

A Visit to Yale-in-China

June 1920

An Account of Changsha and of the Conditions
and Needs of Ya-li Prepared at the Request
of The Board of Trustees by

Anson Phelps Stokes

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New Haven Connecticut
Yale Foreign Missionary Society

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A Visit to Yale-in-China

To the Board of Trustees of Yale-in-China,

GENTLEMEN:

I AM submitting herewith as requested a report of my visit to Changsha and Ya-li last June. It had been our original purpose to proceed across country from Canton, a trip which in normal times could have been made in about a fortnight, going all of the way, except for the hundred miles of railroad from Canton, by boat, horse and chair. But the disturbed political situation in southern Hunan made this trip impossible, the district having been during the past year the field of serious clashes between the Northern and Southern troops. We therefore went by way of the Yangtse River following the itinerary outlined in Mr. Leavens' excellent "Information for Intending Visitors." My wife and I found the three days' trip from Shanghai to Hankow by boat most comfortable and delightful. It is a trip which no visitor to China should miss. From the upper decks one gets an interesting and intimate view of the life of farms and villages, and is impressed with the extraordinary industry of the people everywhere. There are many picturesque temples, and at certain places where the mountains come near the river the scenery is very attractive. The steamer makes stops at several places, including Nanking, the former capital, and Kiu-Kiang, the port from which the summer station, Kuling, can be reached in a few hours. We spent a day in Hankow, the principal commercial center of central China, and from there took a smaller but comfortable steamer which enabled us to reach Changsha in a day and a half. We arrived on Thursday, June 3d, and remained until the 12th.

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1. *THE CITY OF CHANGSHA*

Changsha, which is a city of about 300,000 inhabitants, is built on the east bank of the Siang River. The approach is attractive owing to the hilly nature of the country, with a beautiful wooded mountain—Yolosan—immediately opposite the city. This mountain, with its ancient educational and religious institutions and its forests, adds greatly to the charm of the whole neighborhood. As one approaches the city the supply stations of the Standard Oil Company and of the Asiatic Petroleum Company are seen on opposite banks, as well as a large cotton factory built by a Chinese firm.

The river at Changsha is over a quarter of a mile broad, with a long, narrow island in the center on which are a few simple but attractive European residences, including the British Consulate. The city is distinguished for being the only one in China which has a stone embankment or "Bund" built by a Chinese municipality. It is also noticeable for better streets and shops than are to be found in other cities of its size. It is unfortunate from the standpoint of picturesqueness that the ancient wall with its gates has been largely demolished, but if the proposed broad driveway is substituted, it will not be without its advantages. On the Bund are the American and Japanese Consulates, the offices of the three steamship companies—Jardine, Matheson and Company, Butterfield and Swire, and the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha,—the Customs Office, the Asia Banking Corporation (the only foreign banking company as yet represented in Changsha), and the office of Andersen, Meyer and Company, the well-known firm of contracting engineers. Opposite the Bund, on our arrival, were a few Chinese junks, a river steamer, and American, Japanese and Chinese gunboats. During our stay a British gunboat was added. The city has made a start in electric light and telephone service, but there is no water supply or sewerage system. There is a complete absence of automobiles, carriages, and bicycles, although there are a few jinrikishas. Man power is alone used for transportation, and the coolies carrying on balanced poles every kind of material and merchandise, and making a strange rhythmic sound as they move along on a dog-trot, are one of the most characteristic sights of this as of every other Chinese city. The

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street scenes are constantly changing, and most picturesque. One never wearies of them, although the number of blind, and of those disfigured by disease is distressing. The noises of vendors and the creaking of wheelbarrows used to carry heavy loads are often deafening, but the streets are better paved and cleaner, and the odors correspondingly less pervasive than in most Chinese cities. The most impressive buildings are the two Confucian Temples. Their paved courtyards, flights of stone steps, high walls and temples with curved yellow tiled roofs and massive teak columns leave an impression of much architectural beauty and of a certain moral dignity. They are used only once or twice a year for formal patriotic services in honor of Confucius. The lines of the buildings are charming, the general plans admirable, the old cypress trees picturesque, but the places are ill-kept and deserted unless occupied by the soldiers. They are lacking in the atmosphere of worship.

Changsha is one of the "open ports" of China, the two others in the province of Hunan being Yochow and Changteh. Under the extra-territoriality laws, foreigners, unless they are missionaries, are not allowed to reside in China except in an open port, and there they are under the jurisdiction of their consul. The importance of Changsha from the standpoint of the foreign merchant is due partly to its being the capital of the province, and partly to the fact that it is the natural center of the tea, coal, antimony and wood trade which represent the province's main exports. The antimony deposits are said to be the largest in the world. Both anthracite and bituminous coal are found in quantities in the mountains, as are also iron, copper, lead and zinc. As a result several factories have been started by the Chinese to the south of the walled city, which is fortunately at the extreme end of Changsha from Ya-li, the neighborhood of the latter being more likely to develop as a residential section. The whole trade of Changsha, as reported by the Customs in 1917, was a little over 27,000,000 *taels; while the direct foreign trade for that year, the latest for which statistics are available, was 1,358,882 taels. This is, however, increasing very rapidly.

The foreign population of the city (excluding Japanese) is about 200, including children. Of this total Ya-li contributes about

*Under normal conditions a tael equals 67 cents gold.

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one-third, foreign missionaries of both Catholics and Protestants, another third, and the remaining three or four score persons are mainly connected with the various firms and offices named.

We were met at the steamer by the Gages and Dr. Yen, and as it was the King's birthday, were immediately rowed across the river to the British Consulate where a charming garden party was being held. This gave us an opportunity to meet the most prominent foreign residents, including the official, business and missionary groups. The first impression which we derived, and one which continued and increased during our ten days' stay in Changsha, was that there is not the sharp line of demarcation between the missionary and non-missionary elements here that is unfortunately to be met with in most large cities in China. I found among the business men and foreign officials some of the staunchest friends of the Yale Mission; in fact many of them spoke to me of it in terms of special appreciation. It was delightful to find the little community containing so many men and women of breadth, social refinement and ideals, so that our Ya-li families feel that there are enough different types and kinds of people with congenial outlook to provide an agreeable social life.

The people of Changsha are noted for their superior intelligence and their high spirit. As the capital city of Hunan—the province which kept out all foreigners until the very end of the last century—it has much prestige among the Chinese. It has been the home of distinguished scholars and patriots, and their family houses, with large gardens, still give the little changed old inner or walled city a certain dignity, while the number of persons of ability and character that one meets in the streets is striking. Practically all foreigners who live among the Chinese like them, respect them and believe in them—and this is particularly true of the foreign residents of Changsha. The last named are treated with as much respect by the native inhabitants as they would be by their fellow citizens in an American city.

So our first impressions were that the city was better built and more attractively situated than most Chinese cities, that the various groups of foreigners were more congenial, and that the native population was a superior and friendly one.

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2. *THE LOCAL POLITICAL SITUATION*

It is necessary for any understanding of conditions at Ya-li that the essential features of the local political situation at the time of our visit should be understood. China during the past two years has been a divided country. About two-thirds of the eighteen provinces are nominally affiliated with the federal government at Peking. The remaining provinces in the south and southwest have broken away because of differences growing out of a dispute on the subject of the legitimacy of the existing Parliament. The Northerners claim that the present federal Parliament is the only legitimate successor of the one duly elected in Yuan Shih-kai's time. The Southerners, whose leaders have been more insistent on progressive policies, deny their rivals' claims. The Post Office, the Customs and the Salt Gabelle, the only departments of the government under direct foreign supervision or control, alone function nationally in anything like a normal way. To be sure, China as a whole was represented at the Peace Conference, the President, who is a moderate man of little force but good purpose, having appointed Mr. C. T. Wang, Yale 1910, one of the most promising men in China and a Southern sympathizer, as one of her representatives; but in general a line of separation between North and South has run through the province of Hunan, and Changsha, where the sympathies have been with the South, has been one of the prizes for which they have been fighting. It must also be remembered that the North is again subdivided into two groups known as the Chihli party and the Anfuites, but these parties are merely factions of rival political leaders. The public has no interest in their manoeuvres, except that most of the intelligent men of high purpose are particularly opposed to the Anfuites because of the general belief that they are under the domination of Japan, and Japan is distrusted in China because of her past policy of commercial and political aggression.

The governor in Changsha when we arrived was Chang Ching-yao, a corrupt official who had secured his position because of the military backing which he was able to provide, and who was holding the job of Tuchun, or Military Governor, mainly for the purpose of making as much money as possible for his own profit. He was connected with the Anfuite party and was thoroughly

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selfish. Fortunately we were present when he was driven from the city by the Southern troops under General Tan Yen-kai, former Governor of Hunan, who, although not a man of great executive force, has been highly respected in the community and is a warm friend of Ya-li, as his gift of land to the College and his votive tablet in the Hospital testify.

The political storm was brewing at the time of our arrival. The wealthier classes were removing their families to Hankow, the jewelers, silversmiths and art dealers were sending away their most valuable articles, the reins of the military police were tightening, and everyone knew that Governor Chang's days were numbered. Finally, on June 12th, the Southerners entered the city to the great joy of the inhabitants, but only after Chang had burned the Yamen, blown up such military stores as he could not carry with him, and evacuated most of his army. There was no organized fighting in the immediate neighborhood, but a large amount of sniping took place. Even the British river steamer on which we left the city under the escort of a gunboat was fired upon frequently by Southern sympathizers because it was rightly believed to be carrying a good many representatives of the departing Northern army. There was satisfaction on all sides that General Chang had been put to flight. He took refuge in the international settlement of Hankow, and his corrupt and tyrannical rule is now a thing of the past. He had most of Hunan in his power for two years, and as Changsha is its capital, the city has suffered terribly. While I was there he had a conference with some of the Chinese gentry representing the Chamber of Commerce, whom I met, and handed them an ultimatum that every shop in the city must be opened the next day (they had been closed because of fear of looting), that his paper currency, which was worthless, must be accepted by every citizen, subject to beheading if his orders were disregarded, and that the members of the Chamber, whose president he took as hostage, must raise in two days, \$400,000 additional for the "defense of the city," a euphemism for the Governor's private purse. His was a virtual reign of terror, and executions for the most trivial causes were taking place on the Bund every day, while the city was under strict martial law with troops everywhere. This situation has been reproduced in many other places under the deplorable rule of the Tutchuns. I

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know of only one large city in Hunan which has escaped, namely Changteh, where a Christian general, Feng Yu-hsiang, has been reforming the city's government, public works and morale in an extraordinary way.

But most of the people of China are agriculturalists living in small villages away from large cities, and their life goes on with almost exactly the same routine as for centuries past. The people, except in cities or on the line of march of one of China's nondescript provincial armies, are little affected, living peaceably under the village "headmen." These, and the business guilds, family organization, and the conservative ethical teachings of Confucius, which, in the main, intelligent missionaries should and do respect, are the principal forces which prevent anarchy. To establish a strong and honest government in China will be a long process. The first step is to put into effect the Consortium, whereby Britain, France, Japan and America will make certain loans for improvement to the government with the understanding that the Military Governors be put out of office and their troops disbanded and used for the construction of public works. This, and the training of an adequate number of capable, public-spirited leaders of the future at institutions like Ya-li, are the only hope of preventing the repetition of the conditions which we found in Changsha. Fortunately the situation has greatly cleared up in the past two months and there is reason to believe that the good Province of Hunan with its sturdy peace-loving people will soon cease to be the pawn of rival political parties.

We saw no signs of serious anti-foreign or anti-Christian feeling. When I was in China twenty-four years ago, mobs would have been attacking foreigners under the disturbed conditions which prevail today. Then foreigners had to seek the protection of the Yamen; now the Chinese think their best chance of safety is under the roof of the foreigner, whether he be missionary or merchant. The people know that the "missionary," to use a much misunderstood word, is their friend, and that in the long run his teachings will do more than anything else to rid China of her worst enemy, the corrupt official. It was also evident that in spite of the unfortunate acquiescence of America's representatives at Paris in the Shantung award, the United States holds a position of greater respect than any other country. The American flag

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was seen flying over every Chinese home that could find the slightest excuse for it, because of the Hay doctrine, the return of the Boxer indemnity, the protest of America alone among the great powers against "the twenty-one demands" of Japan, and the general confidence in American idealism.

The disturbed political-military situation has affected Ya-li less than might have been expected. It has resulted in a slight decrease in the amount of money secured from the people of Hunan for the institution's medical work, and has occasioned the withdrawal of some students. It has also made supplies and labor more expensive, but in the main the work has gone on as usual, and Ya-li, owing to the special services which it has been able to render to the community during this difficult period, has emerged with an increased local prestige. The buildings of the institution, and especially the Hospital and the Medical School, were places of refuge during our stay in Changsha for many women and children who did not dare stay in their own homes because of the demoralized soldiery. The Hospital took care of the wounded of both armies; the students helped in relief work and did it gladly. I accompanied a group of them bearing Red Cross banners through the streets of Changsha before daybreak the morning when the city changed hands. Many refugees were brought back to Ya-li. The bachelors of the Faculty were in demand by Chinese members of the staff living in Changsha, as the presence of a foreigner in the house was considered the best guarantee of protection. One of the most pathetic and appealing incidents of my stay was seeing Mr. Vorys—a fine example of the one-year men from Yale—leading about fifty wounded soldiers who had been abandoned by the retreating Northern army. They had evidently received very poor care and were most appreciative of the protection and help given them by Ya-li. Mr. Gage was present at important conferences with representatives of the gentry and the foreigners, and used his strong influence for the maintenance of peace and order in the community, while Dr. Yen was probably more than anyone else in Changsha, either Chinese or foreign, the man looked to for civic leadership in the emergency. His house was a sort of G. H. Q. where decisions were reached on the best methods of safeguarding Changsha's interests. Here missionaries, gentry, foreign business men and officials met to dis-

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cuss the situation. I shall never forget my last evening spent in Dr. Yen's study. Telephone messages from people in touch with the Governor, from the railroad administration, from a neighboring city just taken by the Southerners, and from various officials and influential citizens, were constantly being received and decisions reached as to policy. It was evident that the gentry and all the other respected elements trusted him implicitly. So Ya-li was directly and indirectly relatively little affected by the disturbed political situation, while on the other hand it was able to render increased service to the community.

3. *THE FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF YA-LI CAMPUS AND PERSONNEL*

After the reception at the Consulate we crossed the river to the Bund and walked along the Maloo to the Ya-li Campus, about half a mile distant, up a slight incline. The Maloo is a great boon to the community and a most unusual public improvement to find in China, being an open, undeveloped boulevard, 110 feet broad, extending from the river to the Hankow railroad, which is about 200 yards above the Campus.

As we approached Ya-li, which is about half a mile from the north gate of the city, we were struck by the Hospital on the right hand side, and by the buildings of the College on the left. The front view of the Hospital is impressive. It is, outside of Hankow, the most imposing and important modern building in central China. Surrounded as it is by the residences of Dr. Yen and some of the other physicians, and by the new building erected by the Chinese for the Medical School, it strikes one who sees it for the first time as a remarkably well-planned and well-built building, emphasizing in concrete form the humanitarian idealism of the modern mission movement. It has an added interest to Yale men because of being designed by a graduate—Mr. James Gamble Rogers—the architect of the beautiful Memorial Quadrangle in New Haven.

The buildings on the other side of the Maloo are devoted to the College of Arts and Sciences and its Preparatory Department. The general style of architecture adopted—an adaptation of Chinese forms to the demands of western education—is admirable, and the general plan of Messrs. Murphy and Dana, which

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should be carefully followed, is dignified and worthy of a collegiate institution. The three completed buildings of the permanent academic group, namely, the Dormitory, Science Laboratory, and Chapel, are highly satisfactory, while the temporary building for offices and classrooms, and the open-air gymnasium are well adapted to their needs. The open quadrangle, with the athletic field below, is dignified. The group of four college professors' houses and five bungalows—mostly memorial gifts—on the avenue leading from it, gives an impression of the coördination of the influences of family life and educational work particularly important in a country like China. Of the various buildings the Chapel—in spite of a too small belfry—is noticeable for the beauty of its lines and the appropriateness of its architecture. The more carefully I examined the buildings of Ya-li the more convinced I felt of the wisdom of the Trustees in employing competent architects to design them, and in sending out at considerable expense an experienced man to supervise their construction. We owe much to Mr. Stanley Wilson's knowledge of building technique and to his thoroughness.

The Campus, which is situated on a gentle slope with charming views of the hills across the river, contains about thirty acres, well-graded and planted with trees by Mr. Chang of the Forestry Department. There are a few old graves near the center, but these are soon to be bought and removed with the use of the fund provided by his father in memory of Donald Frary, one of the most respected men ever connected with the Mission. The grounds are in charge of a devoted Chinese employee—a real college character—whose massive frame has resulted in his being called Goliath. He is the man who saved the Ya-li buildings in the city when the riots occurred a decade ago.

The favorable first impression made by the Campus was fully maintained by the teaching staff and the student body. The first evening we met the men of the Faculty together at Mr. Gage's house. I doubt if any collegiate institution in China has a more competent and enthusiastic group of teachers. I believe that there is more pulling together, more mutual appreciation and forbearance at Ya-li than in almost any other institution of its type in China. It was impressive to find sixteen Yale men devoting themselves to the same cause in the heart of China, and

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showing the team-play spirit of Yale to the Chinese and to their colleagues from other universities and colleges. In fact the Faculty members form a very human and appealing group, anxious every one of them to carry out the plans of the Trustees at home, and realizing that these are and should continue to be in most cases originally formulated by them as the active men at close grip with the actual problems. Letters to and from individual Trustees and members of the Ya-li staff discussing in a friendly and constructive way the problems of the Mission do much to maintain that personal touch which encourages the right *esprit-de-corps*. I found in this connection how much the letters of our Chairman and Secretary—Professor Williams and Mr. Wilder—were appreciated.

I cannot over-emphasize the impression made by the Yale personnel—both men and women. The teachers and nurses are all well fitted for their work. The men, and those women who are salaried members of the staff, were chosen with this object in mind, so the result in their cases was to be expected, but when the wives of the Mission, in addition to their household duties, render large and uncompensated additional service, it is worthy of comment. Mrs. Gage helps in the teaching of Pediatrics, Mrs. Hume and Mrs. Yen have organized the Social Service department, Mrs. Dunham teaches the Mission Sunday School, Mrs. Powell acts as Librarian, and so the list might be continued through the staff.

I was much pleased to find the high regard in which the permanent Chinese members of the Faculty were held everywhere. Dr. Yen is in many respects the most influential citizen of Changsha. Mr. Chang and Mr. Zee—also both Yale graduates—are highly regarded, both as men and teachers. The Trustees should do all in their power to encourage their special work. The former is the leading authority on Forestry in central China; the latter the man best qualified to do for teaching and research in Industrial Chemistry in China what Professor Treat B. Johnson of Yale has done in the same field in America. Indeed the policy initiated by Ya-li of admitting Chinese on equal terms with Americans to the permanent Faculty has fully justified itself. Two or three graduates are already back on the teaching staff, and are having the same influence in keeping the students loyal to the ideals of the

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institution that we find from similar causes in New Haven. The graduates will become and should become an increasingly important factor in determining its policy. Already there is a Ya-li Alumni Association in Peking with 30 members, and others at Pomona College in California and at the University of Illinois. It will not be long before similar organizations are formed in Changsha, Hankow, Shanghai and, I hope, New Haven.

The student body, which is drawn from over half of the Chinese provinces, impressed me as wide awake, interested in their studies and in their games, and potential material of profound significance for the future of China. They are youth of high spirit, occasionally going on strike for patriotic purposes, such as to show their disapproval of the pro-Japanese acts of certain corrupt Cabinet members, or of the Shantung award. Incidentally these strikes organized by a national Student Movement have done much to create a feeling of nationality and patriotism. Mentally the students are in many respects equal to those of America, and in some respects, such as in the development of the memory, superior. Physically they are inferior, but sanitary living, athletics and compulsory exercise are rapidly improving health conditions. They have taken up the games of the West with enthusiasm, especially football, basketball and track sports. At present their contests are mainly between classes, but when the railroad service to Hankow is regularly installed it is not improbable that annual matches with Boone University will be in order.

I was particularly impressed with an address made by Mr. Wang, the efficient and respected Proctor, regarding the changing spirit of the students. It was at a little party given to the members of the graduating class in the College, and was delivered with great earnestness in Chinese and interpreted for our benefit by Mr. Tsao, the Secretary of the Hunan-Yale Medical Association, who acted in this capacity for me on various public occasions. Mr. Wang stated that when the school was opened the boys felt that it was not dignified for them even to help decorate a hall for some institutional purpose in connection with Ya-li, and that the idea of public service in the every day routine of life was almost entirely absent, but that now the students volunteered in all sorts of ways to help the institution and render service to the citizens. The old idea that a scholar must grow long finger-nails as an

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evidence that he is above doing anything except intellectual work is rapidly passing away.

My dominant impression as I walked through the grounds of Ya-li for the first time, and it has continued by me, was one of the profound significance of this new enterprise. It struck me as already part and parcel of China's own new life. The Chinese motive in the architecture, the knowledge that important parts of the educational work were under the joint auspices and support of Chinese and Americans, the emphasis in the curriculum on the Chinese Classics taught by Chinese scholars, the recollections of aid rendered in various ways to all departments in the past by individual Chinese, the placing of teachers of both Chinese and American nationality on the same footing—these and other facts made me realize that Ya-li was at home in Changsha, that its citizens were as proud of it as are its supporters in America. I felt deeply thankful for the progress made in less than two decades since Professor Wells Williams, who has been from the first the far-seeing Chairman of the Executive Committee in New Haven, and a few others of us met with three young Yale men of consecration and vision, who have all gone to their reward—Arthur Williams, Lawrence Thurston and Warren Seabury—to take the first steps towards the founding of a Yale work in the field of Higher Education under Christian auspices in China. How they would have rejoiced at what has been accomplished, but how rightly would they have called to mind the pressing needs which must still be met before the ideal of a Christian University for central China is fully realized.

4. *THE ORGANIZATION AND INTERRELATION OF DEPARTMENTS*

Although the College of Arts and Sciences with its preparatory department on the one side, and the Medical College with its affiliated departments on the other, have separate local boards of management, they are both part of the work conducted by the Board of Trustees from New Haven, and the interaction between the two is highly advantageous to both. The medical section keeps Ya-li in close touch with the gentry of Hunan and with some of the most pressing needs of its citizens. The arts section, through providing higher education for the graduates of mission schools,

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keeps Ya-li in touch with the missionary societies and gives picked men fundamental training in the humanities as a preparation to fitting them for leadership in the various professions. The new Science Building, which has just been completed and is to be opened this autumn, forms a natural bond between the two, as in it pre-medical education is to be mainly centered. The Chapel also meets the spiritual needs of both, while the Library, still in its infancy, will soon become a unifying factor in the life of the entire institution.

It was interesting to notice the simple, democratic form of organization adopted for the different departments and for their coördination. The College of Arts and Sciences, the Medical College and the Preparatory Department each has its Faculty, and its Dean nominated by his colleagues and confirmed by the Trustees at home. Dean Gage, Dean Hume and Dean Hail are each making a deep impression on the life of the institution, as is also Dr. Yen who—following Chinese custom—has the title of Principal of the Medical College. These Deans and the other permanent members of the Faculty associated with them, form, under the chairmanship of Mr. Gage, a Governing Board for discussing and acting upon matters of general institutional importance, subject in all votes regarding appropriations, higher appointees, and permanent policy to the approval of the Trustees at home. I was present at meetings of the Governing Board and was impressed by the desire of all its members to do all in their power to advance the welfare of the institution as a whole. Each Department fully realizes the importance of all the others, but the academic men are right in emphasizing the necessity of developing the fundamental work of the College of Arts and Sciences on a scale commensurate with the plans of the medical men.

In my judgment it is not a question of strengthening *either* the collegiate side *or* the medical side, but a question of finding ways and means of adequately developing *both*. The Medical College could not well exist without the Middle School and the College Preparatory, to train many of its best men, and the Arts College could not continue to hold its high favor in the community without the medical work. It is a good object lesson to college men to have one professional school well developed, which will in time

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be followed by other professional schools, such as schools of Engineering, Forestry and Education, for all of which there is a need. Furthermore, what has been found true in America is equally true in China, that it is only when a hospital has a medical school of high standing connected with it that the patients are assured the best care. It is easier, however, to secure money for medical education than for collegiate education, and too much emphasis cannot be placed on the fact that the latter is vitally important not only as a preparation for professional training, but because China needs more than anything else leaders of broad knowledge, high ideals and strong character. Such leaders can best be trained in a college imbued with a Christian atmosphere and purpose.

5. *THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES*

The development of a collegiate institution of the arts and sciences was the primary object of the founders of Yale-in-China. It was their belief, amply justified by the history of the past two decades, that nothing is more fundamental than the highest education under Christian auspices of a picked group of Chinese youth who may be fitted, to quote the words of the old Yale charter, "for Publick employment both in Church & Civil State." That Ya-li has been successful in carrying out this policy is shown by the fact that it is by the common consent of the best-qualified judges—both Chinese and missionary—placed in the group of six Grade A colleges in China, the others being St. John's University, Nanking University, Shantung University, Canton Christian College, and Boone University. The influence of all of these in the training of leaders is marked. St. John's in particular has been exceptionally successful in the quality of its graduates, three of whom, Dr. Yen, Mr. Chang, and Mr. Zee, are members of the Ya-li staff. Our academic work is under the general direction of Dean Gage and the College Faculty, and includes a nine years' course of study—four years in the Middle School, two years in the College Preparatory (or Junior College), and three years in the College of Arts and Sciences. This is the new form of organization adopted to fit in to the Chinese educational system. Heretofore the entire course of academic study was only eight years, but the extension of work of College grade from four to a total of five years will produce

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better results especially in a thorough knowledge of English—which is, and will continue for a long time to be, a well nigh essential preparation for advanced study in scientific branches. Among the 40 College and 159 Middle School students, half of the provinces of China are represented, 48 boys coming from outside of Hunan. Twelve received the B. A. this year, this number including those who had completed their work during the two years prior to Ya-li's securing the degree-conferring privilege.

The academic curriculum is similar to that in small colleges in America. A student determines which of four general lines of study he wishes to follow, namely, preparation for the professions of Education, Medicine, Engineering, or Christian work. The subjects taught are: Chinese (on which much emphasis is placed), English, French, Religious Education, Mathematics, Business Training, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Biological Sciences, (including Physiology, Hygiene and Sanitation), Forestry (including Botany), Philosophy and Psychology, Education, History, and the Social Sciences.

All the students of the College of Arts and of the Middle School live in dormitories (except for a few who live at home), attend the regular chapel exercises, and have their meals in the buildings in which they live. They have various "extra-curriculum" organizations which remind one of American college life, such as athletic teams, glee club, Y. M. C. A., and debating and literary societies. They also publish a quarterly magazine entitled "The Yale-in-China Student." They secure their books and stationery from a well-conducted College Book Room, which is like a small edition of the Yale Coöperative Store. The tuition fee for new students is \$120 a year inclusive of board. This is reduced \$10 a year, if all examinations have been passed, until a minimum of \$80 is reached.

The Chapel and the Science Laboratory are the only two buildings on the collegiate side that can be said to provide adequate accommodations. The one permanent dormitory is excellent, but its facilities have to be increased by makeshift arrangements. The temporary educational building will meet the actual needs for a few years but must ultimately be succeeded by a permanent building. The same is true of the Gymnasium.

The Science Laboratory deserves a special word in view of the fact that it is the latest of our buildings to be completed, and

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that it represents a gift of approximately \$50,000 from the China Medical Board. The actual cost of construction was \$45,000 Mexican, in addition to \$6,000 spent in equipment. The building was erected within the appropriation, but it has not been possible to provide it with any heating facilities. Mr. Harvey deserves special credit for the thoroughness and resourcefulness with which he has supervised every part of the work, a somewhat difficult task with Chinese workmen not accustomed to American methods or standards of construction. The building will provide adequate accommodations for the instruction in Biology, Chemistry and Physics, and it will temporarily house in its top story the pre-medical students. From the standpoint both of usefulness and of architectural beauty it is most satisfactory.

The administration of the College seems to be most effective, with Mr. Gage as Dean, Mr. Leavens as Treasurer, Mr. Harvey as Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings, and Mr. Wang as Proctor. Mr. Hail's place as Dean of the Middle School is being temporarily taken by Mr. Williams. The Faculty at the time of my visit included 22, of whom 9 were regular members of the permanent staff, 5 were temporary appointees from America, and 8 Chinese teachers. The policy of the Board of Trustees to give no one a permanent appointment until he has secured his second degree through specialization, and to insist upon a year's preparatory study of Chinese at one of the Language Schools, has insured the high scholarly standing of the Faculty, while the temporary appointees are invaluable in assisting in English instruction, organizing the athletics, supervising the social life of the students and aiding in various other ways. They bring new life and ideas into the community, and on their return to America are a factor in disseminating information regarding Ya-li.

THE PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT

It is essential at the present stage of development in China for a College to conduct its own Preparatory Department. In this way alone can it be assured of an adequate supply of boys who combine intellectual discipline with moral training. At the present moment the public school system of China is entirely demoralized and many of the so-called government schools are closed. They

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will doubtless be opened again in a few years, but without the nucleus of boys carefully trained from early youth on our own Campus, we can have no assurance of creating the right collegiate environment.

The efficiency of the Middle School owes much to a modest but very competent man—Mr. Hail, its Dean—who was in America on furlough at the time of my visit. He is serving as a "Visiting Professor," teaching history to Yale Freshmen. It will be interesting to get on his return, his comparative impressions of American and Chinese students. He has the work at Ya-li thoroughly systematized, and the discipline is excellent, the study, dormitory life and play of the boys being carefully supervised. As in the College, the instruction is all given in English, except Chinese Language, Literature and History, where the professors are Chinese classical scholars with slight knowledge of English, but in each case holding high Chinese degrees which entitle them to respect. For admission to the Middle School a knowledge of Chinese Literature and History, and ability to write the language are the requirements on which most emphasis is laid. The other subjects are Arithmetic, Geography and elementary English, the last named being waived only when a man shows superior acquirements in the Chinese branches. Many of the students are admitted to the Middle School on certificates of the Hunan Christian Educational Association made up of the missionary societies that conduct elementary schools in the province.

The importance of the work of the Middle School in China today can scarcely be overestimated. The demand for young men who know English and have some foundation of Western learning is so great on the part of business houses and the government services, that about five-sixths of the boys at Ya-li do not continue their studies beyond what it offers. It is to be hoped that this condition will soon be improved, and that ultimately we may concentrate all of our attention on the work of collegiate and university grade; but in the meantime we must face conditions as we find them and give these boys the best possible training for useful citizenship.

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7. *THE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND PRE-MEDICAL SCHOOL*

I was impressed with the fact that Dr. Hume and Dr. Yen—who have been working for over a decade on the important problem of medical education in China—have planned wisely. There is still a great shortage of personnel and equipment, but every unit constructed, every man and woman elected to the permanent staff, every step taken in the field of educational and administrative policy shows that they have a clear understanding of China's needs and of the best principles to be followed, both in training doctors and nurses, and in the study and treatment of disease. These main functions of a medical institution are properly co-ordinated.

The medical-educational work is divided into three departments: the Pre-medical School, Medical College, and the Schools for Men and Women Nurses. The pre-medical students are to be transferred this fall to the College of Arts and Sciences owing to the opening of the new Science Laboratory given by the China Medical Board. Instruction in the Medical College is in English and covers five years, much of the time of the last three years being devoted to practical, clinical and laboratory work in the Hospital. The total number of medical and pre-medical students who were admitted last fall was 92, but due mainly to civil war conditions the number was reduced so that at the close of the year it was 67, of whom 24 were from outside the province, an indication that the institution meets the needs not only of Hunan but of central China in general. The geographical breadth of the Medical College's appeal is also shown by the fact that entrance examinations are held regularly in Shanghai. Students are admitted only on the completion of the College Preparatory course or its equivalent.

The students who continued their studies to the close of the year came from 16 mission schools, and 21 government and non-Christian schools. Boone University led with 9 men, Nanking and Soochow Universities came next with 3 each. Even Canton Christian College—which is distant about ten days' travel from Changsha—sent 2. About two-thirds of the students are Christian, 3 having joined the church during the school year, and 5 others

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having made definite decisions to accept and follow the teachings of Christianity.

The Faculty includes, in addition to Dr. Hume and Dr. Yen, Dr. Branch, Dr. Crawford, Dr. Shibley, Dr. Foster, and Dr. Hadden. Each of these men is rendering exceptionally important service. The last named is supported by the British Wesleyans. As an evidence of coöperation it compares with the appointment of Mr. Hamlin from Hamilton College and augurs well for the future. Mr. Dunham, the efficient Business Manager of the Medical Department, and Miss Gage, the Head Nurse, whose work cannot be over-praised, should also be mentioned. At the time of our visit the pressure on the members of the medical staff, was excessive, Dr. Hume being in America on furlough, and Doctors Crawford and Foster being at language schools. Including the absentees, the staff numbers 6 English and American doctors, 3 American-trained Chinese doctors and 3 similarly trained nurses, and 3 American nurses. The foreign-trained staff is quite inadequate for the best teaching and hospital service. The war has prevented the securing of the additional doctors and nurses most needed, as well as limiting unduly the funds available for salary purposes. But with the return to peace, and the offer of the China Medical Board to continue for five years as much of its appropriation of \$41,605 Mexican and of \$6,645 gold as the Trustees can duplicate from other sources, and the offer of the Commonwealth Corporation to give \$30,000 annually for the same period for the extension of medical education, the future seems promising.

The work of medical education was established in 1914 by an agreement entered into between the Hunan Rü-chun Educational Association and the Yale Mission, each of which organizations elected ten members to the joint Board of Managers which controls the Hunan-Yale College of Medicine. The objects of this coöperative association, which is almost entirely due to the efforts of Dr. Hume and Dr. Yen, as stated in the "Siang-Ya" agreement duly ratified by the Board of Trustees in America, are as follows:

1. To maintain at Changsha a hospital for the treatment of disease and one or more dispensaries for out-patients.
2. To maintain a medical school whose curriculum shall

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be determined after careful study of the regulations of the Board of Education; and to request the Board of Education to depute inspectors to examine the standards adopted.

3. To maintain a School of Nursing for instruction in the art of nursing; and in connection therewith, to maintain a department of Obstetrics.
4. To maintain a laboratory for the investigation of the cause of disease.

Under this agreement the Hunan Yü-ch'ün Educational Association was to erect a medical school building and a nursing school building, one unit of the first of which has already been completed, and to meet the running expenses of the medical and nursing schools up to a total not exceeding \$50,000 Mexican a year, while the Yale Mission undertook to erect the hospital, which as it stands today is the most complete in China outside of Peking and Shanghai, and to provide the salaries and expenses of teachers, physicians and nurses who are graduates of western universities up to a total of not to exceed fifteen persons. In general all the expenses, except the salaries and allowances of teachers and physicians who are western graduates, are met by the Association. The Board of Managers as constituted above has an Executive Committee of seven. The agreement, which was made with "the idea of permanence," but definitely for only a ten-year period, is working admirably, the only serious difficulty having been due to the disturbed political conditions in Hunan, which have made it impossible for the province to carry out in full its financial obligations. Owing, however, to the resourcefulness of Dr. Hume and Dr. Yen, and to the active coöperation of the Chinese members of the Board of Management, the work has been conducted without a deficit up to the present. The gentry of Hunan have shown themselves true and liberal friends in the crisis. Their association has secured during the year \$41,080—twice as much as last year—and has contributed to the running expenses of Medical School, Nursing Schools and Hospital \$27,985.35, almost exactly half of their total cost (\$56,957.58 Mexican), excluding the salaries of the American-trained staff.

The foundations of the Medical College are so sound and the

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general results secured through the coöperative agreement are so good, that it requires little imagination to predict that, except for the China Medical Board's splendidly equipped institution in Peking, Ya-li, if advantage is fully taken of the new conditional gifts, will not have to yield the palm to any other college of medicine in China.

8. *THE NURSING SCHOOLS*

These two Schools, one for men and one for women, each provides a course of two years' duration, the requirement for admission being approximately the same as for the Middle School, namely, the completion of seven years of primary education. Beginning this autumn an additional year's work—i. e., the completion of one year in a Middle School—is to be required, with the hope of ultimately demanding Middle School graduation or its equivalent. It is advisable to train both men and women as the social traditions of Hunan do not permit women nurses to look after men patients under certain conditions. The whole future of our own Hospital, and of other hospitals in China, and the development of out-patient social service work depends on the supply of well-trained Chinese nurses. These Schools, and the one at Boone University, are the only ones of their character in central China. They are being temporarily housed in the top of the Hospital and in other places pending the erection of suitable buildings. There is no difficulty in securing an adequate supply of students, the number during the past year being 20 men and 16 women, in addition to 7 men and 4 women probationers. The devotion and efficiency of Miss Gage in the development of these nursing departments cannot be over-emphasized. Her success is shown in the fact that all of the graduates, 20 in number, hold good professional positions, except 4, of whom 2 are private nurses, 1 a medical student and 1 a married woman caring for her home.

Not only are the students in the Nursing Schools given specific training for their professional work but every thing possible is done, which limited facilities permit, for their physical, moral and spiritual welfare. It is frankly recognized that a nurse is more efficient if she understands the teachings of Christianity and approaches her work in the spirit of Christian service, but here as

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in all the other departments of Ya-li there is no compulsion or undue pressure brought to bear upon students in matters of religion.

9. *THE HOSPITAL*

The Hospital was, at the time of our visit, in many ways the most interesting place in Changsha. In addition to sixty ward patients there were a few private room patients, and the doctors were taking in constantly soldiers wounded in the fighting between the Northern and Southern troops. They also looked after the Red Cross hospital and the sick and wounded left behind by the retreating Northern army. Every part of the building not absolutely needed for the care of the sick was occupied by women and children refugees from the city who were anxious to have the protection which the American flag and Ya-li's position afforded, and were willing to pay a small daily charge for the privilege of living on the premises.

The building is of permanent modern construction and admirably designed. The only serious defect seemed to be that the kitchen in the basement is gloomy and entirely inadequate. This was due to economies made necessary by high war prices when the Hospital was being completed. Some day a new kitchen in a separate service building, probably between the two main wings, will have to be built. There will also have to be more adequate accommodations for dispensary patients. Each year has shown improvement in the routine administration of the Hospital, which through the efforts of Doctors Yen, Branch and Hadden, and of Mr. Dunham, is now more efficiently conducted than ever in the past, but is still suffering because of the shortage of western-trained nurses, the inadequacy of surgical and other equipment, the absence of certain specialists such as a dentist and an ophthalmologist, and the fact that dumb waiters and certain other desirable features of the original plan have not been provided owing to the expense involved. I am glad to report, however, that by the generosity of the donor of the building, Mr. Edward S. Harkness, the defects should be largely removed in the course of the coming year. The general plan of the building, and arrangement of wards, offices, etc., seem to be admirable. The principal criticism heard was that during the past winter the

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wards had been often very cold owing to the inability to provide adequate coal because of its high cost under war-time conditions and the disturbed situation in the province.

On entering the building one is impressed by the votive tablets hung up in the main hallway as gifts of distinguished citizens who have wished to show their appreciation of the Hospital's services. Two of the former Governors of Hunan, and the recent Chief of Police of the city, are among others who have in this way expressed their sympathy with what Ya-li is doing. The extent and genuineness of this appreciation was further manifest at the dinner given to us by the gentry of Hunan who are helping to maintain the Hospital, and in many personal conversations.

The Hospital's finances, with its present inadequate staff and equipment, are not discouraging, thanks to economical management. It has no deficit. Except for the salaries of the American-trained staff of the Medical and Nursing Schools it receives nothing from the Ya-li treasury. Fees and the Hunan subscriptions meet the major part of its routine running expenses.

The staff includes 10 doctors and internes, 63 nurses, (of whom most are however in process of rather elementary training), 17 non-medical workers (including Evangelists) and 51 servants—quite a complex but smooth-running organization. This staff during the year ending May 30, 1920, attended to the largest service in its history, namely 1,438 in-patients (301 being in private rooms), and 27,757 out-patients. The total number of hospital days was 21,324. The in-patients are of all classes, merchants leading with 667, followed in turn by soldiers 355 (an unduly large number owing to disturbed conditions), scholars 209, manual workers 185, and farmers 22. Medical cases were 771 in number, surgical 464, eye 107, genito-urinary 73, obstetrical 23.

Such is the Ya-li Hospital. It is not too much to say that it is the most important philanthropic institution in the large province of Hunan. Its very existence is a symbol of the new day. It cares for the sick, provides a laboratory for the study of disease, and affords the means of teaching the doctors for the central China of the future. It is little wonder that the people of all parties flocked to it for protection when the city was disturbed by rival armies.

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10. *THE LIFE OF YA-LI*

The Ya-li group is now sufficiently large to give its members a helpful and agreeable community life. With an American staff of over twenty members, a foreign-educated Chinese staff of half the same number, a group of thirty-five Faculty children, and some three hundred picked Chinese youth, the basis of a very interesting and natural social life is afforded. To these must be added missionary and merchant families outside of the Ya-li Campus with many of whom the relations are intimate. The Tyngs of the Episcopal Mission, the Warrens of the Wesleyan Mission, the Kellers, a Yale family, of the Los Angeles Bible Institute, the Lingles of the Presbyterian Mission, Miss Hasenpflug of the United Evangelical Mission, the Gottebergs of the Norwegian Mission (who were unfortunately for us absent at the time of our visit), and many others, have pleasant homes and interchange courtesies with our families. The same is true of some of the homes of the Chinese gentry, especially those who are connected with the Medical School Board. It is interesting in this connection to call to mind that a good friend of Ya-li, and a person in whose work our Faculty is much interested is Miss Tseng, who has started a girls' school under Christian influences. She is a granddaughter of Marquis Tseng, one of the most distinguished Chinese statesmen of the last generation, and was educated at the University of London. She has dedicated the grounds of her ancestral temple to her work, which may well develop into a women's college. Her school is of importance to Ya-li as it is educating the daughters of the Hunan gentry, and incidentally providing some excellent wives for our students!

The British and American consuls, the heads of the few foreign firms, the representatives of the Customs and the Post Office, and the officers of visiting British and American gunboats add variety and interest to Changsha life. In all it is a limited but agreeable society, and each summer there is the opportunity for broader contacts at the two Hill Stations of Kuling and Kikungshan. Most of the members of our staff, who can afford it, go to the former as the change in climate is slightly greater, and there is a larger opportunity to meet pleasantly with non-missionary as well as missionary groups. Kikungshan is a newer settlement, north of

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Hankow, more easily accessible, and less expensive. The principle disadvantage here is that the missionary and non-missionary communities are rather sharply separated.

During my visit at Changsha the Missionary Association met at Ya-li bringing together the representatives of the different Protestant missionary societies of the community. I was also glad to notice members of some of the Missions and of the business firms at the English service in the Atterbury Chapel on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Lownds, whose husband is at the head of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, has been especially helpful in developing the music at these services. On Saturday afternoon there was a baseball game on the Ya-li Athletic Field between the foreign residents and the crew of the American gunboat on the river. Half of the Changsha team was made up of members of the Ya-li faculty, and they gave the Navy boys, who were a sturdy lot, a thorough thrashing. The one-year bachelors add much to our athletic resources, as their presence and their "mess" do to the social life of the institution. They are in demand for occasional picnics, especially to Yolosan, for walks in the country, tennis games on the Faculty court or on the Island, and also for small dinners and teas. Everything is done very simply and naturally. Such occasions are to be looked upon as adding pleasure and helpful contacts to the life at Changsha. They are kept well in bounds and are not allowed to distract from more serious duties.

The Governing Board has recently appointed a Religious Work Committee to consider ways in which the spiritual life of Ya-li and of the other missions can be advanced. The importance of keeping the students and members of the Faculty in touch with their own churches is fully realized. Our work is to aid all the missionary societies; not to take their place or to set up an independent church. There are, however, many ways in which the Chapel can serve the religious life of the Campus and community. I suggested that the Yale precedent of monthly corporate communion services might well be followed.

The Faculty homes are frequently open to the Chinese students, a matter of importance, for there is no way in which the ideals of Christian service can be better taught than by giving an object lesson of what the Christian religion naturally develops in

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home life. Chinese students also greatly enjoy their own tea parties and meetings. They provide their music and often get up delightful entertainments, in these and other ways showing that the points of resemblance in student life the world over are many and close.

II. THE INFLUENCE OF YA-LI

The influence of Ya-li is manifold. On the *educational* side it has been of the greatest service to the leaders of public education in Hunan, where Dean Gage is regarded as the leading educational authority in so far as western learning is concerned. The College is also the capstone of the system of education under Christian influences in the province, the mission schools of all Protestant denominations sending their boys to Ya-li for their higher education. There will perhaps some day be a provincial university conducted by the government, but even then the private institution will be as valuable in trying educational experiments, and in standing for culture and character as it has been in our western states. In the meantime it supplies the young men of the province with their only opportunity for higher academic and medical education of a modern type. A significant example of its influence in the community is the elementary school founded, conducted and supported by the College Y. M. C. A. Here poor children of the neighborhood learn the rudiments of education by modern methods, and get that start in life which will undoubtedly lead some of them in future years to Ya-li. Teachers—thirty-two in number—are entirely Ya-li students who contribute their time without cost and entirely out of the spirit of public service. An annual concert provides most of the money needed to finance the school. The Association also conducts a night school and a Sunday afternoon service for employees of the Mission.

On the *religious* side it is a factor working for unity and breadth. The Ya-li Chapel is the recognized place for the most important religious services of an interdenominational character, and the members of the Faculty are leaders in all movements which have to do with the coördination of missionary work. The College itself is not a propaganda agency in the ordinary acceptance of the term. It is a Christian institution, with its chapel services, its emphasis on moral principles, and its requirement of a

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study of the Bible as necessary for the understanding of Christian truth and Christian civilization. All the members of the Governing Board are earnest Christian men, and some of them are most acceptable preachers.

On the *public service* side Ya-li's influence has been important. The most striking single fact has been the coöperation with the Chinese secured in medical education through the Siang-Ya agreement. This is declared by competent authorities to be the most successful case of educational coöperation between Chinese and foreigners. There is no place where the gentry have shown more appreciation of the work of a Christian educational institution. It is almost as natural today for the sons of leading citizens of Changsha to send their boys to Ya-li as it is for the leading citizens of New Haven to send their boys to Yale.

Ya-li has taken the lead in organizing Red Cross activities, tuberculosis and public-health work, modern forestry development, care of the sick, and in many other ways.

12. GROWTH AND RESOURCES OF YA-LI

I was impressed with the material development of the institution and its business administration. The Campus of Ya-li, although greatly needing enlargement, is on the best site that could have been secured. The general plan and layout of the buildings are admirable, and everything on the business, administrative, and upkeep side, is well attended to. It would be impossible to find a more competent Treasurer than Mr. Leavens, and Mr. Harvey has assumed with marked success, in addition to his teaching, the burden of supervising the construction of buildings and attending to the care of the property. Graduates may feel that not a cent of money which goes to Changsha is wasted, and that all of the buildings are carefully designed, placed, and constructed, with due regard to the general plans of Messrs. Murphy and Dana.

It was only in 1902 that the Yale Foreign Missionary Society was organized and Lawrence Thurston, '98, sent out as its first representative. In 1903 the first conference of Protestant Missions in Hunan invited the Yale Mission to Changsha to undertake the work of providing an institution of higher education for the Province. In 1904 the first representative of Ya-li, Gage, '98, and

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Mrs. Gage reached Changsha with Professor and Mrs. Beach, to make a survey of the situation, while the following year Gage and Seabury, '00, took up their residence in the City, and Dr. Hume, '97, reached China. In 1908 the temporary hospital was opened. In 1910 Dr. Yen, the first of our American-trained Chinese, joined the staff. In 1912 the first class of three men graduated from the collegiate school. In 1914 the College of Arts and Sciences was opened and the Hunan-Yale plan for coöperation in medical education was formed. In 1916 the first buildings on the present Campus were completed. In 1918 the new Hospital was finished, and in 1919 Yale-in-China was given power to grant degrees by the Connecticut Legislature.

Such, in brief, is the history of the institution as outlined in Mr. Leavens' excellent "Graphic Story of Yale-in-China." During the past year it had a total enrollment of three hundred and seven students. It owns real estate and buildings in Changsha representing an investment of about three-quarters of a million dollars free from mortgage. Of this amount the Hospital and the land upon which it is built represent a little over half—about four hundred thousand dollars. The Society has accumulated no debt except for about nine thousand dollars, entirely due to the bad rates of exchange during the war. It owns thirty acres of property in the best location near Changsha, a building in the city now rented by the Y. M. C. A., a second lot in the city used for the Pre-medical School, and in addition a tract of land a few miles from the city, which is being used as a forestry station, and is a place to which graves can be removed from property bought in the immediate neighborhood of the Campus and needed for the purpose of development. There are ten permanent buildings, and eleven bungalows, each of which should be good for at least a generation's service, and several other temporary buildings.

Ya-li has been carried through the financial difficulties of the world war with the heavy extra burden due to the enormous change in the cost of silver (whose total fluctuation was from 48 cents an ounce in the early days of the war to a maximum of \$1.37, last winter) with less serious results than might have been expected. As the salaries of our American staff are paid in gold and mostly spent in silver, and as the cost of all supplies and labor has greatly increased, the need of largely augmenting our budget for salary

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payments was obvious. This was a heavy burden on the trustees, and the months prior to the increase of salaries were equally hard ones financially for the members of the Mission who are to be commended for the spirit with which they met a difficult and trying situation. In round figures the entire Ya-li budget is now about \$125,000 a year for running expenses, of which forty per cent is provided from subscriptions, grants and fees in China. When new money has been secured to meet the conditional gifts recently made this total budget will be increased to over \$200,000.

The Mission has secured generous subscriptions from its friends in America during the past year of \$55,827.94 gold, in addition to gifts for buildings and special objects such as the sum of about \$20,000 received from the China Medical Board. There should be added to this \$54,500 Mexican, approximately equivalent to the same amount in gold under the average exchange of the period, secured in China during the year for fees from tuition, medical treatment, local subscriptions, and the grant from the Hunan Government. The full amount of this annual grant (\$50,000 Mexican) has not been received during the past two years owing to the disturbed political situation, but enough has been secured to meet the running expenses and to build the first building for the Medical School. It is believed that with the retirement of the Northern troops under General Chang, the provincial conditions will greatly improve. Competent observers are confident that the grants of future years will be paid in full. It is gratifying to note that tuition receipts are steadily increasing as is also the income from the Hospital. During the five months ending with May 1920 the latter was \$11,557.83, all applicable towards meeting current expenses.

It is worth noting that exclusive of the services of men on furlough, the total costs of the home office for salaries, printing, travel, etc., were less than \$5,000, being not over 5 per cent of the total amount raised in America, and of this sum a considerable portion was specially given for administration expenses. It should be remembered that the home office is not merely a collecting agency for funds but a bureau for recruiting teachers, securing supplies, providing publicity, and conducting all the important business of the Trustees. Under these circumstances it is inevitable

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that its staff and budget will have to be increased actually if not relatively in the near future.

These figures are all gratifying, but Ya-li will not be on a thoroughly sound financial basis until the income of all departments is increased and some large gifts secured for endowment.

13. THE POLICY OF YA-LI

1. *General Policy.* It is essential that the Trustees adopt a more definite policy for development than has been possible in the past. This should include at least six features:

- (1) The completion of a well-rounded College of the Arts and Sciences.
- (2) The placing of medical education on the highest level of efficiency.
- (3) The development of work in engineering.
- (4) The determination to build up a Christian institution of higher education that will fit so perfectly into the needs of China that its management may ultimately be transferred mainly to the Chinese themselves. It is impossible to suggest a date when such a transfer may be made. It will depend on the character and ability shown by graduates of Ya-li, the increase of educational and financial interest of the Chinese themselves in the undertaking, the creation of a Christian constituency sufficiently large and influential to maintain the traditions of the institution, and the stability of China. Perhaps these conditions will be brought about in half a century.
- (5) The determination to continue to practice economy by keeping expenses within the limits of the income which can be safely counted upon. Provost Williston Walker, the competent chairman of our Finance Committee, is right in laying emphasis on this policy.
- (6) Coöperation with other institutions. This is so important that I will deal with it in a separate section.

2. *Coöperation.* Ya-li cannot develop adequately without active and adequately credited coöperation with other institutions and societies. There are precedents for four kinds of coöperation:

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(1) *Chinese*. What the government and gentry of Hunan and individual Hunanese have done should be considered as but the beginnings of local coöperation and support. We hope and believe that there will be endowments, gifts and buildings in increasing number erected by alumni and other representatives of the people for whom the work is conducted, and that the present Siang-Ya agreement for medical education, with such modifications as experience may dictate, may form the basis of a permanent arrangement.

(2) *Colleges*. What Hamilton College is doing through the support of an instructor at Ya-li could be done by the alumni and students of other colleges and universities which have not the means to support a separate institution. The plan of having Exchange Professors with American colleges, and Visiting Professors on sabbatical leave should be encouraged. Professor John Rice of Williams College was a welcome visitor and a helpful Faculty colleague last winter.

(3) *Missions*. What the English Wesleyans are doing through the support of a member of Ya-li's medical staff could probably be arranged with the Episcopalian and other missionary societies in Hunan.*

(4) *Foundations*. What the China Medical Board and the Commonwealth Corporation are doing to make our work of medical education possible should be followed by other Foundations on the medical and collegiate sides.

It is only when each of these forms of coöperation has been developed that Ya-li can realize fully its opportunity for service in China.

*The following is a copy of the invitation extended by a conference of the missionaries of ten societies laboring in the Province of Hunan, convened at Changsha from June 19 to 21, 1903:

"RESOLVED: That the Conference extends a cordial invitation to the Yale University Mission to establish an educational center in Changsha. It recommends the societies working in Hunan to entrust the higher education in the Province in Science, Arts and Medicine to this Mission, and also to work as far as possible in primary education on lines that conform to the plan of higher education that might be adopted by the Yale University Mission. The Conference would also recommend the Missions to consider the question of entrusting theological education to Yale University Mission, but does not feel able to give any indication of what the result of such consideration will be. The Conference heartily welcomes the prospect of having University Extension and special work for the Literati carried on in Hunan."

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It is not impossible that all of the above forms of coöperation can be combined. Dr. Hume has suggested that Yale-in-China should develop into an American University Mission in China, and there is much to commend the suggestion. Under this plan Ya-li as the College of Arts and Sciences would continue to be supported and conducted by the graduates of Yale, the Medical School could remain a joint enterprise in which the Hunan gentry and Yale shared, as well as, perhaps, the Johns Hopkins University or some other institution with a strong medical constituency. A great school of technology like Massachusetts Institute or Cornell might support and conduct the much-needed Engineering School, which would bear its name and be as much its work as Ya-li is Yale's work. Other colleges might come in, supporting other departments or schools named after them, but all part of the all-embracing University, which would require a Board of Trustees representative of the different coöperating institutions. It is possible that the various missionary societies might help in the support of a Union Theological School, and that some Foundation might establish a laboratory, or a particular department of work.

The plan proposed for consideration has some features in common with that suggested about ten years ago by Lord William Cecil. But it has certain marked differences. His university was to be in Hankow, was to consist largely of different denominational colleges, and was to be under joint British and American control. It had much to commend it, but it did not prove to be a feasible plan, partly because it necessitated the removal of Ya-li from Changsha to Hankow. A precedent for university coöperation which has been more encouraging is that of St. John's University, whose medical department is known as the "University of Pennsylvania Medical School," because of its support by the graduates of that institution.

We now have in Ya-li a well-established College which all the Protestant Missions of the province have formally agreed to adopt as the institution for the higher education of their boys. There is also the important help that comes from Hunan and from a number of coöperating agencies. Hamilton College supports Mr. Hamlin, a most useful member of our staff. The British Wesleyans support their representative in our Hospital. The China

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Medical Board, established by Mr. Rockefeller, provides half the support for our Pre-medical School. The Commonwealth Corporation, established by the Harkness family, provides a large part of the budget for the Medical College, while several colleges have made inquiries as to other forms of coöperation. The problem of how coöperation is to be effected in the wisest way seems to me to be perhaps the largest problem of policy before our Board of Trustees.

As I have thought over this coöperative idea, which has never been formally discussed in our Board of Trustees, it has seemed to me full of possibilities, especially in view of the successful experience of the American University Union in Europe. During the war this had an organization that was almost the exact prototype of the one here proposed, and it had an origin similar to Ya-li. It started with the Yale Bureau in Paris; then the Massachusetts Institute of Technology suggested that it start another bureau in coöperation with Yale, and little by little the plan of an all-embracing American University Union was worked out, each institution, however, conducting and supporting its own bureau with its own men, but all subject to the general regulations of a Board of Trustees representing different universities and colleges in different sections of the country. Some would doubtless object to such a broad enterprise on the ground that Yale might get less credit from it than from a separate undertaking, but with this argument I have little sympathy. Yale has already gained a great reputation from its pioneer work in the field of higher education in China. It would continue to be exclusively responsible for the College of Arts and Sciences, and to coöperate in the work of other departments, such as Medicine, but the form of organization proposed would enable the "Yale Mission" to develop into an institution far more influential, far more adequately supported than would be possible if all the work were developed under a single American university. Furthermore in the long run it might be better for China and better for Yale. The needs of an adequate Christian University for central China are so many and so large that they cannot be met by the graduates of a single American institution. Hence the need of considering some larger plan built on the Yale foundation.

That Ya-li will "lose its life to save it" in some such way as

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this I have no doubt; and then at some distant day, there will come the final transformation—when the entire undertaking can be handed over largely, and perhaps ultimately entirely, to the support and direction of a Board of Trustees of its own Chinese graduates. When that day comes and Ya-li and its affiliated Schools and Departments are strong enough to be cut loose officially from the Yale connection, there will be cause for profound thanksgiving, and the spirit of the old institution in America which created the new institution in China will find other outlets for its beneficent idealism and desire for public service.

3. *Trustees and Officers.* The problems of educational policy, finance and personnel are becoming so many and so important that the Board of Trustees must be strengthened. It must command the services of men of the same breadth of view and willingness to give their time to its work as does the Yale University Corporation. With this end in mind it is probable that the Trustees' meetings should be held alternately in New York and New Haven to suit the convenience of men living in or near the former city.

As Dr. Hume is so much needed in Changsha it would not be right to continue him long in the position of Executive Secretary, in which he is now rendering such important service. The Trustees should find in the near future some Yale graduate of marked ability as his successor. He should be able to carry the burdens of the home office, to lead in securing personnel, subscriptions, publicity and coöperation, and to represent the Trustees in various conferences. He must be a man in deep sympathy with the Mission's Christian ideals and with its broad educational purposes. Here is an opportunity of real significance for vital service which should appeal to the type of man sought after by the most representative Missionary Boards and Philanthropic Foundations for the positions of Executive Secretary or Educational Director. It will probably be necessary to pay such a man a relatively large salary—perhaps four or five thousand dollars—but the investment would be well worth while, and it is not impossible that one or two friends of Ya-li could be found to finance it for a few years.

The time cannot long be postponed when the Trustees must face seriously the problem of electing a President, whose major task will be to coördinate the work of Ya-li's different departments and to advance the interests of the institution as a

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whole. These tasks are at present attended to in a measure by the Chairman of the Governing Board, but the powers granted him are limited. If and when the Yale Mission develops into a large coöperative enterprise involving separately supported schools, a President will be a necessity. Furthermore the functions of the Executive Secretary and Treasurer should be separated and the former released for all the field work he may find necessary. The recent appointment of Miss Dowd by the Trustees to conduct the routine work of the office should prove most helpful.

4. *Encouragement of Research.* The time has come when sufficient teachers and clerical assistance should be employed to give those members of our staff who are specially qualified the opportunity for research and publication in fields of educational significance. The beginnings have been made by Mr. Gage's book on the study of English, which has been widely adopted in China, Miss Gage's manual in Chinese on Bacteriology, Mr. Zee's textbooks in Chemistry, and Dr. Yen's and Dr. Hume's scientific papers. Mr. Harvey has made original researches in Chinese Sociology and Mr. Hail in Chinese History; and Dr. Latourette, who had to retire from the Mission because of ill-health, and has recently been elected to the Professorship of Missions at Yale University, has published important books on the history of the Far East including "The Development of China" and "The Development of Japan." Other members of the Faculty have also written occasional papers and articles, but the total literary and scientific product of Ya-li is still relatively small. There are fields of investigation such as Chinese Medicine, Chinese Folklore, Chinese Psychology, Chinese Literature and Art, Industrial Chemistry as applied to Chinese problems, Reforestation, etc., etc., that are most promising.

5. *Salary Readjustments.* The salaries paid our staff prior to the war were small, but under the circumstances suitable. The basal salary of \$800 gold for a bachelor and \$1200 for a married man, with allowances for insurance, rent, summer change, and children, and with provision for medical attendance, were as high as those paid by any other missionary society, and when one gold dollar purchased two silver dollars in China no complaint was heard. But when, during the war, the silver dollar rose to par with gold, its purchasing power was about cut in two, so the Ya-li

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Trustees, in common with other similar missionary societies, doubled payments with the purpose of providing equivalent comforts. This new basis should have been maintained until the rate of exchange was again stabilized, when further readjustments will have to be made. The so-called "cut" of last winter, which reduced several of the "allowances" temporarily without adequate warning, worked hardship in some cases. The Trustees have fortunately restored the old rate, but they should make their action retroactive. There must be a small margin provided over the necessary costs of actual living, for books and charities, provision for old age, simple pleasures and other desiderata. I have collected figures from different Changsha housekeepers which show that recently they have had to sacrifice efficiency to an over-stern economy.

In this connection there should be a readjustment of the salary basis. Under the present plan the years of service play no part in determining a man's salary, and no member of the staff, no matter how able he may be, can expect any increase of salary over the amount that he originally receives, except as allowances come to him when he gets married and as he has children. It is believed that the salary basis should be modified so as to provide for slight increases after each regular furlough period, up to a given maximum. It is also necessary that salaries of members of the staff when on leave in America should be increased.

14. *THE NEEDS OF YA-LI*

Although the development of the institution during the eighteen years since its foundation has been most encouraging there are still pressing needs. I shall not try to catalog all of these but will merely mention some which seem to me, as a result of my visit to Changsha, to be of special importance. Some minor needs and some recommendations which affect matters of personnel, salaries, and relations between the Trustees and the Mission are referred to in a separate confidential memorandum.

(1) Institution as a Whole.

1. *Endowment.* First in the list of needs must be placed general endowment. The institution is existing almost entirely on gifts to income—a dangerous condition. A few small bequests and gifts

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totaling \$10,392.28, almost equally divided between general endowment, memorial bed and insurance funds, form the only endowment of an institution whose budget last year required the raising from various sources in America and China of about \$100,000 for running expenses, in addition to fees for tuition, medical service, etc. Ya-li will not be on a permanently sound basis until some of those who are contributing the most regularly and generously to its support capitalize their annual gifts. As a result of persistent effort by the Trustees under the leadership of Mr. Clarence H. Kelsey, the President of the Society, of Professor Williams, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and of the three graduates who have successively held the position of Executive Secretary, namely, Professor Reed, Dr. Sallmon and Mr. Wilder, the list of annual contributors has been built up to a total of nine hundred names. The number should be doubled this year, and, what is of more importance, a substantial permanent fund should be secured to give the institution financial stability. Ya-li is no longer an experiment: its friends should show their confidence in its future by gifts and bequests to its endowment. A movement to accomplish this object must and can be conducted so as not to interfere in any way with the University's Endowment and Alumni Fund campaigns, the history of recent years having shown that Ya-li's supporters are among the most generous friends of Yale University. Their desire to aid the mother institution is increased as they realize the extent of her indirect contribution through Ya-li towards China's regeneration, and the reflex influence for good of this upon Christian and public service ideals in New Haven.

2. *Recruits.* Now that the war is over and that the exchange rate has become more favorable, everything possible should be done to increase the number of qualified men and women sent to Ya-li. The institution is becoming so large that if the necessary expenses can be met, almost any talents, knowledge and ability can be put to good account, provided a candidate has good health, breadth of view and high ideals of Christian service. It is essential, however, that in the teaching positions only those men should be chosen who are fitted for special branches, for it must be remembered that the days when we merely conducted a boy's school have passed. We now have a College of Arts and Sciences and a

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Medical College, and slowly but surely the institution is being transformed into a university. I can think of no place in the world where a man with a gift for teaching and a desire to serve his fellows can invest his life with larger promise of usefulness. The type of man we should seek cannot be better described than in the words of the late President Bliss of the Syrian Protestant College in his remarkable recent article on "The Modern Missionary" in the May "Atlantic." He appeals for "men of intellectual, social and apostolic power: godly men, world men, modern men, resourceful men, moulders of civilization, who can get abreast of the width of the opportunity in these coming days of reconstruction in the world—men worthy of the weighty and glorious responsibility lying before them."

3. *Teachers for American Children.* There is no public or private local school which Faculty children can attend, and the Trustees in the past have made no provision for their instruction. Consequently the teaching of the children has had to be attended to partly by the mothers of the Mission, partly by teachers engaged and paid for by them. This seems to me a very unsatisfactory arrangement. The Trustees should promptly secure funds so as to add to the budget the service of certainly one and probably two qualified teachers, so that children may be kept at the Mission at Changsha through the elementary and middle grades at least up to the beginning of High School studies, when it is possible for them to be sent to America or to go to the American School in Shanghai. The Ya-li Faculty School might well develop into a model training school of great service in the teaching of students of education in the College.

4. *Land Purchases.* It is essential for the future development of the institution that additional land should be purchased. Prices will undoubtedly go up in the near future as conditions in Hunan become stabilized, and as the railroad to Hankow, which is within 200 yards of the College, gets into good working order. One hundred thousand dollars is immediately needed for this purpose; more could be profitably spent. Mr. Harkness has generously provided \$50,000 to purchase land for the expansion and protection of the Medical College. It is hoped that some donor will do the same for the College of Arts and Sciences.

5. *Library.* In addition to the Seabury Memorial Fund of

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\$10,000 already secured, \$50,000 is needed. Nothing would do more to add a higher intellectual note to Ya-li than the construction of this much-needed library building. One of the few things connected with my visit to Changsha which came as an unpleasant surprise was to find that our College Library included less than 2,000 volumes, and that it was merely housed in one room of a temporary lecture building. The needs of the more advanced college students would not be met were it not for the excellent private libraries of Dean Gage and others. Many important Chinese books and manuscripts have been promised by local gentry, and gifts from America are assured, when a satisfactory fireproof building is constructed. It would be difficult to find a more appropriate memorial than this. But the sending over of books should not await the securing of the Library building. Some graduate should, for instance, be found who would meet the expense of subscribing to all Yale University Press publications, thus aiding at the same time what are probably the two most significant Yale graduate movements of modern times. Other suitable books—old and new—will be welcome, and may be sent to the New Haven office for shipment, but as freight charges are high and as we want the Chinese to escape our past errors, would-be donors with attics full of old-time polemical theology are asked to use due restraint!

6. *New Residences.* These are greatly needed to provide for the normal increase in staff in future years. It is especially important that there should be a house or bungalow for a visiting professor. The precedent established this year by which Professor Rice of Williams College spent half his sabbatical year at Changsha should be continued, but this cannot be done in the future unless a furnished building is provided. A permanent residence costs about \$9,000, a bungalow \$3,500 under existing conditions.

7. *Scholarships.* It would be a stimulus to students in the College and the Medical School if a few prize scholarships could be endowed which would help enable the best students to pursue graduate work at Yale University. These should be endowed at at least \$10,000 so as to provide \$500 a year.

8. *Stenographers.* The members of the Mission staff holding administrative positions at present have to spend too much time in

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doing their own clerical work. One secretary-stenographer for the College and another for the Medical College are highly desirable in the interest of efficiency.

9. *Superintendent Engineer.* The grounds and buildings of Ya-li are now sufficiently extensive to make the services of a superintendent with engineering training highly desirable. Such an appointment would relieve Mr. Harvey, Mr. Powell and Mr. Smith of much time which should be devoted to teaching and research, and would be a further assurance that future buildings would be carefully constructed with the utmost economy and efficiency.

(2) College of Arts and Sciences.

1. *Special Teachers for Physics, English, Education and Religious Education.* At present the English instruction is mostly in the hands of the one-year men, who do good service, but need the direction of an expert teacher of the English language well trained in Phonetics, who should devote his entire time to organizing and directing this fundamental branch of instruction. Mr. Powell, who is teaching Physics, should be freed for the development of the work in Engineering, and Mr. Gage has so many general responsibilities that he should have assistance in the vital matter of training teachers. Religious education is now a subject for which special preparation is necessary.

2. *Permanent Educational Building.* The instruction in the College, other than that in the Sciences, is given in a one-story temporary building which has outgrown its original purpose. A new building, with a much-needed auditorium and with administrative offices, would cost \$200,000.

3. *New Dormitory and Dining Room.* The present permanent dormitory accommodates less than one-half of the students of the College and preparatory schools. The building that is being temporarily rented for additional dormitory purposes is too far from the College center and not permanently satisfactory.

(3) College of Medicine and Schools of Nursing.

These deserve every encouragement both on their own account and because of their influence in maintaining friendly relations with the community. The decision of the China Medical Board that

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it cannot now carry out its original plan for developing a strong Union Medical College at Shanghai places a specially heavy responsibility upon us for medical education. The main needs of the Medical College are:

1. *Additional Professorships*, such as Pathology, Pharmacology, Histology, Physiology, Anatomy and Ophthalmology. These departments are being inadequately cared for. The grant of the Commonwealth Fund provides the salaries for some of them, but the maintenance of even a reasonable hospital staff will only be possible if the funds can be secured by meeting the China Medical Board's generous offer made this summer, to match dollar for dollar in the interest of medical education at Ya-li up to the equivalent of about \$40,000 gold a year for five years. To secure the complete payment of this conditional offer is a matter of prime importance. Now that the war is over strong men can be found for the vacant positions.

There are few ways in which the Hospital could increase its services to the community more than by the appointment of a dentist. At present foreigners having serious trouble with their teeth have to go to Hankow, which is a long and expensive journey, while the charges there are exorbitant.

2. *Additional Nurses*. There is no more appealing need at Ya-li than that Miss Gage should be given adequate aid on the nursing side. In this connection the work of Mrs. Edward B. Reed who has led the movement to interest Yale women in the support of our nurses, deserves every encouragement.
3. *Dispensary*. The work of the out-patient department has been growing by leaps and bounds. The present rooms in the basement of the Hospital are quite inadequate for this purpose and are needed for the service and storage requirements of its regular work. Fortunately Mr. Harkness has again shown his interest in the medical side of Ya-li by making in a most far-sighted and characteristically generous way, an offer to contribute \$25,000 towards the erection of a special Dispensary building on

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condition that the same amount is subscribed in Changsha. I am confident that our Hunanese friends will rise to this opportunity.

4. *American Nurses' Home.* We have no suitable quarters at present for the three American nurses on the Hospital staff. The strain of their work is particularly heavy. They not only have the routine care of patients, but are responsible for a large part of the teaching in the Nurses' Schools, and owing to the language difficulty this latter is no easy task. It would add greatly to the comfort, efficiency and *esprit-de-corps* of our American women nurses and of such American women doctors as may be sent out, if a suitable residence could be provided. The nurses' homes needed for Chinese men and women can probably be secured from subscriptions in Changsha, while the servants' building must be provided from some source. The need of more adequate kitchen arrangements at the Hospital has already been referred to.

There are many other needs. I have merely indicated those which impressed me as a visitor, as of most importance. The Mission has prepared detailed lists which can be secured on request of major needs, and of odds and ends required. The latter includes every kind of thing from typewriters in the middle, up to a projectorscope and a moving-picture machine, which would add greatly to the educational and recreational resources of the institution, and down to subscriptions to individual magazines. In fact Ya-li in its varied needs and activities can supply a field of contact for the generosity of almost any one in the line of his favorite hobby or interest.

The Trustees could prevent many of the financial difficulties experienced at American Universities by adopting a general rule that non income producing buildings should be accepted only when their gift is accompanied by suitable maintenance funds. If donors realized the cost of heat, light, repairs and janitor service, they would be the first to see the justice of such a regulation, which should be departed from only in rare cases.

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15. *THE SIGNIFICANCE OF YA-LI*

I believe that there is no institution of similar character in the world which is producing better results from the investment made, and which can be supported with more confidence by friends of higher education under Christian auspices. Ya-li is known throughout China and has added greatly to the reputation of the mother institution in New Haven, which happens to be better known in the East than any other American University. This is due largely to the fact that among the early missionaries to China and Japan were many men educated at Yale, who naturally urged their most promising students to go to New Haven for their higher studies. The presence among these of Yung Wing, '54, who later was sent to America in charge of the first group of Government students, was another important factor.

It can be seen from this report that I was deeply impressed with the work of Yale in China. I know of no enterprise in the Far East which is likely to contribute more directly to the establishment in China of a stable and progressive Government of the republican type desired by its most enlightened citizens. Ya-li cannot be looked upon as a narrow missionary undertaking. It is a statesmanlike attempt to meet the higher educational needs of China, by those who realize that China requires in its leaders not only knowledge but character, and that this character can be developed to the highest extent if based on the principles of Christianity. Ya-li is entirely tolerant and appreciative of the teachings of the Chinese sages and sees that they are duly presented to her students by competent Confucian scholars, but it cannot be blind to the fact that in spite of the high ethical principles which the Chinese have inherited, there is a gap on the side of motive, purpose, and spiritual ideals which Christianity alone can adequately fill.

I anticipate that Ya-li will pass through the same stages of development that have marked the mother institution. Both started as collegiate schools, and later developed into colleges. Then came the period when professional schools grew up around the College. Later will come inevitably development into the well-rounded University. In this connection it is interesting to remember that Ya-li's Faculty, student body and income, sixteen years after the founding of the work in Changsha, are all larger

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than those of the mother institution at the close of its first century. But the resources of the American people in general and of the Yale brotherhood in particular are so much larger today that the comparison loses its major significance. Rather should we think of Ya-li's need of increased financial support, and of more men of scholarship, breadth of view, keen sympathy and faith. The interest shown there reflects credit upon Yale and helps to keep the University true to its public service and Christian traditions.

I approached China believing that Ya-li was an institution of great significance for the Province of Hunan. I left knowing that its influence is now a national factor, relatively fully as great as that of Yale in America, and realizing that in preventing misunderstandings between Orient and Occident and in helping to interpret each to the other its work may well be considered as potentially of international significance.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES

Yale University,
August 31, 1920.