Nanking
Corres.
Sarvis, Guy W. 1923-1927

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

November 12, 1923.

Davis

Mr. Leslie B. Moss,
156 5th Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Moss:

He finished all courses, but credit deductions due to absences prevented his having the full number of credits

You may have received before now a communication from Mr. Teng I-seng concerning his diploma. I think I never wrote to you the particulars about Mr. Teng's going to England. He was successful in securing a provinical scholarship which would enable him to study in England for several years with all expenses paid. Owing to circumstances quite beyond his control he was unable to finish his work here. He was an extraordinarily able student and would have completed his work in the fall of 1922 had not these circumstances arisen. I therefore, made an arrangement with him that upon his completion of certain specified work we would recommend him for graduation. He was to write to you directly about the matter, and also was to send me a certificate from the College authorities indicating that he had fulfilled the conditions I laid down. He may write to you directly giving you a copy of my statement, and of the certificate from the authorities in the University of London or other University in which he is enrolled, in which case you may consider that he has fulfilled our requirements, and you may then send his diploma direct with Dr. Williams's signature, if you see fit, or forward it to us here. Before mailing this letter I will check up and see whether a statement of his work has been sent for the approval of the regents. OK.

We have recently had a meeting of the Finance Committee of which you have doubtless heard, and you probably know that we are financially in much better shape than we have been for a long time, and that finances are being managed very strictly at the present time. During the first six months of the present calendar year we were able to keep almost exactly to our budget figures, in spite of the fact that our basis of estimates was very uncertain. We have had a special committee going into the question of policy in the development of the University, and they raised the question very pointedly about Dr. Williams and the $16,000 a year which he is costing, and took action to the effect that the Promotional office should be closed at the end of our present fiscal year, namely, June 1924, unless a united campaign for Christian education in China should be launched. In that case we should have to consider just how the University of Nanking would participate. I am not writing in any official capacity, of course, but you will understand from my previous letter that Dr. Williams' future is somewhat of a problem here. Our experience leads us to believe that he would not be happy teaching, and in fact, that he would not hold himself to a regular teaching schedule. We are going to be very greatly in need of someone to take Mr. Twinem's work in Religion, and of course, naturally thought of Dr. Williams for it, but as I say we are not convinced that he would be willing to do it. The question that occurs in case we close the Promotional office is just what work should he do. It seems quite obvious that the University cannot afford to spend $16,000 a year with no greater returns

than they have been securing. Even Peking with its ambitious program and heavy overhead expenses has followed a sounder policy than ours, for we have actually netted nothing. I have often wondered whether Dr. Williams' unquestioned ability as a speaker might not be advantageously used in the regular Board work of the Presbyterian church. Of course, it is not feasible to make such a suggestion officially, but I wonder whether it would be feasible to find out unofficially whether such a proposition would be considered favorably by the Presbyterian Board. It would be a rather natural, and I should think in many ways satisfactory, solution of our problem. Of course, we feel that Dr. Williams is entitled to every consideration, and that he has certain very marked capacities, but that for some reason he has not been able to go very far in raising funds during the difficult times which prevail at home now.

I am not sure that I have not exceeded the bounds of discretion in writing what I have, and I trust you to keep within such bounds in using it.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Guy W. Sarris

GWS.MM

I note on turning up my last letter that this involves some repetition — which, I suppose reveals the state of my mind!

very good emphasis on need
for literature.

Missionary education well
presented in how the
presented.

Representatives of foreign
lands had a good clear
cut message.

Addresses on slavery good

Christmas in appeal to
the Japanese to get closer
unity & cooperation.

Have looked in vain for any
or tendency to state message in
modern terms.

Not a conference, series of lectures,
addresses, sermons.

Wd be better to establish two or
three large principles and bend
all efforts to their accomplishment
such as - union church work
on the field -
rather than to scatter attention
among so many things - good
in themselves.
Appeal from the field for
evangelistic effort.

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051
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9211

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

April 17, 1924.

Rev. L. B. Moss,
150 5th Av., New York.

Dear Mr. Moss:

I am enclosing one of our regular summaries of student's work and am wondering whether such a statement of work would be satisfactory to the Regents in making reports for our students. If it would, it would save us an immense amount of "fag." I also enclose a copy of our student record, which gives the same information arranged according to the date taken. If the summary would not be satisfactory, would this form serve? Either one of these forms will save us a good deal of work because it avoids writing the subjects. If the names of courses are desired, would one alphabetical list for all who apply for graduation suffice? For this purpose the current Bulletin would give most of the information. We could, if desired, make out a typewritten, alphabetical statement. Your letter of May 17, 1924 on the subject still leaves us in some doubt.

With reference to the "certificate for each candidate for the degree, stating that he has met all of the entrance requirements and satisfactorily completed the courses outlined," is it desired that this be on a separate sheet or that it be entered on the back of the summary or student record? My own suggestion would be that we send the duplicate of the student's record attached to such a certificate which we could get printed by the University seal. I wish that we might have a "yea, yea" or a "nay, nay" reply to this letter so that we might know just what we ought to. If the methods I have proposed are not satisfactory, will you kindly suggest one that is? It seems to me that if we send the duplicate "Student's Record" with the certificate that it should be satisfactory.

A Mrs. Curtis here in Nanking has written me about a friend who would like to come out, and I have asked her to write particulars to you. I am enclosing her letter. I think it might be well to be in touch with this person if she is interested in the possibility of staying out some time. We could use, in fact must have, a person of this sort sooner or later. Of course if Dr. Williams comes back, he will demand at least half the time of a stenographer. Our Admissions Office now has a very considerable amount of stenographic and office work, much of which is done by Hummel when he is here and now by Wade-Jones and which could be done as well or better by any good office woman. A very large proportion of the workin my office could be done by such a woman if she had initiative. So we could use two stenographers to the very best advantage. What I wish is that we could introduce a dictaphone and have a stenographer or office woman who would write from it. We might possibly get a Chinese operator, but with the kind of work we have to do, it would be hard to secure continuity there. We have a jewel in Miss Purcell, but we mustn't wear her out.

Dr. Bowen will be going over the faculty, Finance Committee, and Managers Minutes with you, so I don't need to comment. I don't know whether or not he sent you a copy of the Five Year Program of Needs, which was not passed upon by the Managers, simply because they felt that they didn't have time nor knowledge to pass upon it. The Five Year Program which we believe we can carry without increase of current is a sufficiently arresting document. It is, of course, open to the gravest question whether we ought to permit ourselves to launch into such a program. I have the profoundest feeling of depression at times when I contemplate it.

Referring to M141, the China Council have just replies that they cannot approve of the proposed transfer of Mr. Mills while they still keep him in the mission. They approve of his transfer, but insist that he must leave the mission and become a member of the University staff pure and simple.

Their action seems to me to indicate a failure to fully understand the intention of the University, but we shall work on this and see what can be done. It was the action of their Ad Interim Committee and not of the full China Council, so there is, I assume, a possibility of revision. It was my understanding that we undertake complete financial responsibility for Mr. Mills. They may, of course, have in mind more remote contingencies like retiring allowance etc.

We did a good bit of work on contract forms, but there are still some points that are not satisfactorily settled. For instance in paragraph 12 of the contract, copy of which has doubtless been sent you, there is no proper provision for handling a case of death before the end of the period of service for which the person is engaged. Neither is there proper provision for cessation of work on account of sickness. Furthermore, our contracts do not make proper provision for marriage in the case of single men. We have a case in point in the chemistry department, where we borrowed C. O. Lee from the Methodist Mission for a year. He got married in the middle of the year, and now it seems to be the impression in some quarters that we are not only under obligation to pay him a married man's salary, but also to pay a portion of the travel of both of them back to America. We can find no writing anywhere on the case, and are trying to work it out. There should be a very definite understanding on this score in the case of single men who come out on short-term contract. We are gradually getting out University staff onto this contract basis, which is a very great relief indeed to me, at any rate.

I think there is nothing further that I need mention at present. I am still in bed, but hope to be up in ten days or so, as my knee is now actually on the upgrade. I dare say that Mr. Bowen has told you about the details of my accident--or so many of those details as you are interested in. We are having weekly staff conferences, i.e., conferences of heads of schools, and are finding them very helpful.

I have written Dr. Bowen on the question of a sociology man. We had to strike this man from the budget, but I feel that he should come if it is at all possible. My furlough is being talked of for the spring of 1925. I sometimes wonder whether we shall return after that furlough. I don't mean this for general publication or discussion, but my mind often turns very strongly in that direction. However that may be, if I should go on furlough that year, it would be highly desirable to have someone on the ground. I have a hope that if the man were in sight, some of my friends would find his salary for a year. We could put it into the budget for next year.

Most cordially,

Guy W. Davis

over

June 14, 1924.

Mr. Guy W. Sarvis,
University of Nanking,
Nanking, China.

My dear Mr. Sarvis:

Your letter of April 17th came to hand in due time. I wrote immediately to Dr. Downing of the State Department of Education enclosing the suggested report blank which you had forwarded to me.

We have had an exchange of letters, back and forth, on the matter, and I am sorry to have to state that I have failed to bring any satisfactory response from him, at least, for your purposes. He insists that the matter should be done in the old form. He is running entirely true to type in this respect, for he is one of the old guard who never change their ideas. We hope that some time in the not too distant future, some one with more vision and ability will take his place. In the meantime, it looks like marking time.

I think the certification for each candidate for the degree, stating that he has met all the entrance requirements, can be put on the same sheet with the record of his work, preferably on the same side with the record of work.

You enclosed a letter from a Mrs. Curtis, telling of a friend who would like to go to China, but not indicating in any way what her address was, or her name. We have therefore been unable to follow the matter up at all.

The minutes of the Trustees' Meeting of last Wednesday, June 11th, will be forwarded as soon as we can have them finished. The meeting, in some respects, was a very good one. Certainly, the Trustees gave a lot of good solid time to a discussion of the problems of the University. It has been fine to have Mr. Bowen here. The Trustees have appreciated tremendously his viewpoint on the situation of the University, and they all regard him with the highest admiration and respect.

The Board voted to approve the appointment, subject to a satis-
ry medical examination, of Mr. John G. Young, as Physical Director of
versity. Mr. Bowen discovered Mr. Young while at Springfield. He
dy been down to New York, and I have met him. Without meaning

any pun on the words, I think he is young enough to do a good piece of work with the students. He can play with them, and thus direct them without having to stand on the side-lines and appear to be trying to dominate them. He has enthusiasm, pep, and vitality, and comes very highly recommended.

The Board also voted to appoint Miss Anna Kathryn Blair for the Middle School teacher of English for a three year period.

They took similar favorable action on Miss Bertha Gless, as stenographer for the College of Agriculture & Forestry. Miss Gless has been secured by the Methodist Board and has been favorably passed upon by their Candidate Committee. I have already sent Reisner a copy of her papers.

It was decided that Mr. Williams should stay over here until November 15th in the hope of being able to secure some additional funds for the University.

The Board co-opted three new members and Mr. Speer. The others are Ambrose Swasey, F. A. Horne and E. M. Bowman.

We have several sociology men in view who could have gone this year, if we had had the money for them. One or two of them I am sure would have been quite satisfactory, if not all of them. Whether they will still be available next year or not, I cannot say.

You will very shortly be having Commencement time, and I hope that all will go off smoothly, and that it will not be any undue strain on anyone. I well remember my own experiences of four years ago, when Mr. Bowen was home, and I would not wish to have them repeated at any time in the future.

With kindest regards, and best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Secretary, University of Nanking.

LBM/KJL

COPY TO MR. A. J. BOWEN

pick

June 23, 1924.

Mr. Guy W. Sarvis,
University of Nanking,
Nanking, China.

My dear Mr. Sarvis:

I sent you, last week, a copy of the Minutes of the Trustees' Meeting held on June 11th. I am writing at this time to discuss the several actions which may need some amplification. One of these I have already written you about, namely, the one regarding the Recommendation of the Committee of Reference & Counsel.

On June 14th, I wrote you of the appointment of three new members to the faculty. Mr. Young has withdrawn his application since that letter, and we are substituting the name of Mr. George W. Lloyd for the position. Mr. Lloyd is more mature, has had more experience in physical education work, is an Englishman, and Mr. Bowen was very strongly impressed with him in the conversations which he had with him, while in Springfield. I hope there will be no hitch in getting Mr. Lloyd appointed to the place.

The Action of the Board of Managers, M-150, taken March 18th, regarding the development of the University on its present basis, invoked considerable discussion, and would have taken a good deal of time, if the Trustees had not been anxious to press on to other things. You will notice Actions T-194 and T-195, which resulted from this discussion. I have already sent the requests to the Mission Board secretaries, in the hope that something may be accomplished by it.

The budget was approved as presented, with commendation for balancing it, and with the understanding that there should be no expenditures in excess of the estimated receipts.

Regarding the Action of the Managers, M-143, concerning the allowances for the University-supported workers, it developed in the discussion that some of the Board secretaries thought we were going somewhat further than some of the Boards were, in making these allowances, although I think none of them had any definite information in mind. The action taken, therefore, provides that the schedule recommended be adopted if it does not go beyond the practices of the Mission Boards, and refers again the question of school fees in Hillcrest for reconsideration. Their under-

standing was that the Boards now make a grant to the Shanghai American School which entitles the children of their missionaries to reduced fees in the school. No such grant is made to Hillcrest, and they could not see how any reduction could be made to apply to the children of missionaries in Hillcrest, unless the Boards either made a definite grant to the individual missionaries for the purpose, or made a grant to the Hillcrest School for maintenance. Since they are apparently doing neither of these two things, the question arises as to how far the University may go in providing "equal opportunities" for the children of its own staff. They felt that this matter should be reconsidered and further recommendations made.

Actions T-204 and T-205 regarding the Language School are self-explanatory. I am expecting to send out a letter to the various Mission Boards covering this matter.

The question of insurance and annuities for the members of the staff did not permit of any large amount of discussion, because the hour was quite late when we got to it, and no definite facts are in hand.

The last paragraph in the minutes will indicate the thought of the Trustees on the matter, and will show you that there is still something left for me to do.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Secretary, University of Nanking.

LBM/KJL

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

Nanking

COPY.

June 30, 1924.

TRANSFER

See also G. W. Sarvis 6/30/24 w/copy of letter to Ex-Fin Com.

Mrs. Flora Hyde Dieterich,

Kuling, Kiangsi.

Dear Mrs. Dieterich:

Dr. Hutcheson has turned over to me a copy of your letter of June 16 to him, as chairman of the University Hospital Committee, in which you report that the Foreign Memorial Hospital Board of Managers voted on the above date "to turn over to the University of Nanking all funds and equipment belonging to the Board of Managers, for use in the University Hospital for the erection and maintenance of a unit suitable for the care of foreign patients of the community."

In accordance with the vote of the Executive-Finance Committee of the Board of Managers of the University at its meeting on June 12, 1924, I wish in the name of the University to accept this gift and to thank your Board most heartily for your willingness to cooperate in this way for the care of the foreign patients of Nanking. The University in return is glad to undertake to maintain such a service so long as there may be demand for it and so long as the University may be able to supply it. It is the plan to proceed at once with the building.

Sincerely yours,

Guy W. Sarvis

Acting President.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

Nanking

June 30, 1924.

Mr. L. B. Moss,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Moss:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter to Mrs. Dieterich, which will be self-explanatory. I think that the acceptance of this gift and the conditions attached should be formally approved by the Trustees and am therefore calling your attention to it in this way.

Sincerely yours,

Guy W. Sawin

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

June 30, 1924.

Members of the Executive-Finance Committee,
Board of Managers,
University of Nanking.

Dear Friends:

Below is a copy of a letter from the Foreign Memorial Hospital, which indicates that they are turning over the proceeds from the plant to the University Hospital without any qualifications. We are therefore proceeding with the plans for building.

"Nanking, China, June 16, 1924.

"Dear Dr. Hutcheson:-

"Today at the meeting of the Board of Managers for the "Foreign Memorial Hospital it was voted to turn over to the Nanking "University all funds and equipment belonging to the Board of Managers, for use in the University Hospital for the erection and "maintenance of a unit suitable for the care of foreign patients of "the community.

"With this gift go our best wishes and appreciation for "the doctors and staff who are willing to assume this added respon-"sibility.

"Cordially yours,
(Signed) Flora Hyde Dieterich."

At the March meeting of the Board of Managers the following minute was passed:

M-137 MOVED: That, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee and of the Trustees, we request the cooperating Boards to make available immediately the funds promised by them and due at this time for the erection of the Language School buildings.

I failed to get this matter on the agenda of our Executive Committee meeting. The estimated cost of the building is approximately $55,000.00, and the amount available is $47,862.87. The estimated amount of receipts on this account by the time the building will be completed is $65,762.63, therefore it seems entirely safe to proceed with the building and the Language School Committee has approved of going ahead and of the plans submitted by Mr. Small. In view of the fact that the Managers' minutes went home to the Trustees and that the sums on hand at home have been forwarded to the field, it would seem to me proper for us to proceed, if you approve. Please indicate your wish in the matter on the enclosed slip.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Guy W. Sarvis

Acting President.

Nanking, July 20, 1924.

Dear Friends at Home:

I wonder just how personal it is possible to make a mimeographed letter! Perhaps it will make this more personal to assure you that I am writing it "with my own hand," as Paul says. It is vacation time and all the University stenographers are away, and I have gotten all the things that have to be done before I get away for a few weeks finished--with the exception of getting various and sundry copy off to the printer, writing fifteen or twenty letters which must go before I get away, gathering together the material for some articles I want to write during vacation and for my report to President Bowen, and making a brief attempt to get my desk in order for the fall. It is now six-thirty Saturday morning, and I am to leave on Monday morning!

When I write this annual letter, I always fall into a reminiscent mood, and the various circles of friends with whom my life has become identified are remembered again--from those in the little country school out in South Dakota to those whom I have met in India and Africa and China and Japan, and in the later days in college in university at Drake and Chicago. I come around on every such occasion to a fresh and vivid realization of the fact that life IS friends--and memories and hopes and plans! I had a letter a few days ago from an aunt who recalled very vividly to me my boyhood days when, as a youngster of eleven years, I was herding a thousand sheep out on the praries of South Dakota and getting up at three o'clock every morning to do it! That is rather in contrast to the highly regular and proper lives that my own children live. Our oldest little girl (nine years) loves to get out about five in the morning and get her nose into a book before the rest of us are up, but her brother, two years older, prefers to read in bed. Even the littlest one (seven) loves to read. They are by no means bookworms, though, and if you could see them, and try to keep up with the strenuous lives they live, you would conclude that China is an ideal nursery--I believe the Malthusians have somewhat the same idea! I am coming to the tragic stage to which all parents are doomed, when their children can excel them in an increasing number of activities and when they begin to look on "Dad"--it is still "Daddy," but they will soon begin to leave off the frills--with a mild tolerance as a sort of has-been who is to be tolerated and coddled a bit, but who, after all, is a good bit of an old foggy! They are all up in North China at the moment, where I expect to join them in a few days, and we are looking forward to great times together--although for the first time in my life I am not going to be able to romp around outdoors with them to my heart's content. On New Year Day I tore a ligament in my left knee, and am still obliged to use a cane for steep places, and have to walk very circumspectly and run not at all. Still, I am fortunate to be able to do as well as I can after a torn ligament and water on the knee. On the whole, however, our family is enjoying its usual scandalously good health and spirits. I confess, however, that as I watch the children grow up, my mind turns more and more to that most acute personal problem missionaries have to face, namely, the separation from their children while the latter are in school in America, and not only that, but the virtual certainty that if one lives to old age, he will be separated from them then and go to his final rest in a strange land without kith or kin to be there in the declining years. Of course that is sentiment, but who of us is free from sentiment, and what a sorry place the world would be if we were! And so it may be that when the time comes for the children to go

home to college, we shall think it right to come with them. But these are problems each of us must face for himself, each in his own way.

These are interesting days in which to live in China, although one almost has to whistle to keep up his courage at times. Politically, things seem to go from bad to worse each year, although our particular part of the country is well-governed. Bandits and rebels and reformers and the military people among them manage to keep the pot boiling. I suppose the worst single element is the military governors (tuchuns). They are so bad because anything like unification is impossible so long as they are struggling with each other for power and the spoils that go with power. The Old China is still with us in force, and one of the basic ideals of the Old China is that the main duty of any kind of an office-holder is to get as much as he can out of it while it lasts and to pass as little as he can up to the man above. The converse, of course, is that each should squeeze as much as possible out of the next man below--for he is dependent upon the man above for his position! And so the game goes merrily on--not because any of them are so especially bad, but because they're all in it and there's nobody to break up the game Busting Tammany is simple compared to breaking up this national tradition, for even in New York there is a substantial bloc of people who really don't accept Tammany as ordained of Heaven. It is well for us to use our imagination a bit when we get impatient with the "Chinese" and tend to think of them as some kind of an entity that doesn't do things as they ought to be done simply because it is stupid or perverse. China is no such thing, but, like every community, an agglomeration of more or less conflicting, uncoordinated individuals, organized powerfully enough locally and for certain purposes, but without the experience, education, or machinery for more comprehensive national organization. No one can begin to understand the Chinese situation who does not see clearly this condition. Furthermore, it is apparent to anyone who thinks at all carefully of human nature and human history that it will require a long time for the Chinese people to be welded into anything like a nation. True, some kind of an autocracy might emerge (it might be democratic in name), but national consciousness and effectual organization of national groups for the attainment of national ends cannot be hoped for in the near future in China. In many ways the present situation is worse than under the Empire, because "squeeze" was then more systematized, that is, more in the form of taxes, and people knew what to expect, but nowadays there is no "balance of power" and so things keep getting more and more at sixes and sevens.

The foreign business-man tends to get impatient with the whole thing, vote the Chinese race to be a mess of mutt-heads, and talk about coming in with the "Big Stick" and beating some sense into them. Such a policy, however, would be too foolish for words, and the most thoughtful business men see it. For you must have willingness of the people to buy if you are to carry on trade, and a policy of force would give rise to boycotts and destruction of property and the necessity for more permanent foreign supervision and, in turn, more friction, in an endless circle. The perfectly astonishing thing is that business goes on so nearly as usual. The most hopeful factor in the situation, as I see it, is the Chinese business men, who have great interests at stake, who could organize more readily than any other class, and who could put tremendous pressure on officials. In fact, the newspapers report that the merchants of South China have completed such an organization and have large military forces at their command. Of course

one would like to see the whole problem worked out on some other basis than force, but perhaps the next step after decentralized and mutually contending forces is unified and centralized force. The great difference between force in the hands of business elements and force in the hands of military elements is that in the former case force contributes to gain by maintaining order, whereas the militarist tends to use force directly as a means of enrichment. Time and again every year some general demands of the "chamber of commerce" in a large city a certain number of hundreds or tens of thousands of dollars as the price of his restraining his soldiers from looting the city!

The kindest thing that the foreign countries can do under the circumstances is to let the Chinese work out their own salvation (furnishing advice and experts when called for) and refuse to loan money except for commercial purposes and refuse to sell arms. This latter point has been one that has caused a great deal of trouble during the past year, and Americans have done their share of smuggling. It is commonly believed that the Italian government has been a party to one of the biggest arms smuggling deals, and the French are also under suspicion. In other words, foreign business interests are about as unscrupulous as the Chinese tuchuns. They are here to make money. Some are willing to take a longer view than others, but they can hardly understand any but economic motives in their contact with orientals. Not long ago a missionary was talking with the manager of one of the biggest British firms in the country about the matter of more humane treatment of operatives, elimination of child labor, and a living wage. The manager frankly said that they were out here for what they could get out of it and that attempts to improve the condition of the workers would be likely to lead to labor troubles, and that they were frankly not interested in any such programs. Most factory labor is hired on the contract plan, and the management takes no responsibility. They pay so much, and the contractor furnishes the labor and insures the plant against sabotage by the laborers employed. It is not to foreigners, but to progressive Chinese business men that we must look for any permanent improvement in the conditions under which laborers work. Of course laborers form a rather compact group in some situations, and where this is the case, they have already shown their power. Also there are still many instances of the craft gild in which owner and workers unite in the interests of their occupation. Such, I believe, is the boatmen's gild which was responsible for the murder or a foreigner recently who was acting for a company which was shipping goods by steamer rather than by the old-fashioned junks. This gild has so intimidated the pilots on the river steamers in the upper Yangtze that it is almost impossible to get them to navigate the steamers. It is the old story of the Industrial Revolution over again. China is a great place in which to study history. One has only to travel a few miles in order to find any phase of it whatever--from the ark to the airship! The port cities, such as Shanghai, are in a ferment of change, and keeping up with Lizzie is as frantic a pursuit as it is in New York. Twenty miles from Shanghai you are in the Middle Ages; and you don't have to travel very far before you encounter at least the cousins of the cave-men!

One who tries to give any impression of contemporary China must not pass over altogether the bandit situation. Even the most optimistic of us must admit that there are bandits in China! It would be as foolish to deny it as to deny that there are holdups in New York. Nevertheless, few people think of the bandit situation in perspective. We hear of the "outrages" but nothing of the peaceful days between. In America you hear little of the holdups and automobile accidents in a city like Shanghai. . I still contend that, although banditry is increasing and as a symptom of fundamental social disorders is a most disquieting phenomenon, still one's chances of violent death in China are far less than in America--and even his chances of being robbed are probably less. The disturbing aspect of the situation is that the forces of law and order seem still to be disintegrating and that the people as a whole are suffering very greatly indeed as a result. Furthermore, the wholesituation constitutes a friction point with the western powers and may be the cause of serious difficulties at almost any time. For example, in the case of the man killed by the junk gild, the action of the captain of the British gunboat has been made the occasion of a good deal of anti-foreign agitation. The fact is that foreigners come into this country and demand for themselves a degree of security and immunity from the social disorders of the country which is very much greater than the government affords to its own citizens. In short, the foreigner expects for himself the security afforded by an up-to-date government, while the people are suffering all the ills of medievalism. And it is not the missionary community that is insisting on these rights. On the whole, they have always been content to take their chances with the people and not to depend upon force or the threat of force. It is business and government representatives who thus force themselves on an unwilling people. It is a striking fact that "Nordic" businessmen everywhere tend to assume that every country is under obligation to give them an opportunity to carry on business in peace and security, whether or not the people of the country desire their presence and whether or not the country in question can furnish security to its own people. It is for this reason that bandits and other forms of social disorder in China have a greater significance than they otherwise would have. Americans, like most other peoples, tend very strongly to assume their own superiority. Still, if there are disorders in Ireland or even in Russia, in which their lives and property are lost, there is nowhere near the sense of impatience and tendency to appeal to force that there is in the case of an oriental nation. In other words, race and color come in for their share as factors in the situation.

But I have said far too much about the political disorders which, after all, are only symptoms. The turmoil extends into morals, religion, education, fashions. One might describe the times as an era of headshaking on the part of the older and more conservative elements, and perhaps as an era of footshaking(!) on the part of the young. For even the modern dance has invaded the orient, and while the extremes of undress which characterize such occasions among the fashionable in the West are still not common in China, they are coming. Divorce, which used to be almost unknown, is "commoner than in Reno," in Shanghai, according to the statement of a young Chinese businessman. The statement may be over-strong, but is significant. Extravagance and display are prominent in the commercial centers. The leaders there are not the ~~official classes~~ as formerly, but the business classes?

captains of industry are rapidly becoming more powerful than captains in the army--in certain quarters! One of the interesting manifestations of the new mood is the frequent changes in fashions of women's clothing and in the patterns of silks. The modern desire for change and being up to date has come into its own among the fashionable classes. Very few persons indeed are satisfied with their salaries--perhaps the poor are better satisfied than the rich. The day laborer will bring up a family on $75 a year, but the returned student can hardly get along on $1,500. Missionary families on salaries of $1,500 to $2,000 feel that they are very hard-pressed indeed, while many business firms make their lowest salary $5,000--and these persons also feel that they "cannot live" on their salaries!. Of course this is merely saying that human nature is alike the world around, and that things are in a flux instead of being settled and established.

But I must hasten to the close of this letter. The year in the University has been full of promise and also full of problems. Fifty-three men took bachelor's degrees at our last commencement, and a total of 269 degrees of all kinds were conferred. We have reached our utmost capacity in receiving students until more buildings can be provided. Our total budget for current expense is $175,000 annually, of which 43% is paid in fees by students and considerably more than half comes from Chinese sources on the field. We now have a college body of about 300 students in the upper four years as opposed to 56 in 1910, when the union was formed. 163 students took the entrance examinations for this coming fall, as compared with 103 at the corresponding examinations last year. An increasing proportion of our students come from government institutions. Certain travellers have suggested that mission schools would be oblige to close soon, in view of the development of government education. It is an interesting fact that we are next door, almost, to what is generally admitted to be the best government University in China, that our fees are very much higher than theirs, and that we are now unable to receive half of the students who apply, whereas ten years ago we looked anxiously for an increase of five or ten. Furthermore, although this same University has "model schools" of all grades, more than twenty of the children in its faculty are attending the grade school of the University, and the daughter of the President is in Ginling College, the missionary college for women. These facts would seem to indicate that our period for service is not near the end. There are many sound and excellent reasons why we are able to supply a form of education which is more in demand than that supplied by the government, in spite of the fact that every student here studies the Bible and large numbers of them become Christian. We are able to enforce a steadier discipline, to provide better English, and our graduates are more certain of positions. These facts lead to a certain amount of opposition among certain government circles, but it is unlikely that this will affect us much in the immediate future--although one always works here with a certain feeling of insecurity. Our great need is for more dormitories so that our students will not need to live under unfavorable conditions in hotels; and for a large faculty so that relations with students may be more intimate and personal. If any of you are really interested, we shall be glad to send further reports if you will ask for them.

This is a letter to YOU. It brings our good wishes and kindest memories with it. We hope you will answer it and tell us of what life is bringing to you. Sincerely, Guy W. Sarvis.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

Nanking

June 7, 1926.

TRANSFER

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Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

Sarvis Reference Letter

My dear Doctor North:

Mr. Sarvis has asked me to write a rather full and confidential letter, which is not to be shown to him at all but which he would like to be in the files there in New York, so that, in case he decides not to return to China and seeks a position in America, he can refer his employer to your office for any information that may be desired regarding him. So, if you will keep this letter on file and have it in mind if there is a call for any information contained therein, we shall be glad. Should Mr. Sarvis return after a year's furlough, it could be destroyed, but perhaps it might be just as well to keep it on file there. I really think Mr. Sarvis will come back, but for various reasons, some personal, some family, and others, ~~they are~~ he is a little uncertain at present.

Mr. Sarvis has been in China some fifteen years. For the first few years he gave all of his time to teaching, but for the last ten years or so, in addition to teaching from one to three courses each semester, he has been Dean of the College of Arts and Science. He is one of the very best teachers we have had on our staff. He is extremely conscientious in his work, makes very full and adequate preparation for his classes, gets his subject well in hand by looking up many books and references, and assigns much outside reading, checking up very carefully on ~~these~~ this with the students. He has been doing a first-class grade of college teaching. The students have appreciated very much his ability as a teacher and the way he handles his classes and develops their capacities by discussions and by outside reading. He would have no difficulty in holding a college or university class in America and arousing the very best interest and endeavors of the students. He has kept himself alive by constant reading and thinking, and you will find him quite as up to date as the average of college professors in America at that point and in teaching ability.

As an administrator, too, Mr. Sarvis has been extremely careful and hard working. He is usually at his office very early in the morning, before chapel at eight o'clock, and is very frequently the last one to leave his office after 4.30 or 5 o'clock. He has an unusual capacity for details, as is shown by the or-

ganization of his office and the many details of keeping records and statistics, checking up on students and faculty and on a multitude of items that come to the attention of a dean. Possibly he overemphasizes organization and rules and regulations, for he has a liking for such details as are involved in statistics, graphs, records, etc., but he is always approachable, both by students and faculty, and is always very glad to talk over and through problems and difficulties.

Mr. Sarvis has done considerable writing, but mostly of the brief article type rather than of books. Instead of taking time to work on his doctor's degree, he has worked more on the actual problems that we have been facing in China in the development of the University, but he has not neglected keeping himself alive and up to date. He is a good writer and speaker, able to express himself clearly and forcefully, and makes a very good impression. He is a clear thinker and a forceful speaker. His whole energy has gone into his teaching and into his administrative work, hence he has not worried about writing books or securing his doctor's degree. In practical experience and natural ability, however, he will measure up to the best men with the doctor's degree.

With all, Mr. Sarvis is an earnest and sincere Christian man, who seeks to apply in his own life the teachings of Christ in a liberal and non-dogmatic manner. In religion he would be classed among the modernists, nevertheless he has been able to work harmoniously and successfully with both the most conservative and the more radical types of mind and thinking here in China. He is full of energy and enthusiasm and will make good as a teacher or administrator in America, I am sure.

Very cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen,

President.

My fold down

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NANKING, CHINA

Nanking

July 6, 1926.

Wpaulsen 7/8/26

TRANSFER

My dear Mr. Sarvis:

I am enclosing copy of a letter from Mrs. Buck, which will interest you, I think, especially in view of her rather strong and pronounced attitude toward voluntary religious instruction. Personally, I do not agree with her when she says that our religious life is at such a terribly low ebb. If we consider the agitation that has been going on in our faculty in regard to religious education with her one of the leaders in it; if we consider the anti-Christian movement and atmosphere and feeling, and if we also consider the fact that about two hundred of our college students are living outside in hotels, open to all sorts of unfavorable propaganda and insanitary conditions, I think the religious situation might be considerably worse. However, I am glad that she is getting the College of Agriculture and Forestry people to consider the matter, perhaps more than they have in the past, as this will be one of our major problems in the coming year - how to ~~in~~ arouse a vital religious interest on the part of our faculty and assistants. I am, as you indicated you were in one of your speeches, ~~mank~~ more concerned about that than about the religious atmosphere of the students, and I think we need to do something definite and constructive to improve the spiritual life of our faculty, especially the Chinese. Perhaps we can do this somewhat by weekly religious discussion and prayer meeting group for the faculty or parts of our faculty, and probably more by more social and religious contact between the foreign and the Chinese faculty members. I think Doctor Chen, who, as I wrote you, has consented to take the acting deanship for a year, will work very constructively on this problem. At any rate, it is one of our fundamental problems, and Mrs. Buck is right in that at least, but I do not think she is thinking very clearly and certainly is not thinking like a woman - it is more like what a man thinks, which, of course, may have its advantages.

I was very much interested in reading in a letter from Doctor Holgate, dated April 1, to Wu Shi-shui, the following sentence: "The experience that the University of Chicago has had with Nanking students has not been altogether satisfactory, but I think Mr. Wei will redeem the reputation of the University by his satisfactory performances." You, of course, will be there in Chicago and I hope you will specifically take up this matter and find out just where our students have been unsatisfactory, and see if there is any reaction that will be helpful here in dissuading them from going to America too soon after graduation, etc. I think, on the whole, the performances of our graduates in most other places have

been fairly satisfactory; and with Ting Tso-chen, Wei Wen-han, Doctor Liu, I can hardly visualize how it has been unsatisfactory with those men at Chicago. However, I shall be very glad if you will inquire into it somewhat when you are there.

We have at last been getting some real rains. The cisterns are all full and the ponds more than half full, and the rains are still continuing. I hear that in Kiangsi, where they were having drought and threatened famine, the governor is now praying for the rains to cease as they are having threatened floods.

We enjoyed very much your letter from Japan. I am circulating the general one and the men are enjoying it. The other letter to Mr. Lew was very good indeed and ought to bring good results. I wonder if you will see Mr. Bates. If not, I hope you will write to him rather in detail about Lew and the situation in general. Mr. Ma will want to use him at the time of registration, to help him in certain items. He is getting things organized and in shape already for the fall. He wants me to use my influence to try to get all the advisers back three or four days before registration time, and to get them all to agree to have regular office hours all together in Doctor Williams' room for those days - a most excellent idea it seems to me. He has many other good ideas and certainly is a splendid fellow.

We are dropping quite a number of men from the subfreshman department and putting quite a number of others on probation. Mr. Tsien will give more time to the office, working all of his afternoons in the fall; and Mr. Ling giving about the same, most all time.

Mr. Small is having trouble with his eye again and that perhaps is going to hold up somewhat some of the plans that were going forward - e. g., the gas plant, the plans for a dormitory outside for assistants so that the Y. M. C. A. building could be released for students. The Woman's Auxiliary will help us finance the dormitory outside, to the extent of about $9,000, I believe, and with a cheaper type of construction we believe we can handle it, and it will be ready by Chinese New Year, we hope. There is every reason for getting the students into the east compound, where they can be protected and controlled somewhat.

I want to write to you specially about a rather elaborate plan that Dr. Eric North and others there, notably Canton Christian College, Yale in China, and probably Yenching, are pushing on for a united campaign in America. It seems to me it is very unwise from every point of view to attempt to put on a big financial campaign in America now for Chinese educational institutions. In the first place it will create an unfavorable reaction on the part of the Chinese educators, Christian and non-Christian. It will look to them as though we were trying to more firmly entrench ourselves financially in these institutions, and this just at the time when we are making such a noise about turning them over to Chinese leadership. In the

second place, I am quite convinced that there should be no united financial campaign in America without a similar financial campaign going on here in China. It seems to me it would be a mistake to put one on there and not make a very determined effort to get money in China at the same time. And in the third place, it looks to me as if they were planning something entirely too large and elaborate, and are counting, I imagine, upon the large foundations to give most of the money. I doubt very much the wisdom of it in America at this time, with China in the condition it is, and the churches and missionary societies in the condition they are. In the fourth place, such a united campaign will, in my opinion, by no means do away with the financial agents and the special campaigning of CantonChristian College, Yale in China, Yenching, West China, and Hangchow Christian College. And in the fifth place it will only confirm these other institutions in a larger expansion, which, to my mind, is wrong and most unwise. Jim Yard for West China is trying to raise two million dollars, a half million of which is to go into a College of Agriculture and Forestry. Leighton Stuart, in a recent statement to a correspondent in Peking, seems to indicate that Yenching is going in rather heavily for agriculture. I have heard that Hangchow College is expanding into a university.

Then there is another question, and that is the nature of Yale in China and Canton Christian College. The missionary societies are responsible for these other colleges; they are not responsible for Canton Christian College and Yale in China, but these latter are using such a campaign not simply to finance new buildings and expansion but to finance their usual regular running expenses - at least that is what it will amount to when it gets boiled down to the last analysis. It seems to me it would be well for the churches to put their emphasis upon financing institutions that they are responsible for, inasmuch as no such united campaign could possibly do away with their organizations and their constant campaigning in the regular church preserves. The whole thing seems to me to be forced and worked up from the American end entirely too much. It is true, of course, that all of these institutions need funds - take our own case for example - and yet I do not believe that the time is ripe now for a big united campaign. You, of course, will need to talk this over with Doctor Speer, if you can see him, and later with Doctor North and others there. Thecouncil on Higher Education, which meets in Shanghai on July 15, will give serious consideration to the matter, and I hope they will discourage it. It seems to me what we need in any of these schools now is exactly what we need, enough added buildings, equipment, and running expenses to make real educational efficiency - what we are now doing without any additions of any kind or sort. We shall see that you get minutes of the July 15 meeting in due time, and I hope that they will help on the proper handling of the rather serious problem. I am quite sure that the churches, so far as they are concerned at least, are too near the Interchurch World Movement fiasco and the various individual big church campaigns to warrant another big financial campaign at this time.

Then, too, the co-ordinated campaign at home now, as planned, promotes the "uncontrolled development" they wish to avoid, for there is ~~(I)~~ no co-ordinated programme in China- e. g., just why should West China have $2,000,000 gold, $500,000 of which is for agriculture and forestry? Does any one anywhere know whether in relation to all other work such an expansion is needed, possible of continued support, or desirable? What do the people at home know as to all the proposed expansions? As I see it , it is theBoards, not only approving "uncontrolled development" but blindly encouraging and promoting it.

I think the Trustees - all of them - of these Christian institutions should meet and consider it rather than let it be settled by the Permanent Committee. The Permanent Committee should grow out of such a meeting rather than out of a few Trustees who see the dangers and organize such a committee to try and prevent them and to try to control special campaigners.

Very cordially yours,

A. J. Brown.

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Very cordially yours,

J. C. Davis

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

Nanking

Kellogg, Iowa, Aug. 11, 1926.

Dr. Eric North,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

TRANSFER

Dear Dr. North:

Thank you for your letter of July 15th. I should have answered it earlier, but everything possible was sidetracked while we were travelling and visiting in the West.

As Dr. Speer has informed you, I shall probably be coming East soon after Sept. 15th. I am anxious to get into conference with you as soon as possible, as I do not feel that I can make any very positive plans for the year until I have done so. I am making no schedule for the use of my time this fall, but shall probably have some obligations to my own board. On the face of it, I share Dr. Bowen's feeling concerning a joint campaign, but do not feel like committing myself until I have an opportunity for conference. I should greatly deprecate any move at the moment which would involve the development of new enterprises in connection with any of the China colleges. It will cost some millions of dollars to put the present projects on a sound basis. It seems to me that the justification for the various expenditures planned must be impartially considered before any campaign is launched. But more of this when we can confer.

Cordially,

Guy W. Sarvis

Nanking

503 Durant St., Marlan, Ia., Sept. 14th.

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Ave., New York.

TRANSFER

Dear Dr. North:

As I wrote you soon after our arrival, I am planning to arrive in New York on Sept. 23rd, or perhaps in the afternoon of the 22nd. I have not looked up schedules, but my son is to arrive at Pottstown, Pa. between nine and four o'clock on the 22nd, and I may possibly spend the night of the 22nd in Philadelphia. I have no plans as to the use of my time in New York nor as to the length of my stay. I shall probably spend the Sunday after my arrival in East Orange, N. J. I shall be entirely at your service for as long or as short a time as may seem necessary to you.

A recent letter from Dr. Bowen indicates that the trustees are in favor of an active campaign for funds. I have no idea as to just what this may involve. In a word, I have practically dismissed the affairs of the University from my mind during the summer, and hope to make this visit to New York the occasion of taking up again the various questions involved.

I wonder whether the recent firing upon American gunboats and their return fire may develop into something significant. Sooner or later something will happen that will seriously affect the relations between China and foreign countries, and it is more than possible that there might be serious consequences for missionary institutions, and particularly for such as depend for their income largely upon student fees or other Chinese sources.

Dr. Bowen writes that Miss Priest will be with you in the office for a time. I congratulate you upon having her very effective assistance. Please remember me most kindly to her.

I shall be leaving here on Saturday, probably. You could address me C/o Dean Jas. T. Wendell, The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., marking the letter "Hold till called for," if you should wish to communicate with me. You could reach me here by telegraph before I leave if you so desire.

I am looking forward with pleasure to meeting you personally, and hope that I may be of some use in furthering the interests of the University in cooperation with your office.

Most cordially,

Guy W. Sarvis

I should be glad if you would indicate in your letter a hotel at which I would be likely to secure accommodation at a reasonable price. It might be well to mention two.

TRANSFER

University of Nanking

September 21, 1926

Mr.Guy W.Sarvis,
c/o Dean Jas.T.Wendell,
The Hill School,
Pottstown, Pa.

My dear Mr.Sarvis:

I am glad to have your letter of the 14th and to know of your present plans. First of all, we would be glad to have you attend a meeting of the Permanent Committee for Coordination and Promotion of Christian Higher Education in China on September 24th at 10 A.M. in the Board Room of the Methodist Board, 150 Fifth Avenue. In addition to the regular representatives of the Boards of Trustees, we are asking those who are now or may be related to campaign activities for some of the colleges to attend as observers and advisers.

Just what the program for the University of Nanking will be in relation to independent or coordinated campaign efforts is something which yet remains to be determined. I know it is Dr.Bowen's hope that you might be of help to the University during your furlough in some such way as this. As is the case with every such effort, a good deal depends upon having some one person give pretty steady time to the study of the problems and the developing of the program. I hope that early in October there will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees to take more definite steps than have hitherto been taken.

I realize as I write that there is a great deal of background to what I have been saying which you do not have, but I feel rather hopeless in putting it in a letter because of the volume of it. We will perhaps best hold it for a personal conference. Miss Priest is here now and is giving us much help on many financial tangles.

As to hotels, you might find it most convenient for the first day or two to go to the Prince George on 28th Street just east of Fifth Avenue, or to the Madison Square on Madison Avenue and 26th Street. In the case of either of these it would be well for you to make your reservation as far in advance as you can. I think if you use my name at the Prince George it may help a little. These two hotels are within a few minutes walk of the office. You might wish to make arrangements for longer accommodations somewhere else, but that can be attended to after you arrive.

Cordially yours,

Secretary
University of Nanking

EMS-H

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

INDEXED

October 14, 1926.

TRANSFER

Mr. G. W. Sarvis,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

My dear Sarvis:

As you know perhaps, Mr. Robson is planning to go on furlough next June, and with Mr. Hummel giving all of his time practically to education now, this will leave us in an impossible position regarding our religious work, unless we can get a first-class man to come out to take it over; in fact, in the spring semester we shall have the very greatest difficulty in handling our religious work, because the required courses for the sub-freshmen in religion all come this next semester.

see P. Meng 12/3/26

I wrote to Mr. Paul Meng (care of the Chinese Student Christian Association, 347 Madison Avenue, New York City) on July 16. As yet we have no word from him and we are fearing that he failed to receive the letter. Mr. Earl Cranston,* who knows him quite well, says he was married in July and was living in some apartment. I am writing to you and sending you a copy of the letter we sent him, hoping that you can look him up personally and put up to him the urgency of the call to our work here. Mr. Cranston and Frank Price both think that he is a first-class man and would be ideal for our work. This would not mean, of course, if we secure him, that Robson would not come back. Robson would come back and be delighted to work under him and with him, but we must have some one in addition, a Chinese

Mr. Cranston told me of another man almost as good as Paul Meng, whom I wish you would get in touch with in case there is no possibility of Mr. Meng. This is Y. T. Wu, who is now living at Drew Seminary, Madison, N.J. You can run out there perhaps after telephoning and have an interview with him to put up our case. He was Student Work Secretary at the Y in Peking for some time and became a Christian under the influence of Jack Childs. He has studied at Union Theological Seminary. Cranston regarded him as "the best Christian at Union." He is a graduate of the Customs College in Peking but after he became a Christian he left that work for less than half the salary he was getting to work for the Y. He worked for them about four years and then went to America. The Y. M. C. A. are trying to get him, but Mr. Cranston thinks he would ~~be~~ much prefer work like what we are wanting done here. I

* Just returned from furlough in union + T.C.

I wonder if it would not be possible for you to take up this matter right away so that we could have one of these men here by the spring semester perhaps. You know, of course, that Mrs. Twinem will support one of them for a period of ten years at our regular returned student rate.

Everything is going along very satisfactorily, although there are a good many loose ends, of course, due to Ma's protracted absence. Doctor Hamilton saw him in Chinkiang last week. He is recovering all right, still has just a little fever for part of the day but will be a month before he can take up his work again.

The war situation is about as it has been for the last two or three weeks.

Doctor Speer is to be here next week for a full week and we hope to go over a good many things whith him then.

I have not written to Dr. Eric North about Paul Meng or this other man, but of course, if you can get in touch with them, it will be necessary for you to take the matter up with him. Ordinarily we do not pay travel of Chinese from America to China but do sometimes loan something to them if they are short of funds, for travel.

Hoping to hear from you soon about the prospects for securing some money for the University, and with kindest regards as ever,

Cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen.

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Harlan, Ia., Oct. 20, 1926.

Dr. Eric North,
150 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

TRANSFER

Dear Dr. North:

I have intended to write you much earlier concerning my movements. The reason why I have not done so is that I have been so very much on the move!

The only things since I left New York that are of particular significance are my interviews with Mr. Hoover and Mr. Homer Johnson. Mr. Swazey was out of the city, and I did not get into touch with Mr. Severance--partly because I discovered that there were two or three of him, and it would have been so very embarassing if I had called on the wrong one. Which Mr. Severance is it who gave Severance Administration Building to the University of Nanking? This also reminds me to ask you to give me the particulars concerning gifts that have come from Chicago people or others whom I might see before I return to New York.

I spent three hours with Mr. Hoover, showing him pictures and charts and answering his questions. He seemed very cordial indeed. I tried several times to get away, but he insistently detained me every time. I shal get back to North Canton and into the church there.

I got into touch with Mr. Johnson, and he promised me fifteen minutes on Saturday morning, said he would be in the office only a short time that forenoon. I got David Teachout of the Teachout Lumber Co., whose wife's parents have been connected with the University of Nanking to telephone him, also. The outcome was an hour's conference with him, answering questions and talking over the general situation in China and in connection with the Hall Estate, about which he talked rather frankly. He intimated that they would not do anything before the first of the year, but that it was practically settled that Nanking would be one of a probable two institutions in China to receive additional aid.

I am awaiting definite authorization from the subcommittee of the Trustees before I arrange my program for the winter and spring. That is, I must be sure that the cost of my work will not have to be taken out of the field budget, and must have some suggestion as to the scope of work etc., although I realize the fact that nothing definitive can be arranged in the beginning and that the development of further plans will have to await the development of whatever campaign may be undertaken.

I am making temporary committments here into the first week of December. A possible trip to the West Coast before the end of Decemper is still hanging fire. If I do go out there, I hope to do something for the University in the coast cities. Our own church has some fairly good connections there. I wonder whether you would have any line on the question whether such a trip would be profitable from the point of view of the University. Dr. Speer suggested Oklahoma, as well, as a promising field for cultivation.

Until Nov. 9th, the above will be the best address at which to reach me. From the 11th to the 17th "International Convention, Disciples of Christ, Memphis, Tenn." will reach me. We shall be returning to Harlan about Nov. 25th, but will be moving around in Kentucky and Indiana and Illinois in the meantime.

Sincerely, Guy W. Sarvis

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

November 19, 1926.

Mr. Guy W. Sarvis,
c/o Mr. Alva W. Taylor,
2718 North Talbot Avenue,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My dear Mr. Sarvis:

As Dr. North has been ill at his home all this week, I forwarded to him your letter from Memphis, and it is on his request that I am now writing to acknowledge it. Dr. North wished me to explain that he had not realized that you were awaiting the decision of the committee, before your return to New York, but since this is so affecting your program, we are endeavoring at once to arrange for a meeting of the committee.

It is, of course, impossible at this moment to state just when it will be possible for this meeting to be held, as the coming week is a very short one, for all business purposes, but you may be certain that word regarding it will be sent to you at the earliest date, so that you may know how to arrange your own plans.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. Eric M. North.

L.

P. S. I also find that Dr. North wished me to quote to you the following item appearing in a letter from Mr. Owen dated October 20th:

> "About two weeks ago our Mr. Bates wrote to Mr. Hoover of Canton, Ohio, regarding a G$5,000.00 gift which Mr. Hoover expects to make to the University this autumn. At. Mr. Bates' suggestion, Mr. Hoover is to remit this amount direct to you. Mr. Bates thinks it will not be necessary for you to write to Mr. Hoover about it, as Mr. Hoover has it in mind to send the gift forward as soon as possible. It may have already reached you."

Mary Brest
Nanking

University of Nanking

November 30, 1926

Mr.Guy W.Sarvis,
Harlan, Iowa.

My dear Sarvis:

I have just come from a meeting with the special committee which the Trustees set up to cooperate with you. All of the members of the Committee, Dr.Scott, Edwards, North and Mr.Bowman and myself were present. The whole matter of finance was discussed rather thoroughly and a number of different ways of financing the campaign were considered. The Committee had no hesitation in giving you assurance that the expenses of this campaign would not be charged out to the field. It seemed to them, however, unwise at the present time to try to seek from friendsof the University special sums to underwrite this inasmuch as those same friends would probably be interested in giving more than the amounts that this would require, and that it would be, on the whole, wise not to sidetrack them on a smaller gift. The Committee has therefore authorized me to advance to you from time to time funds not in excess of a total of $2000. for campaign expenses, with the understanding that you will give your time quite fully to the work involved in seeking to raise the first group of objectives of approximately $107,000. which the Trustees approved at their last meeting. It was understood that this expense is to be set up in a separate account and is to be charged first of all to Undesignated Receipts resulting from your work, and that if the Undesignated Receipts are insufficient to cover it that it will be a charge, to a certain percentage, against the Designated Funds. You can be assured that one way or another we will make certain that the payment of these funds to you does not diminish the use by the field of the full appropriation which the Board has already made to them for the current fiscal year.

We went over quite thoroughly the matter of the area in which you would work, and it was our judgment that it was not worth while to spend time on farming communities, but that the manufacturing cities in the Middle West, say from St.Louis to Pittsburgh, were worth while working. It is our feeling that probably the best place for you to begin is St.Louis where there are contacts which you could make with the help of Dr.Corey and others of other denominations whose names we will send you. It may be that this will not turn out to be the most productive area but it seemed to us wise for you to try your hand in an area such as this, where you would have some personal acquaintance and opportunity for making contacts and reasonable assurance of some success, before undertaking the work in towns in which the objectives might be rather larger in amount. It was our thought that after putting in such time as you felt to be productive in St.Louis you might then work northward and eastward, but including a side trip into Oklahoma if you found that there was a likelihood of your

being able to get some good contacts there. Michigan cities, Detroit, Flint and others, and of course Chicago, would be worth spending some time in exploring on the way. We are rather doubtful about the wisdom of undertaking a trip to California. It does not seem to us that this field has proven sufficiently productive, but if you and Dr.Corey felt that there was something there too good to be missed this would probably alter the judgment of the Committee here and result in their approval. The Committee felt that it might be possible that quite a considerable interest could be developed in and around Cleveland which would enable you to keep active your relations with Mr.Hoover in North Canton. When you get to Cleveland it was our thought that it might be found practicable for Mr.Severance or Mr.Swasey or Mr.Teachout to set up a luncheon that would introduce you to some well-to-do people whom you might succeed in making friends of the University.

Mr.Bowman referred to Mr. Philip Gray of Detroit whose son Harold is at Wuchang. You would have to go through Mr.Jones, the leading Disciple pastor there. I note this so it will not be forgotten if you go to Detroit.

I think the next step is for you yourself to give consideration as to what seems to be a real constructive program for the work for the University. You will have to be your own engineer as you will be much closer to the campaign work than will we here, and the decisions will have to be made by you as to how much time to spend at a given place and where to go next. When you come to some conclusion as to the alignment of your program and of your schedule we would like to have you write us so that we can send you names of people who could help to introduce you to the constituency and perhaps help to pay your way.

In connection with the amount of $2000. which we feel is rather closely estimated, I would like to have some indication from you as to how far you feel that part of this should be used to supplement your salary in view of the extra costs involved in traveling. Of course, your own hotel bills and other living expenses while you are traveling are properly part of the travel portion of the budget, but if a supplementary amount is needed in addition to your furlough salary to meet extra costs entailed by your family and yourself because of the fact that you are on campaign work, we would like to have you indicate it so that we can make provision for this and know how the $2000. might be broken up as to the budget.

The Committee also felt that it was very important that some literature be prepared. As we have photographs and data here, and publicity help available, it seemed to us that it might be very well worth while for me to work this out with Miss Priest, rather than for you to come all the way from the West here for this particular job. Miss Priest and I will try to plan the kind of things that are needed and be guided in part by what other institutions have found effec tive. As soon as we know more about your schedule we will try to prepare for you the kind of data you need as to gifts given by people in the location you are working, though the number of persons giving to the University as a whole is very small.

I will try to send you word soon as to some necessary technical matters involved in campaign work from the point of view of expense statements, pledge forms, records, etc., that I hope will be useful. We do not have

such a thing already shaped to hand out and I will have to work it up.

I am greatly encouraged by the report of your good conversation with Homer Johnson. I have long felt that there was real hope of a definite contribution to us from the Hall Estate and am trying to keep in touch with Mr.Davis and Mr.Johnson in order to make sure that this comes about.

In this connection, some of the Committee felt that it would not be wise to acquaint the Trustees of the fact that the program we have outlined is only a little less than a million dollars, of which $700,000. shall be endowment, inasmuch as the amount which we hope they will give - at least a half million - might seem to them somewhat large in proportion to the whole.

Please write me regularly and fully of anything we can do to help. I am hoping that I will be not quite as incapacitated for continuous work as I seem to have been lately.

Cordially yours,

Secretary
University of Nanking

EMN-H

TRANSFER

8

503 Durant St., Harlan, Ia., Dec. 3, 1926.

Dr. Eric M. North,
New York City.

Dear Dr. North:

I am very glad indeed to hear of the action of the sub-committee, as it clears the ground for our spring program. There are certain matters which I shall have to have understood with our Board at St. Louis, and I am starting there tomorrow morning for a date on Sunday, the 5th. I shall be seeing some of our men at that time, although Dr. Corey will be away.

I may say that Dr. Corey has been very dubious about this whole venture, and that our Oriental Secretary, Mr. Alex. Paul, has done all he could to dissuade me from it. I shall be interested to hear their comments on the proposal to begin at St. Louis. I shall also be glad to have any further information as to how this sort of thing is done. Of course I shall talk to all the promotional men I can, but I should be particularly glad to talk with someone who is doing this particular thing.

It looks as if the plot is being laid in China now for a real row, doesn't it? In any case I think the University should have its literature ready for campaign work. It is one of the things we have needed all along, and I am sure that you and Miss Priest can manage it satisfactorily. I hope that you will make the case for the University partly on the ground of its conservative management which entitles it to the confidence of prospective donors. I think that something in the way of comparative costs in relation to American institutions would be worth while. However, you will doubtless be sending me preliminary drafts or proofs.

Dr. Bowen is very anxious about a man for religious education. I hope you will push this matter. I recently had a letter from him in a very encouraging vein indeed, although they have to meet serious problems all the time. I am anxious to hear from in response to my letter following my visit to New York.

I am engaged up until Christmas, and the plans for the family are still somewhat uncertain. I shall be writing you more fully concerning the details of your letter a little later.

Please thank Miss Priest for the personal note telling about the death of Mrs. Owens' mother. She will be interested in knowing that I met Mr. Owens' parents in Cleveland.

Sincerely,

Guy W. Sarvis

Thanks for article by Dr. Warnshuis, which I have not yet had time to go over

Copy to Bowen

Nanking

503 Durant St., Harlan, Ia., Dec. 22, 1926.

Dr. Eric North,
150 5th Av., N. Y. City.

TRANSFER

Dear Dr. North:

I am enclosing copy of my letter to Dr. Corey, which will largely explain itself. I have been contemplating this action for some months, not to say years. It seems to me to be the inevitable step. If I were the kind of a person who could undertake the office job at this end of the line, I could, of course, continue my service of the University in that way; but I think I know my own and other human nature well enough to be sure that I should be going into a temporary enterprise which, at my time in life, I am unwilling to do if I know it. I don't know just whom the University may secure for such work, if they decide to try to secure anyone, but I cannot gain the consent of my judgment or conscience to go into a job which is so distasteful to me.

As for the proposition of the sub-committee, I have met with nothing but the blankest discouragement. The people in St. Louis were particularly discouraging. Mr. Corey frankly tells me that there are not a dozen men in our church to whom he could introduce me. Naturally I should make more contacts with men in my own church than elsewhere, but I am shut out partly by theological differences and partly by the pressure of our secretaries in other directions. Still, as a point of approach, I should like to have from the Presbyterian and Methodist boards lists of persons in the region suggested to whom they would provide introductions and to whom I might go with some hope of success. I make this suggestion, of course, with the thought that the Trustees may see fit to ask me to go on with financial work even for the short time at my disposal. If they do not wish me to do this, I should be glad to know as soon as possible. Of course I could help with special cases anyhow, but I am skeptical about the desirability of spending much time and going to any considerable expense in systematic visitation at present.

To be a little more specific, I would say that I am inclined to think that, except in a few cases of old friends of the University, the only profitable work I could do would be to go with some one who is acquainted with the person in question and present the case and then follow up as necessary. I do not think that any effort to build up new constituency, under the circumstances, would be worth while. I doubt whether even small luncheons can be successfully pulled off as a single-handed proposition.

I did not hesitate to encourage you and Miss Priest to go on in the preparation of literature because I think we need something of the kind all the while. I think that there should be office cultivation of a regular constituency. I do not know whether your functions include such work or not. I believe we shall have to have our full-time office and promotional organization in spite of Dr. Bowen's opinion to the contrary. It seems to me, however, absolutely useless to start something up for the brief time I would be here if we returned to China this fall, and I am absolutely unwilling to go into it for a longer period.

I sincerely hope that this delay in giving my reply to the sub-committee will not have caused extra work in the office. I simply adhere to the position I have taken from the beginning, except that I now feel that if I am asked to do anything, I should do it within the next three months. I think you will understand, under the circumstances, how necessary it is for me to get some university contacts in the spring.

Most cordially,

Guy W. Sarvis

Wells

Harlan, Iowa, Dec. 22, 1926.

Dear Brother Corey:

It seems to Mrs. Sarvis and myself that the time has come when we cannot delay longer in making our plans for next fall and hence, more definitely, for the immediate future. You no doubt realize what a critical decision this is in our own lives. I wish I could think it was without serious significance in other quarters, particularly in Nanking. It is with very mixed feelings and with poignant regret that we have come to the conclusion that we should remain, at least for a few years, in America. I cannot but believe that our years in Nanking will have been the happiest as well as the most fruitful of our lives; and I cannot hope to do more than find some work that will approximate that which we have been priviliged to do there in interest, in delightful fellowship, and in constructive results. It is our thought, however, that we should at once proceed to look for an opening into which we can fit. I have no idea how difficult it may be to find such a place, for I am well aware of the fact that the years in China have in a sense unfitted me for certain kinds of work in this country. On the other hand, I have no doubt that they have prepared me to do some things more effectually.

The background of my thinking about the problem you already have. The decisive factor is the children. Every missionary has to decide, when the time comes, whether he will leave his children at home or remain with them. If the decision is to remain with them, certain other considerations become important. One of the primary is that one cannot successfully fit into American life if he puts his return off too long. I have reached the age of 47, and if I should go back to China for another term, it would not be easy for me to fit into any teaching position--and it will not be easy as it is. This fact makes us feel that if we are to leave the China field, even for a period of years only, we should withdraw at this time.

Considerations connected with the situation in China have some weight in our minds, as I have stated. If there is really to be Chinese leadership in our Christian colleges, I really believe that I will contribute most to the University of Nanking in the long run by staying away at this time. I am not in a position to say that I could not be moved to reconsider the whole matter if I could be convinced that my judgment at this point is incorrect. My loyalties and my affections are in Nanking. You can realize to some degree the wrench that we endure when we even contemplate the possibility of not returning. I have debated back and forth on the question many, many times; and my feelings are always on one side and my judgment on the other. My judgment is that we ought not to return next fall and that if we do not return then, it is more than probable that we shall not return at all.

The question of going into financial work on behalf of the University is connected in a certain way with these other questions. I have not at any time seen any promise in any campaign for new friends except in connection with the churches or on the basis of something like a permanent organization outside the boards. I have been and am willing to go to such men as I may be introduced to through existing channels and present to them the needs and program of the University, although I have little hope that anything substantial will be accomplished at the present time even in this direction. Still, Dr. Bowen and some of the members of the Board of Trustees in New York seem to think I ought to try. On the matter of a permanent organization for promotion in this country Dr. Bowen is <u>very</u> pronounced in his opposition. I am inclined to think it is inevitable, but in any case I cannot contemplate any suggestion that I should be the one to represent the University in such an organization. I am simply unfitted for such work, and actually shrink from it. If the thing is to be

one, the man to do it must be a promotional man. It would, it seems to me, be foolish for me, at my age, to go into this kind of a proposition. Dr. Bowen suggests that I proceed "quietly" to work with individuals, staying over next year if necessary. I don't believe this can be done except by a man who already has a reputation, and I doubt very much whether it can be done then. We cannot afford to go out for small gifts, and gifts in five figures do not come without time and repeated contacts. We cannot possibly go out after small gifts on this basis. I believe I can do all that can be done with any effect in a couple of months. It would be a question of getting from the cooperating churches the names of men in the central and eastern part of the country who are already interested, and calling upon them, after a letter, probably, and putting the claims of the University before them and getting a response as soon as possible. In most cases, calls should be made with someone who already knows the individual concerned. If the Trustees desire that I should go out on such a basis, I am willing to make the experiment, but doubt its utility.

This brings me to certain concrete business questions. With the understanding that I should begin now to look for an opening next fall, what would be the salary arrangement with the Board? I have assumed that there would be six months' salary from the time I ceased active connection with the Board. We should, if possible, like to have our salary continue through August. I am prepared to put my time from Jan. 15 to the end of March, approximately, at the disposal of the UCMS either working for you directly or for the University. I should feel that I needed the spring and summer to get into touch again with university work, and should hope that some position might be in sight by the first of April so that I could be preparing definitely for it.

I should like, also, to know whether it would be possible for us to continue in the missionary benefit agreement and in the ministerial pension agreement, and if so, on what terms?

As you will see, our desire is to offer our temporary or permanent resignation to take effect on Sept. 1st. We do not want to make an absolute and final break at this time, but realize that such is the probable outcome of our decision.

I hope that my resignation at this time, after the fine spirit at Memphis, would not in any way embarass the Board. I have nothing but the deepest appreciation for the courtesies and understanding support you have given through the years, and my personal regard for you and others of the staff at St. Louis is deeper than I can express.

Most cordially,

(H. N. Sanders)

University of Nanking

December 31, 1926

Mr. Guy W.Sarvis,
503 Durant St.,
Harlem, Iowa.

My dear Mr.Sarvis:

I have your letter of December 22nd and naturally have read it with some sinking of heart. I can quite realize the considerations that have led you to your conclusion that it is necessary for you to plan now to leave the University and the mission field, and yet I can hardly see any one whose contribution to the mission field and the University has been as fine and as distinctive as yours without feeling very great regret that considerations should arise that would make the continuance of such service inadvisable.

Of course, you are in a far better position to judge the situation than am I or, in fact, than any of us here.

As to the possibility of financial work during the next three or four months, I do not know quite what to say. Mr.Bowman leaves today for Southern California and I am not sure how soon I can get the Committee together and get the kind of data you need. One of my perplexities is that I am not quite clear whether you think it wise to go to St.Louis at all. If you will let me know what your conclusion is about this I will know better what suggestions to get from the Methodist and Presbyterian Boards as to those with whom you could make contact in the area which you think it best to tackle with the time at your disposal.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary
University of Nanking

EMN-H

University of Nanking

January 18, 1927

Mr.Guy W.Sarvis,

Harlan, Iowa.

My dear Mr.Sarvis:

I have your letter of January 12th, as well as your letter of January 6th, in which you go fully into the matter of your future plans. The Trustees met on January 11th and did not finish the matter, and met again in Atlantic City on January 12th, and they had directed me to endeavor to secure someone who could put in two or three months with you in approaching people who could be interested within the time that you had available for such service. I judge from your letter of the 12th that this is now impossible. The Trustees agreed that it would not be fair to you, in view of your feeling about financial work, to try to hold you permanently to work of this kind. As I understand your letter of the 6th to indicate definitely that you have concluded not to return to China, I take it you will be writing President Bowen quite fully upon this. I want to express again my regret that you have felt that this is the best solution for we shall hate to lose your services to the University.

We are anxious to get a definite contact with the Trustees of the Hall Estate in view of the hearty commendation of the University which Dr.Speer and Dr.Kerr have brought back with them, and we may wish to set up something of this kind in Pittsburgh quite soon. Please let me know definitely therefore when you expect to be in Philadelphia or Ventnor and just what your address will be.

Cordially yours,

Secretary
University of Nanking

EMN-H

TRANSFER

INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Nanking

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Harlan, Ia., Jan. 6, 1927.

8

Dr. Eric M. North,
New York City.

Dear Dr. North:

I feel that some further word is due you concerning the motives that actuated me in coming to the conclusion I reported to you in my last letter, and in response to yours recently received. I have again and again raised with Dr. Bowen the question as to whether or not it would not be best for me to withdraw from the University. I have had a feeling that while the type of work I have done has been of very real value there, the time has perhaps come when certain new emphases should be made. I have been working at certain ideas and have come at all questions in certain ways which have become rather established in the University of Nanking. I have had the most serious doubt whether the methods and ideals with which I have worked during these years had not served their time and whether it would not better to have an infusion of new blood. Dr. Bowen has not agreed with me in this, nor have my colleagues. They have been good enough to urge my return with much vigor. Nevertheless I am inclined to believe that I am right in my judgment. The securing of a Chinese dean seemed to me to make this the logical time to make the change. I believe that I am cor rect in believing that Dr. Chen could not do his best work with me present, and I doubt very much indeed whether I would have the patience and the vision to see things change as they will change without feeling too badly about it. The more I have looked at the situation the more I have come to believe that my judgment about the question is correct. The counter-arguments which my colleagues present all refer to my administrative work and the great need of the institution for men who have a policy--but I should have to return under circumstances under which it would be impossible for me to work out policies.

I have thought of one kind of a proposition which might make it possible for me to return to China, and that is that I should be engaged for half or more of my time in research and writing and should be relieved to a large extent of teaching. From the Chinese point of view it would probably be necessary that something in the way of a face-saving device should be adopted for me. I have been "dean" for a good many years, and it would be somewhat awkward to go back to the same group as a "private." It may not be seemly for me to say such a thing, but I have tried to deal with the realities of the case. I think it goes without saying that foreigners will continue to have a contribution to make in China, but it is a very real question in deed what should be done with those of us who have to be "demoted" to make way for the young Chinese. That we shall and should step aside goes without question, but everybody concerned is human, and the human elements in the situation must be considered. I have no criticism to offer of my colleagues in not offering another solution than the one I have offered myself, for I have not as yet resigned the deanship. In fact, Dr. Bowen did not wish to have me urge my resignation (which has

been in his hands a long time) until Dr. Chen should be settled in the deanship. As a matter of fact, I have not yet communicated my decision to China because I wanted to wait for some word from my board and from the trustees of the University if they should have anything to say. I intend, however, to write to China immediately, and hope to enclose a copy of that letter in this. But to revert to the matter proposed in the beginning of this paragraph, when I talked with Homer Johnson I felt that they might do something which would enable me to do some of the kind of work I should like to do in China. I had been hoping that some announcement might be forthcoming from them, but perhaps I should not wait for that.

Under some circumstances the logical thing for me to do would have been to take up the promotional work in this country. If I could have looked with any vestige of favor upon this type of work, I should have been willing to undertake it, even though it might have meant for this year nothing much more than exploring the field. But at my age I am not willing to think of taking up such work. Any program of a few months seemed to me to be futile at the present time, and it might very well do serious damage in closing the way to more important approaches which our promotional arm would make when we get a man and a policy. It is true that, under the urgence of the trustees and one or two others in New York I consented, against my judgment, to undertake some kind of a "campaign" this winter. However, when I consulted with the secretaries of the U. C. M. S., they all had the gravest doubts as to whether I should undertake anything. I talked with two or three YMCA men who are doing financial work, and with some of those who are trying to raise the fund for South America, and in every case the advice was so discouraging that I did not feel that I could be justified in spending University money in the sporadic kind of campaign which I could undertake. In fact, I believe the University has to decide upon a financial policy, approved by the Managers as well as by the Trustees, and adhere to it. There seem to me to be just two ways open. One of them is to depend upon the boards, as in the past, and the other is to establish a permanent office in this country. Dr. Bowen has not yet come to the place where he thinks a permanent agency in this country is necessary. He talks of my going up and down the country and getting money in "large and small amounts." I wonder whether he has pictured just what that means. So far as I can see, the University of Nanking simply cannot send its agent out through the country for small amounts. In fact, I do not see that ANYTHING can be done without cultivation except by introduction, personal, by persons who are already well established. That is the kind of service I am prepared to render at the present time, although I should much prefer to await the report from the Council on Higher Education. In a word, my whole attitude toward any kind of financial work at the present time is one of doubt and hesitancy--which is an almost impossible frame of mind on the basis of which to raise money! Again, if I were willing even to consider the possibility of taking up this work permanently, I might go in for what I can do as a foundation for later work. I have definitely decided, however, that I will not do that. The University will have to solve its permanent problem on some other basis. I confess that I do not see what that solution will be, but I do not believe that my entering a type of work which is so repugnant to me as to make it certain that I could not continue it indefinitely can be a part of that solution. It seems probable to me that a younger man will have to be enlisted in the enterprise. Now I am painfully aware of the fact that all this may seem to my friends to be just a blind for hiding my own "white liver"--and it may be, but anyhow, I do not believe I can get money unless I can go after it with conviction.

Specifically, what I should like during the next few months is to feel that I could draw on the Trustees for expenses in visiting a few persons if I could make promising arrangements. I do not know

whether I shall want to visit even one such person, but have a few in mind. This brings me to another development. We have definitely decided to come to Ventnor (Atlantic City) about Feb. 1st and to remain there through the rest of the winter, the spring, and possibly the summer. It does not seem feasible for us to remain here longer, and Ventnor was the only place where we could pay the necessary price, which is nil for rent there. Unless either the University or the UCMS urgently desire that I should do field work during a part of that time, I shall be studying, perhaps at Columbia (Union). However, if something should turn up in the way of a position for next fall, my plans might be decidedly altered. If I go into a straight teaching position, I shall need all possible time to freshen up along the lines of my courses. The one certain thing in our program seems to be that the family will be at Ventnor.

In order to make my statement in this letter complete I should say that the fact that our children are now at the age when they will have to begin to remain in America has influenced us in our decision to remain here. When we went to the mission field we went with the understanding in our own minds that we would return to America when the time came to educate the children. I feel quite convinced that if we are to make this change, we must make it now. It therefore seems rather improbable that any arrangement whatever could be made that would induce us to return to China in the next ten years. It is of course highly improbable that it would be desirable for us to return then. We wish, however, to hold that before us as a possibility.

Finally, you will understand the difficulty under which we have been working all fall. All these matters had been talked over with Dr. Corey of the UCMS, but he urged that we defer our decision. It seemed that the only course for us to pursue under the circumstances was to go ahead as if we were to return to China in the fall. All the time, however, I felt down deep that the decision we have made was the one which we should have to make. I fear that this uncertainty has caused extra and fruitless work for your office and some expense for the University. For all this I am sorry, but I have done the best I could. I hope I can be of some small service to the university this winter and spring when I am living in the East, however, and I hope you will feel free to call upon me. There are certain questions of personnel in connection with which I might be of assistance.

I do not yet have our Ventnor address, but we shall be here until Jan. 21st or later.

With kindest regards to you personally, and to Miss Linehan,

Very cordially,

Guy W. Sarvis

Miss Priest may be interested in reading this

I want to make it quite clear that unless there are persons in the Methodist, Baptist, and Presbyterian communions to whom you think I would be able to make a very specific appeal, either for immediate cash contributions or for support in connection with the library or pension scheme, I do not think it wise for me to go to any of these people. I can do something with people who are already won, but there is not time to start in de novo on anyone. The uncertain situation in China also makes it difficult to push any kind of a request now. I personally feel too much doubt as to whether we shall be running at all next year to speak with confidence.

INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRANSFER

University of Nanking

January 19, 1927

Mr. Guy W. Sarvis,
503 Durant St.,
Harlan, Iowa.

My dear Mr.Sarvis:

I am grateful to you for sharing with me the clear letter which you sent to Dr.Bowen under date of January 7th. I certainly can understand that it is a very real wrench for you to separate yourself from Nanking.

I find that contact with Mr.Davis of the Hall Estate will probably be impracticable for another ten days, but we are watching for the opportunity to bring that about in the hopes that the amount they have had in mind for the Estate will both be confirmed and increased. If anything comes up in this matter where we need you to take the stand on behalf of the University, I will let you know.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary
University of Nanking

EWN-H

TRANSFER

Nanking

5712 Kenwood Av., Chicago,
Jan. 25, 1927.

Dr. Eric North,
New York.

Dear Dr. North:

I shall be in Cleveland, C/o Mrs. C. S. Settlemyer, 1495 W. 117th St., from Friday evening, Jan. 28th probably into Monday, and shall be glad to do anything that may be possible in seeing the representatives of the Hall Estate, although I am inclined to think I had better let them alone until we are ready to talk "brass tacks." Presumably I shall be at the Wharton School of Finance, Philadelphia from Tuesday, Feb. 1st, on through the spring, but the arrangement has not yet received the approval of the provost. I shall let you know immediately when I have a Philadelphia address.

You are right in supposing that it will be difficult for me to give much time to the University if the arrangement at Philadelphia goes through, but I shall be glad to do what I can. The situation in China becomes critical so rapidly that one feels great uncertainty from day to day, and I imagine that business men will share that uncertainty.

Very cordially,

Guy W. Davis

Nanking

The Wharton School of Finance,
Phila., Pa., Feb. 7, 1927.

Miss Kathryn J. Linehan,
150 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

TRANSFER

My dear Miss Linehan:

I have delayed a number of days in replying to yours of Jan. 27 because we have been on the way between Iowa and New Jersey. We are now settled at Atlantic City, and I have begun my work in the Wharton School.

I would suggest that you open the parcel from Mr. Buck. I imagine that it contains materials which were intended for use in financial work. If so, I think it would be best to keep them there for the use of anyone who may take up such work. You can probably tell when you investigate the contents; or you can write me if you are in doubt.

Write 2/9/27

In this connection may I say that I understand that Mr. Ben Holroyd left a good deal of graphic material on the University in the office of the UCMS at St. Louis. It would seem to me that such material should be in your office, and if you and Dr. North think so, I would suggest that you write Dr. Stephen J. Corey about the matter.

I imagine that the most hard-boiled go-getter is taking a vacation on solicitation for institutions in China just now. I have no doubt that a way will be found, however, to conserve most of the educational work that has been done there, anthough there will have to be readjustments. I rather imagine that most of the foreigners will have left Nanking by this time.

Please remember me most kindly to Miss Priest if she is in the office.

Very sincerely,

Guy W. Sarvis

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

WHARTON SCHOOL OF
FINANCE AND COMMERCE

May 25, 1927.

Dear Dr. Bowen:

I am this morning in receipt of your circular letter concerning the raising of money for the University, and also of the minutes of the twenty-third meeting of the Board of Managers and of the meeting of the Executive-Finance Committee of April 21st.

I am writing immediately because I do not know how long you will be in New York. I am delighted with the arrangements that have been made for carrying on the University, although I anticipate that the real difficulties will come later when the adjustments incidental to getting on a new basis that will be somewhat permanent have to be made. Still, so far, the adjustments have been fine, it seems to me. Above all, I am glad that it has been possible to keep the institution running and keep the staff together. I do not believe that the work of the University of Nanking is done. It does seem to me likely that there will be profound changes in the future. The proportion of foreign staff will be lower. Doubtless a number of the houses that were badly wrecked will be torn down and the materials used to build smaller houses. I can see a whole long list of problems to be faced, even after a settled government (even though temporary) is established. However, the whole affair has brought out the finest kind of qualities in the Chinese and foreign staff and in the humbler folks who knew the foreigners. But I need not write at length about this. You have said and thought it all a thousand times!

I am really writing to send you my greetings and to thank you for the carbon letter from Shanghai and the account of your personal experiences. We have had a number of statements, but have not so far talked with anyone who was through it all--and sometimes I feel like turning away in great weariness from the whole matter. The tragedy of it all for China is what oppresses me. I feel that almost all this blood and pain have been spent for worse than nothing so far as meeting the problems of China are concerned--and yet it may well be that so far as mission work is concerned, it will be the occasion of an adjustment which was becoming more and more pressing. It may be that it will stop this influx of students into the U. S., which was of questionable benefit to China, although I would not go so far as you do in the matter. With all their short-comings, I believe that these foreign-trained students are the hope of China, only the number coming over has been too great and the selection has been utterly inadequate, and frequently the men have been far too immature.

Now as to the matter of cooperation in financial work, I shall be glad indeed to do anything I can, but I know of a very few persons to whom I can turn. I believe Mr. W. F. Hoover of North Canton will respond to this appeal. David Teachout will respond in some degree. C. C. Chapman of ~~xxx~~ Fullerton, Calif., might be induced to make a real contribution. R. A. Long ought to make a handsome contribution, but probably will not do so. Burris Jenkins of the Linwood Boul. Church of Kas. City, Mo. might make a personal contribution. His church is taking hold of the special missionary fund with vigor. Of course the same appeal will come to every one of these men through our board. E. M. Bowman will probably make some contribution. These are the men in my circle

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA
PHILADELPHIA

WHARTON SCHOOL OF
FINANCE AND COMMERCE

whose names occur to me as being likely to make substantial contributions to this fund. My acquaintance is of course very narrowly limited. So far as my personal cooperation is concerned, I shall be glad to cooperate in every way possible. If it is thought best that I should be the person to approach any of these men, I shall be glad to do so. I think, however, that in the case of all of them, one person should make the approach and that there should be some more or less definite idea as to the amounts that are to be asked. I shall, of course, be glad to do all I can in general meetings as well. My schedule for the time immediately ahead is pretty much made up, however. I am going out to Hiram for a few days next week, returning here on the 3rd (probably). I may have a date in New York with our church there (Dr. Idleman) on the 5th, but final word has not come through on that. I shall probably be speaking at the Christian Temple (Dr. Peter Ainslie) in Baltimore on the 19th of June. We shall be visiting in Virginia and N. Car. until about July 5th. I shall be in Columbia University Summer School and supplying on Sundays for Dr. Idleman from July 9th to Aug. 19th. We shall then be in Mountain Rest in the Berkshire Hills until near the end of August, when we shall go to Hiram. I shall, of course, do what I can in these public addresses and in trying to get into touch with possible contributors, but is open to question how much can be accomplished in that way. If there is anything else I can do, please let me know.

We should be more than happy to welcome you down at Atlantic City almost any time between now and the 15th of June, on which date we have to vacate our apartment there. Our address there is 6340 Ventnor Ave. I shall be away most of next week, as I have indicated, but will be home on Friday afternoon, Sat. and Sun. of this present week-end. I have enjoyed my work here in the University of Penn., and it has given me an invaluable opportunity to adjust myself to American college students before going into my real job. I am hoping great things for my work at Hiram, but am wondering if I am going to find the students there as little devoted to real work as they are here. It is an actual fact that my Chinese students covered more ground per recitation than do the students here.

I must not continue. I should <u>greatly</u> enjoy seeing you. Mrs. Sarvis would join me in warmest regards to your family and yourself. I think you are wise in planning not to return to China, now that the break has come, just as I think I am wise in making the same decision. There will be <u>great</u> need of foreigners there, but they will, in general, have to be the men who have not been in responsible administrative positions up to date. I am glad that Reisner is staying on, and Bates. I hope that somehow Griffing (J. B.) may be conserved on the job. I wish Hamilton could go back, but do not feel that I can urge him. Then there is Thomson and the Bucks and some others who have the right temper to go back and tackle the new job. The hospital will be a very difficult question.

As ever, most cordially,

Guy W. Sarvis

Nanking

TRANSFER

June 2, 1927.

Mr. G. W. Sarvis,
University of Penn.
Philadelphia, Pa.

My dear Mr. Sarvis:

Thank you very much for your good letter of May 25th. I came to New York a week ago and probably will be here two or three days. If you are in New York on June 9th, our Trustees meeting will be held that day at two o'clock, and be sure and come. After that I hope to return to the family in Minneapolis, but I am getting a good many speaking dates for the summer so I am afraid I shall have to be away a great deal even in the summer.

Thank you for the names to whom we might send appeals. We have written to all of them, sending the appeal. Just what response we are going to get from all of this is of course very doubtful. If you can use more appeals in your talks and conversations with people we shall be very glad to send you as many as you desire.

Thank you very much for the invitation to run down to Atlantic City. I am afraid I am going to be too busy until after the middle of June. I was delighted to learn from some source that you were to be dean at Hiram this fall and I think that is ideal and will give you good scope for your special ability along that line.

Just how many of our men will eventually get back to China depends very largely upon how the China situation turns out. I do not see how anyone can go back except under unequal treaties for a long time and a good many do not want to go back that way.

Hoping that we may run across each other in the not distant future and with kindest regards to you and the family,

Very cordially yours,

President.