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BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
*Office of the Dean of Women*  
675 Boylston Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

January 15, 1930

Mr. B. A. Garside,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City

INDEXED

**TRANSFER**

My dear Mr. Garside:

Enclosed you will find a condensed report concerning the Carnegie Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association which you asked me to make at the meeting of the Committee on Yenching University in November. I hope the following statements will at least contain enough information to enlist the interest and further investigation of the Board of Trustees.

After reading this I would suggest that you have a conference with Mr. Clyde Furst, Secretary Carnegie Foundation, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, who, I am sure, will be glad to give you detailed information and will furnish you the references which I mention later on.

A call upon Mr. Barclay V. Huiell, Assistant Secretary of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association (same address), would also be advisable and certain literature can also be obtained from him. I have written them both and have mentioned the probability of your seeking conferences with them.

For those members of the Board of Trustees of Yenching University who will not have the time to make a personal study of this report and acquaint themselves with the references attached, the following statements will serve as a synopsis of the report.

1. The Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America is a Life Insurance Company established by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching in 1918 and incorporated under the New York Insurance Department.
2. Its purpose is to aid professors in universities and colleges to procure annuities at the age of retirement at a very nominal cost.
3. The reduced cost of the annuity is possible because (a) the Association

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is required by its charter to "conduct its business without profit to the corporation or to its stockholders". (b) All overhead expenses of the company are taken care of by the Carnegie Foundation and it employs no field agents, therefore, the annuity rates are lower than the commercial insurance companies can offer. The endowment of this Association is \$500,000.00.

4. The original Free Pension system of the Carnegie Foundation, adopted in 1905, provided a yearly retirement pension for certain qualified professors equal to one half the average salary of the professor during the last five years of his teaching, plus \$400.00 per annum, the maximum yearly pension being \$4,000.00.

5. This system became "impracticable and undesirable".

(a) It offered a free pension and served but a small fraction of the large number of professors in America.

(b) Investigation of the Foundation showed that professors' salaries were on the increase. In ten years the salaries of the associated colleges and universities had more than doubled.

(c) Further insurance investigations indicated that longevity was on the increase and college teachers in receipt of retiring allowances consistently defied all existing mortality tables.

(d) For these and other reasons, discussed later, the Foundation decided to close the Free Pension list, which they did in 1915, and to adopt a more practicable plan.

6. After three years of most painstaking study they adopted in 1918 the contributory annuity plan, which places a retirement annuity within the reach of every professor of America who teaches in an accepted educational institution.

7. (a) According to the contributory plan any professor, instructor, or administrative officer or employee in a college or university may become entitled to the benefits of the annuity by agreeing to contribute annually in monthly installments 5% of his salary toward an old age annuity.

(b) In order to make the annuity more adequate the educational institutions themselves are invited to co-operate with their teachers by increasing their retiring annuity.

(c) The institution may contribute annually in monthly installments during the period of employment, an amount also equal to 5% of the professor's salary.

(d) This combined amount (10% of the salary) will insure an adequate retirement allowance if the professor is 40 years of age or under. An adequate retirement allowance generally means one half of the salary.

(e) For the benefit of the older professors the institutions generally strive to add to their retirement allowances a sum that will make them adequate.

8. The annuity contract provides, ordinarily, for a monthly deferred annuity to begin at the age of 65, the amount of this annuity being determined in accordance with the policy, by the amount and number of contributions paid. The contract provides also for alternate methods of settlement, with the effect that the professor controls the date at which the annuity may begin and may, at the time of retirement, choose that form of annuity best adapted to his needs.

9. Should the holder of such a contract die before payment of his annuity has begun, an amount equal to all contributions on his policy paid by himself and his college, with compound interest at 4%, and any additional interest that may be voted by the Trustees of the Association, will be paid to his wife (or husband) or other designated beneficiary or to his estate, in one hundred and twenty equal monthly installments. Should the annuitant so request, this amount may be paid in a single payment. Should his wife (or husband) or other beneficiary of the immediate family so request, it will be paid in the form of an annuity covering his or her life.

10. A member leaving the service of an institution to go to a university, college or other institution devoted primarily to education or research, may continue his annuity accumulation upon such terms of joint contribution as he may arrange with the new institution or he may continue his contributions independently or allow the contributions already made to accumulate without further contribution, or he may begin the receipt of his annuity at once.

11. Should he withdraw altogether from the work of teaching or research, he will remain the owner of his policy; he will be entitled to the full benefit purchased

by the contributions already made, and if he so desires he will have the privileges himself to continue the accumulation by the payment of premiums stated in the policy but without reduction on account of a preferred occupation. Or he may allow the accumulation to continue without the payment of further premiums or he may begin the receipt of his annuity at once.

12. The amount contributed by each member should be deducted monthly from his salary and together with the monthly contribution of the institution should be paid directly to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association.

13. Any professor desiring to make contributions in excess of 5% of his salary has opportunity to do so in accordance with the terms of the deferred annuity contract. Contributions in excess of 5% are not generally duplicated by the institution.

14. The Carnegie Foundation will grant a disability annuity to a disabled professor who participates in the contributory plan, equal to 2/3 of the amount he would have obtained if he had continued to the age of 65.

15. When retired on the ground of disability the teacher will assign his annuity policy over to the Foundation.

16. The annuity payments will continue for life, or in case of death, until the accumulation has been returned to his estate.

17. Disability is interpreted as meaning total, permanent disability.

18. An institution may reserve the right to modify, amend or repeal this plan as experience may prove desirable. Any such changes, however, should not effect any benefits prior to the adoption of these changes, except upon specific agreement between the professors concerned and the institution.

With these eighteen points as an outline of the plan I hope you will find time to give a more thorough personal study to it as outlined below.

#### History

In 1905 the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was established under trustees chosen by Mr. Carnegie. It has an endowment of fifteen million dollars. The Foundation provided for retiring allowances for officers and teachers in qualifying

universities and colleges in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland. This system was carried on for twelve years, gradually becoming more and more objectionable. In 1915 the list was closed because it was growing beyond the resources of the Foundation and was therefore undesirable. (Please read Twelfth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching - page 19 - "A Notable Year"; page 21 - "The Commission on Insurance and Annuities"; page 22 - "The Fundamentals of Insurance and Annuities"; page 24 - "The Action of the Trustees of the Foundation".) A careful reading of the above references is necessary to understand the gradual development and reasons for transition from the free pension system to the contributory system. Although since 1915 the Foundation has not added any more names to its free pension list, there are some 3,000 of these who will be granted free allowances by the Foundation when the time of their retirement arrives. These allowances, however, will not come up to the original expectation of the professors, which was one half of the average salary for the five years preceding retirement, plus \$400.00 - maximum \$4,000.00. In 1918 and 1922 the Foundation was compelled to revise its rules, reducing the maximum allowance from \$4,000.00 to \$3,600.00 and making it available only at the age of 70. A further reduction went into effect on May 1, 1929, which ultimately reduces the maximum of the annual pension to \$1,000.00 at age 70 supplemented by a \$500.00 annuity from the Carnegie Corporation.

One can readily see the disappointment of some of the older professors who had earlier expectations of a pension of \$4,000.00 at the age of 65.

Probably as a result of ill feeling caused by this last reduction, on April 13, 1929, there was made public a sensational and misleading statement concerning the Foundation, but since many teachers do not read the annual reports of the Foundation and of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association they do not clearly distinguish between the two and do not realize that the Insurance and Annuity Association is an entirely independent organization with its own capital and resources amounting to almost sixteen million dollars. Nor do they realize that "this agency superseded the original free pension system which was found to be like most free pension systems not only impractical but demoralizing".

The attack was answered in a pamphlet issued on April 25, 1929, by Henry S. Pritchett, President of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and also of the Carnegie Foundation.

It is, of course, a regrettable thing when any pension system fails but during the past ten years, many free pension systems have failed because, as Mr. Pritchett points out, they have been found to be impracticable in the light of modern economic conditions. Mr. Carnegie placed upon the trustees of the institutions established by him, the responsibility to adapt the use of their endowments to the changing circumstances of the time. (Please read Letter of Gift, Acts of Incorporation, By Laws, etc. (1929) - pages 1 - 11 inclusive.) Two causes have operated during the past years which have made it necessary to dilute the retiring allowances of the Foundation according to the statement of Mr. Pritchett. The first was the addition of many names not reported to the Foundation by the associated colleges in 1922. Over 100 of these were teachers who had been given leaves of absence for war service and whose names by an oversight had not been restored to the list of their respective institutions. It was simple justice that these names should be restored to the list of those eligible for retiring allowances even though it necessitated dilution. The cost of these restorations will amount to approximately 2 1/3 million dollars.

A more important factor was the unprecedented rise in the salary scale. In ten years the salaries in the associated colleges and universities more than doubled.

If the rules had been left unchanged, practically every teacher would retire on the maximum pension which would have exhausted the reserves within the next 12 years. This would have meant in subsequent years that the pensions would of necessity be so small that they would have a very slight relation to the needs of the teacher after retirement. The Trustees, therefore, proceeded in accordance with the power explicitly reserved to them (printed in the preface to their rules) in order to deal with such a situation and they have performed an uncomfortable duty with the sole desire to be fair to all. (Please read Nineteenth Annual Report of Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching - page 24 - "Is the Old Age Pension an Accepted Principle of American

Education"; also the pamphlet called "A Statement to College Teachers Interested in Retiring Allowances" etc. by President Henry S. Pritchett.)

Having followed the causes and results of the reduction of the Carnegie free allowances up to 1929, let us now return to 1918 when the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association was founded.

In 1918 the Carnegie Foundation established the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association as a separate Life Insurance Company which writes contracts for contributory annuities for professors and administrative officers in colleges and universities of America. It was a matter of great satisfaction that Mr. Carnegie himself lived long enough to join in the discussion leading to the adoption of the contractual basis of pensions. He was familiar with the principles of life insurance and agreed completely with the final decision to change from the free pension system to the contractual system. In his letter of Gift, April 16, 1905, he says, "By a two thirds vote they (the trustees) may from time to time apply the revenue in a different manner and for a different, though similar purpose to that specified, should coming days bring such changes as to render this necessary in their judgment to procure the best results possible for the teachers and for education". (Please read Twelfth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching - page 65 - "Report of the Commission upon the Proposed Plan of Insurance and Annuities"; page 75 - "Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association"; page 81 - "Proposed Charter of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America"; and the Letter of Gift, Act of Incorporation, By Laws, Rules, etc. (1929) pages 13 - 16.)

In November 1928, the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching formulated the Disability privileges. To be eligible for the disability allowance the teacher must have contributed for not less than five years toward an old age annuity and must have been during this period, in active service. These allowances will be limited to a maximum of three thousand dollars and are subject to discontinuance in case of the annuitant's recovery of health. (Please read Letter of Gift, Act of Incorporation, By Laws, Rules, etc. (1929) - pages 26 - 27.)

The disability clause became effective on May 1, 1929, and will not be avail-

able, without further action of the trustees of the Foundation, to those entering the associated institutions after Jan. 1, 1938. By that time it is believed that accurate information will be available so that the disability benefit can be included in the regular annuity contract at a rate approximately its actual cost.

	Development	
	<u>1919</u>	<u>1928</u>
Number of Annuity Policies	215	6,956
Institutions Represented	114	716
Annuity payments	10	58,305
Amount of Annual Annuity	194,977	11,014,190
Premium Income	33,553	2,977,565
Total Assets	2,220,294	15,099,955

The Association now has \$2,000,000.00 over and above the legal reserves. (Please read Nineteenth Annual Report - page 45 - "Progress of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association"; Tenth Annual Report of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association to the Policy Holders" December 1928 - pages 21 - 22.)

It can be seen from the above figures that 716 institutions are now represented in the Association. Contracts are held by 9,000 teachers in these 716 institutions. Of these there are over 200 colleges and universities which are contributing to their professors' annuities. The names of these institutions can be found on page 12 of the Tenth Annual Report of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association to their Policy Holders. Among these institutions are - Academy of Political Science, Alabama University, Allegheny College, Arkansas, Bates, Beirut, Beloit, Berea, Bowdoin, Bryn Mawr, Case, Chicago (227 Annuitants), Cincinnati, Colby, Colgate, Colorado, Columbia (246 Annuitants), Cornell, Dartmouth, Davidson, Denver, Fukien Christian University, Goucher, Johns Hopkins, Knox, Lawrence, McGill, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Michigan (301 Annuitants), Middlebury, Holyoke, Northwestern, Oberlin, Ohio Wesleyan, Peking Union, Pennsylvania, Rockefeller Foundation and Institute, Russell Sage Foundation, Laura Spelman Foundation, Toronto, Vassar, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, etc., etc.

Comments upon the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association.

Magazine of Wall Street

February 1928 - page 786.

"As a teacher and in a state where there is no State Pension Fund we would consider that you might be eligible to apply for annuity through the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, organized as you doubtless know at the instance of the Carnegie Foundation and endowed by this latter. This endowment pays for the overhead expenses of the Association so that life insurance and old age pensions may be obtained by those eligible at a substantial annual saving in premium cost. We would suggest that before you make a final decision you communicate with the above named Association whose address is 522 Fifth Avenue, N. Y."

March 1928 - page 916.

"It occurs to me that, being a teacher, you may be eligible for insurance and annuity protection through the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, organized in 1918. \* \* \* \* \* Through its liberal endowment you would be able to obtain insurance protection at an attractively low rate".

Address - "Industrial Pensions vs. State Poor Relief" by Ingalls Kimball, Director of Group Annuities, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York. "The time may come when each employee will have an individual contract to which each of his successive employers make some contribution. \* \* \* \* \* This practice is already being followed by about 200 institutions of learning in the U. S. through contracts with the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. The quiet but efficient work of this splendid institution, founded by Mr. Carnegie, and its expenses of operation defrayed largely from his gifts, is beyond praise".

In 1928 the Boston representatives of the New York Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company, after investigating the policies offered by the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, frankly stated to me that their companies could not possibly offer me like policies on such attractive terms.

References used in this Report

1. Letter of Gift, Act of Incorporation, By Laws, Rules, etc. 1929.
2. Twelfth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.
3. Nineteenth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.
4. Annual Reports of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association.
5. Handbook of Life Insurance and Annuity Policies for Teachers (1929).
6. Pamphlet issued over the name of Mr. Henry Pritchett.
7. Pamphlet "The Trend of Life Insurance Investments in the Era of the Second Hundred Billion". (An address by Frederick H. Ecker - President Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.)
8. "Report on Retirement" made by a special committee in Columbia University. (May 1929)
9. Industrial Pensions vs. State Poor Relief by Ingalls Kimball, Director of Group Annuities of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
10. Magazine of Wall Street - February 1928.
11. Magazine of Wall Street - March 1928.

In conclusion may I say that the investigation I have made in order to write this report only confirms my opinion formed five years ago when I became a member of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. My confidence in this institution and my belief that it offers the best annuity plan available for teachers, have grown continually from my first acquaintance with it to the present time.

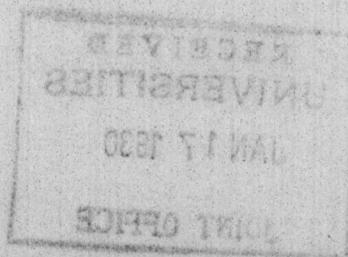
Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.)

*Lucy Jenkins Franklin*

Dean of Women  
Boston University

LJF:W



References used in this Report

1. Letter of Gift, Act of Incorporation, By Laws, Rules, etc. 1929.
2. Twelfth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.
3. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.
4. Annual Reports of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association.
5. Handbook of Life Insurance and Annuity Policies for Teachers (1929).
6. Pamphlet issued over the name of Mr. Henry Brinkley.
7. Pamphlet "The Trend of Life Insurance Investments in the Six of the Second Hundred Billion". (An address by Frederick H. Baker - President Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.)
8. "Report on Retirement" made by a special committee in Columbia University. (May 1929)
9. Industrial Relations vs. State Poor Relief by Lillian Mitchell, Director of Group Activities of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
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Very sincerely yours,

*Lucy Johnston*  
(Mrs.)

Dean of Women  
Boston University

LLB:W

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## FACULTY INFORMATION CARD

English Name.....  
(Print in full)

Chinese Name..... Date.....  
(Of filling in this Card)

Local Address.....

Permanent Home Address.....

Birthplace..... Date.....

Degrees	Dates	Universities
<i>Under-graduate</i>		
<i>Post</i>		
<i>Honorary</i>		

Positions prior to joining this Faculty

Positions	Organizations	Dates

First came to, *Teikyo* Yenching.....

Special experience or professional training.....

Religious affiliation..... *Christian or non-Christian*

Where is your will kept for safe-keeping?.....

Person to notify in case of emergency.....

Address.....

Relative living in China

Name	Address

Relative living outside of China

Name	Address

Published Writings.....

Member of what Clubs or Societies.....

Wife's maiden name.....

Home address.....

Birthplace..... Date.....

Date of marriage.....

Degress	Dates	Universities

Special experience or training.....

Positions before marriage.....

Positions since marriage.....

First came to China.....

Present remunerative work, if any.....

Children		Children	
Names	Birth Dates	Names	

*(over)*

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FACULTY INFORMATION CARD

1) How many years have you spent in graduate study? \_\_\_\_\_

What subjects did you study? \_\_\_\_\_

2) Do you teach in other institution? \_\_\_\_\_

How many hours do you teach? \_\_\_\_\_

Do you receive remuneration? \_\_\_\_\_

3) How many hours do you spend per week? \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Lecture and recitation \_\_\_\_\_?

(b) Laboratory \_\_\_\_\_?

(c) Administrative work \_\_\_\_\_

(including \_\_\_\_\_)

regular \_\_\_\_\_

committee \_\_\_\_\_

(work) \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Writing \_\_\_\_\_

Dates \_\_\_\_\_

Positions \_\_\_\_\_

Positions prior to joining this faculty \_\_\_\_\_

Organizations \_\_\_\_\_

Positions \_\_\_\_\_

First came to Yenching \_\_\_\_\_

Special experience or professional training \_\_\_\_\_

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Where is your wife living? \_\_\_\_\_  
Reason to notify in case of emergency \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Relative living in China \_\_\_\_\_

Form U 200-10-28

Member of what Clubs or Societies \_\_\_\_\_

Wife's maiden name \_\_\_\_\_

Home address \_\_\_\_\_

Birthplace \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Date of marriage \_\_\_\_\_

Universities \_\_\_\_\_

Dates \_\_\_\_\_

Positions \_\_\_\_\_

Special experience or training \_\_\_\_\_

Positions before marriage \_\_\_\_\_

Positions since marriage \_\_\_\_\_

First came to China \_\_\_\_\_

Present remunerative work, if any \_\_\_\_\_

Children

Children

Names

Birth Dates

Names

YENCHING COLLEGE  
FOR WOMEN

## TRANSFER

January 17, 1930

Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin,  
Boston University,  
675 Boylston Street,  
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dean Franklin:

We are profoundly grateful to you for the very careful report on the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association which you have so kindly prepared for us. Mr. Evans and I had already visited the office of the Association at 522 Fifth Avenue, however, and had had a long conference with one of the secretaries, so we had gained a general knowledge of the plans of the Association. Your report, however, gives us a great deal of additional information which we are glad to have in hand.

We are today having a meeting of the special Yenching Committee on Salaries and Retirement. Your report will be of great value at that meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG-H

**BOSTON UNIVERSITY**

Office of the Dean of Women  
675 Boylston Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

March 7, 1930

Mr. B. A. Garside,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City

YENCHING COLLEGE  
FOR WOMEN

My dear Mr. Garside:

INDEXED

**TRANSFER**

On January the fifteenth I sent you a report on the Carnegie Insurance and Annuity Association. I have checked it up with the Carnegie Foundation and have made some additions and corrections. You will find enclosed the report in final form which has been approved by Mr. Furst, Secretary of the Carnegie Foundation and Mr. Hueill, Assistant Secretary of the Insurance and Annuity Association. I feel that it is now ready to go before the Trustees of Yenching University. Please destroy the first one and accept this one in its place.

I should like very much to be present at this discussion on April the twenty-third. As I have a speaking engagement that afternoon at 2:30 in Brooklyn I am hoping that the subject of annuities can be discussed before that hour.

Very sincerely yours,

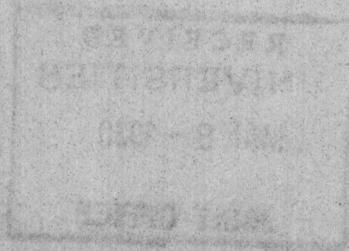
(Mrs.)

*Lucy Jenkins Franklin*

Dean of Women  
Boston University

LJF:W

Enc.



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BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
Office of the Board of Trustees  
Boston, Massachusetts

TRANSFER

*Raymond J. ...*

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REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
Concerning  
The Carnegie Insurance and Annuity Association

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3. The reduced cost of the annuity is possible because (a) the Association is required by its charter to "conduct its business without profit to the corporation or to its stockholders". (b) All overhead expenses of the company are taken care of by the Carnegie Foundation and it employs no field agents, therefore, the annuity rates are lower than the commercial insurance companies can offer. The paid in capital and surplus of this Association is \$1,000,000.00.

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time to give a more thorough personal study to it as outlined below.

#### History

In 1905 the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching was established under trustees chosen by Mr. Carnegie. It has an endowment of fifteen million dollars. The Foundation provided for retiring allowances for officers and teachers in qualifying universities and colleges in the United States, Canada and Newfoundland. This system was carried on for twelve years, gradually becoming more and more objectionable. In 1915 the list was closed. (Please read Twelfth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching - page 19 - "A Notable Year"; page 21 - "the Commission on Insurance and Annuities"; page 22 - "The Fundamentals of Insurance and Annuities"; page 24 - "The Action of the Trustees of the Foundation".) A careful reading of the above reference is necessary to understand the gradual development and reasons for transition from the free pension system to the contributory system. Although since 1915 the Foundation has not added any more names to its free pension list, there are some 3,000 of these who will be granted free allowances by the Foundation when the time of their retirement arrives. These allowances, however, will not come up to the original expectation of the professors, which was one half of the average salary for the five years preceding retirement, plus \$400.00 - maximum \$4,000.00. In 1918 the Foundation was compelled to revise its rules, reducing the maximum allowance \$4,000.00 to \$3,600.00 and making it available only at the age of 70. A further reduction went into effect on May 1, 1929, which ultimately reduces the maximum of the annual pension to \$1,000.00 at the age 70 supplemented by a \$500.00 annuity from the Carnegie Corporation.

One can readily see the disappointment of some of the older professors who had earlier expectations of a pension of \$4,000.00 at the age of 65.

Probably as a result of ill feeling caused by this last reduction, on April 13, 1929, there was made public the sensational and misleading statement that the Foundation was bankrupt when it actually had assets of \$30,000,000.00. Since many teachers do not read the annual report of the Foundation and of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association they do not clearly distinguish between the two and do not realize that the Insurance and Annuity Association is an entirely independent organization with its own capital and resources amounting to almost sixteen million dollars. Nor do they realize that "this agency superseded the original free pension system which was found to be like most free pension systems not only impracticable but demoralizing".

The attack was answered in a pamphlet issued on April 25, 1929, by Henry S. Pritchett President of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association and also of the Carnegie Foundation.

It is, of course, a regrettable thing when any pension system fails but during the past ten years, many free pension systems have failed because, as Mr. Pritchett points out, they have been found to be impracticable in the light of modern economic conditions. Mr. Carnegie placed upon the trustees of the institutions established by him, the responsibility of adapting the use of their endowments to the changing cir-

cumstances of the time. (Please read letter of Gift, Acts of Incorporation, By-Laws, etc.(1929) - Pages 1 - 11 inclusive.) Two causes have operated during the past years which have made it necessary to modify the retiring allowances of the Foundation according to the statement of Mr. Pritchett. The first was the addition of many names not previously reported to the Foundation by the associated colleges. A more important factor was the unprecedented rise in the salary scale. In ten years the salaries in the associated colleges and universities more than doubled.

If the rules had been left unchanged, practically every teacher would retire on the maximum pension which would have exhausted the reserves within the next 12 years. This would have meant the subsequent years that the pensions would of necessity be so small that they would have a very slight relation to the needs of the teacher after retirement. The Trustees, therefore, proceeded in accordance with the power explicitly reserved to them (printed in the preface to their rules) in order to deal with such a situation and they have performed an uncomfortable duty with the sole desire to be fair to all. The Foundation has distributed \$19,000,000.00 in free pensions and will have distributed \$60,000,000.00 when those who have expectations are all cared for. (Please read Nineteenth Annual Report of Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching - page 24 - "Is the Old Age Pension an Accepted Principle of American Education"; also the pamphlet called "A Statement to College Teachers Interested in Retiring Allowances" etc. by President Henry S. Pritchett.)

Having followed the causes and results of the reduction of the Carnegie free allowances up to 1929, let us now return to 1918 when the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association was founded.

In 1918 the Carnegie Foundation established the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association as a separate Life Insurance Company which writes contracts for contributory annuities and for life insurance for professors and administrative officers in colleges and universities in America. It was a matter of great satisfaction that Mr. Carnegie himself lived long enough to join in the discussion leading to the adoption of the contractual basis of pensions. He was familiar with the principles of life insurance and agreed completely with the final decision to change from the free pension system to the contractual system. In his letter of Gift, April 16, 1905, he says, "By a two thirds vote they (the trustees) may from time to time apply the revenue in a different manner and for a different, though similar, purpose, to that specified, should coming days bring such changes as to render this necessary in their judgment to procure the best results possible for the teachers and for education". (Please read Twelfth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching - page 65 - Report of the Commission upon the Proposed Plan of Insurance and Annuities"; page 75 - "Teachers' Insurance and Annuity Association"; page 81 - "Proposed Charter of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America"; and the Letter of Gift, Act of Incorporation, By-Laws, Rules, etc. (1929) pages 13 - 16).

#### Development of the Association

	1919	1929
Number of Annuity Policies	215	6,956
Institutions Represented	114	716
Annuity Payments	10	58,305
Amount of Annual Annuity	194,977	11,014,190

	1919	1928
Premium Income	33,553	2,977,565
Total Assets	2,220,294	15,099,955

The association now has \$2,000,000.00 over and above the legal reserves. (Please read Nineteenth Annual Report - page 45 - "Progress of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association"; Tenth Annual Report of Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association to the Policy Holders" December 1928 - pages 21 - 22.)

It can be seen from the above figures that 716 institutions are now represented in this Association. Contracts are held by 9,000 teachers in these 716 Institutions. Of these there are over 200 colleges and universities which are contributing to their professors' annuities. The names of these institutions can be found on Page 12 of the Tenth Annual Report of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association to their Policy Holders. Among these institutions are - Academy of Political Science, Alabama University, Allegheny College, Arkansas, Bates, Beirut, Beloit, Berea, Bowdoin, BrynMawr, Case, Chicago (227 Annuitants) Cincinnati, Colby, Colgate, Colorado, Columbia (246 Annuitants), Cornell, Dartmouth, Davidson, Denver, Fukien Christian University, Goucher, Johns Hopkins, Knox, Lawrence, McGill, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Michigan (301 Annuitants), Middlebury, Holyoke, Northwestern, Oberlin, Ohio Wesleyan, Peking Union, Pennsylvania, Rockefeller Foundation and Institute, Russell Sage Foundation, Laura Spelman Foundation, Toronto, Vassar, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Western Reserve, etc., etc.

Comments upon the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association.

Magazine of Wall Street

February 1928 - page 789.

"As a teacher and in a state where there is no State Pension Fund we would consider that you might be eligible to apply for annuity through the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, organized as you doubtless know at the instance of the Carnegie Foundation and endowed by the latter. This endowment pays for the overhead expenses of the association so that life insurance and old age pensions may be obtained by those eligible at a substantial annual savings in premium cost. We would suggest that before you make a final decision you communicate with the above named Association whose address is 522 Fifth Avenue, N.Y."

March 1928 - page 916.

"It occurs to me, that being a teacher, you may be eligible for insurance and annuity protection through the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, organized in 1918. \* \* \* \* \* Through its liberal endowment you would be able to obtain insurance protection at an attractively low rate".

Address - "Industrial Pensions vs. State Poor Relief" by Ingalls Kimball, Director of Group Annuities, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York. "The time may come when each employer will have an individual contract to which each of his successive employers make some contribution. \*\*\*\*\* This practice is already being followed by about 200 institutions of learning in the U.S. through contracts with the Teachers In-

"surance and Annuity Association. The quiet but efficient work of this splendid institution, founded by Mr. Carnegie, and its expenses of operation defrayed largely from his gifts, is beyond praise."

In 1928 the Boston representatives of the New York Life Insurance Company and the Mutual Life Insurance Company, after investigation of the policies offered by the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, frankly stated to me that their companies could not possibly offer me like policies on such attractive terms.

References used in this Report

1. Letter of Gift, Act of Incorporation, By-Laws, Rules, etc. 1929.
2. Twelfth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.
3. Nineteenth Annual Report of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching.
4. Annual Reports of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association.
5. Handbook of Life Insurance and Annuity policies for Teachers (1929)
6. Pamphlet issued over the name of Mr. Henry Pritchett.
7. Pamphlet "The Trend of Life Insurance Investments in the Era of the Second Hundred Billion". (An address by Frederick H. Ecker - President of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.)
8. "Report on Retirement" made by special committee in Columbia University. (May 1929)
9. Industrial Pensions vs. State Poor Relief by Ingalls Kimball, Director of Group Annuities of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.
10. Magazine of Wall Street - February 1928.
11. Magazine of Wall Street - March 1928.

In conclusion may I say that the investigation I have made in order to write this report only confirms my opinion formed five years ago when I became a member of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. My confidence in this institution and my belief that it offers the best annuity plan available for teachers, have grown continually from my first acquaintance with it to the present time.

Respectfully submitted,

(sgd.) (Mrs.) Lucy Jenkins Franklin

Dean of Women  
Boston University

YENCHING COLLEGE  
FOR WOMEN

**TRANSFER**

March 10, 1930

Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin,  
Boston University,  
675 Boylston Street,  
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dean Franklin:

We are grateful to you for your letter of March 7 with which you enclose the revised copy of the very careful report you have prepared on the Carnegie Insurance and Annuity Association.

The special Yenching Sub-committee on Salaries and Retirement is now actively at work. We sincerely hope that it will be able to make recommendations to the Trustees at the annual meeting. We will try to so arrange the agenda of the meeting as to allow the discussion of this topic during the morning session.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary

BAG-H

0181

YENCHING COLLEGE  
FOR WOMEN

**TRANSFER**

April 2, 1930

Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin,  
Boston University  
675 Boylston St.,  
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dean Franklin:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 31 with its enclosed checks from Mrs. Bronson for \$25 and from Mrs. Harvey for \$100. You did not state specifically in your letter whether these contributions are to be applied toward the \$6,000 fund the Women's College Committee is providing toward the 1929-30 budget of the University or are to be used for the \$100,000 endowment fund we are now seeking for the Women's College. I believe that you intend that these contributions shall be applied toward the fund of \$6,000 for this year's budget, but I would appreciate it if you would send me a note confirming or correcting this understanding so as to avoid any possibility of error in accounting for these contributions.

As soon as we hear from you on this point we will send receipts and letters of thanks to Mrs. Bronson and Mrs. Harvey.

The Yenching Promotional Office asks us to inquire of you whether the Rev. Dillon Bronson of Brookline is now deceased or has moved to Los Angeles. Mail we sent the Rev. Bronson ~~at~~ the Brookline address about a year ago was returned unclaimed. Your letter of March 31 states that Mrs. Dillon Bronson's address is 615 South Virgil Avenue, "Los Angeles", California, which undoubtedly was intended to be Los Angeles. If you can help us correct our mailing list at this point we will appreciate it.

We look forward to seeing you here in New York at the meetings which will be held during the latter part of this month.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

CC: Promotional Office

0182

BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
Office of the Dean of Women  
675 Boylston Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

*Ack 4/3/30*

April 4, 1930

YENCHING COLLEGE  
FOR WOMEN

Mr. B. A. Garside,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City

**TRANSFER**

My dear Mr. Garside:

My lack of knowledge concerning the finances of Yenching is due, I hope, to the short term of affiliation with the Committee.

The contributions which I sent to you are to be applied toward the \$6,000. fund that the Women's College Committee is providing toward the current budget.

Reverend and Mrs. Dillen Bronson have resided in Brookline for a number of years but lately they have been living in California in the winter and at Boston hotels and on the shore during the summer. Last summer they lived at Hotel Sheraton. They generally return quite early in the spring and I keep track of them through Mrs. Bronson's sister. I will find out from her if they have a permanent mailing address and will give it to you when I come to New York on the twenty-second. "Los Angeles" was a typographical error. From their friends' reports I believe the Bronsons move around in California as much as they do in Massachusetts but they must have some permanent address and I will do what I can to get it.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.)

*Lucy Jenkins Franklin*

Dean of Women  
Boston University

LJF:W

0183

4/5/30

BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
Office of the President  
Boston, Massachusetts

April 4, 1930

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. [Name]

Re: [Subject]

The committee has with me I have to you  
and to be able to cover the [Subject] and the  
[Subject] [Subject] [Subject] [Subject]

It is my hope that [Subject] [Subject] [Subject] [Subject]  
[Subject] [Subject] [Subject] [Subject] [Subject] [Subject]  
[Subject] [Subject] [Subject] [Subject] [Subject] [Subject]

I will be glad to [Subject] [Subject] [Subject] [Subject]  
[Subject] [Subject] [Subject] [Subject] [Subject] [Subject]

Very sincerely,  
[Signature]

President  
Boston University

RECEIVED  
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October 10, 1930

Dean Lucy J. Franklin  
675 Boylston St.  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dean Franklin:

This is to tell you that we still expect Miss Burtt in Boston and Wellesley over the coming Sunday. It seems necessary however somewhat to change the plan I suggested for a luncheon with her on Monday. Another engagement makes it impossible for me to share in such a luncheon on that day, and as President Pendleton and Miss Kendrick are to entertain Miss Burtt in Wellesley over Sunday, the Monday luncheon seems to fall to you and Miss Kendall.

Miss Kendall suggests that the College Club would be a more convenient place than the City Club for her. Are you a member of the College Club, and could you reserve a table there for yourself, Miss Burtt and Miss Kendall for 12 o'clock? It seems necessary to hold to that early hour that Miss Burtt may take a 1:30 train for New York.

If this plan suits you, Miss Kendall will drive to Wellesley for Miss Burtt in the forenoon Monday, and then call for you so that the three of you may go to the College Club together. Will you kindly let Miss Kendall know whether this plan is convenient for you and where she should call for you? Her address is 32 Highland St., Cambridge, Mass., and her telephone number is University 1646-R. If you are not a member of the College Club, Miss Kendrick said that she could arrange for the three of you to lunch there but that she would not do anything about it unless you asked her to. I am disappointed that I myself am not to see you Monday.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee)

L:BB

0185

April 27, 1931

Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin  
675 Boylston St.  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dean Franklin:

You know, I think, that Dr. Philippe deVargas, head of the History Department at Yenching University, is now in Harvard as the lecturer of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. He and his wife are both Swiss and have never visited America before. Mrs. deVargas and their baby daughter are spending the major part of their furlough year in Switzerland, but Mrs. deVargas is coming to America for the month of May. She is to land in New York to-day or tomorrow, and will come on to Boston by the end of this week.

Dr. and Mrs. deVargas are naturally eager to meet as many of the Yenching friends as they can during their stay in America, and I have thought that it might be a very pleasant thing if the Boston members of our Yenching College Committee should invite them to luncheon. As next week seems to be almost the only consecutive time Mrs. deVargas expects to have here, I am wondering whether we could get together for a luncheon with them one day next week. I know how busy you are, and he hesitate to suggest your coming to the city, but I would indeed like to have them meet you. My thought is that we could have a table at the Women's City Club, 40 Beacon St. Will you kindly let me know whether it is possible for you to share in such a luncheon and if so, will you please indicate on the enclosed slip which, if any, of the suggested dates is most possible for you? Dr. and Mrs. deVargas are to be away over this weekend and next or I would have thought of Saturday as possibly a more convenient day for you.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Luicous O. Lee)

L:BB

0186

December 3, 1931.

Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin  
675 Boylston St.  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dean Franklin:

I asked Mrs. Williamson what she thought the procedure should be in regard to the revised list of friends of Yenching which should be sent to China as the list of names to whom the letters by the Yenching Faculty should be sent. She tells me that she has asked Miss Clerk to send the list to her and that she will see that several copies are made and that one is sent promptly to you for you to send to Yenching. Have you as yet received the list. I think it of real importance that these names reach China at as early a date as may be. If you have not yet had the list perhaps it would be worth while for you to send a reminder to Mrs. Williamson. You doubtless have her address, but as it may be convenient I will add it here:

Mrs. O. R. Williamson  
The Wellington  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Am I right in understanding that you thought it might be well to ask Miss Boynton to write the first of the proposed letters? I would be glad if it could be written by one actually on the field rather than by one who has been away from Yenching for nearly six months as Miss Boynton has. But on the other hand, she knows the situation well and she listened to the discussion and so understands the kind of letter needed. On the whole I think the suggestion is probably a very wise one. You probably have her address also but lest you may not it is:

Miss Grace Boynton  
46 Powder House Road  
Medford, Mass.

Always cordially yours,

EBL:dsk

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee.)

January 14, 1932.

Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin  
675 Boylston Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Dean Franklin:

I meant ere this to send you a word to say that I thought the tea last Sunday afternoon a very happy and successful occasion. Miss Boynton seemed to me especially happy in the way she presented her subject to the girls and so far as I could tell from what the few I spoke with said, the girls themselves were greatly taken with her. In the few words I had with the president of the Y.W.C.A., and with the little Italian girl whom I happened to talk with I spoke of the possibility of some permanent relationship being established between the B.U. School of Physical Education and Yenching and they both seemed to receive the idea enthusiastically. One of them said, "Oh we should just love to do that." I have nothing very clearly in my mind and I recognize the suitability of the connection being with the Physical Education work in Yenching if that is possible. Perhaps we might consult Miss Boynton and see if she knows the amount of the salary of one of the Chinese students in that work. Do you think your girls could raise something like \$400. or \$500. a year? Possibly the amount required for a Chinese salary would be even less than that. You will know much better than I whether some definite suggestion should be made to the young ladies soon. It would I suppose, be a help to make some proposition while the impression of Miss Boynton's story is still vividly in their minds.

If I can be of any help, please let me know. I am so glad you had the idea of doing something, and glad also that I could share in the pleasant occasion of last Sunday.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee)

EBL:dsk

0188

February 20, 1932.

Dean Lucy J. Franklin  
675 Boylston St.  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Franklin:

I am herewith returning the manuscript for Miss Boynton's Yenching letter. As you will see, we have changed it into the form of a real letter. I finally got in touch with her and suggested that she include some bits of recent news and leave out part of the historical paragraph and part of her illustrations as to the work the graduates are doing. I hope you will feel that what we are now sending you is satisfactory. My thought is that it should be mimeographed and mailed under a two cent stamp so that we may learn of errors in the addresses in our list.

In writing Miss Speer in Yenching this morning I have suggested that they appoint someone very soon who might have another letter prepared which would be mailed directly from China perhaps in April.

I hope we can have that little visit not too long after I get back from New York.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee.)

EBL:dsk

0189

March 18, 1932.

Dean Lucy J. Franklin  
675 Boylston St.  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Franklin:

I at length have definite word that President Stuart is to be in Boston and vicinity on April 9. Professor De Haas of the Harvard School of Business Administration is planning a luncheon for him that day at noon and is also, I understand, arranging for him to meet a group of students in the forenoon. This means that the way is open for us to go ahead with our tea on Saturday afternoon if we so desire. I am writing Miss Kendrick to this effect and suggesting that she confer with President Pendleton and proceed with preparations for the tea as may seem best. I enclose a list of the people from Boston and vicinity whose names are on our Yenching mailing list. These should presumably form the nucleus of the group of guests for the tea. There is no reason, however, why the list should not be added to. Indeed I think one of our definite objectives should be to increase the number of people who are interested in Yenching. If there are additional names whom you would like to have invited, please send them to Professor Kendrick.

I yesterday talked with your secretary in regard to the bill for the Yenching letter which you recently sent out. My suggestion was that the bill be sent to me and that I O.K. it before sending it on to Mr. Garside.

Ever cordially yours,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee.)

EBL:dsk

BOSTON UNIVERSITY  
Office of the Dean of Women  
675 Boylston Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

RECEIVED April 22, 1932  
INTERNATIONAL DEPARTMENT

Mrs. Lucius O. Lee APR 23 1932  
14 Beacon Street  
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Lee:

According to the "common consent" of the Yenching College Committee last week in New York I am considering you all as helpers on the Promotion Committee for Yenching for the next few months. Therefore, you will receive in a day or two, ten subscription cards from Mr. Wannamaker's office.

It is our duty, as I understand it, to try to increase the number of friends and donors of Yenching. I would suggest that you try to place these cards carefully and if at all possible, to attempt to get some returns by June the first. It seems almost a hopeless task but perhaps if we concentrate upon it from now until that time we may be able to be of some help in meeting the tremendous financial obligation resting upon the Trustees. Mr. Wannamaker suggests that we say to the donors that checks are to be made payable to Yenching University. These checks can then be sent directly to him at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, but please send the names and amount subscribed to me, since we wish to keep an accurate and separate account of our work.

With best wishes and hopes for success, I am

Very cordially yours,

(Mrs.) *Lucy Jenkins Franklin*  
Dean of Women  
Boston University

LJF:W

0191

June 13, 1932.

Mrs. Lucy Jenkins Franklin  
675 Boylston Street  
Boston, Massachusetts

My dean Mrs. Franklin:

For some time I have been wishing that you and I might have a little visit to compare notes on progress made, especially in the matter of gifts toward meeting the Rockefeller Foundation Conditional Gift. I wrote a number of letters to old W.B.M.I. friends and have so far had responses amounting to \$630. This money has come in four checks and been forwarded promptly to New York. I asked that the checks be sent through me that we might be able to keep track of amounts secured through the Woman's College Committee.

You are probably too busy right now with Commencement affairs to allow of our having luncheon together in the immediate future, but I hope you will let me know when we might meet and have a talk. Are you planning to go to Europe or anywhere for the summer? I expect to be here at work through June and all of July and so far as I know could meet you almost any day.

This morning's mail brings me a pleasant surprise in the shape of a check for \$200. which has come through the will of a Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Vander Veer Rohrman of Philadelphia, Pa. I enclose a copy of the letter telling of it. I am sending the check to Mr. Garside at once but would like to raise with you and Mrs. Williamson the question of the use that should be made of this money. My own thought is that the best thing would be for us to add it to the undesignated endowment of the Woman's College. Does this seem right to you? In case this is done it would mean, would it not, an additional \$200. to be designated by the Woman's College to the Endowment of the College of Natural Sciences on the same condition as to return of the money and interest as are in effect for our other endowment funds. Do you think such use of the \$200. should be authorized by special vote of the Woman's College Committee? If you do, please let me know promptly and I will start a correspondence vote around.

0 192

Mrs. L.J.F.--2.

Whatever we do should of course be done this month.

I trust that you are keeping well in spite of the many demands upon you at this most busy season of the year.

Most cordially yours,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee.)

EBL:dsk

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September 24, 1932.

Dear Lucy Jenkins Franklin  
675 Boylston St.  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Franklin:

Greetings! It is surely a long time since you and I lunched together and conferred on Yenching affairs. You are probably so busy just now with the opening of the school year that you can hardly give a moment to the consideration of any outside matters. I do however, need your help on one or two points.

First, am I right in understanding that last spring you reminded Miss Margaret Speer that a second letter from Yenching should go out to the people on our mailing list during the summer or very early in the fall? If so, have you had any word to the effect that such a letter is being prepared? I received yesterday a long and very interesting letter from our new Chinese Dean, Miss Soo-Hoo. This letter is informal in its style and was obviously not intended for circulation. On the other hand it does give in quite a vivid form her impressions of Yenching and also does reveal much in regard to her own character and fitness for the position.

My second question is then, whether in case you know of no other letter that is now ready for circulation you think it would be well to make use of this from Miss Soo-Hoo. It should perhaps be edited somewhat and should be accompanied by a brief word explaining who Miss Soo-Hoo is and our thought that the friends of Yenching College will be glad to make her acquaintance in this way. If it is easier for you to answer these two questions by telephone that will be all right.

Ever cordially yours,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee.)

EBL:dsk

0194

October 8, 1932.

Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin  
675 Boylston Street  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Franklin:

Here is the copy of Miss Soo-Hoo's letter which I should have sent you ere this. Please feel free to make any change that seems to you desirable in the little introductory note. I have wondered whether we had better take out the address "My dear Mrs. Lee." Ordinarily I should say it would be better to do so, but as this is so definitely a personal letter possibly it is better to let it stand. Please do what you think best about that and also about deleting the last paragraph.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee.)

EBL:dsk  
enc.

0 195

February 20, 1933

Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin  
675 Boylston Street  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dean Franklin:

I am in receipt of a long letter from Dean Ssu-t'u. I have cut it very considerably and herewith enclose a copy in its abbreviated form with the thought that you may think it worth while to use this as a news letter which should go to our Yenching mailing list. Please look it over with that thought in mind and use it if you think it desirable. Probably the best form would be about what we used in our last letter, namely a little introductory word from the Yenching College Committee and then the letter itself with Miss Ssu-t'u's signature. I shall be interested to know what you think.

It seems a very long time since I have seen you. I can imagine how very busy you are. I trust your work is going well.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee)

L:pmb  
Enc.

0 196

April 11, 1933.

Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin  
1675 Boylston Street  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Franklin:

I am sorry indeed that the decision must be against your going to New York next week. We shall miss you and I feel as you do that the coming meeting is an important one. I will express your regrets to the Committee and I know that the others will feel very sorry that you could not come. Of course I shall be only too glad to see you as soon as we can arrange a date after my return. I shall probably get back early Friday morning April 21.

Always yours,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee.)

EBL:dsk

0 197

April 28, 1933.

Dean Lucy J. Franklin  
45 Dwight Street  
Brookline, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Franklin:

You may not know that Dr. Stuart and Dr. Jenney were in Boston for a brief time the first of this week. I understand they came then for work in connection with the Harvard-Yenching Foundation. They told me that Dr. Stuart at least would be back again next month and I asked that we be informed of the exact date of his visit at as early a time as possible that we might plan accordingly. I am this afternoon in receipt of a telegram which reads:

Drs. Stuart and Jenney in Boston May 4th to 6th inclusive with to have meeting in home of Mrs. Galen Stone stop. Can this be arranged stop Also advise what other meetings and social engagements may be scheduled. Thank you.

The other evening as President Pendleton and I came home from New York she suggested the possible desirability of our trying to secure the home of Mrs. Galen Stone for some kind of a function for Dr. Stuart. On receipt of this telegram I therefore called Dr. Pendleton and talked with her over the telephone. Among other things I asked her whether she thought a tea, presumably attended by women only, would be better publicity for Yenching than a luncheon for men and women at the University Club. She replied that since Dr. Stuart specifically desires something in Mrs. Stone's house she thought we should try to carry out that wish. She agreed to telephone Mrs. Stone this afternoon and let me know the result of her conversation with her. This is as far as the matter has gone at present but I think it important that you as Chairman of the Publicity Committee should have as full information as possible. Dr. Pendleton suggested that in case Mrs. Stone wishes to have a tea for women we might perhaps in addition plan a luncheon for men at the University Club. She regrets as I do that the time of Dr. Stuart's visit is so near at hand and consequently our time for prepara-

Mrs. L.J.F.--2.

tion so very brief. I think it will expedite matters if you will confer as may be desirable with Dr. Hendleton and the two of you reach a decision as to what we should undertake. I will cooperate to the best of my ability whatever the plan is. Our chief objective as I understand it should be to reach those who are not already definitely committed to interest in Yenching. The question of the guests to be invited is therefore, one that should have special thought. Obviously invitations must be gotten out very soon for anything that is to happen between May 4 and 6.

Please advise me as promptly as you can.

Ever yours,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee.)

EBL:dsk

April 29, 1933.

Dean L. J. Franklin  
675 Boylston St.  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Franklin:

After talking with you this morning I sent a day letter to New York to Mr. Lyman H. Thompson as follows:

HAVE CONSULTED PRESIDENT PENDLETON DEAN FRANKLIN STOP NEXT WEEK SO FULL THAT SATIS\* FACTORY ARRANGEMENTS FOR ANOTHER SOCIAL FUNCTION SEEM IMPOSSIBLE STOP MRS STONE APPARENTLY AWAY AS WE SECURE NO REPLY FROM HOUSE STOP COULD DOCTORS STUART AND JENNEY COME LATER IN MONTH ALLOWING US ABOUT TWO WEEKS FOR PREPARATORY WORK LETTER FOLLOWS.

About an hour later I had a long-distance call from Mr. Thompson. He says that practically the latest dates which Dr. Stuart could give us are May 11 to 13. If we can arrange something satisfactory for any one of those dates he will not come to Boston next week. Mr. Thompson also asks that if possible we let him know by Monday whether May 11 to 13 are satisfactory dates for Dr. Stuart's visit.

\* have just been talking with President Pendleton. She tells me that she expects to be in the city on Tuesday and she thinks she can arrange to be in my office here at 14 Beacon St. About 11:30 a.m. Could you possibly come at the same time so that the three of us with perhaps Miss Boynton also might decide on the type of function we will undertake and make out a list of people to be invited? If you cannot be here on Tuesday morning I would suggest that if possible you and Miss Boynton and I get together for luncheon Monday noon to do such preliminary work as we can. We can then check with President Pendleton. She said that in case she could not come in she would suggest a list and send to me.

I am writing Miss Boynton of the proposal but will you communicate with her presumably at her home in Medford by telephone in regard to Monday noon? I hope we can send a telegram to New York not later than by the middle of the afternoon Monday.

Ever yours,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee.)

EBL:dsk

0200

April 29, 1933.

Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin  
675 Boylston Street  
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Franklin:

After talking with you I sent a day letter to New York to Mr. Lyman H. Thompson as follows:

HAVE CONSULTED PRESIDENT PENDLETON  
DEAN FRANKLIN STOP NEXT WEEK SO FULL  
THAT SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS FOR  
ANOTHER SOCIAL FUNCTION SEEM IM-  
POSSIBLE STOP MRS STONE APPARENTLY  
AWAY AS WE SECURE NO REPLY FROM HOUSE  
STOP COULD DOCTORS STUART AND JENNEY  
COME LATER IN MONTH ALLOWING US ABOUT  
TWO WEEKS FOR PREPARATORY WORK LETTER  
FOLLOWS.

About an hour later I had a long-distance telephone call from Mr. Thompson. He says that practically the latest dates which Dr. Stuart could give us are May 11 to 13. If we can arrange something satisfactory for any one of those dates he will not come to Boston next week. Mr. Thompson also asks that if possible we let him know by Monday whether May 11 to 13 are satisfactory dates from our point of view for Dr. Stuart's visit. If I do not hear from you before 1:30 today here at the office may I hear from each of you at home by telephone some time this afternoon or evening or tomorrow? My telephone number is West Newton 2352. If we can plan to accept these dates, I wish the three of us, with perhaps Grace Boynton, also could very soon get together for a conference as to details as to what should be planned.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee.)

P.S. I am sending  
this same letter to  
Miss Pendleton.

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