national headquarters to take over the Association, and failing in this petitioned the National Education Association to the same effect, but again without success. President Chiang Kai-shek, on hearing of this second attempt, replied to it by making an unsolicited donation of \$2000 to the Nanking Y. M. C. A. The fact that he has personally assumed the office of Minister of Education is pretty good indication to Communistically-inclined students that they must behave from now on.

As a sidelight on the situation, it is interesting to note that President Chiang gave as one of the main influences leading to his recent conversion his reading of Fosdick's "Mandhood of the Master" as translated and published by the China Association Press, and that he has further asked the Association to bring out a new edition to which he has agreed to write a special foreword. In view of the fact that our work in China is so directly influenced by the political atmosphere, it is reassuring to know that in the newly-organized group in the capital, in addition to the President, the head of the Judicial Yuan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Industry, the Minister of Railways, the Minister of Finance, and the Postmaster-General are all out-spoken Christians whose chief contact with Christianity has been through the Y. M. C. A.

The change in China has been so startling and the outlook is so much brighter than it has been for years that my enthusiasm has quite overcome my discretion and I must ask your indulgence for having carried this letter so far down the third page.

Yours sincerely,



Gerald W. Birks  
Representing the Foreign Committee  
in the Far East

*Have just cleaned up in  
the Philippines and  
are off for Java on  
a Dutch freighter.*

CONFIDENTIAL

The Inland Sea, Japan,  
March Second, 1930.

My Dear Sir Arthur:

If the two months which I have spent visiting the Associations in various parts of China have taught me anything, it is the danger of easy generalization, and the necessity of being ready to constantly revise one's views on this vast country of over four hundred million people.

The task of coming to any judgment is difficult because of disturbed political conditions, and even more because of the conflicting forces one feels at work in the minds of the Chinese themselves - optimism struggling against pessimism, faith against disillusion, self-sacrifice against the most cynical sort of materialism.

To take the political situation first: Once again Chiang Kai-shek and his Government face a crisis. On March 1st the national gathering of the Kuomintang convenes. General Chiang, I hear on good authority, is going to risk everything on one throw, in a desperate effort to bring his party into line. If he does so, you will know his Government's fate long before this reaches you. There is no doubt that Chiang Kai-shek has his enemies within as well as without the Party. Not only are the Communists still a menace. He also faces disaffection on the part of members of both the Centre and Right Wings of the Kuomintang.

As this is written Yen looms as a menace in the North. He and Feng are still undoubtedly dangerous. Last year's campaign resulted in the scattering rather than the defeat of Feng's forces. Ironically, much of the Government monies paid out to Yen have found their way into Feng's coffers and have helped to build up the northern armies into a strong fighting machine. Should this northern outbreak develop, it is very probable that the Kwangsi group (whose forces are also practically intact) will create new 'unpleasantness' in the south-west. Chang Hsueh-liang, in Manchuria, is evidently quite willing to await the outcome and to recognize whichever group gains the ascendancy in Nanking.

I have yet to meet a Chinese who sees clearly the path which is going to lead his country out of her present chaos. Many of those with whom I have talked frankly see no way out. Business is practically at a standstill. No man dares risk new capital in commercial enterprises under present unstable conditions. Many concerns have had to close their doors. And then there is this terrific slump in silver, which would seem enough to at last break the camel's back. Yet in spite of it all the country is moving irresistibly forward.

Along the southern coast and up the Yangtse, particularly, one senses the unconquerable spirit of the Chinese. You feel the throb of New China the moment you step ashore in Canton. Here is the spiritual home of the Revolution and the starting point for the northward drive that carried the present government into power. Here the Communists were supreme for a while, to be driven out at last with much slaughter. The city was within an ace of capture by the Kwangsi rebels a few months ago. Yet I should never have recognized in the Canton of today the city I visited in 1914. The narrow, picturesque, malodorous streets, with their little open-front shops, which we knew then, have been displaced to a remarkable degree by wide concrete highways. Many streets are still being cut through, gaping shop-fronts and piles of rubble attesting the policy of ruthless expropriation which has left many property-owners with strips of land only five or six feet deep - upon which they have successfully erected miniature four and five storey "skyscrapers"! This work has been carried through unceasingly during the past few years, regardless of political change. The new administration simply starts in where the previous one leaves off.

It is the same in Amoy. The whole of this rich port city of 150,000 looks as though it has been through a bombardment - sides of buildings ripped out, streets torn up, piles of debris everywhere - and rising out of it all, modern Amoy, after thousands of unchanging years. And this in Fukien province, where banditry holds sway not only in the country districts but in the cities too. At more than one Board meeting the absence of certain directors was explained by the fact that they did not dare risk going into the streets after dark for fear of kidnapping. In Hankow I met a young Chinese engineer with London and Paris training who is successfully carrying through a remarkable civic development there, regardless of the fact that the local government has turned over three times in eighteen months!

I have referred to the strong grip which pessimism and materialism have gained in China, and to the lack of faith on the part of many leading Chinese in their own ability to drag themselves out of their present Slough of Despond. Christianity itself, under strong Communistic, anti-Christian and anti-foreign attack, has had to give ground. The number of foreign missionaries has dropped from 8,000 to less than 6,000, and great difficulty is being encountered in recruiting new, native pastors, especially of college and university grade. The result is that thoughtful, educated, often foreign-trained Chinese feel themselves left outside the Church. Numbers have been brought into church membership through the Y.M.C.A., only to drop out within a year or two.

The Association itself, as you know, has lost men heavily in recent years. One reason is lack of sufficient funds to pay for top-grade Chinese secretaries. Another is the heavy drain of many of its best secretaries into government service of

all kinds. Furthermore, the thin line of foreign secretaries has been sadly depleted. Today about half of China's local Associations are without general secretaries. And of those which remain, many are comparatively inexperienced and badly in need of the comradeship and counsel of a fraternal foreign secretary. And this serious lack of men comes just when the movement needs them as never before in its stand against hostile forces.

This is a pretty dark picture, And yet (though it seems little less than a miracle) through all the ruck and turmoil the Chinese Y.M.C.A. has come without the permanent loss of a single building, or the closing down of a single piece of work. Handicapped financially, with inadequate staffs, with Communist streamers virulently attacking it still flying at its very doors, it carries on with ever-growing influence among saner Chinese. Of the leaders of the four major political and military groups in the country only the Communists are not its friends. Leaders of all faiths and no faith at all see in it a possibility of teaching young China the sadly-needed lesson of civic righteousness. Others see in it the only hope of holding educated Young China for Christianity.

Having survived the terrific storm, it seems that with the changing tide the Y.M.C.A. will soon be in a position to wield an even more remarkable influence on this great nation. It is a tremendous challenge, for if this lay organization, which meets youth - thinking youth - on its own ground, and holds them for righteousness, fails New China at this time of crisis, I fear for the very life of Christianity in this great country.

Yours sincerely,

*Walter D. Lewis*

Representing the Foreign Committee, Y.M.C.A.,  
in the Far Eastern Area.

*Hope you are once again fit -  
Had an interesting visit with  
Shu Shi the philosopher who  
mentioned the fall -*

4 Mi Liang Ku,  
Peking.

March 30, 1931.

Dear Sir Arthur:

I am sending these  
articles for your perusal.

If you can return them NB  
to me when you have no more use  
of them, I shall greatly appreciate  
the kindness, as they are  
collected by a friend of mine  
from the Northern papers.

I am very sorry not  
to be able to join you at tipping  
to-morrow. I wish you & Lady  
Currie a very enjoyable voyage  
homeward.

Very sincerely  
Hu Shih

General Sir Arthur Currie,  
G.C.M.G.; K.C.B.

## CHINA'S STERILE INHERITANCE.

Mr. Wu Tze-Hui, the veteran thinker of contemporary China, once gave this summary interpretation of the cultural history of China:-

"The ancient Chinese were characteristically simple farmers. They were not an imaginative people and were incapable of establishing religious systems. They prayed and worshipped fetishes as their descendants have been doing to this day. They worked hard and were contented with their lot.

"It was only after the rise of several great sages from their midst, such as Confucius and Mencius, that they were emboldened to become an urban people. And they succeeded in founding states and empires. But this life never suited the wishes of the vast majority of the agricultural population who only wanted good crops and no governmental interference. Probably out of respect for this class, the Confucianist thinkers, too, had to preach the blissfulness of contentment and joyous acceptance of fate.

"Before the age of Buddhism, Chinese society was a combination of the farmer and the country squire. The Taoist philosophers Lao-Tse and Chuang-Tse represented the laissez-faire psychology of the farmer, while Confucianism expressed the more active political desires of the country squire.

"But the introduction of Buddhism from India created a new atmosphere. It gave China a religion. At first, the Chinese Buddhists merely interpreted the Indian religion in terms of the nihilistic philosophy of Lao-Tse and Chuang-Tse, and the new

religion only furnished fresh material for leisurely and harmless gossip. It had not yet acquired for itself the element of governmental authority.

"As time went on, however, Confucianist thought became unconsciously influenced by the religion of India. The Confucianists of Sung, and Chu Hai (d. 1,200 A.D.) in particular, unwittingly incorporated much of Buddhism into their new interpretation of Confucius and Mencisu, and they succeeded in remaking the political principles of the country squires of old. The harmless gossips of ancient farmers and their rustic philosophers sitting on their faggot piles and sunning their backs in the wintry sun, now became the authoritative codes of morals and of government.

"Buddhism was a religion which teaches man to forsake this world and prepare for life in the other world. But, when Chu Hai and his co-workers unconsciously adopted this religion of the other world and superimposed its ideas upon the moral and political codes for life in this real world--then the new codes became terrors and made Chinese society a tragedy. How lifeless has Chinese society become since the twelfth and thirteenth centuries!"

.....

During these centuries of Buddhist conquest, there arose the popular religion of Taoism which was a conglomeration of all the local, tribal and traditional beliefs and superstitions of Mediaeval China, but which became an organised religious movement more or less under the inspiration of the Buddhist invasion and was organised more or less after the pattern of the Buddhist

Order. Semiconsciously the Taoist movement represented an attempt to form a Chinese counterpart of Buddhism which was to be used as a weapon to resist the further encroachment of that alien religion. A formidable panel of Taoist deities was invented to rival the Bodhisattvas and a voluminous Taoist Cannon mostly conscious imitations of the Buddhist suttras, was forged to compete with the Buddhist Tripitaka. The philosophical writings of ancient Taoists, mediaeval alchemy, occultism, magic, charms and spells,--every thing available was seized upon as material to be woven into the native fabric for boycotting the multi-coloured and multifarious products of the Indian imagination.

.....

#### A Sterile Heritage.

But the co-mixture of the nihilistic philosophy of Taoism with the passive and quietistic religion of Buddhism seemed to have undermined the active and dynamic character of the race. Meditation and contemplation were emphasised by both Buddhism and Taoism from which these ideals were passed on to the rational philosophers of the later ages. Esoteric introspection took the place of active life for ordering and betterment of external conditions. Hair-splitting scholasticism replaced the social and political reforms. The Sung and Ming philosophers always taught their disciples to sit in meditation, to be "like the clay-made man!" They never took the trouble to ask themselves, whereas the Buddhist practised dhyana or Zen



in the hope of becoming Buddhisattwas and the Taoists sat in contemplation in order to attain life of longevity. What did the Neo-Confucian philosopher hope to become through his quietistic meditation ? They sought to find through introspection that rapturous state of freedom from all emotions and desires, not knowing that that was the most sterile heritage of the mediaeval religions they had fought to overthrow. The more they looked inward, the less they knew the world with its real suffering, misery, and agony. And for seven or eight hundred years they have continuously laboured to perpetuate the effort of the mediaeval religions to create a static and lifeless nation and civilisation.

Hu Shih, in an address given at the  
Peking National University, June 10, 1930.

My constant preaching that learning and knowledge offers the only way to the salvation of China may sound a little trite to you..... But what kind of education can save China? Only higher education. St. John's university, Shanghai is a little over 50 years old, while as a seat of high learning it has a history of only 31 years. Many in Europe can point to a history of 8 or 10 centuries. With a country so backward in higher education the paucity of talent and leadership in China should occasion no surprise. Modern civilization is a joint product of the Reformation, the Renaissance and the New Science, but those who made these movements possible were all university men. Copernicus, Galileo and Martin Luther are cases in point.

China's problems are more difficult and complicated than those faced by any other country....we are dealing with a country never systematically organized, in fact, China has long ceased to be a nation.

Our ancients used to say, and with considerable truth, that the people are the foundation of a nation, but the rulers seem to take the attitude that while the people may all die of famine or be killed, they cannot give up their pasttime of civil war, giving vent to their private feeling against one another. Certainly you do not find this phenomenon in a well governed country.

I maintain that the real opponent of the Chinese National Revolution is not foreign imperialism, nor that vague influence, feudalism. The country is suffering from the presence of five demons or evil spirits, and unless they are exorcised there is

November 25th, 1931.

Dr. Hu Shih,  
4 Mi Liang Ku,  
Peiping, China.

*No answer  
received*

You must forgive me for being so long in thanking you for your letter of March 30th and the enclosures, but the fact is that I did not want to return the articles until I had had time to study them, and upon my return to the University the pressure of work was great and I was kept very busy all summer. I am now able to return the articles, as you request, and I want to express my sincere appreciation of their content. I was especially impressed by the remarks you addressed to the Peiping National University on June 10th, 1930.

I would value very highly your appreciation of the situation in Manchuria. I have not hesitated to speak publicly in the frankest manner and have condemned Japan's actions. I know her claims, that she has not violated in any way any of the peace treaties or pacts or her obligations to the League of Nations, but I cannot see it in that light, for to me her violation has been most flagrant. I claim that she has broken her word and prostituted her pledges. If we cannot place greater reliance on the word of nations in these international agreements than we have been able to place on Japan's word, then the outlook is sad indeed.

I will frankly admit that Manchuria might be as well administered and that the social welfare of the people might be as satisfactory under Japanese administration as under Chinese rule, but the fact remains that China has sovereign rights in Manchuria, and these rights Japan has violated, and the other nations have, so far, not been able to induce her to keep within the limits.

The situation discloses all the weaknesses of a League of Nations and of the Kellogg-Briand Pact.

I do not know whether or not you went to the meetings of the Institute of Pacific Relations, but the delegates are now returning, and one reads interviews in the press as to what they think of things.

After leaving Peiping, I went, as you may know, to Mukden, where I had the honour of meeting Chiang Shueh Liang at Luncheon and of talking with him, with some of his generals, and with Mr. Donald. From there I went over to Japan, where I spent five days. I could not help noting when I arrived at Mukden that I was met by a former major of the Japanese army then employed in the South Manchuria Railway Service. He was most courteous, but would not say much about Japanese intentions in that state.

With kindest personal wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,

**DOCKET STARTS:**

FEETHAM

REPORT

No.....

OFFICE OF MR. JUSTICE FEETHAM

ROOM 341

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

SHANGHAI

TELEPHONE: 19080

..... 1st May, ..... 19 31.

Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B.,  
MacGill University,  
Montreal,  
Canada.

Dear Sir Arthur,

You will remember that you kindly said when we met in Shanghai, that you would undertake the distribution of a certain number of copies of my Report in Canada, and named fifty as the number which you could use to advantage.

The Council is despatching to you to-day by the President Grant, a parcel containing fifty copies of Volume I. Would you be so kind as to distribute these?

Mr. Jerome Greene of 37, Broad Street, New York, is seeing to distribution in the U.S.A., and was proposing also to send some copies to Canada. He has been told that you have kindly made yourself responsible for the distribution of fifty copies in Canada. Would you be so kind as to send him a list of the persons in Canada to whom the fifty copies are sent so as to avoid duplication ?

1/2 50.

8  
16  
24

25  
25

Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B.,

1st May, 1931.

Volume II will be sent to you when published, but it is probable that publication may have to be delayed until about the end of May.

I am sorry that our meeting here was so brief. I hope very much that I may have a chance of seeing you again some day.

Many thanks for so kindly undertaking this business of distribution in Canada. I hope it will not be a great trouble. I feel that it could not be in better hands.

Yours sincerely,

*Richard Tee tham*

# Justice Feetham's Report

JUSTICE Feetham arrived in Shanghai a year ago, last January. His coming was a direct outgrowth of the third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held in Kyoto, the previous fall. At that time the British members of the Institute were so impressed with the complexity and importance of the problems involved in the International Settlement that after the conference Mr. Lionel Curtis made the suggestion to the Municipal Council that an expert be asked to make an unbiased study of the whole problem with a view to making recommendations as to how the problems may best be solved. It was with this in mind that an invitation was extended to Justice Feetham who had distinguished himself in making valuable contributions to the solution of interracial conflicts in South Africa and Ireland.

Justice Feetham is much to be congratulated for the rapidity with which he has completed his work. To finish a study as complex in nature as is the problem of the International Settlement of Shanghai within the short space of a little more than a year is a credit to one's intellectual powers as well as diligence in study. The work represents the digestion of a mass

of material and constitutes the only comprehensive study of the subject.

We are asked in the preface of the report to exercise patience and not to draw hasty conclusions. By virtue of this request one really ought to be satisfied with reading the report without making any comments, but at the same time even in the historical review which the first volume of his report covers, one finds some unmistakable indications as to what the conclusions will be. The outstanding impression that one gets from reading the report is that the Justice sets out to make a case for the foreigners as strongly as he knows how. Probably no better presentation of the foreigners' point of view could be expected than is the report under review. His case seems to be based on three main observations. The first one is that Shanghai owes its prosperity to the fact that the International Settlement has been able to maintain a government of law through all these years of its existence. Because of this fact Chinese have found shelter in it and business has prospered. Then the Justice goes on to say that such a state of affairs has not been achieved in the rest of China, the inference being that so long as Chinese fails to achieve a government of law, the existence of the International Settlement is justified.



But the indictment goes further. For the Justice observes that in China the system of government is that of party dictatorship. So long as the party exercises dictatorial powers no administration of justice or government by law is possible, for its interfering influence will know no bounds. Following this argument to its conclusion the Justice seems to say that under the present form of government in China a government of law is not possible, and the International Settlement is justified in remaining forever.

The third contention rests on the question of freedom of speech. The Justice mentions that no freedom of speech is possible in China except in the International Settlement and for this reason the International Settlement will be a blessing to the country because without it no freedom of any kind is possible. We are not surprised at all that the Justice follows this line of thinking, because it is exactly the kind of thing that die-hards in Shanghai have been saying all these years; but it is regrettable that after he has come on an invitation to make an impartial study the result should be merely a reiteration of what has been said so many times already. He has failed to appreciate the struggling spirit of the Chinese and has overlooked the many injustices which the Chinese people living in the International Settlement have suffered.

So much for the report itself. One also cannot but raise questions with the procedure he has followed in making public the report which he has prepared. We understand that the whole report, including the two volumes which are not yet on sale, was finished long ago and was submitted to the British Government for approval before it was made public. One

wonders why it was necessary to secure the approval before it was made public. One wonders why it was necessary to secure the approval of the British Government first. It will be remembered that he comes on the invitation, or in plain business language, in the employ of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement. The highest organ of this government here is the annual meeting of the Ratepayers. But we understand that no attempt whatsoever was made even to inform the ratepayers assembled at the annual meeting as to how the task committed to the Justice was progressing. For the sake of argument, let us grant that it was thought necessary to submit the report to the British Government first because of the predominant interest which Great Britain has in Shanghai. But certainly it would be admitted that the Chinese Government has an even more predominant interest in Shanghai. Has the Chinese Government been extended the same courtesy? If the approval of the British Government is necessary, how much more important is it to get the approval of the Chinese Government?

From all this one is driven to the inevitable conclusion that whatever else he may have, the Justice has failed in what he was asked to do completely, in that he has not been impartial. Nevertheless, one credit is due to the Justice and that is that his coming has made available to the public many sources of information which had been closed before. He has the unusual opportunity of getting the active assistance of the municipal authorities and has had access to documents and records which no other man could have laid his hands on. For this revelation, the world at large owes him a debt of gratitude.

Ref. No. 5426



# Council Chamber.

Administration Building,

P.O. Box 1449,

*Shanghai,*

May 1, 1931.

ALL FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS ON THIS  
SUBJECT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO—  
THE SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,  
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,  
AND THE ABOVE REF. N° QUOTED.

Sir,

By direction of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G., instructions have been given for the forwarding to you of 50 copies of Volume 1 of his Report to the Shanghai Municipal Council. These copies are being addressed to you at McGill University, Montreal, and I have to express the hope that they will reach you safely. A similar number of copies of Volume 2 will be forwarded to you. These are expected to be ready in 2 or 3 weeks time.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sir A. Currie,

McGill University,

Montreal, Canada.

*J. M. W. Kee*  
Deputy Secretary.

May 26th, 1931.

Dean Percy E. Corbett,  
Faculty of Law,  
McGill University.

Dear Dean Corbett,

Fifty copies of Judge Feetham's  
Report on Shanghai are now in America on their way  
to me. I have promised to attend to the distribu-  
tion in Canada, and would appreciate any sugges-  
tions you can give me as to where these should  
be placed.

Yours faithfully,

Principal.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
MONTREAL

FACULTY OF LAW

May 27th, 1931.

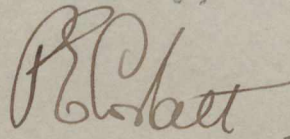
The Principal,  
McGill University.

Dear Sir Arthur:-

I have your note of the twenty-sixth regarding Judge Feetham's report. To my mind one good way of distributing the copies would be to send half-a-dozen or so to each branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs for presentation to members most interested in Eastern questions. I presume that John Nelson has the addresses of all the secretaries, and he would probably be glad to look after the matter himself.

Incidentally, I am handing over the duties of chairman of the Montreal branch to Mr. W.M. Birks, who was unanimously elected at our annual meeting, and he has accepted the office.

Yours sincerely,



P.E. Corbett.

May 30, 1931.

Mr. Justice Feetham,  
Room 341,  
Administration Building,  
Shanghai, China.

Let me acknowledge receipt this morning of your letter of May first, saying that the fifty copies of your Volume I. of the Report on the Shanghai Municipal Council had been mailed on the PRESIDENT GRANT. I shall gladly undertake the distribution of these volumes, and shall give Mr. Jerome Greene of New York the names of those to whom the copies have been mailed.

I am sure there are many who are looking forward with the utmost eagerness to reading what you have written concerning Shanghai. Professor Fred Clarke, now on the staff of McGill University, and a friend of yours, I believe, has asked for the first copy.

Cordially reciprocating your wish that we may meet again some day,

I am,

June 9, 1931.

J. M. McKee, Esq.,  
Deputy Secretary,  
Municipal Council,  
Administration Building,  
Shanghai.

Your Ref.No.5426

Dear Mr. McKee,

With reference to your letter of May 1st, regarding the forwarding to me, by Judge Feetham's instructions, of the copies of his Report to the Shanghai Municipal Council, on account of the fact that no Bill of Lading was sent from China we have experienced difficulty in getting the shipment released. Finally, we have had to give a Bond of Indemnity to the Railway Company (agents for the SS.PRESIDENT LINCOLN). Will you be kind enough to see that Bills of Lading are sent for all shipments made, so that we may be released from this Bond?

Yours faithfully,



COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS  
CANADA

MH.

OTTAWA

13th June, 1931.

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

Dear Sir Arthur:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th instant in reference to the tariff classification of a report prepared by Mr. Justice Feetham for the Shanghai Municipal Council on the Shanghai situation, fifty copies of which have been sent to you, apparently without charge, for distribution to persons in Canada such as members of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

I may inform you that our Collector of National Revenue in your city is being advised that the copies of this report sent to you gratuitously by Mr. Justice Feetham, whom you met while in Shanghai, may be allowed entry free of Customs duty, for the purpose mentioned in your letter.

Correspondence is returned herewith, as requested.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "W. L. Radner".

Commissioner of Customs.

Telephone MArquette 7341★

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361 YOUVILLE SQUARE  
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CORRESPONDENTS  
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

In reply please refer to -

June 16/31

McGill University,  
Purchasing Dept.,  
Sherbrooke St W.,  
Montreal.

Dear Sirs: For attention Mr. John Finlay

As per our telephone conversation. Enclosed please find two pro form invoices which we would kindly ask you to have signed and return to us immediately.

This will enable us to clear shipment and have same delivered to Sir Arthur Currie, free of all charges, as per instructions of our agents, Messrs. G.E. Marden & Co Ltd., Shanghai, China.

Your immediate attention would greatly oblige

Yours truly,

  
MENDELSSOHN BROTHERS

BH/DG  
ENC

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OUR CLIENTS PROFIT BY OUR 25 YEARS EXPERIENCE  
AS CUSTOMS BROKERS — AS FORWARDERS — AS CUSTOMS EXPERTS.



June 20th, 1932.

R. W. Breadner, Esq.,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
O t t a w a .

Dear Mr. Breadner,

I am attaching certain correspondence which will explain the matter that I now take up with you.

By it you will note that when I was in Shanghai I met Mr. Justice Feetham, who had prepared a report for the Shanghai Municipal Council on the Shanghai situation, with particular regard to the questions involved in extra-territoriality. I told him that I should like very much to see the report, and he promised to send me fifty copies. These I undertook to distribute to men in Canada whom I thought would be interested, such as the members of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

The reports have arrived, and I am now asked to pay duty on them - which seems a most extraordinary thing to me. They are not books in the ordinary sense of the term. You probably have read the Simon report on conditions in India. If Sir John Simon had sent me fifty copies for distribution amongst my friends in Canada, would I have had to pay duty thereon?

I sincerely hope that you will give instructions to allow these books to be delivered to me, duty free.

Will you please return the correspondence?

Yours faithfully,

Principal

Ref. No. 5426



# Council Chamber.

Administration Building,

P.O. Box 1449,

*Shanghai,* July 9, 1931.

ALL FURTHER COMMUNICATIONS ON THIS  
SUBJECT SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO—  
THE SECRETARY, MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,  
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING,  
AND THE ABOVE REF. N<sup>o</sup> QUOTED.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of June 9, relative to the difficulty experienced by you in securing release of the shipment of Mr. Justice Feetham's Report.

A copy of your letter has been forwarded for the necessary action to Messrs. Marden and Co., Shanghai, who have instructions to undertake delivery free of charge to you. Their agents in Montreal are Messrs. Mendelssohn Bros., 361 Youville Square.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*J. M. McKee*  
Acting Secretary.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

McGill University,

Montreal.



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BENTLEY'S

TEL. C. { 61390  
          { 61391  
          { 61394  
          { 61395

July 11, 1931.

REF. No. ....

Sir A. W. Currie, Principal & Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal,  
Canada.

Dear Sir:

The Shanghai Municipal Council has sent us a copy of your letter to them of June 9th, 1931. The documents covering the case were sent to our Montreal Agents, Messrs. Mendelssohn Brothers, who were requested to deliver the case to you. We did it in this way as we thought it would save you trouble. If you are not already in touch with this firm, will you please ask them for the documents?

A small case of further reports is going forward to you, but as it is so small we hope to send it by parcel post.

Regarding the invoices which you sent, these have been completed covering the first case and they are enclosed herewith.

Yours faithfully,

G. E. MARDEN & CO., LTD.

Director.

WJH/T.  
Enc.  
Invoices.

**DOCKET ENDS:**

FEETHAM REPORT

A MESSAGE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD.

---

From the All China Union of Chinese Chambers of Commerce.

On the night of September 18, 1931, Japanese troops stationed in various parts of China's Northeastern Provinces, acting in concert simultaneously occupied Shenyang (Mukden), Changchun, Yingkow, Koupangtsu, and other strategic positions.

This precipitate action filled the Chinese with amazement and must have proved equally astounding to people of other countries. There is every evidence that such aggression was premeditated, as the Japanese militarists, especially during the last few months, have been trying to find excuses to realize their inordinate ambition of establishing a political and military hegemony over China's Northeastern Provinces. The Wanpaoshan affair is a case in point—an incident created to foster ill-feeling among the Chinese against the Japanese. But the Chinese adhered strictly to a policy of non-resistance, and the affair failed to develop into the proportions desired by the Japanese. Shortly afterwards occurred the organized, wholesale massacre of Chinese residents in Korea of whom there were thousands. The greater portion of their property was destroyed, and hundreds of these residents either lost their lives or were seriously wounded. Such slaughter of innocent mankind was again perpetrated to provoke the keenest resentment against the Japanese, but once more the Chinese exemplified a great spirit of forbearance and the invidious designs of Japanese militarism fell through.

The most recent trap set by the Japanese militarists is the case of Captain Nakamura. It is alleged that he was killed by Chinese soldiers while travelling in Inner Mongolia. When asked for evidence, the Japanese replied that the alleged murder was secretly reported to them by some Chinese. When the names of such Chinese informers were demanded, the accusers retorted that they could not be revealed for fear of danger befalling them. And without further ado, the Japanese made preparations for open warfare. The Chinese, however, insisted that if a certain Captain Nakamura had been murdered, the case could be settled through the proper diplomatic channels, and accordingly three successive committees of enquiry were appointed by the Chinese Government. Once more peeved by the case developing into something wholly unanticipated, the Japanese militarists saw no way to the fulfilment of their plans other than that of direct military action, and hence the thunderbolt-like measures on the night of September 18. But some sort of an excuse being needed to justify their action, the Japanese militarists proclaimed that military steps were taken because Chinese troops had destroyed a part of the South Manchurian Railway! The excuse, however, is very puerile. For the Railway, since its occupation by the Japanese authorities, has always been under strict Japanese police and administrative control—a control extended to all so-called appurtenant property on both sides of the railway. No Chinese soldier has been permitted freely to traverse any part of this special area, and therefore no contact with the Railway has ever been possible, let alone any opportunity on the part of Chinese troops to destroy even the smallest fraction of such a Railway. It is therefore abundantly clear that the alleged pretext is a mere fabrication.

However that may be, as a result of this display of Japanese military force, all Chinese soldiers with whom the Japanese troops came into contact, were disarmed, and according to reliable information thus far available the ranking officials of the Liaoning Provincial Govern-

ment stationed in Shenyang were either imprisoned or deeply humiliated. The local arms depôt and munition factory were either occupied or razed to the ground. Countless residences of ordinary civilians were burnt, and the loss of property is already known to be exceedingly great even in the absence of any detailed investigation.

Reports emanating from Tokyo make out that the present crisis arose quite unexpectedly without warning and so it is of a purely local nature. As a matter of fact, such precipitate action is the result of elaborate organized planning. The feverish campaign for military preparedness manifested during the last few months and the fact that within a few hours all the strategic points in the southern part of the Northeastern Provinces were simultaneously occupied are sufficiently indicative of organized aggression. Nevertheless, the Chinese people, being true to the principle of maintaining peace at any cost and mindful of their treaty obligations, have offered no resistance, so that peace in the Far East and peace in the whole world might be preserved. In a spirit of patient forbearance, this policy of non-resistance will for the time being be strictly observed.

Since the Great War, China has been doing everything possible to build up a modern nation and, towards that end, has, in accordance with the teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, welcomed the investment of European and American capital, under stipulations that are mutually beneficial, for the development of her vast natural resources. All this is for the good of world trade. But Japanese militarism thinks otherwise. It desires all China to be under its sway, so that Japan alone may have full advantage of her resources. It can have no sympathy with any idea of equal opportunity for other nations and fully believes that the moment has come for the realization of its policy of exclusive exploitation, since in the present economic depression, the Western Powers are preoccupied with the solution of their own problems, while China, being immersed in the endeavours of national reconstruction, the suppression of half a million Communist bandits and coping with the present appalling nationwide flood visitation, is in no position to resist any foreign encroachment. To Japanese militarism, there is indeed no better opportunity! In 1915, when the nations of the world were engaged in the bitterest struggle known in recorded history, the Japanese presented the so-called "Twenty-one Demands" which wellnigh reduced China to a state of vassalage. The present crisis is a reproduction of the same design fraught, however, with even greater potentialities for danger to the world.

The world has perhaps also taken notice of what Japan proposes to do as regards the railways in China's Northeastern Provinces. There is one line in particular, the one between Kirin and Hueining, which the Japanese regard as of the greatest strategic value. This line, when completed, will link up Kirin in China with Hueining in Korea and from there through the existing railway to Seitsin on the eastern coast of Korea. The whole trip from Changchun to Osaka with the completion of the Kirin-Hueining Railway will be a matter of only 51 hours, whereas at present, the same trip has to be made through Dairen, lasting 92 hours. There is thus a saving of nearly one half the time. But in addition to this, there is the further advantage of making the trip entirely in Japanese waters north of the Tsushima Bay without the least fear of any interference on the part of foreign men-of-war. So that in the event of hostilities between Japan and any foreign Power, the utilisation of this Kirin-Hueining line enable uninterrupted transportation of materials and commodities from any part of the Northeastern Provinces to Japan as well as of Japanese troops straight into the heart of these provinces.

The Kirin-Hueining line traverses at the same time great forest regions which have enough lumber to furnish Japan for the next two hundred years. Every year, they will be able to supply her with lumber worth more than 100,000,000 yen. There are also along the line in

Hsinch'iu coal deposits which can supply the Japanese not only with an inexhaustible amount of coal but an equally inexhaustible amount of oil. The line, when constructed, will run parallel to the eastern portion of the Chinese Eastern Railway and terminate at a port which does not freeze during the winter months, so that Vladivostok will become utterly useless and the interests of a large portion of the Chinese Eastern Railway will be seriously jeopardised.

The Chinese Government have long realised the great economic and political importance of the Kirin-Hueining railway and have not only prevented the Japanese from constructing it but also given no permission to the Chinese themselves to build it. But the completion of the line is exactly what the Japanese have earnestly hankered and they have gone to the extent of emphasizing that the construction of the line is indeed a matter of life and death to the whole Japanese nation. Portions of this railway have already been laid. The line between Kirin and Tunhwa, a distance of some 128 miles, was constructed with the help of a Japanese loan. Between Tumen River on the Chinese Korean border and Tienpaoshan there is now a light railway. It only remains to fill up the gap between Tunhwa and Tienpaoshan, a distance of some 65 miles. And we have now every reason to believe that this short line will be immediately constructed during the present military occupation of the Northeastern Provinces. What the effect of this line will be on the future of the world is really more than we can imagine. How much China will suffer from it is of course perfectly clear. The world up to the present, we are afraid, has paid scant attention to this question with such vast implications, but it is best that it awaken to its far-reaching importance.

There are a number of other railways that the Japanese Government has always desired to construct. The line between Changchun and Talai to the Northwest of Harbin will enable the Japanese to penetrate into the northern part of China's Northeastern Provinces. The line between Taonan and Solun and that between Tungliao and Jehol will lead into the interior of Mongolia. The construction of these lines will be commenced as soon as there is an opportunity. In addition, the Japanese pay no taxes and are able to lease lands by "negotiation". They have virtual control over all the coal and iron mines in the Northeastern Provinces, they are able to station police there, they have secured an extension of the Changchun-Kirin Railway to 99 years, they enjoy the monopoly of certain special products of the Northeastern Provinces, a right to offer loans to China in the event of the Chinese Eastern Railway being redeemed by China, they exercise control over the harbours at Antung and Yingkow, transportation rights, joint control of the Central Bank for the Northeastern Provinces when it is established, right of pasturage and animal breeding, and the increase of political, financial as well as military adviserships in the local and provincial administration. All these and many more, the Japanese have openly declared as being determined to achieve through military operations. What the Chinese have already constructed but which causes any inconvenience to their elaborate plans of exploitation, the Japanese must at any cost destroy. Among others the railway line between Tahushan and Tungliao, that between Shenyang and Kirin, and the Hulutao harbour will share the same fate of destruction. What will the world say now that it is informed of such colossal ambitions of imperialist Japan?

Japan is a member of the League of Nations. She is one of the signatory Powers of the Nine-Power Treaty signed at Washington, as also of the Kellogg Pact. The present military invasion is clearly a violation of all these treaties, in letter as well as in spirit. Such disregard for the sanctity of treaties solemnly and freely contracted between nations which have thus become all but scraps of paper is indeed unique in the history of international relations, and will prove to be the most serious obstacle to world peace.

It is moreover important to bear in mind that three-fourths of entire China is afflicted by a flood of enormous proportions which every country in the world is doing its best to relieve. The wheat that is sent from America forms only a part of what is needed. The rest we were depending upon the Northeastern Provinces to supply. The Chinese Government was in

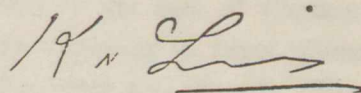


the midst of its plans to transport all this surplus food supply when Japanese militarism intervened, seized the railways, cut off all communications, so that fifty millions of refugees, waiting hourly for succour and help, must now be left to starve to death! Let us remind ourselves of the sympathy and help that poured into Japan from every corner of the globe when she fell a victim to the great earthquake of 1923. Japanese militarism is not only the enemy of peace, it is therefore also the enemy of humanity and civilisation!

The present display of Japanese militarism can only mean that Japan has no faith in the efficacy of international agreements solemnly concluded among the free peoples of the world. Any recognition of this disregard for justice which international agreements in their own way seek to foster and maintain, will result in such lack of confidence among nations that increase in armament and keen competition in the building of weapons of war will inevitably ensue. The great curse of the world today is precisely the curse of the competition of strength in unholy objects, but Japan finds satisfaction in promoting that curse when everybody is exerting his utmost to curb it!

China believes that there is such a thing as justice in the relations between nations, and she believes too that these nations share in this belief. She is therefore confident that appropriate action will be taken by these nations against the wilful disturbance of the world's peace upon which Japanese militarism has embarked. Furthermore, the Chinese people are confident that the Japanese nation will, out of respect for international treaties and considerations of humanity, have the courage to lead their government and their militarists to rectify their blunder voluntarily. We must, however, insist upon letting the world know that the unparalleled humiliation and injustice which has been done to the Chinese people must be undone and that in order to maintain our existence as a nation and to help establish the world peace which is so sorely needed, Japanese militarism should not be permitted under any circumstances to disregard freely contracted covenants and to effect any modifications in the previous conditions of either Manchuria or Mongolia in the interests of its own unholy ambitions.

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF CHINA



Chairman.

# National Government

Motto Stable than for long time

Chang Kai Chek - Chang Aueh Hiau

agreement

Government accused. Pautoocracy

People's conference

Sun Yat Sen's three periods

1. Military force -

Political tutelage <sup>carried out</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Government</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>China</sup>

Responsible government <sup>of</sup> <sup>China</sup> <sup>led</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>Mr</sup> <sup>Tang</sup>

Government has like every other  
Govt - supporters and critics

✓

- 1) Words of thanks for welcome and reception
  - 2) Word of congratulation on formation of Society
  - 3) Dr. Keang's reputation
  - 4) Reputation Gest Library  
Mr. Gest
-

People met

Hong Kong - Chinese & British Luncheon Party  
Sir Robert Young.  
Kotwell  
David Yai.

Shanghai - Chen. Woodheads  
Brother.  
Canadian Society  
American China Assocn  
Ch Wang  
Dr. Ferguson.  
Dr. Chan - first graduate  
from McGill  
Dr. Copeland - missionary  
Dr. Thompson brother Prof  
Thompson.  
Judge Deecham

Tientsin - Br. Consul.  
Army friends

Tientsin Legation  
McGill graduates - John  
Pam & Sart  
Dr. Black - prebysone  
Skull  
Capt Gillies

Alies

Hong Kong

Shang hai

Colombo Karmela, Ceylon for Ceylon

Penang - - Malay for Malaysians

Singapore, Chinese professor of Confucian Philosophy  
S.S. Koller - 2 - 4

critical of Government - better Govt

complained of banding - making bandits.  
peaceful farmers, Chey <sup>David qui sam foot</sup> efficient

Hong Kong, Monday, 13th \$1 = 19.42 honest

329 miles - 22.5 ft - fairland

ceded British 100 yrs ago - bare forbidding  
home of pirates, 60000 97 1/2 % Chinese  
lies within tropics, humid, dry in rooms,  
lunched, Hong Kong Hotel Chinese - British

Races - Sunday wet - allowance  
Monday Paid Super trade housing, business  
men meetings.

# Needs of China

- 1) Cessation of civil war.  
Taxes up too much } revenue.  
~~Handers~~
- 2) Put down banditry
- 3) Control opium traffic
- 4) Need of transportation facilities  
against law, or more or less, protected by soldiers  
corrupt everybody, province defy central gov  
cannot be controlled by legislation by Prohibition  
why not face facts and have gov control
- 5) Create conditions which will  
make credit possible
- 6) not extraneous



# Extrajurisdiction

Simple thing when established now complex  
foreigners who have treaty rights, not subject  
to Chinese law - tried by own courts.

Chinese insisted on foreigners living by themselves  
and led to communities their own laws.

all right when confined to concessions  
but rail, boat, inland travel.

Chinese sought admission to settlements  
because of better government, more  
protection, more justice.

China demands relinquishment  
extrajurisdiction right.

Foreigners resist, particularly  
Japan, and Great Britain

we have no interest but trade, Japanese  
say same, good administration of justice.

essential to trade - good will  
necessary to trade, China great  
unopen market, must have good will

must give up extrajurisdiction rights.

China insists but will not use force  
against world policy. Succeeded force  
saved Hong Kong

foreign news - large investments.  
business interest, without law  
whole thing insecure

Chinese say can give security

they have codified their laws

they have some good uses  
but lower courts pay no attention to reports  
in fact have done wonderfully well

considering recent revision of law practice  
but judiciary not altogether independent  
from outside influence

case of Goldstein

case of Hu Han Min

Kailan Mining Co. near Tientsin  
Soldiers <sup>confiscated</sup> mine. worked for military revenue.

revolution squashed. Provincial  
authorities got mine back and in order  
to reimburse for losses, want ~~foreign~~  
ownership of foreigners cancelled

will not give judgment for foreigners  
against Chinese - blackmail  
notice I saw in Press (2nd. daily news  
Builders Assoc.

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Upton Close Cultural Expeditions

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This letter is from ALUMNI SECRETARY  
Miss Johanne Madsen  
Hotel Monticello, Longview, Washington

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Dearborn, Michigan  
November 1, 1931

Sir Arthur Currie, Principal  
McGill University  
Montreal, Canada

Dear Sir Arthur:

May I express my appreciation of our talk and your keen interest in affairs Asiatic. I am sorry that I was so near my recent illness as not to be in particularly good form. I am beginning to feel more like myself.

I am enclosing a few copies of the advance announcements of the Sixth Cultural Expedition to the Orient which is to sail in June. The educational program in the Orient will be in charge of Dr. Nitobe, and President Chiang Mon-lin of Peiping University, and we expect to put your own Dr. Kiang Kang-hu on our ship's lecture staff; and also Dr. James Yard of Northwestern University.

I trust you will feel that this is an educational enterprise fully deserving of your commendation, and that you will graciously do all in your power to make it known throughout the University and in cultural circles generally in Canada. I shall be glad to send any quantity of announcements, and shall see that you receive copies of the booklet prospectus as soon as they arrive from the printer in Japan.

I should consider it a great honor to hear from you at any time and would be delighted to have you pass on any suggestions through our Dr. Kiang. I do need help in discovering the best way of reaching educational and cultural circles generally in Canada. I should like to increase the proportion of our annual members from Canada, particularly as we are turning over all of our shipping to the Canadian Pacific Steamship Company.

Very sincerely yours,

*Upton Close*  
"Upton Close"

UC:JM

November 4, 1931.

Mr. Upton Close,  
Pacific Era Travels, Inc.,  
Dearborn, Michigan, U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Close,

I have your letter of November 1.

I shall look forward to receiving from you the booklet prospectus regarding the trip to the Orient this summer, and shall make it known to the student body of this University. I am glad that I know Dr. Nitobe, and I am sure some of our students would like to go.

With all good wishes,

Ever yours faithfully,

Principal.

letter from Chinese Legation, Washington

to

Mr. ~~XXXX~~ Golden Yuen (President of Nationalist  
Party in Montreal)

Dated January 18, 1932.

In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, stating  
"since the Japanese invasion of Manchuria not only Chinese but  
all human beings are greatly disturbed and anxiously hoping ~~xxxxx~~  
to help check these wrongs. I have privately answered many  
important figures in the Canadian government, especially those  
connected with military services, including the quartermaster- *negot?*  
general, that they may transport ammunitions and expert officers  
in varied lines, especially in aviation, to China to help. I have  
already secured the consent of the Minister for Aviation of Canada  
that he himself, if he should be invited by the National government  
of China, would accept the position and render the service. But  
since the matter is so important, after I had long distanced telephoned  
to you, I am told to communicate with you in writing. I therefore  
write to ask you to dispatch an emissary here, in order to have  
direct conference and to decide the result."

Since Minister W. W. Yan has left Washington on the 15th  
on his way to Europe for the League of Nations meeting, we cannot  
give you any definite reply. We therefore are inviting you to com-  
municate directly with the National Government in Nanking.



968 Heywood Ave.,  
Victoria, B.C.  
May 23rd, 1932.

General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G. K.C.B. L.L.D.,  
3450 McTavish Street,  
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Sir Arthur;

At the Annual Dinner of the Brigade on the 21st. I had an opportunity to speak to the Lieut. Governor, General Sutherland Brown, D.J. Angus, Herman Robertson, Hon. S.L. Howe and a number of others, and they all say that they think the idea of a Canadian Civil Aid Force for China as an excellent scheme not only for China and Canada but for the World at large. His Honor went so far as to state that he thought Sir Arthur Currie would be the man to take on this scheme, also that if he were a young man again he would start in business in Shanghai and grow up with that City which he expects will be the largest City in the World before long. Canada's hand across the sea to China in her time of trouble means a big thing and a Master Stroke for Canadian Diplomacy, the more one studies this idea the greater the Vista of opportunity and prosperity becomes for all our College, University, professional men of all kinds and business men, unemployment would become a thing of the past for many years to come, it would break down the Japanese boycott as they then become just another nation as far as China is concerned. It would be a check to the schemes of other nations for special concessions and a practical check to Communism, it would establish the present Chinese Gov't firmly in power and will be the final blow to the Big Bandit Chief, however you will readily see the advantages and I would like to suggest that it might be a good idea to develop this scheme to some practical conclusion before the Empire Conference comes to a close.

Yours very sincerely,

June 1, 1932.

Colonel T. B. Monk,  
Victoria, B. C.

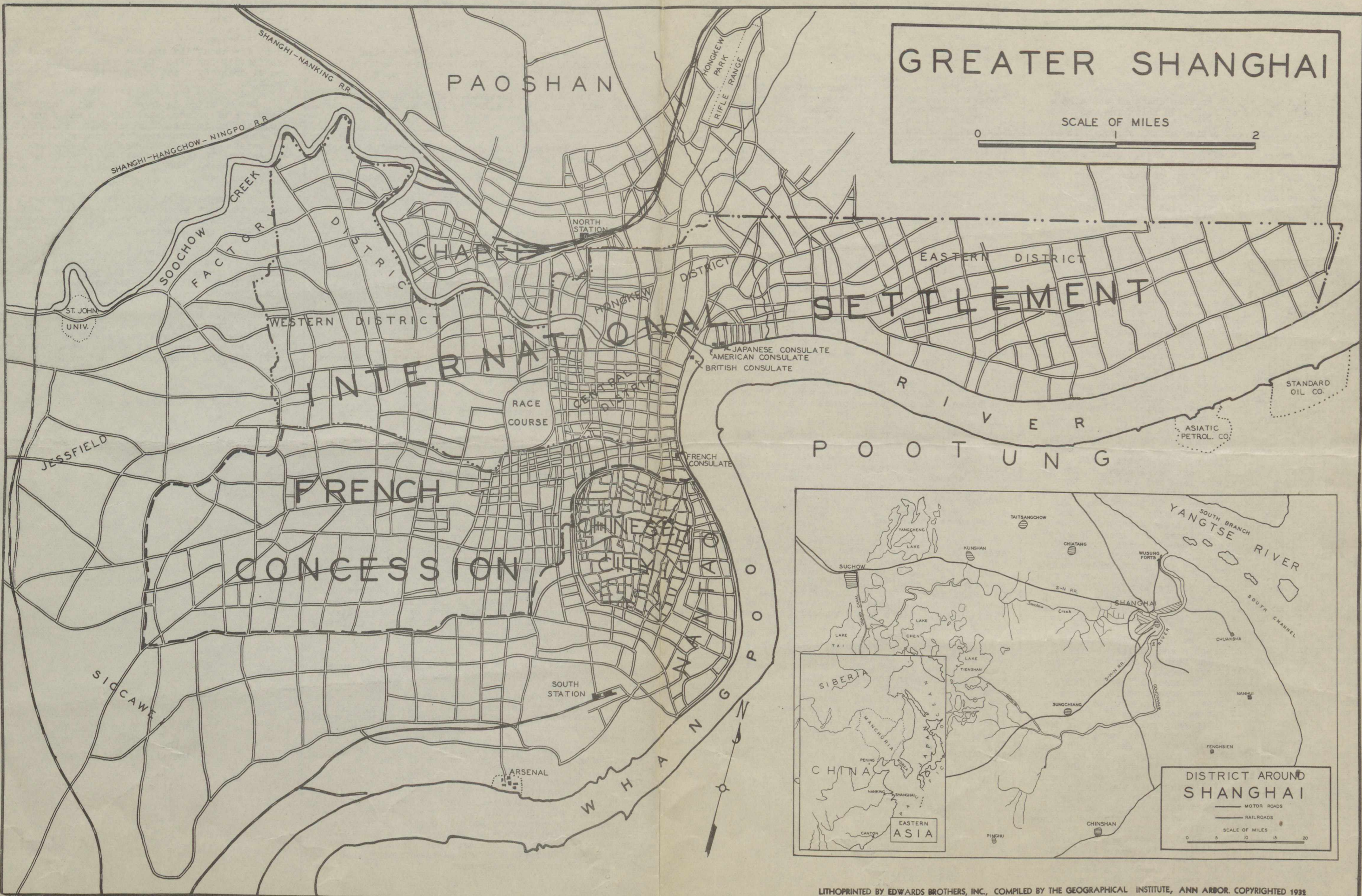
My dear Colonel,

I have, of course, read your advocacy of a Canadian Civil Aid Force for China, which you regard as an excellent scheme, not only for China and Canada but for the world at large. I am afraid, Colonel, that I cannot follow you in all your reasoning in this matter. You cannot do this sort of thing these days without making a great deal of trouble for yourself and for the rest of the Empire. I certainly would not raise my voice in favour of such a scheme.

With all kind wishes,

I am,

Ever yours faithfully,





## S H A N G H A I

The municipality of greater Shanghai contains a population in excess of 1,500,000 which insures its position as the metropolis of China and places Shanghai as one of the great cities of the world. It is the preeminent commercial center of China, both in foreign and domestic trade. In fact, Shanghai ranks among the five greatest world ports. It is also, by far, the first industrial center of China. Here, too, the largest number of foreigners reside and here are found the greatest foreign investments. Consequently, the political and social significance of Shanghai exceeds that of any other point in China.

One would expect to find in the lower Yangtze Valley a great city. In fact, the Yangtze Valley and especially the delta is by far the most productive and densely populated portion of the Chinese state. The Yangtze River is an excellent stream for navigation and has connected to it thousands of miles of navigable tributary streams and canals which serve a vast area of fertile land and a population of 180,000,000 - nearly one-half of China's teeming millions. Within this area, climatic and soil conditions allow a variety of agricultural products, some of which are in great demand in the foreign markets of the world. Especially is this true of silk, tung oil and tea. A variety of minerals, more readily accessible here than elsewhere in China proper allow exploitation and the development of manufacturing. A dense population and a variety of agricultural raw materials allow a varied industrial development. But, the valley alone does not account for the focal position of the Yangtze mouth. Most of western China and much of north China finds its most ready access to the sea by way of the Yangtze Kiang. In addition, the coasts north and south are not favorable to port development. Southeast China is a mountainous land and although there are a number of good natural harbors none of them can extend their trade far inland. To the north, the coast is flat and shelves gradually into the sea. There are no good harbors until the Shantung Peninsula is reached. Consequently, there is a great development of coastwise trading, by small boats, from Fukien to Weihaiwei which centers on the mouth of the Yangtze River. The result of all this is that China's economic life is more concentrated on a single sea-gate than is any other great country of the world. Shanghai, which controls this gate, handles more than 40% of China's foreign trade and at least four times more than any other Chinese port.

The exact location of the city of Shanghai is due to a combination of geographic and political facts. Prior to the Opium War, the Chinese city of Shanghai was but a small fishing settlement. As early as the 11th century its strategic commercial significance seems to have been recognized when a native custom-house was established there. It was not until the 14th century, that it was raised to the dignity of a walled city and made a subprefectural or district center. Until 1842, however, Shanghai was but a port of call for river and sea-going junks. The British army under Sir Hugh Gough occupied the native city on June 19th and by the Treaty of Nanking of that year Shanghai was included as one of the five treaty ports opened to foreign trade. The following year the limits of the English settlement were established. Soochow Creek formed the northern boundary (see map on opposite side) the Whangpoo formed the eastern limit and the now extinct Yang-King canal limited the settlement on the south. The concession extended inland from the river to Defence Creek. This original site lay a half-mile north of the native city. Further extensions were later granted, the last in 1901, and this area occupies approximately what is today called the Central

District of the International Settlement. In 1849, the French acquired a similar grant of the area between the north walls of the native city and the English Settlement. In 1860, a further grant was made of the area between the native city and the river and in 1902 a western extension was added.

Americans rented a tract of land in Hongkow (Hungk'ow), just north of Soochow Creek in 1862. The following year this American settlement was incorporated with the British area and the whole was termed the "International Settlement". A previous combination had been drawn up, in 1854, between the French and British groups, but the French soon withdrew and their settlement has ever since remained independent. Further extensions have been made and the interests of all trading nations except France have become centered in the International Settlement. This settlement maintains its own police and its own courts. Trade has grown rapidly as has the city. The Bund, which borders the river, is one of the most colorful and commercially active streets in the world. It is lined with great commercial and banking houses. Here the old and the new, the East and the West, mix to a surprising degree. Here is located the most valuable property in all China.

The geographical setting of Shanghai has been most significant in its prosperity. The site of the city is on the inland bank of the Whangpoo at a point 15 miles from the southern channel of the estuary of the Yangtze River. This location furnishes adequate protection and depth for sea-going vessels. The harbor which is 9 sea miles in length has an average width of 1,500 feet of which about 500 feet is navigable. A 30-foot depth is maintained from the Yangtze to Shanghai. There are 17 mooring berths ranging from 500 to 750 feet in length and numerous wharves along the shore. Soochow Creek opens up a wide and rich hinterland and connects with the Grand Canal. There are some 3,500 miles of navigable canals in the immediate district having an average depth of four feet. This district or immediate economic domain of Shanghai has a population of 25,000,000, giving a density of nearly 900 to the square mile. It includes such cities as Hangchow (600,000), Soochow (500,000) and Ningpo (465,000). There are in this district 30,000 Japanese and 15,000 other foreigners. There are 3,718 Americans and nearly 200 American firms doing one kind of business or another.

There are certain disadvantages to the site, however. The bar at the outlet of the Whangpoo and the shoals in the channel require constant dredging and expense. The city was built on low, swampy ground which means a constant problem in maintaining healthful conditions. The underlying material is unconsolidated alluvium and this limits the size of buildings which in turn leads to a congestion of low buildings over a wide area.

In its broader relations, Shanghai is most favorably located. It is the nearest port to Japan proper. It lies midway between Tientsin in the north and Hong Kong and Canton in the south. It is most centrally located for the entire trade of the China seas involving the fertile monsoonal lands of southeastern Asia and the island archipelagoes from Japan to the Philippines. The Yangtze is navigable inland for steamer traffic for 1800 miles and connects with countless tributaries and canals. Other distances from Shanghai are of interest:

Nanking	193.2 miles
Nagasaki	394 "
Dairen	567 "
Hankow	600 "
Hong Kong	759 "
Tientsin	776 "
Peking (Peiping)	907 "
Vladivostok	945 "
Vancouver	5,013 "
San Francisco	5,387 "

London (via Suez)	10,965 miles
New York (via Panama)	11,483 "
New York (via Suez)	12,166 "

There are six distinct parts to the present greater city of Shanghai. (See map on opposite side.)

1. The old or Chinese city of Shanghai lies within the wall which is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles in circuit and contains an area of about 2 square miles.

2. The International Settlement contains an area of 5,584 acres and is divided into four districts:

- a) The Eastern District contains 2,699 acres,
- b) The Northern or Hongkow District contains 507 acres,
- c) The Central District has an area of 470 acres, and
- d) The Western District contains 1,908 acres.

The population includes about 802,700 Chinese and 30,565 foreigners. Of the foreigners, the Japanese number 14,230; the British 7,047 (including 1,177 British Indians); the Russians 2,972 (largely refugee); the Americans 1,800; the Portuguese 1,402.

3. The French Settlement encompasses 2,525 acres and contains 289,261 Chinese and 7,811 foreigners of which about 700 are French.

4. The north outer suburb or Chapel.
5. Pootung or the Eastern Outer suburb.
6. Nantou or the Southern suburb.

The manufacture of cotton goods is the first industry of the Shanghai area. There are some 58 cotton mills of which 30 are Japanese, 24 are Chinese and 4 are British. The latter, however, are large and their unit production far exceeds the Japanese or Chinese. There are a large number of silk filatures, big and small. There are many rice milling establishments, as well as leather, paper and engineering plants of importance. Cigarette factories, egg product establishments and many household industries are found. The important Hankow area, with iron establishments and a variety of other industries, is largely tributary to Shanghai.

Of the total foreign investments in China, some \$3,500,000,000, about one-third are in Shanghai. Great Britain has the largest sum or about \$1,266,000,000 which represents about 5% of her total foreign investments. Japan is a close second with about one billion one hundred fifty-three million dollars (\$1,153,000,000) which accounts for about 50% of all of Japan's foreign investments. In this fact, much of the Japanese interest in Shanghai is based. The United States is third but her total real investments of \$200,000,000 are less than one-fifth of either Great Britain's or Japan's. There are in addition some \$50,000,000 in American mission properties but these cannot be regarded as real investments. Most of the United States' investments, \$155,000,000, are in direct business investments. The remaining \$45,000,000 is in loans to Chinese banks and government securities. The American investments have increased four times since the beginning of the World War but represent only about 2% of U. S. foreign investments.

The commercial tonnage using the port of Shanghai averages about 33,500,000 tons per year. Of this Great Britain controls about 1/3. The Japanese have rapidly increased their trade and last year threatened Great Britain's primary position. Chinese boats account for about 15% and the U. S. for about 12%. Approximately one-half of Shanghai's trade is coastal and river traffic and the remaining half is ocean traffic.

Cotton price goods are the most important imports coming chiefly from Great Britain and Japan. Woolen goods are an important import from Great Britain, as is machinery. Machinery, tobacco, wheat, and kerosene are chief among imports from the United States. Raw cotton from India and other ports of China assumes large dimensions. Coal imports from Japan and China are significant.

In Shanghai's export trade, the United States is by far the most important market. About 65% of Shanghai's exports, chiefly silk and silk products are destined for American markets.

In summary, Shanghai is the metropolis of all China. It handles about 40% of China's foreign trade and serves the most productive half of the great Chinese land. It is the banking center of China, holding most of the silver stock of the nation. One-third of all foreign investments in China are located in Shanghai. In Shanghai, much of China's modern industrial structure is found. Here too, are a large percentage of all foreigners residing in China. It is particularly the focal point of the interests of Great Britain, Japan, and the United States in China proper.

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Yours faithfully,

Secretary to the Principal.

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The China Critic

TELEPHONE WEST 1164

95 CARTER ROAD

SHANGHAI CHINA

July 11, 1929.

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

Dear Sir:

As the only Chinese-owned and edited English weekly, The China Critic has been faithfully and honestly devoting its efforts to interpreting the true Chinese sentiments and views to the English reading public. We are glad that our humble efforts during the past year have been generously compensated by the recognition of various organizations and prominent people.

For instance, the Political Yearbook, published by the Council on Foreign Relations in N. Y. has classified The Critic as the only Chinese weekly that is widely quoted abroad. Literally speaking, hundreds of publications are reproducing its articles and editorials. Its circulation has reached the four corners of the globe.

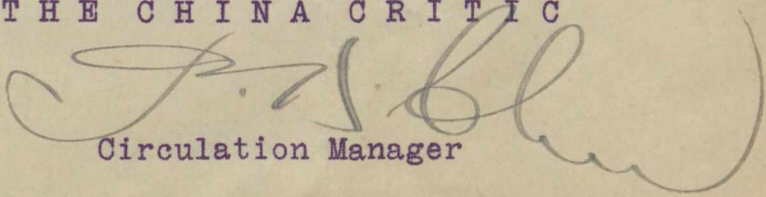
You are the only few to whom we have been sending our paper as a trial offer ever since its first issue about a year ago, but we would like very much now to assure ourselves that our efforts in interpreting Chinese views have actually received your approval as well.

If you can deem it justifiable to honor us by becoming one of our many distinguished subscribers, we will feel so much encouraged that added vigor and efforts will be put forth to make The Critic as close to your expectation as possible.

The annual subscription is only G\$5 or £1, postage included. May we have the honor as well as pleasure to count on you as our patron and paid subscriber from now on?

The subscription blank is enclosed for your convenience.

Yours very truly,  
THE CHINA CRITIC

  
Circulation Manager



## *Canada and the China Market*

A CANADIAN MISSION to investigate the trade prospects in China will arrive in Shanghai on November 16, the members being mostly leading merchants and bankers. The party is organized by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce for its members to visit this country with the purpose of promoting Canadian trade through friendly meetings and discussions with commercial and government organizations. The delegation will be under the official direction of one Mr. Imrie, vice-chairman of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. A. B. Calder, special representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who will also represent the interests of his company. Although the Mission is said to be of an unofficial character, its object is to find a market for Canadian goods like that of the German Trade Mission which visited China some time ago or the British Economic Mission which will shortly come to Shanghai for the same purpose.

In normal times, Canada would never care to go through all the expense and trouble in sending a mission to China, because she has comparatively very little to export to this country and consequently has been indifferent to the progress and development on this side of the Pacific. Unfortunately, Canada is caught in the throes of the world-wide depression, and more than this, the recent high tariff wall erected by the United States has obstructed the flow of Canadian products across her southern border. With a cold and bitter winter "around the corner", the people will face increasing hardship, owing to the scarcity of out-door work and the rising price of coal. The situation has already become tense in Ontario where there are riots by jobless workers, and large numbers of mounted police are often required to suppress the disorders staged by the desperate unemployed workers. Only last week the Communists took advantage of the situation and stirred up the unemployed to attack the Chief of Police in the town, Port Arthur. A police sergeant was stoned, while a prisoner under custody was forcibly released. Meetings demanded employment or relief grants, otherwise the unemployed men would loot the shops.

With increasing unemployment and economic depression at home, officials at Ottawa scan the world markets with a view to dumping the surplus of Canadian goods and find that in most countries high tariff walls are set up which make it unprofitable to send their goods thither for sale. Looking farther to China, Canadian leaders have seen the enthusiastic welcome of the German trade delegation and the numerous receptions and dinners held in their honour. There was much hand-shaking, and both the German delegates and Chinese industrialists assured one another of promoting the trade and friendship between the two countries. The Germans had a thorough and extensive survey of the Chinese market and promised to send out those goods most suitable to Chinese buyers both in price and quality. The wide-awake Canadians also have noted the departure of a British Economic Mission coming out to the Orient, so why should they not follow suit? The result is that a similar mission is sent out to this country in order that the Dominion will not be outranked by German and British competitors.

Chinese merchants are enthusiastic about trading in German goods, inasmuch as after the World War Germany treated and is treating China on a basis of complete equality. Germans do not enjoy privileges under the unequal treaties. Moreover, Chinese are free to visit or reside in Germany without any unnecessary restriction or without going through red-tape immigration barriers, for one rarely hears that a Chinese student or merchant has been maltreated in Germany. On the other hand, they are cordially welcomed and are given all the privileges and respect accorded to an honoured guest. Therefore, socially and politically there is no occasion for complaint against this Teuton country.

Subject to certain reservations the same may be said with respect to Great Britain. In recent months she has returned Weihaiwei and her nominal concession in Amoy, and last month Great Britain agreed to refund her share of the Boxer Indemnity for the building of railroads and other constructive endeavours. Although Britain is unwilling to relinquish consular jurisdiction in China, she has been trying to meet Chinese aspirations in other directions, so as to pave the way for greater British imports to this country.

With regard to Canada, it may not be out of place to review briefly her relations with China. As a dominion of Great Britain, it has no direct diplomatic ties with Nanking, while her nationals enjoy the same privileges and rights as other British subjects. However, it is commonly known that Chinese nationals in that Dominion are not well treated and suffer much discrimination in that land. In 1923, the Canadian legislature passed a law whereby Chinese cannot be admitted to that dominion except under certain conditions. According to a letter from Chinese organizations in Canada to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the Immigration Law requires a Chinese merchant to have G.\$2,500 as capital and three full years of experience in commercial lines before he can be admitted. As a matter of fact, the letter says that no matter what capital and experience a merchant may have, he will encounter considerable difficulties in going to this British dominion. Those who are already there are subject to various restrictions by the local authori-

ties. For instance, a Chinese owner of a restaurant cannot engage "white" waitresses, though this is common in other eating houses. Many factories are prohibited from employing Chinese workers, while prices are fixed in respect to agricultural products, so that the industrious Chinese farmers cannot sell their grain at slightly lower prices. The overseas Chinese now wish the merchants and others at home to realize their predicament and to bring pressure on the proper quarters for the abolition of the discriminatory measures taken against them. It is but fair that if Canada wants to make profit by selling her goods to China, she should not discriminate against Chinese within her borders nor exclude those going there on legitimate business.

### *Discrimination in South Africa*

**D**ISCRIMINATION abroad against the Chinese is so common and can be pursued with so much peace of mind that no country in which Chinese may be found hesitates to make living for them miserable or impossible. The country may be a Power or may be a bully, but the tactics used against the Chinese are largely the same.

We are literally "fed up" with the innumerable reports of the plight of the Chinese residing and trading in the foreign countries. In Dutch East Indies, we hear of the prohibiting taxation. In many other countries we hear of discriminating immigration measures against the Chinese traders and, more so, against the laborers. Even Chinese goods are subject to rigid restrictions. And, the latest, our attention is riveted by the appeal of the Chinese merchants trading in South Africa. For unknown reasons the British Union of South Africa has adopted a measure to stop issuing commercial licenses to Chinese merchants. Judging from the circumstances Chinese merchants abroad could be treated in whatever way the alien governments wish, regardless of treaty rights.

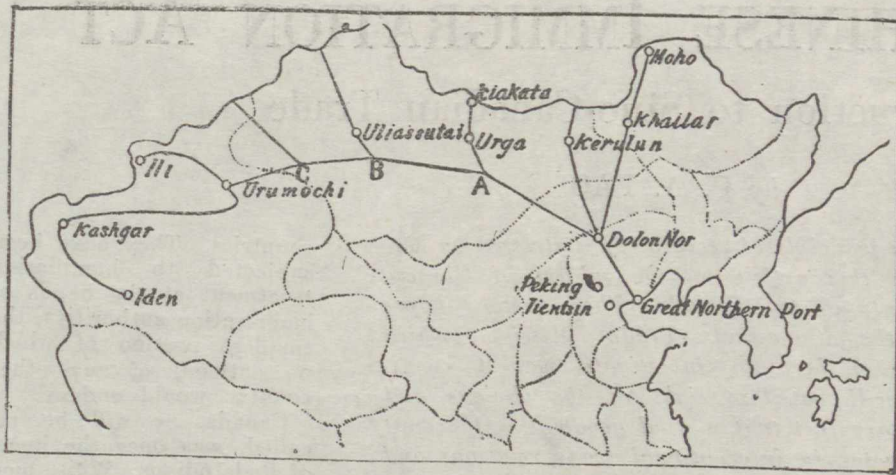
According to the report sent by the Chinese Consul-General in South Africa, the Chinese residing in that part of the world are

all merchants, whereas Chinese laborers had long returned to China. And according to the Commercial Treaty concluded between China and Great Britain, Chinese merchants would be accorded every facility to trade in that territory. On what legal grounds the measure was based we are at a loss to know.

China is known for her willingness to trade with Britain and her Dominions and in the treaty the latter have been accorded the "most-favoured-nation clause" and the privileges pertaining thereof. Alarmed by their threatened China market, both Britain and her Dominions have sent trade missions to investigate and China has been most sympathetic with the objects of their missions. By what incoherent turn of mind South Africa decides that Chinese merchants deserve such "reciprocal" treatment, both the Chinese Government and its people would be thankful to know.

China has shown the exporting foreigners countries, that without the help of gunboats, she could also manage to retaliate by economic weapons. Wielding of economic weapons may mean a little inconvenience to the Chinese but results reaped have many times proven the worthiness of the little inconvenience borne. The Chinese people usually take no delight in resorting to such unfriendly measures but they would always be counted upon to co-operate if circumstances were unmistakable that such should be necessary.

In addition to the protest the Chinese Government will lodge with the British Government, we would like to say this much for the Chinese merchants abroad. For the future of the British and Dominion markets in China, Chinese traders residing in the former's territories should be assured fair reciprocal treatment. Treaty rights should be respected. High-handed maltreatment must be checked. The usefulness of the trade missions sent would be greatly abridged if exasperating measures adopted against Chinese merchants were allowed to operate. For mutual benefit let there be mutual respect for trading rights. "To live and to let live": this is true also of merchants and industries.



Sketch map of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's scheme for the Defence and Colonization of Manchuria and Mongolia, covering about 7,000 miles of new railways across practically level territory. These lines could be built at an average cost of \$25,000 per mile.

Eastern China is to reach west by direct line to Moscow and north by direct line to Siberia. Villages are already springing up; next year they will be towns. The wild tribes of the Asian steppes, untamed since Ghenghis Khan, are competing for job on the railway, and taking courses to become ticket collectors and station agents. In other words, as a result of this railway, the entire district will have prosperous towns and crop fields which will yield to the Soviet Russia millions of roubles every year.

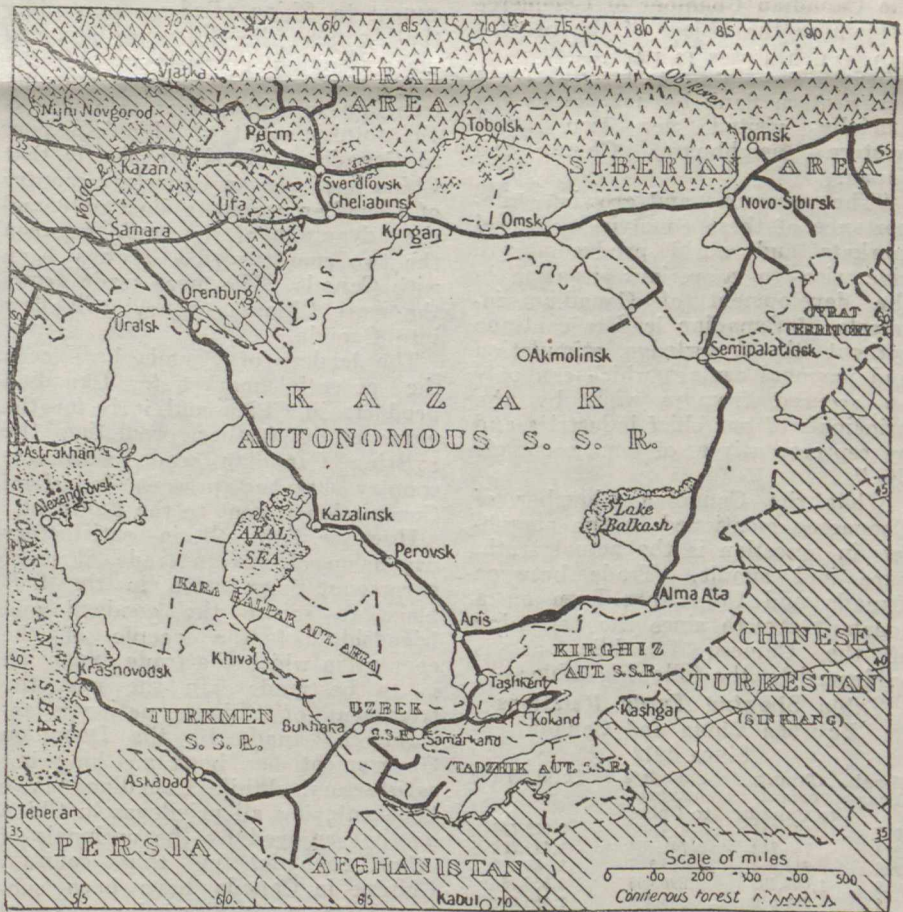
For China, this railroad is of intense serious import. This does not mean that China is afraid of the development of a vast desert plain. It means that the north-western provinces, Kansu and Sinkiang, that are peopled to a large extent by Moslems having closer bonds with the peoples of Central Asia than with China, will turn to the new regions opened up by this railway for their economic development. It will be cheaper and easier to trade across the frontier than to trade in China, particularly as the transportation of this region with China is inaccessible and large quantities of goods would have to be moved. Economically, people of these regions will be drawn to Turkestan or rather to Soviet interests. With this in view, it will not be hard for us to see the object of the Russians in building this railroad.

Other particulars of the railroad may not concern us here, but it is important to remember that this line stretches to a distance of 1,481 kilometres and the cost of its construction is officially reported at 203,700,000 roubles (£20,370,000).

As to the industrialization of Asiatic Russia, an immediate expenditure of \$380,000,000 gold was set aside by the Soviet Treasury. Ports are to be expanded, factories erected, mines, forests and fisheries developed, and 800,000 workers transported into the region to speed its

growth. The following expenditures will give some idea of what the Soviets contemplate in Far Eastern Russia within the next few years:—

River and Harbour improvements .....	\$ 20,000,000
Agriculture-Machinery ...	30,000,000
Industries-including Steel Mills .....	150,000,000
Fisheries .....	21,000,000
Forestry .....	33,000,000
Mining and Oil Wells ...	40,000,000



(Prepared by the American Geographical Society of New York and reproduced from "Foreign Affairs")  
**Railroads in Soviet Central Asia, showing their relation to China's far western borderlands and the approach to Afghanistan.**

Textile Mills .....	40,000,000
Food Factories .....	9,000,000
Shipping .....	24,000,000
Electricity .....	13,000,000

For the modernization of the Trans-Siberian Line, Mr. Ralph Budd, President of the Great Northern Railway has been engaged by the Soviet Government to advise them on how this can be carried out. Mr. Budd is now in Russia and is making a tour of inspection on all the Russian railways for the Americanization of Russian lines.

The contract providing for American assistance in the design, construction and operation of steel plants, which will cost about \$150,000,000 gold, was signed in Chicago on June 4, 1929 by Mr. F. T. Kolgushkin, Chief of the Kuznetsk Basin Steel Mill Construction Bureau, and Mr. H. J. Freyn, President of the Freyn Engineering Company. This mill is being built to satisfy the rapidly growing demand in Siberia for steel products, but its military significance can not be ignored.

When the Soviets no longer depend upon her European industries to supply her military requirements in Central Asia and Eastern Siberia; when the 2,500,000 ton Magnitogorsk mill in the Urals and the 1,000,000 ton Kuznetsk mill in the Altai are operating at full blast, the Soviets will enter

(Continued on Page 490)

# CANADA'S CHINESE IMMIGRATION ACT

## An Obstruction to Sino-Canadian Trade

by C. A. PAO

A PARTY of Canada's leading business men and bankers—the latter representing the three largest banking institutions of the Dominion,—are due to arrive in Shanghai on November 16, by the Empress of Japan. The Party has been organized by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of seeing the actual situation in China for themselves with the idea of promoting mutual trade through friendly meetings and discussions with trade and government organizations in China. Undoubtedly the Canadians have at last realized what it would mean to Canada if she succeeds—as the United States and Great Britain have been doing,—in securing the vast market of China for the consumption of Canadian products. This is borne out by what is stated in a little yellow pamphlet issued by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce explaining the object of the present trip, which states in part:—

“Commercial Canada has neglected her western flank by not yet having officially visited her two great western neighbours, China and Japan.

“The present and growing importance of these countries as world markets and world producers will give rise to a serious situation in the development of Canadian interests, if Canadian leaders continue without the knowledge, stimulation and personal contact which can only be secured from a visit by the principals of our chief industries and by representatives of our economic life.”

What the Canadian Chamber of Commerce mentioned in the pamphlet in question is the actual truth, pure and simple. Trade between Canada and China has been on a constant growth since the beginning of the Chinese Republic, as is evidenced by the following table:—

**Table Showing Trade Relations Between China and Canada Since 1912**

Fiscal Year	China's export to Canada	Canada's export to China	Total Trade
1912	597,947	414,807	1,012,754
1913	752,768	741,960	1,494,728
1914	913,262	473,178	1,386,440
1915	1,042,383	296,403	1,338,786
1916	918,610	536,482	1,455,092
1917	1,128,342	418,399	1,546,741
1918	1,336,890	2,060,202	3,397,152
1919	1,954,466	3,009,570	4,964,036
1920	1,205,229	6,711,760	7,916,989
1921	1,897,349	4,911,023	6,808,372

*The principle of reciprocity is stressed by Mr. Pao in this article on the subject of Chinese immigration to Canada. The writer hopes that the Canadian Trade Mission which is coming here to investigate market conditions, will not lose sight of the obvious and elementary fact that mutual goodwill is the most vital factor in international trade relations and that such unfavourable treatment and discrimination as the Chinese merchants now suffer in Canada are serious obstacles in the way of better commercial relations between the two countries.*

1922	1,413,597	1,904,125	3,317,652
1923	1,460,626	5,176,816	6,597,512
1924	2,720,372	13,007,266	14,727,638
1925	2,529,880	7,846,920	10,376,870
1926	2,547,995	24,479,396	27,027,391
1927	5,041,592	13,520,054	18,561,646
1928	2,572,453	13,426,602	16,009,055
1929	3,005,296	24,246,292	27,251,588
1930	2,972,526	16,548,959	19,521,485

From the foregoing one could readily see that, with the possible exception of the years between 1912 and 1916, all the trade returns of succeeding years up to the current year of 1930 has been in favour of Canada. The excess of Canada's export to China piled up so rapidly that in 1930 the difference assumed such alarming proportions that the amount of Canada's export to China came up to eight times as much as the total amount of China's export to Canada. This shows clearly that China has been an importing country of Canadian products since 1916 and the advantage of the trade between the two countries has always been with Canada. The more trade grows the more Chinese money will flow into Canada.

The leaders of Canada have seen the potential market for Canadian products in China and it is for the purpose of further promoting the existing Canadian trade with this country that the present Industrial Commission is sent to the Far East.

However, to obtain satisfactory expansion of foreign trade, it is of paramount importance in the first place to secure the goodwill and friendship of the people of the country in which the trade expansion is to be made. In the past the treatment of Chinese nationals residing in Canada by the Dominion Government has been anything but satisfactory. While Canadians have been enjoying all privileges in China as that enjoyed by the nationals of other countries in this country, Chinese in Canada have been subjected to great discriminations and they have been denied the right to enjoy the same privileges as that granted to the nationals of other

countries. They have been subjected to humiliating treatment at the hands of immigration authorities, the smallest portion of which no national of any other country would endure.

Canada, it will be recalled, was once the home of Red Indians. White men began to settle in the country in the eighteenth century. In an effort to develop her rich resources in the west and as white

labour was then practically unavailable, large numbers of Chinese labourers were imported from the United States, as well as directly from China, to help in the construction of the great trans-continental railway through the British Columbia Rockies. These and other Chinese brought into the country have contributed greatly towards the development of the land. They built many roads in the interior of Canada and have cleaned large areas of farm lands for white settlers, and, in many cases, pioneered in agricultural undertakings. The valuable service thus rendered by the Chinese community in that country has been openly admitted by the Governor-General of Canada, Viscount Willindon.

However, against this service, the Canadian Government has caused many restrictions to be made on Chinese immigrants which culminated in the enactment of the so-called Chinese Immigration Act of 1923. The enforcement of the law practically means the complete exclusion of all persons of Chinese race or descent from Canada as is evidenced by the strict provisions of the said document. It cannot but be regarded as a serious violation on the part of the Canadian Government of international courtesy and quite incompatible with the growth of friendly relations between the two countries.

To give a better understanding of the real nature of the Act, it is not deemed incompetent to quote a few articles of the said Document.

Section 5 of the Act governing the entry and landing of Chinese immigrants in Canada reads in part:—

“5 The entry to or landing in Canada of persons of Chinese origin or descent irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, is confined to the following classes, that is to say:—

(a) The members of the diplomatic corps, or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;

(b) The children born in Canada of parents of Chinese race or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;

(c) (1) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the Minister may prescribe;

(2) Students coming to Canada for the purpose of attendance, and while in actual attendance, at any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees; who shall substantiate their status to the satisfaction of the Controller at the port of entry subject to the approval of the Minister, whose decision shall be final and conclusive . . . . ."

With the enforcement of the said Act only the children born in Canada of Chinese parentage who left Canada for educational and other purposes are allowed to return while the wives and children of Chinese merchants and persons now residing in Canada, who were formerly permitted to enter before the enforcement of the law, are completely denied entrance into the country. It is unreasonable and against the spirit of justice, and contrary to the well-being of society, to rule that any Chinese desiring to enter Canada must leave their wives and children at home in China and that in case the Chinese immigrants in Canada wish to join their families they have no alternative but to return to China themselves. It is difficult to understand that while Chinese on this side of the Pacific are stretching out their friendly arms to Canada, Canada repays this friendship by resorting to the policy of separating the families of Chinese immigrants!

As to the status of Chinese merchants desiring to enter Canada it is clearly stipulated in Section 5, Paragraph (c) of the Act, which reads:

"Merchants' as used in this

Act, shall not include any person who does not devote his undivided attention to mercantile pursuits and who has less than \$2,500 invested in a business dealing exclusively in goods grown, produced or manufactured in Canada, and who has not conducted such business for a period of at least three years; and merchant's clerk, or other employee; tailor; mechanic; huskster, peddler or person engaged in taking, drying or otherwise preserving fish for home consumption or exportation, or

having any connection whatever with a restaurant, laundry or rooming house.'"

Chinese in Canada engaged in that kind of business and having the same status as that outlined in the said Provision are comparatively few, while those engaged in one business must carry on the same irrespective of circumstances or, in case of their changing professions, they will face immediate deportation. The Provisions are also self-explanatory that Chinese labourers are completely barred from the country. As to Chinese students desiring to enter Canadian universities they are also subjected to similar restrictions. The limitations governing the entrance into Canada by Chinese students are clearly stipulated in Section Five of the Act which is quoted elsewhere in this article. In its strict sense Chinese students are actually barred from Canada, excepting a privileged few.

It is a fact that a number of Chinese students going abroad to secure advanced education have not the necessary qualifications to enter a foreign university without first indulging in intensive study in some preparatory institutions for a considerable length of time. Such kind of students can not enter Canada under the Immigration Act.

It must be pointed out that it has been an international custom to extend the courtesy of educational facilities to the nationals of friendly Powers. But Canada has seen fit not to give even educational facilities to the nationals of a friendly Power, whose trade the Canadian Government is so eager to get. What the Canadian leaders have in their mind in making the said stipulation is really hard to understand. What is more objectionable is that when Chinese nationals enter Canada they must enter through the ports of Vancouver and Victoria (see Section Five). It is an extreme and unnecessary discrimination. There is no reason why Chinese nationals entering Canada, who happen to be in Europe or in the Eastern part of the United States, should be compelled to enter only at Vancouver or Victoria while the nationals of all other Powers could enter at eastern ports. The only reason can be given for the restriction is that the Canadians are trying to place all possible difficulties in the way of Chinese immigrants.

Furthermore, the power of admitting or rejecting Chinese immigrants is entirely invested in the hands of the controller against whose decision there is no appeal. The readers will have some idea of how Chinese immigrants suffered indignities and abuses at the hands of the controllers by the following quotations from the Immigration Act:—

Section 10.

(1) The Controller shall have the authority to determine whether an immigrant, passenger or other per-

son seeking to enter or land in Canada or detained for any cause under this Act is of Chinese origin or descent, shall be allowed to enter land or remain in Canada or shall be rejected and deported.

(2) The examination of persons of Chinese origin or descent applying for admission or entry to Canada shall be separate and apart from the public and in the presence of such persons only as the Controller shall permit: Provided that if, on the preliminary hearing, the Controller is not satisfied that such person is entitled to remain in Canada, the hearing shall thereupon be adjourned for forty-eight hours or for such longer period as the Controller may see fit, and an opportunity shall be given such person to consult with duly accredited legal counsel who shall be entitled to represent him upon the hearing and upon all subsequent proceedings.

Section 11.

There shall be no appeal from the decision of the Controller, as to the rejection or deportation of any immigrant, passenger or other person found to be of Chinese origin or descent seeking to enter or land in Canada when such decision is based upon a certificate of the examining medical officer to the effect that such immigrant, passenger or other person of Chinese origin or descent is afflicted with any loathsome disease, or with a disease which may be or become dangerous to the public health, or that he comes within any of the following prohibited classes, namely, idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics and insane persons:

This system of examination has given the immigration officers the liberty to interpret the Act according to their own likes and dislikes and fancies. If the immigration officer decides on any one Chinese to be deported, out he goes without giving the victim any opportunity to testify or to explain the honesty of his purpose in coming to Canada.

Aside from the incoming Chinese, the Chinese nationals now resident in Canada are also subject to discriminative treatment. Under Section 18 of the Immigration Act it is provided:—

"Within twelve months after the coming into force of this Act and subject to such regulations as may be made by the Governor General in Council for the purpose, every person of Chinese origin or descent in Canada, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, shall register with such officer and at such place or places as are designated by the Governor-General in Council for that purpose."

Again under Section 34 it is provided:

(Continued on Page 490)

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# FINANCE AND TRADE

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## The National Industrial and Commercial Conference

THERE was convened in Nanking city last week, under the auspices of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, an important conference the resolutions of which, it may be safely predicted, will, if duly carried into effect, pull China through many of her most touching industrial and commercial problems of the day. We refer, of course, to the National Industrial and Commercial Conference that met daily in the spacious auditorium of the Officers' Moral Endeavour Society in Nanking from November 1 to 8.

This conference was attended by some two hundred participants from all parts of the country, who, by virtue of their profession, expert knowledge, and business connections were considered the most fitted to deliberate on the vital industrial and commercial problems of the country, and who came either as appointed delegates from their respective governmental bodies or as invited participants by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. As a conference wherein a governmental body is the inaugurating authority and which is attended by participants most of whom are freely invited from their respective professions, the present conference is not the first of its kind, it being preceded by the Financial and Economics Conferences of 1928, and by the Educational Conference in the early part of this year. All of these conferences were convened by reason of the earnest desire on the part of the respective governmental bodies concerned to seek the advice and help of expert knowledge from those "who know best" in the formulation of concrete measures and of governmental policies in their respective fields of administration.

The conference came at a most opportune time when after and as a result of the recent warfare all thoughts naturally turn to subjects of reconstruction. It was called to order on the morning of November 1 by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry and Commerce, who, in his opening address, after dwelling at length on the work of the Ministry during the past two years, brought up the following points, enjoining all to give them the fullest attention:

1. Consolidation of the finances. To the present-day stagnation of the country's industry and commerce, Dr. Kung ascribed the principal reasons abortive interest rates, insecurity to investors, a confused

currency system, and extreme exchange fluctuations. The conference was called upon to devise means and measures to curb these evils and to place capital and finance on a solid foundation.

2. Development of basic industries. Dr. Kung attested to the close relationship between industries and the livelihood of the people. He remarked that the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has already led the way in the formulation of measures for the promotion of such basic industries like the sugar refining industry, and the woollen and textile industries. It now remains to deliberate on measures for the promotion and development of other similar basic industries.

3. Improving the organization of existing industrial and commercial bodies. Attention was called to the fact that in recent years there has already been much progress in the organization of industrial, commercial and labour bodies. There is need for the formulation of concrete measures to accelerate the growth of these bodies along proper lines, to foster co-operative scientific research work, and to find a scientific and satisfactory solution of the vexatious problems arising out of the constant conflict between capital and labour.

4. Fostering scientific methods of management. The scientific methods of management so ably propounded by Professor Taylor which have been abundantly justified wherever introduced by resultant increased efficiency, increased production and elimination of waste labour, find an enthusiastic supporter in the person of the Minister of Industry. The attention of the conference was called to the fact that earlier in the year a research society for the study of the scientific methods of management was organized. Means and measures must be devised to foster this scientific spirit in the management of Chinese industries and businesses the growth of which has thus far been greatly retarded by the Chinese merchants tenaciously holding to the antiquated methods of production, management and merchandising.

5. Promotion of special Chinese products. That China is bestowed with a fertile soil and a variety of products both from land and labour is beyond doubt; but the difficulty lies in the fact that either the quantities of such products are not sufficient to meet the enormous needs of

the population or else their quality is not of the desired standard to enable them to be widely distributed abroad. Therefore, there must be some methods devised to remedy this situation, such as helpful co-operation among the producers and large-scale production.

6. Development of foreign trade. It is painful to note that for twenty long years there has been an uninterrupted adverse balance of trade, and recently the situation is assuming an even more grave aspect as many of China's principal articles of export like silk, tea and wood oil are already suffering serious set-back in their competition with foreign products. At the same time there has been a growing dependency on foreign commodities for the daily necessities of life. Needless to say, some measures of relief must be found.

In conformity with these prescribed lines, a stream of proposals came in for deliberation in the conference. The number of these recommendations is amazing and bears conclusive evidence of the fact that industry and labour have long been waiting for an opportunity to express themselves such as the present conference has offered. In all it was estimated that some four to five hundred concrete measures were placed on the floor, and relating to industrial policies alone there were some 62 proposals, eliminating duplication, all of which are as note-worthy as they are interesting. Lengthy discussion of these projects must be left to some other occasion when there is opportunity to digest more carefully the contents of these projects and the deliberations thereof which it is hoped, will be put in print sometime, following the practices of the other conferences.

There are, however, a few outstanding recommendations which are worthy of note. For instance, at the fourth meeting of the conference an important project brought up by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labour, aiming at a standard of co-operation between capital and labour, was passed by the delegates sitting, after much heated discussion in the earlier meetings. This measure clearly pointed out that a factory is a means of living for both the factory owner and the factory worker, that industrial turmoil will only lead to unnecessary sufferings to both parties as well as to society at large, and that the power of management is an inherent right that should belong to the factory owner. It stipulated that an agreement of co-operation should be reached between the two in which there must be definite understanding as to working hours, scale of wages and pay, methods of payment, rewards and penalties, and it called upon the factory owner to make provisions for various phases of welfare work. In

the higher interest rate offered by other firms, which have attracted a considerable amount of the savings of the small investors, there are several distinct reasons to account for the retarded progress. The main cause is the lack of education of the people who still possess the habit of hoarding. Another reason is the lack of confidence in the "savings" institutions; some people would rather have their "savings" placed in their own business or those of others, where they find it more convenient to withdraw their funds, in case of necessity.

By holding lotteries the "savings" society has turned the "savings" function into one of specula-

tion. The depositors make their deposits with the hope of getting a prize, even at the sacrifice of their interest, which practice is actually a violation of the principle of "savings." As such societies will only encourage the gambling instinct of the people, they should be strictly prohibited.

It is of interest to learn that the Government is taking steps to revise the Banking Law of China. In view of the present entangled situation, it is earnestly hoped that a set of regulations will soon be promulgated to prevent the abuse of the "savings" principle and to adopt effective measures for enforcement.

## The Turkestan-Siberian Railway

(Continued from Page 474)

upon a vigorous programme of economic and political expansion and on a firmer policy in dealing with China. The impact of a coming industrial neighbour upon the frontiers of a weakened, and impoverished China, backed up by a realization of power never before possessed by Russia in her Asiatic adventures, will in due course precipitate a major issue that will decide the mastery of Asia.

Already Outer Mongolia is a part of the Soviet system in the sense that Soviets are continually invading and organizing these regions and their people. Chinese Turkestan will automatically gravitate to the Soviet economic sphere. The Barga region is slipping away from the control of the Heilungkiang satrap. The pressure of Soviet economic invasion is felt all along the vast extent of China's far-flung border lands.

In answer to the Soviet Five Year Plan and Fifteen Year Transportation scheme there is Dr. Sun Yat-sen's scheme for the defence and colonization of Manchuria and Mongolia, covering about 7,000 miles of new railways across practically level territory. These lines—the location of them can be seen on the attached map can be built at an average cost of \$25,000 per mile. The total cost of the seven thousand miles of Mongolian and Manchurian defense lines of Dr. Sun's development scheme will not exceed \$175,000,000 including the Great Northern Port planned also by Dr. Sun.

Recently, it has been reported that China has made up her mind to purchase the Chinese Eastern Railway at a sum of \$350,000,000. It is also re-

ported that instructions to this effect have been definitely received by Mr. Mo Teh Hui, Chinese delegate at Moscow for the Sino-Russia Conference over the C. E. R. complication. Reports from Berlin also declared that arrangements are proceeding for a loan by the Americans to purchase this line. Though this rumour has been denied by different sources, it is still prevalent in the country. If there is available money to purchase this line at the cost of \$350,000,000, why should we not build the seven thousand miles for the Manchurian and Mongolian defense line planned by Dr. Sun, which will only cost half of the purchase price of the C. E. R.?

China has about five years' breathing spell to put herself in a position to meet the next determined move of Russia; it is a tremendous task calling for the co-operation of all patriotic citizens to establish a central and stable government, to suppress banditry and piracy, to disband superfluous armies, and to hold her own against the imperialistic nations. China can never accomplish anything of much significance unless she stops these Russians in the coming five years. But it is not too late to prepare herself immediately, especially when the Japanese and British have come to the fore to compete and struggle with the Russians. Watch the Russians! It is important to note their tremendous achievements with in the last few years in economic and constructive work. May this serve as a warning and an impetus for everyone of the 400 hundred million citizens of China to unite and be prepared to face the situation?

## Canada's Chinese Immigration Act

(Continued from Page 476)

"Any person of Chinese origin or descent who fails to register as required by section 18 of this Act or any order or regulation made here-

under shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding twelve months, or to both."

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**CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW**

J. B. POWELL, *Editor.*

38 Avenue Edward VII

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should not adopt similar measures in retaliation. It is hoped that the Canadian business leaders will, in considering how trade relations between the two countries can be promoted by obtaining the goodwill and friendship of the Chinese people, exercise the necessary influence on their governmental authorities with a view to improving the treatment of Chinese nationals in the Dominion.

**Chinese Press Opinion**

*(Continued from Page 480)*

to M. Briand, he was Premier of the French Cabinet for eleven times and has been Cabinet Minister ten times since 1903. The present foreign policy of the French Government is formulated by M. Briand, which has secured the support of the whole country. He resigned from the Premiership last year because of the failure of his Budget Bill. When the leader of the Socialist Party was called upon by the President to form a Cabinet, one of the former's first request was that M. Briand be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs. In the present Tardieu Cabinet Briand is still holding the foreign portfolio, which shows that in French politics the political Parties are inclined to attack parties as a whole and lay little or no emphasis on individuals and that the Parties hold in high respect real statesmen, irrespective of their Party affiliations.

In the present rumoured downfall of the Tardieu Cabinet, the most possible candidates for the next premiership, in the case of a vacancy actually occurring through Tardieu's resignation, are Poincaré, Briand and Herriot. Although Poincaré is rather conservative in his political ideas, his popularity in the country will help him to get the appointment. Briand is a Socialist, but his long experience has taught him that which is best for France to follow. Herriot was once Premier and he is rather radical in his political ideas. In the present-day France, Herriot may lose in the struggle for Premiership, while Poincaré and Briand have even chances to get the post. As Poincaré is preparing to run for the next Presidency, it would do him good if he gets the post and does something to enhance his prestige.

Ta Kung Pao.  
Tientsin, Oct. 15, 1930.

**Agricultural Export For China**

An American agricultural expert has been engaged as advisor jointly by the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining and the Chekiang and Kiangsu provincial governments for the general improvement of rice and wheat production, especially in Kiangsu and Chekiang.



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INCORPORATED

THE history of Chinese-American relationship has been characterized by a sustained feeling of friendliness and cordiality. Such mutual good-will should be perpetuated and enriched by a deeper understanding of each other, inasmuch as the contacts—economic, cultural, and otherwise—between the two countries are certain to increase in the years to come. It is for this purpose that the China Institute in America came into existence.

The Institute was founded in May, 1926, by the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. The Trustees elected as the Director of the Institute Dr. P. W. Kuo, former President of the National Southeastern University. During the three and a half years of its existence, the Institute has proven its usefulness in various ways, particularly as a center for the dissemination of information concerning China and for the promotion of closer relationships between China and America. In no small degree, its services have been appreciated by both Chinese and Americans.

Beginning with January, 1930, the Institute was incorporated as an independent organization, with a Board of Trustees and Board of Advisors, consisting of representative Chinese and Americans. The forthcoming years will be devoted to the carrying out of a comprehensive program. Realizing the importance of its task and wishing to attain fuller realization of its aims and purposes, the Institute seeks to enlist the generous support of all those interested in the promotion of international understanding and good-will, especially between China and the United States.

## PROGRAMME

### I. To Maintain:

1. An information service.
  - a. Education and culture.
  - b. Trade and commerce.
2. A reference library.
3. A lecture bureau.
4. A travel service.
5. A student advisory committee.

### II. To Promote:

1. The exchange of professors.
2. The exchange of students.
3. The study of Chinese culture.
4. Lectures on Chinese subjects.
5. Conferences on Chinese-American problems.
6. Exhibits of Chinese art, education, trade, etc.

### III. To Publish:

1. A periodical devoted to articles, discussions and items of current interest relating to China.
2. Monographs on special subjects relating to China.

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- Y. C. MEI, Director Chinese Educational Mission in Washington.  
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J. LEIGHTON STUART, President Yenching University.  
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C. C. WANG, Director Educational Mission in United States, Ministry of Railways of China.  
C. T. WANG, Minister of Foreign Affairs of China.  
A. L. WARNSHUIS, Secretary International Missionary Council.  
RAY LYMAN WILBUR, Secretary of the Interior.  
MARY E. WOOLLEY, President Mt. Holyoke College.  
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SAMUEL S. YOUNG, Consul General of China, New York.  
DAVID Z. T. YUI, General Secretary National Committee of Y. M. C. A. of China.  
H. C. ZEN, Director The China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture.

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P. W. KUO, *Director*

PAUL C. MENG, *Associate Director*

FRANCIS K. PAN, *Secretary*

## EXECUTIVE OFFICES

119 WEST 57TH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

U. S. A.

Cable Address: "HUAMEI"

Telephone: CIRCLE 3772

1) all students having ~~post~~ training  
in hospital social service.

3 wks - —

2) If this is done, a hospital  
social worker, should be  
added to staff.

3) School might make  
greater use of staff  
of social agencies  
social agencies

Put on Committee one of the  
Alumni of the School

Kerry

McGILL UNIVERSITY

Professor W.H. Brittain

20th October 1937

Dear Mr. Jones,

The following telegram has come from Shameen, China,  
"Applaud movement assist China student sufferers.

15 October 1937

Canton McGillites".

You may find this of interest for the News.

Yours sincerely,

Principal's Secretary

Mr. Robert W. Jones,  
Editor, McGill News.



The All British Cable Route  
**ANGLO-AMERICAN  
CABLEGRAM**

ESTABLISHED 1866

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.APPLAUD MOVEMENT ASSIST CHINA STUDENT SUFFERERS,

CANTON MCGILLITES.



# STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF CANADA

IN AFFILIATION WITH THE  
WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION

1164 BAY STREET  
TORONTO 5

TELEPHONE—KINGSDALE 5382

## COMMITTEE ON CHINESE STUDENT RELIEF FUND

### PATRONS

(to date of  
October 28)

Sir Edward Beatty  
Acting Principal,  
Mr. Brittain  
Pres. H.J.Cody  
Pres. W.A.R.Kerr  
Pres. L.S.Klinck  
Pres. F.W.Patterson  
Pres. Sidney Smith  
Chanc. E.W.Wallace  
Princ. R.C.Wallace  
Chanc. H.P.Whidden

### COMMITTEE

Rev. Gerald Bell  
Dr. H.Y.Chang  
Mr. E.B.Jolliffe  
Mr. E.A.Macdonald  
Miss Margaret MacKenzie  
Rev. B.L.Oaten  
Mr. Geoffrey Smith  
Mr. James Tiller  
Chanc. E.W.Wallace  
Bishop W.C.White  
Dr. C.H.Yen

### To the Local Units of the S.C.M.

In accordance with the policy laid down by the National Executive, in its meeting on October 6, (see minute VII and VIII, copies of which have been sent to your National Council representative), we have constituted a committee on Chinese Student Relief, and they have authorized the following request:

- I. That each local unit of the S.C.M. take steps immediately, and in whatever way seems wisest under the local circumstances, to launch a campaign among the students, faculty and university constituency for the relief of Chinese students. The Committee recognize that in some cases this campaign should be enterprised and carried forward by the S.C.M. in its name and alone. In most cases, the appeal will be better made jointly by the S.C.M. in collaboration with other groups, such as the Student Council, the International Club, etc. Where the campaign is a co-operative one, great care must be taken to see that the group undertaking the campaign understand the basis of the appeal (see enclosure), and the way in which money received is to be used in China.
- II. That the appeal be upon the basis outlined and approved by the Committee, in order that funds raised may be honestly and fairly sent to China for the objectives stated in the Committee's appeal.
- III. That the local committee seek to have wide publicity given to the campaign, through the local student and town press. News releases and bulletins will be prepared nationally, but need to be supplemented by local news stories, giving local events and names.
- IV. That the national committee be kept informed of the developments of local plans, and that the names of local chairmen and treasurers be reported as soon as they have been appointed.

V. While not determining the development of the campaign on the campus, the Committee hope that the appeal for funds will be made as early as possible, so that the URGENT need in China may be met. It is strongly recommended that, wherever possible, the finance appeal be made during November, and funds sent to the National Committee by the end of November.

The Committee trust that this appeal may receive your consideration. A special obligation rests with us as Christians to participate in this tangible expression of our unity with the students of China who are suffering so seriously in these times.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

B.L.Oaten  
Secretary

*Geoffrey Smith*  
Chairman

October 28th, 1937

*For your information —*

THE COMMITTEE ON CHINESE STUDENT RELIEF FUND

The Student Christian Movement of Canada  
1164 Bay Street Toronto 5

PATRONS  
(to date of  
October 28)

Sir Edward Beatty  
Acting Principal,  
Mr. Brittain  
Pres. H.J.Cody  
Pres. W.A.R.Kerr  
Pres. L.S.Klinck  
Pres. F.W.Patterson  
Prés. Sidney Smith  
Chanc. E.W.Wallace  
Princ. R.C.Wallace  
Chanc. H.P.Whidden

COMMITTEE

Rev. Gerald Bell  
Dr. H.Y.Chang  
Mr. E.B.Jolliffe  
Mr. E.A.Macdonald  
Miss Margaret MacKenzie  
Rev. B.L.Oaten  
Mr. Geoffrey Smith  
Mr. James Tiller  
Chanc. E.W.Wallace  
Bishop W.C.White  
Dr. C.H.Yen

To the Student Administrative Councils  
of the Major Universities of Canada

We desire to draw your attention to the enclosed Appeal, which is being sent to the major universities and colleges of Canada. The situation of our fellow-students in China is one which ought to be known to Canadian students. Their needs are very distressing, and large numbers of our students in Canada will be ready to participate in the Fund.

After careful consideration, the S.C.M. of Canada has taken the initiative in broadcasting this appeal. The Fund is to be used for general student relief in China, without regard to religious belief of the students, as the enclosed basis of appeal makes evident. The Committee are writing you to invite your co-operation in presenting this cause to the students on your campus.

Our request is that you join with other groups in sponsoring and conducting the campaign; that you use your influence to see that the needs of Chinese students be made known to your students by articles in the press, and by meetings, addresses, and other special events, in order that there may be a wide response on the part of your students in this really serious situation.

We hope that we may hear from you, indicating the steps which your Council has taken in this matter.

Yours sincerely,

E.A.Macdonald  
B.L.Oaten

For the sub-committee on  
Organization

October 28th, 1937

A Statement Issued By

THE COMMITTEE ON CHINESE STUDENT RELIEF

I. THE SITUATION OF CHINESE STUDENTS

Because of the present crisis in China, thousands of Chinese students are confronted with some or all of the following conditions:

- Their Universities have been destroyed, occupied by the enemy, or closed;
- They have been cut off from their homes or regular means of support;
- They have been forced to flee with what supplies they could carry on their backs, to interior colleges or universities;
- They have been rendered completely destitute of clothes, books and means of livelihood.

Emergency measures have been enterprised by the students themselves and by their government and friends. The general plan is to evacuate students into interior points. Emergency hostels have been established and emergency classes opened in numerous universities. A strong international committee has been established to co-relate these activities and to distribute effectively all aid which is sent to Chinese students.

II. THE INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

International Student Service, the International Red Cross, and the World's Student Christian Federation have all considered the situation, and agreed upon a plan of action in China and in countries for which aid is being asked.

After careful consultation, it has been agreed that, in Canada, this appeal shall be made in the name of the Committee on Chinese Student Relief, set up by the Student Christian Movement of Canada, in co-operation with International Student Service and the Council of North American Student Movements. The Presidents of almost all of the major Canadian Universities and Colleges have concurred in the appeal, and consented to act as Patrons of the fund. A strong executive committee, representing I.S.S., S.C.M., Student Administrative Councils, Chinese students, and men with long educational experience in China has been constituted.

III. THE APPEAL

The students of Canada are reminded of the acute sufferings of their fellow-students in China. Even a small gift from us will mean so much to them in this time of their distress. The money will be used to provide food, clothing, shelter for students in dire need, helping them in their heroic struggle to carry on the strategically important business of their education in the midst of chaotic conditions, which they might easily regard as hopeless. Among people of imagination and sensitivity, the difficulties confronting this group of students call forth a desire to help.

IV. THE METHOD

It is hoped that by direct gifts, by special efforts, by enlisting the intelligent support of friends, the students of Canada will secure funds to be sent to China.

Mr. J.W. Beaton of the Y.M.C.A. telephoned this morning to say that a young Chinese by the name of C'hen was to be in Montreal under their wing for a year and would attend McGill for one or two courses and he would like you to have a chat with him. Made appointment him to see you Saturday morning at 11.

Informed Mr. Beaton that if Mr. C'hen has registered he might care to come and hear you speak today. He was quite delighted with this suggestion.

ACTING

Professor W.H. Brittain

1 November 1937

Dear Dean Hsu Cheng-Yang,

I have received your letter of the 14th October.

Please thank your wife, who is remembered here as Pearl Wu for her good wishes to her Alma Mater and tell her that these are most cordially reciprocated. We think of you both with sympathy in the trying times through which you must be passing just now.

I have handed your letter to the McGill Daily for publication, and I am sure that the city newspapers will copy it.

With the sincere hope that you and your University may come through these dangerous days in safety,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

W. H. BRITTAIN  
Acting Principal

Dean Hsu Cheng-Mang,  
Lingnan University,  
Canton, China.

# Daily

1937

PRICE TWO CENTS

## DRIVE SHOW RISE China Battling for Existence; Struggle Becomes World Issue

Letter from Lingnan University, Canton, Reveals  
the Chinese Attitude in War of  
Self-preservation

WORLD civilization is threatened, according to a message received recently by Dr. Brittain, the Acting Principal, from Hsu Cheng-Yang, Dean at the University of Lingnan, Canton, China. The letter reads as follows:—

To all professors of universities overseas:

"You who are engaged in creative and cultural service to all mankind already know the magnitude of Japan's assault upon China. Not content with robbing China of vast provinces in the northeast, the Japanese regime has set out to subject the whole Chinese nation.

"For three months rumbling tanks, ironclad destroyers and bombing planes have hurled their death-dealing missiles on a people whose crime is the desire to develop their own civilization without alien dictation and to utilize their resources to raise their own

standard of living and for trade with those who treat them as equals.

"Tons of explosives loosed over our civil government buildings, schools, colleges, hospitals, summer resorts and countless small towns and villages have made the Chinese people feel as one man. The invader does not admit his enormous losses but he begins to realize that the spirit of resistance is adamant.

"We believe we have made great progress in the last decade. We are fighting now to save our souls, to keep the freedom, to produce as only the free can produce.

"We therefore appeal to you to help lease the mad dogs of war and to frustrate a program of conquest which does not stop with China. Meanwhile we pledge ourselves to continue pouring out our blood and substance for the elementary principle of fair dealing, for world security and for human civilization."

## REDMEN START ON TRAIL OF VARSITY BLUES

Leave on 'McGill Special' From  
Windsor Station at 4.25  
p.m. Today

### MANY TAKING TRIP

Seniors Set for Game—  
Rossiter Breaks Nose, Re-  
placed by Fullerton

ALL aboard! All aboard! The "McGill Special" is pulling out with McGill's Senior Football team, the McGill Band and some two hundred students clambering on. The Toronto-bound special train leaves Windsor Station at 4:25 this afternoon. The Redmen trail the Varsity Beavers to their lair, with twenty thousand onlookers cheering lustily. The McGill footballers are desperate, with everything to gain and nothing to lose. McGill's root- and reason to roar band gains.

LAMONT AND BURT FLYING CLUB HAS  
PROPOSE MARITIME

ACTING

Professor W.H.Brittain

23rd November 1937

Dear Sir,

Your letter addressed to Mr. A.E.Morgan (who is no longer Principal of this University) has been received here. I know that there is at present underway a campaign for funds for the help of Chinese students and our own student body seem to be engaged in collecting money for this purpose with great enthusiasm.

For some years Professor Kiang Kang-hu was Chairman of the Department of Chinese Studies at this University and his lectures, both at the University and to the community at large, did a great deal to arouse interest in Chinese culture and civilization.

Wishing you success in the humanitarian work on which you are engaged,

Yours sincerely,

W.H.BRITTAIN  
Acting Principal

A. R. Edwards, Esq.,  
Red Cross Committee, Central China,  
Hankow Commercial Bank Building, S.A.D.3,  
Hankow, China.



會字十紅國萬中華  
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

CENTRAL CHINA

Patron: Madame Chiang Kai-shek

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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OUR PURPOSE

"To provide succour to the  
poor and helpless."

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

OFFICES

HANKOW COMMERCIAL BANK BUILDING  
S.A.D. NO. 3  
HANKOW  
TELEGRAMS: INHOSTECH  
TELEPHONE 21732

October 19, 1937.

A. E. Morgan Esq.,  
McGill University,  
Montreal.

Sir:

Your life work has been a study of human relationships, and I feel sure that you will be prepared to give careful consideration to this appeal.

China is having her hour of travails, and the effect on the youth of her land is going to be far reaching. Ninety per cent of the leaders of Chinese thought to-day are returned students from abroad. Hre leaders of to-morrow will come in large part from the many mission schools they are now attending. For years these children have been filled with talk of brotherly love, but to-day they see only death and destruction on every side.

Our Red Cross work for Central China is a vast undertaking. The handful of foreigners who are left in the interior to uphold Western prestige want the result of our work to go beyond the care of suffering. We hope to plant in the minds of tens of thousands of Chinese young men and women the thought that the brotherhood of man, in spite of the horrors of the moment, is something real.

The young generation of China have a tremendous interest in and admiration for our Empire colleges and universities. Hundreds of Chinese students have volunteered their services for the Red Cross; they are preparing our appeals. If we can receive numerous practical expressions of sympathy in the form of donations from British or Empire student bodies, it will make a lasting impression on their minds.

Both in the name of suffering humans and for its vast effect on future thought in the Far East, we urge that assistance from your student body shall be generous and immediate.

Sincerely yours,

*A. R. Edwards*  
RED CROSS COMMITTEE, CENTRAL CHINA.

Canton, CHINA.  
June 11, 1938.

Sir:

A recent Reuter despatch, quoting a Japanese spokesman declared: "Accurate bombing of Canton was carried out despite very heavy anti-aircraft fire".

May we, foreign physicians of Canton and witnesses of the events of the past 14 days, call attention to the "accurate bombing" on June 6: Judging by the results it was aimed chiefly at a large central section of the open city of Canton, between the Electric Light plant and Taai Ping Road, from east to west and south to north, from the Pearl River to Wai Fuk Road. This district contains a large number of hospitals and doctors' office - a quiet zone: The accuracy of the airmen's aim is attested by the fact that a bomb struck the Paul Doumer Hospital (French), and destroyed the operating rooms, X-ray equipment and laboratory, just as they were prepared to operate upon people who had been bombarded elsewhere. Bombs fell perilously near several other hospitals, shattering glass in same. Are we to assume that the Japanese airmen wish to destroy hospitals in Canton along with other private property?

One bomb, aimed accurately at the new Wing On Tong building, struck the Bund between it and the River. Hundreds of refugees were standing under the shelter of this building, and many of these were killed and injured. Another bomb was "aimed" for a group of sampans in the river. Scores of these were destroyed and many of the occupants killed. The Red Cross Headquarters, close by, narrowly escaped destruction. During the morning, planes swooped over Shameen, the foreign Concession. Hundreds of civilians in the city were killed and wounded by the bombing and machine gunning of the Japanese airmen. At the Canton Hospital alone 160 wounded non-combatants were treated. Many of these required amputations and other major operations. In these bombings, from the explosive force of the bombs, from bomb fragments and from falling structures, the dead often far outnumber the wounded. Hundreds of wounded were taken to other hospitals. We have seen extremely few cases wounded by anti-aircraft shrapnel.

In the last 10 days of persistent and severe bombing of the city of Canton, we know of no genuine <sup>military</sup> establishment having been bombed here. In fact, there are very few such. No wounded soldiers have been admitted to our hospitals, but only civilians. At least one doctor and many Red Cross workers were killed and injured while rescuing wounded people.

The Japanese spokesman declares that the bombing was "accurate". We must therefore assume that it was their deliberate intention to bomb the places mentioned, and civilians and private property throughout this great city. Furthermore, bombs were dropped from a great height, hence discrimination is quite impossible. It is, therefore, our firm conviction that the Japanese military forces have determined to ruthlessly destroy the people of Canton and their public and private buildings. If this is not so they can prove it by ceasing from this wholesale massacre of Canton citizens.

As physicians, devoted to the SAVING of human life, we vigorously protest against this determined policy of the Japanese air force to ruthlessly destroy human life.

Signed by: Doctors W. W. Cadbury, C. A. Hayes, R. L. Lancaster, F. Oldt,  
" T. D. Stevenson, J. O. Thomson, P. J. Todd.

*We desire publicity  
and action. Thanks -*

*J. O. Thomson M.D., F.A.C.S.  
McCall '09.*

# DOCKET STARTS:

CHINESE STUDENTS IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

President's Office



November 28, 1938

Principal Douglas,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Q.

My dear Principal Douglas:

Many thanks for your letter in regard to the proposal for Chinese students entering our institutions. Your suggestion that the whole matter be referred to the Canadian Universities' Conference seems an excellent one.

regards,

With kindest

Sincerely yours,

H. J. Boddy

President.

This proposal has political implications particularly with the Japanese going ahead as they are in China. If it came into effect I think it likely from past experience that we would have the Japanese Legation in Ottawa at once demanding something similar for Japanese students.

Univ. of Toronto, too, do not wish to give free tuition. Suggest that it be raised by some private means, but apparently not from the Boxer Fund, though their resolution is vague.

Do you not still feel wiser plan to have it considered by Univ. Conference first before we put it to our Senate?

*Appoint a committee  
of Smith to examine*

25th November 1938

A. B. Fennell, Esq.,  
Registrar,  
University of Toronto,  
Toronto 5, Canada.

Dear Mr. Fennell,

I passed your letter of the 15th of November concerning the admission of a number of Chinese students to Canadian Universities to the Principal who had previously received a communication from Mr. Wright, and have now seen a copy of the reply he sent to President Cody.

I think I should add that the matter will be brought to the attention of our Senate and I shall be pleased to let you know of any comments or decisions they may make concerning the scheme.

Yours sincerely,

Registrar

M/R

Fidelity Union Skin  
ESLEICK MEDICAL  
1938

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
Toronto 5, Ont.  
Registrar's Office

November 15th 1938

The Registrar,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Sir,

The Senate of this University has had under consideration a project submitted to various Canadian universities by Mr. Stanley F. Wright, sometime Commissioner in the Chinese Customs Service. The aim of this project is to enable selected Chinese students to enrol for courses of study at Canadian universities.

The Senate, having examined the project, has reached the following decisions regarding it:

1. That it is in sympathy with the proposal and would like to further it as far as may be possible.
2. That it does not consider, however, that the fees of Chinese students admitted under the project need be remitted; students who might be unable to pay the very low fees prescribed in this University might be assisted by the federated colleges, or by private individuals, or in some other way;
3. That it approves of the proposal to set up a Joint Committee of those Canadian Universities who support the project;
4. That it does not seem necessary or advisable at the present time to make representations as suggested through the British Ambassador and the Trade Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada at Shanghai, but that instead these representations be made direct to the Board of Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund, which would in turn pass them on to the Chinese and British diplomatic authorities;
5. That the requests to be made to the Board of Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund be approved, as outlined in section 5, page 5 of Mr. Wright's pamphlet, particularly sub-section (b), that the Board through its executive machinery should be requested to examine into the qualifications of applicants, including their knowledge of English, and recommend to the universities concerned those considered fit for study abroad.
6. That letters be sent to the other Canadian universities to whom the project has been submitted by Mr. Wright, informing them of the action which has been taken regarding it by this University.

The Registrar, McGill University .....2

In accordance with the preceding section I am writing to you, and shall be glad to know what action, if any, may have already been taken by your University.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. B. Fennell

Registrar

ABF/S



24th November 1938

My dear Mr. Neville,

Professor Woodhead had talked with me about the invitation to the Canadian Universities Conference to meet at McGill in May, but he has not been able to find out whether the invitation was accepted. I think if arrangements have been made it might be as well for you to get in touch with him again, as he enquired from my office the other day whether we knew any more than he did about it.

Our Convocation is the 25th of May. It might be awkward for you to begin on a Friday, so that perhaps the following week would be better. However, whatever you decide will be quite all right for us, other than the 25th, on which day I am afraid you would find too much confusion here for a peaceful meeting.

I enclose copy of my letter to Professor MacIntosh about the Chinese students. I have heard from two of the other Canadian universities now about the subject and have replied that I thought the subject might be discussed at the May Conference.

Very truly yours,

K.R.P.Neville, Esq., Secretary  
Canadian Universities Conference,  
University of Western Ontario,  
LONDON: ONTARIO.

Fidelity Union Skin

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO  
LONDON, CANADA

REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT  
K. P. R. NEVILLE, PH. D.  
HELEN M. ALLISON, B. A.  
OLGA A. MILLER, B. A.

November 23, 1938

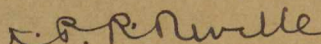
Dr. L.W. Douglas, Principal,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Dr. Douglas:

It may surprise you to know that we are planning, if all things go well, to meet at McGill in 1939! Professor Woodhead is on our Executive and some few weeks ago I approached him in the matter on the suggestion of some of the Executive members and he at the present time is feeling out the University of Montreal to see if they wish to combine with McGill in playing hosts to the association. The idea would be to have the meeting just after your annual convocation. I had thought that Professor Woodhead probably had consulted your office before he made the initial moves that he has evidently taken. We certainly do want to go to Montreal next May.

I have received from Mr. Stanley F. Wright who was some time a Commissioner in the Chinese Customs Service a pamphlet setting forth his project for selected Chinese students to attend Canadian universities. The disposal of these pamphlets will no doubt be ordered by the next meeting of the Executive. It may well be that a place will be ordered for a discussion of the matter on the formal program of the next session of the conference.

Yours sincerely,



K.P.R. Neville  
Registrar

KN:MM

MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR

L. W. DOUGLAS

November 23, 1938.

My dear President Cody,

The Registrar has handed to me your letter of November 15th, which he has received from Mr. Fennell, conveying the decisions reached by the Senate of the University of Toronto regarding Mr. Stanley F. Wright's proposal for the enrolment of selected Chinese students at Canadian universities, free of tuition and lecture fees.

Some months ago Mr. Wright asked me if I would sponsor his proposal and carry it before the other Canadian University Presidents, to ascertain if they would be willing to take concerted action towards offering free tuition and lectures to these students. I replied that his proposal was most interesting but that I saw certain difficulties in the way of its achievement and that I thought it was a suggestion which might properly be considered by the Canadian Universities Conference at its meeting in May next. I therefore forwarded the proposal to the Secretary of the Conference, suggesting that it be placed on the May agenda. My thought was that if the Conference felt that the proposal could be carried into effect a Joint Committee of the Canadian Universities might be appointed.

With kindest wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

The President,  
University of Toronto,  
Toronto, Ontario.

? Does anyone see know  
anything about this

? has he been away.

Holmsborg Turisthotel,  
Vettakollen,  
pr. O S L O.

3rd October, 1938.

Dear Doctor Douglas,

Many thanks for your kind and appreciative letter of 15th September. I intend writing to Dr. W.A. McIntosh by this mail, and will suggest to him that as copies of my brochure have already been sent to the heads of all the leading Universities in Canada, he might perhaps see fit to take up the matter at the next meeting of the Canadian Universities Conference.

You are quite right in your interpretation of my position in this matter. In no sense am I an official pleader: I have not been entrusted with a brief by any person or persons, private or official, and the proposal set forth in the pamphlet is entirely my own. I put forward the project merely as one who has the welfare of China at heart, who has lived and worked for China for thirty-five years, and who desires to help to secure for coming generations of Chinese students that specialised learning which is essential for China's prosperity and advancement. I am glad that you agree with me that if something of the nature proposed could be worked out it would be of mutual benefit to the two countries concerned. Knowing the Chinese as I do I am convinced that if the Canadian Universities make some such gesture as that suggested the Chinese people will be for ever grateful, and they are not a people who forget benefits.

Yours very sincerely

*Stanley J. Wright*

Dr. L. W. Douglas,  
Vice-Chancellor,  
McGill University,  
Montreal.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
L. W. DOUGLAS

October 3, 1938

My dear President,

In reply to yours of the 28th September, may I say that I referred the suggestion from Mr. Stanley F. Wright - that Chinese students should be brought to Canadian universities - to the Canadian Universities Conference, through its secretary, Dr. W.A. MacIntosh, at Queens University. My feeling was that there were important, even serious, matters bound up in the suggestion and that I did not want to be in the position of sponsoring the plan until I knew the mind of the other Presidents of Canadian Universities. Like so many other good suggestions, the idea in the abstract is excellent, but when it comes to its practical execution there are difficulties.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. W. A. R. Kerr, President  
University of Alberta  
Edmonton, Alberta.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



CABLE ADDRESS: "VERA"  
CODE A.B.C. (5TH ED.)

EDMONTON, September 28th, 1938.  
ALBERTA, CANADA

President Lewis W. Douglas,  
McGill University,  
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. President:

I have received a letter from Mr. Stanley F. Wright who is interested in the bringing of Chinese students to Canadian universities. He states in an attached brochure, entitled, "Project to enable selected Chinese students to take out courses of study at Canadian universities", that this proposal is being laid before McGill University and other Canadian institutions. I discussed the matter with the Executive Committee of our Board of Governors, the other day, and, whilst they expressed sympathy with the plan, they asked me to discover, if possible, what the attitude of one or two of our larger universities was <sup>that of</sup> and McGill University was mentioned in particular. Would you be good enough to inform me if McGill University has as yet assumed a favourable attitude towards the scheme .

Faithfully yours,

*W. A. R. Kerr*

\_\_\_\_\_  
President.

September 15, 1938

My dear Professor MacIntosh,

I enclose a copy of a brochure which has been sent to me by a Mr. Stanley Wright and also a copy of my letter to him.

I think this is all self-explanatory, but I thought I should let you know that I had taken the name of the Canadian Universities Conference in vain, in case Mr. Wright decided to approach you.

I hope I am right in stating that this is a matter which might properly be placed on your agenda?

Yours sincerely,

Professor W.A. MacIntosh, Secretary  
Canadian Universities Conference  
Kingston, Ontario



Faculty of Arts and Science  
Office of the Dean



INTER-DEPARTMENT  
CORRESPONDENCE

September 15, 1938.

Memorandum to the Principal -

Your letter to Mr. Wright is O.K. He had the suggestion from me, at the time of our meeting, that the matter be brought before the Canadian Universities Conference, and he may be under the impression that in asking you to approach the Presidents he was getting the project before the Conference. You might tell him that this can still be done, for the Conference is not due to meet for some time.

C.W. Hendel  
Dean

MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
L. W. DOUGLAS

September 15, 1938

Dear Dean Hendel,

Do you approve of my reply to Mr. Stanley  
Wright's letter which I attach for your perusal and return?  
You were kind enough to interview Mr. Wright for me when he  
came and I should be glad of the benefit of your advice.

Yours sincerely,

Dean C.W.Hendel,

Fidelity - Onion Skin

ESLEECK MFG. CO.

MADE IN U.S.A.

September 15, 1938

My dear Mr. Wright,

I have read with interest your letter of the 28th August and the brochure on your proposal to enable selected Chinese students to study at Canadian Universities. On page 4 I note that you propose that "Those Canadian Universities willing to join for this purpose should offer to selected Chinese students, qualified to take full advantage of such offer, tuition free of all class and lecture fees." You also suggest that the Trustees of the Boxer Indemnity Fund should be requested (presumably by the British Ambassador and the Trade Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada) to select the students in China and extend some financial help towards their travelling and living expenses. I understand that this is purely your own unofficial suggestion, growing out of your keen interest in the higher education of the Chinese and your sympathy with the nation.

I wonder if you know that there is a body, The Canadian Universities Conference, comprised of the university presidents and certain other elected representatives from each college, with Dr. W. A. MacIntosh, Queen's University, Kingston, as its secretary? It occurs to me that your proposal is one that might properly be submitted by you to that body,

MCGILL UNIVERSITY  
PRINCIPAL AND VICE-CHANCELLOR  
L. W. DOUGLAS

who would, I am sure, give the matter full consideration. I am reluctant to put the matter myself before the other Presidents of Canadian Universities because I have not yet completed my first year in office here and am still a newcomer. Your proposal is an interesting one. I see certain difficulties in the way of its achievement, and I wonder, too, whether the time is quite ripe for such a development, but I congratulate you upon the evident attention and thought you have given to the subject, and you are undoubtedly right in feeling that if something of this nature could be worked out it would be of mutual benefit to the two countries concerned.

With all kind wishes,

I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Stanley F. Wright, Esq.,  
Holmsborg Turisshotel,  
Vettakollen, pr. OSLO, Norway.

Holmsborg Turisthotel,  
Vettakollen,  
pr. O S L O.

28th August, 1938,

Lewis W. Douglas, Esquire, M.A.;LL.D.; & &  
President,  
McGill University,  
M O N T R E A L.  
Canada.

Dear Sir,

Under separate cover I have taken the liberty of sending to you twenty copies of a brochure entitled - "Project to enable selected Chinese Students to take out Courses of Study at Canadian Universities", a title which explains itself.

While passing through Montreal in June this year, on my way back from China, Dr. Hendel was kind enough to afford me the opportunity of explaining to him the project outlined in this brochure, with which he expressed his personal sympathy. I regret greatly that my time in Montreal was so short as not to enable me to see you in person; but I trust all the same that you may see your way to give the proposal outlined your sympathetic consideration. Should the scheme meet with your approval, would you be so kind as to get in touch with the Presidents of the other Universities mentioned on page 8 of the brochure to ascertain whether they are willing to take the concerted action suggested.

I should add, by way of explanation, that for the past thirty-five years I have been a member of the Chinese Customs Service, and during

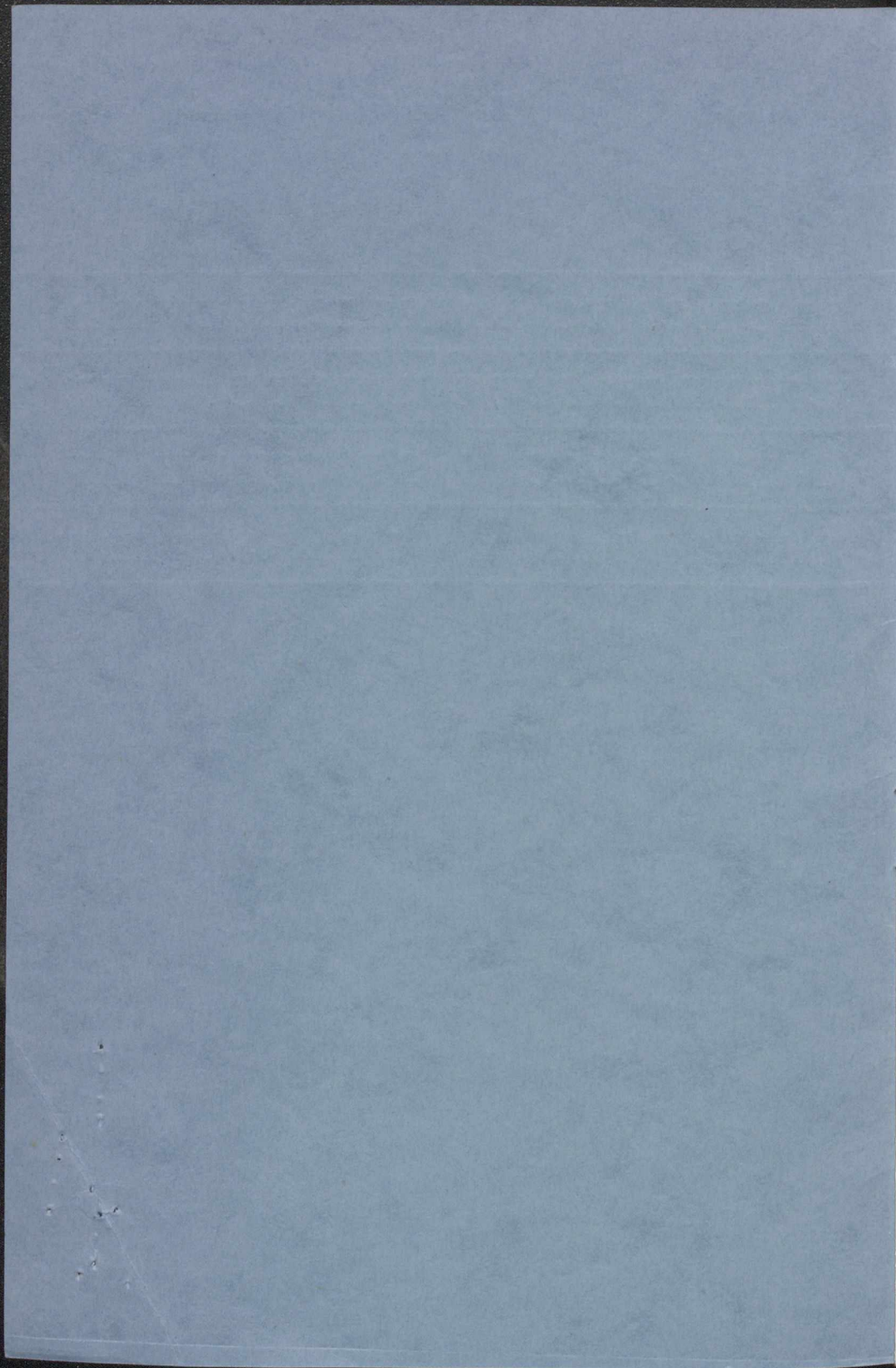
those years have always been keenly interested in the higher education of the Chinese. I should make it clear, however, that I am in no sense an authorised official spokesman, but that I put forward the present project merely as one who has the welfare of China at heart, and who desires to help to secure for coming generations of Chinese students that specialised learning which is essential for China's prosperity and advancement. That the gain will be mutual needs no demonstration.

Yours sincerely,

*Stanley J. Wignell*

*For private circulation only.*

PROJECT TO ENABLE SELECTED  
CHINESE STUDENTS TO TAKE  
OUT COURSES OF STUDY AT  
CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES





PROJECT  
TO ENABLE SELECTED CHINESE  
STUDENTS TO TAKE OUT  
COURSES OF STUDY  
AT  
CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

SUBMITTED BY  
STANLEY F. WRIGHT  
SOMETIME COMMISSIONER CHINESE  
CUSTOMS SERVICE

GRØNDAHL & SØNS BOKTRYKKERI  
OSLO 1938

GRAND HOTEL & SPA  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

That the countries bordering the Pacific Ocean are more than likely, within the next generation, to witness in that area a phenomenal cultural and commercial development is an accepted commonplace among those who have lived and studied in the Far East. In that development China, with her immense natural resources, the industry and ability of her people, and her rich traditional culture, is destined probably to play the leading part. Is the Dominion of Canada to have a share in this development? The answer to that question depends upon the action and attitude that Canada and her people take now. So far as commerce is concerned, Canada's trade with China has during the past ten years shown marked progress;\* so much so, in fact, that the Dominion Government now finds it to be in Canada's interest to maintain

\* In 1937 the total value of Canadian exports to China was Chinese Standard \$ 7,091,186 — an increase of three million dollars over the 1935 figure. Chinese exports to Canada in 1935 reached a total value of Chinese Standard \$ 10,985,479. Owing to the unsettled conditions brought about by the hostilities between Japan and China the figure for 1937 fell to \$ 7,515,044.

a Trade Commissioner at Shanghai, to see that no opportunity for fostering trade relations between the two countries be overlooked.

To strengthen these relations, and to ensure that in the future friendship between the two countries may be built on the secure basis of mutual respect and confidence, it is suggested that the present moment — when China is engaged in a struggle which threatens her very existence, and when many of her Universities have been so ruthlessly destroyed — is a golden opportunity for Canada, through her Universities, to make a gesture of sympathy — a gesture which will earn China's undying gratitude — by offering to strengthen the cultural ties between the two countries. To effect this, it is suggested —

- (1) That those Canadian Universities willing to join for this purpose should offer to selected Chinese students, qualified to take full advantage of such offer, tuition free of all class and lecture fees.
- (2) That to this end those Canadian Universities wishing to join in this project should form a joint Committee through which all necessary arrangements can be made with the Chinese Authorities.

- (3) That the offer of the Canadian Universities be conveyed by the Committee to the Chinese Authorities through the British Ambassador and the Trade Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, both at present resident at Shanghai.
- (4) That as this will be an offer from a group of British Universities it would be advantageous and appropriate that it be brought officially by the Ambassador and the Trade Commissioner to the notice of the Board of Trustees for the Administration of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund, a body which has at its disposal funds allotted to it by Act of Parliament, from the British remitted portion of the Boxer Indemnity, for the express purpose of encouraging higher education among the Chinese.
- (5) That the Board of Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund be requested —
  - (a) to make known as widely as possible among the Colleges and Universities of China this offer from the Universities of Canada;
  - (b) to examine, at the same time as it is holding examinations for its regular travelling scholarships, students who desire to avail themselves of the Canadian Universities offer in

order to make sure that only those be chosen whose knowledge of English is adequate and whose education is sufficiently advanced to enable them to take full advantage of the educational facilities offered; and

(c) to extend, as far as possible, financial help towards travelling and living expenses of those students who have passed the required tests, but whose resources are inadequate to meet necessary travelling and living expenses. In this connection, it would be a decided advantage if the Board could see its way to select each year a specified number of students from among those qualifying for its regular travelling scholarships and send them to Canadian Universities: this would enable the Board to conserve funds as only travelling and living expenses would be required, all tuition and class fees being waived.

In considering this project it should not be forgotten that Canada is a Pacific State and therefore most likely to be brought into steadily growing closer relations with China; that Canada, as a Dominion of the British Empire, stands for British ideals and interests; that as Canada is closer

geographically to China than any other self governing part of the British Empire the cost of travelling to and from Canadian Universities will be considerably less than the cost of travelling to and from Universities in Great Britain; that the Canadian Universities are probably the best equipped of any of the British Universities to give the fullest instruction in such subjects as Mining, Mineralogy, Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Agriculture (especially in all forms of grain growing), and Insurance in all its branches; and that one of the greatest needs in China today is the comparative lack of men trained in these subjects, and qualified by knowledge and experience to be the leaders of China's future development in these fields which are so vital to their country's welfare. Canadian Universities have also achieved world-wide fame both as schools of learning in all subjects and as homes of research. The achievements of McGill University, Montreal, in science and medicine, of Toronto in medicine and arts, and of Queen's University, Kingston, in economics and political science are universally acknowledged.

This project, in outline, has been laid unofficially before representatives of the University of British Columbia, the University of Manitoba,

Queen's University, Kingston, and McGill University, Montreal, and has been greeted by them personally with warm sympathy. It is now submitted formally to the following Universities

McGill University, Montreal;

University of Toronto;

Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia;

University of British Columbia;

University of Alberta;

University of Manitoba;

University of Saskatchewan;

Queen's University, Kingston;

in the hope that in view of the great interests at stake, interests which affect the welfare and prosperity of the peoples of both Canada and China, the proposal may soon become an accomplished fact.





GRØNDAHL & SØNS BOKTRYKKERI. OSLO

# DOCKET ENDS:

CHINESE STUDENTS IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

## BENEVOLENT WORK

### Founding of Missionary Society of Canton

### HUNDRED YEARS AGO

The Canton Medical Missionary Society, originally known as the Medical Missionary Society in China, has now been in existence for one hundred years. The Society was organised in 1838.

The organisation of this Society was a stupendous, an amazing conception, the grandest scheme of benevolence the world has seen attempted by man; a scheme animated by the great heart of Christendom and embracing the whole pagan East.

Three years earlier, in 1835, the Canton Hospital was founded by Peter Parker, the doctor who "opened China at the point of the lancet when foreign cannon could not heave a single bar." In 1935 the centennial of the Canton Hospital was commemorated. The Chinese Medical Association met at the Canton Hospital for this event. The new Canton Hospital was opened, and the cornerstone of the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Medical College was laid.

#### Object of Society

Dr. Peter Parker, Dr. T. R. Colledge, and Rev. E. C. Bridgman jointly prepared the prospectus of the Society. The object was to conduct the Canton Hospital and to establish and maintain other hospitals and dispensaries throughout the whole of the Celestial Empire; for to them "it was affecting to contemplate this Empire where almost all the light of true science is unknown, and where Christianity has scarcely shed one genial ray—to see the multitudes who are here suffering under maladies from which the hand of charity is able to relieve them."

So in 1838 a public meeting called by Colledge, Bridgman and Parker, was held in the rooms of the General Chamber of Commerce in Canton. Dr. William Jardine, founder of the "princely house" was called upon to take the chair. He explained the purpose, which was to organise a

*(Continued on Page 22.)*

# BENEVOLENT WORK

(Continued from Page 4)

Medical Missionary Society Dr. Jardine frequently helped Parker in his surgical operations. He had upon one occasion, in order to secure the consent of a man to a life-saving amputation, given the sufferer fifty dollars.

The list of the original officers, directors and members of the Society included the leading British and American officials, business men and missionaries of Canton. Recorded on the mural tablet in memory of the founders of the Society are seen the names of William Jardine, Peter Parker, Rev. E. C. Bridgman, James Matheson, A. Matheson, John R. Morrison, R. Turner, A. Inglis, G. T. Lay, J. Hine, T. H. Layton, J. Archer, E. Moller, Dr. T. R. Colledge, R. Inglis, A. Anderson, C. W. King, and John C. Green.

## Universal Benevolence

Howqua, the Senior Chinese Hong merchant, provided the Hospital building and kept it in repair, because, as he said, "My heart likes this business too." The Hospital has been known as the "Pok Tsai Yee Yuen," the Hospital of Universal Benevolence, now a household word through South China. More than one president of China and many Chinese officials have contributed to its funds and eulogised its work.

The history of the Canton Hospital is interestingly told in the volume "At the Point of the Lancet," written by Dr. W. W. Cadbury and Miss Jones, and published by Kelly and Walsh.

Although the Canton Hospital has always been the headquarters, the Medical Missionary Society has conducted hospitals throughout Kwangtung Province, and in other parts of China. Dr. William Lockhart carried the light of medical science to Shanghai and then to Peiping, the Imperial Capital. Dr. James Hepburn, another agent of the Society, later went to Japan as the first medical missionary to the Japanese Empire; so that through this Society modern medicine was introduced into Japan. Dr. John G. Kerr who was for forty-five years in charge of the Canton Hospital, and afterwards founded the first Hospital for the Insane in China, was the first President of the Chinese Medical Association, and the first editor of the *Chinese Medical Journal*. Dr. Benjamin Hobson first made accessible to the scholars and physicians of this vast empire scientific text books in the Chinese language.

Among the men of faith and work in our Hospital we must mention the old "Fa Wong" (King of Flowers) who, after serving zealously as gardener for forty-five years, passed away before the occupation of Canton. He expressed his assurance that the Almighty would not permit the destruction of the Hospital. He began his career as the chair-bearer of the hospital physicians; but his determination to get the doctor to the patient at the earliest possible moment, through the narrow crowded streets of the City of Rams, made him a danger to the populace; for the ends of the chair-poles were tipped with solid brass.

## Worked in Partnership

The Medical Missionary Society, while owning and maintaining the properties, has continuously worked in partnership with the Mission Boards, who have provided and maintained the foreign physicians to staff its hospitals. The present hospital site was bought with money given by a group of Americans living in Boston. The property has been registered at the American Consulate General, Canton.

The Medical School is appropriately named for a former student, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. During his lifetime he

always maintained an interest in the School and Hospital, and himself contributed to it. When laying the cornerstone of the new hospital building, a prominent official declared that much of Dr. Sun's dissatisfaction with conditions existing in China, and his new ideas and thoughts, were developed while studying in it. From there they spread throughout China.

A few years ago, a permanent affiliation was consummated between Lingnan University, Canton Hospital, and Hackett Medical Centre, in order to raise the standard of medical education. In those three institutions, Americans, British and Chinese have co-operated in conducting modern, high-standard medical work on foreign-controlled property. These institutions are fine examples of friendly internationalism in science and education. Such institutions are helping to hasten the coming of the Golden Age, when the will of the Father of all mankind will be done on earth even as it is done in Heaven.

## Varied Experiences

In preparing the plans for the present buildings of the Hospital and Medical School, the many varied experiences through which the institution had passed through its long and eventful history were considered. Among them were wars, international and civil; boycotts; blockades of the city; and of the Hospital by labour agitators; floods, fires; typhoons; and white ants. But pitiless aerial bombings of an open city and its population were not anticipated. During the past year, hundreds of victims, all civilians, men, women and children, were cared for in the Canton Hospital and the Hackett Medical Centre. Our institutions were fortunately not destroyed by bombs of fire. They are therefore still functioning, though under adverse conditions, full of poor patients, admitted chiefly from the refugee camps. Present operation of the hospitals is made possible only by those who have contributed through the International and the American Red Cross and the Lord Mayor's Fund and privately as well.

Because of the unique status of the Medical Missionary Society, the American and British Consuls-General of Canton have through most of its history, served as trustees of the property. Recently the present Consuls-General inspected the institutions on the Canton Hospital compound and attended a meeting of the executive committee and of the trustees of the Society.

The present officers of the Society are: President, Dr. A. J. Fisher; Vice-Presidents, Dr. J. S. Kunkle, Rev. G. H. McNeur; Secretary, Dr. J. O. Thomson; Board of Trustees, Dr. C. W. Shoop, Dr. R. L. Lancaster, Dr. A. J. Fisher, Dr. T. A. Broadfoot, Prof. C. N. Laird and Rev. A. H. Bray.

The administration is in the hands of a Board of Directors, comprising Dr. J. O. Thomson, (Chairman), Dr. W. W. Cadbury, Dr. R. L. Lancaster (Secty.), Dr. F. Oldt. Dr. Cadbury is Superintendent of the Hospital.

Upon the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary, the British Consul-General, Sir Challoner Alabaster, stated that fifty years later others would be commemorating the centennial of the Society, because of the importance of the institution and its work. At present, during the temporary military occupations of Canton, the city is dead. Therefore the fitting commemoration of the centenary must await the return to normal. We have faith to believe that one hundred years hence, Americans, British and Chinese will celebrate the second centennial of this unique Society.—Contributed by J. O. Thomson

## CANTON RED CROSS

### Committees Working In Aid of Refugees

#### NEED FOR MORE SUPPORT

One of the bodies which has been called upon to do a considerable amount of work recently, is the Canton International Red Cross Society, which was formed on October 18, 1937, when a group of interested residents of Canton met in the Canton Club at the invitation of Governor Wu Te-chen and Mayor Tsang Yang-fu. It was decided at this meeting to apply for a charter from the Red Cross Society of China and to arrange for a subsequent meeting which would include a large number of interested people. This meeting was held on November 5, when officers were elected and the plans for the organisation were tentatively made.

The objects of the Society are to meet the needs which have arisen in the present war in China, and to plan for the future so that needs which may arise in the future may be adequately met.

The work of the Society can best be seen in the different committees which have been appointed.

The Executive Committee is composed of the following:—Chairman, Dr. Wm. W. Cadbury, Superintendent of the Canton Hospital; Vice-Chairmen, Mr. H. Staples-Smith, Deacon and Company, Mr. C. N. Laird, Lingnam University; Director, Mr. F. A. Dixon, Ex-Director of Posts; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. D. L. Dawson, Manager, Chartered Bank; Members, Rev. G. F. Allen, Sec. Refugee Areas Committee, Shameen, Rev. A. J. Fisher, Paak-Hok Tung; Rev. N. V. Halward, Holy Trinity School; Dr. R. L. Lancaster, Mr. T. Kai Liang, Bank of Canton; Dr. F. Oldt, Canton Hospital, and Dr. T. Stevenson, Hackett Medical Centre.

The Medical Supplies Committee, with Dr. R. L. Lancaster as chairman, is responsible for the securing and distribution of medical supplies. Supplies have been received from Chinese Red Cross and American Red Cross and the London Lord Mayor's Fund. These have been organised and distributed to hospitals where they are available for present needs and can be used for emergencies which may arise. Supplies which have not been distributed are held in reserve for future use.

The Hospital Committee, with Dr. F. Oldt as Chairman, arranged for the co-operation of several Mission Hospitals in South China, in case of an invasion. Supplies were distributed in advance to some 10 different centres. Just prior to the invasion of Canton, a Service Corps of the International Red Cross led by Dr. Wong Man and a party of 140 workers recruited mostly from the Staff of the Canton Hospital started North. The latest reports indicate that they have been divided between the Methodist Hospital at Shiukwan, the Presbyterian Hospital at Linhsien and the Baptist Hospital at Kweilin. In all of these centres there have been many casualties among civilians, resulting from repeated bombings.

In addition, the International Red Cross has assumed the responsibility for financing two hospitals—the Canton Hospital and the Hackett Medical Centre, which are running to capacity, serving the sick of the Refugee Camps and other destitute people in Canton.

#### Refugee Areas

The Refugee Areas Committee is composed of Rev. J. M. Henry, Chairman, Rev. G. F. Allen, Secretary, and Dr. Wm. Cadbury, Rev. A. J. Fisher, Bishop Fourquet, Rev. N. V. Halward, Father McDonald and Col. Rolfe as members.

This Committee has undertaken the general oversight and co-ordination of the five main Refugee Centres in Canton, located at Lingnan University, Paak Hok Tung, The School for the Blind, the Pui Ying School at Fati and the Holy Trinity School. It has also assisted in the distribution of necessary supplies to various other centres of social and relief work.

In these various centres more than 20,000 refugees are fed and housed. The Committee is now making preparations for the care of many thousands more of those rendered homeless and penniless, by the destruction of their homes, by fire and the looting of all their possessions.

It will be many months before these unfortunates can be able to maintain themselves once more.

Through the generosity of Friends in Hongkong, a relief ship was dispatched to Canton with large supplies of rice, beans and other provisions. These supplies were greatly needed, as it has been very difficult to find supplies locally, and still more difficult to transport them when found.

The Canton International Red Cross has no employed officers and operates with a minimum of administrative expense.

The Committee has received a number of contributions which have been used for refugees and others suffering because of the present war.

Members of the Executive Committee and the officers welcome contributions from individuals and organisations, and pledge themselves to distribute funds, clothing, medical supplies and other gifts to those in greatest need. Cheques may be sent to Mr. D. L. Dawson, Hon. Treasurer, Chartered Bank, Shameen.