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INTERNATIONAL HOUSE
Riverside Drive at 124th Street
New York

February 29, 1928

Mr. E.C. Carter,
The Inquiry,
129 East 52d Street,
New York.

My dear Mr. Carter:

I wish to thank you for the good visit I had with you the other day. It has been an inspiration to me to know you and your interest in understanding the present condition in China.

It is my deep conviction that as the contact between the East and the West is becoming more and more intimate, an accurate understanding of the situation in China is very much needed. In science there is no east and west. The Chinese problem is a problem of the whole humanity. That was the reason of my coming to trouble you the other day, for the condition in China is such that it is rather hard to expect such an enterprise from the Chinese people financially, although it is more of their duty to do so.

Since I saw you, I had a very good talk with Professor John Dewey. He made a very true remark: "If social scientists do not study the condition of China right now, it would be too late twenty years hence; the situation there, chaotic as it is, would pass out of our human knowledge."

I had also a good talk with Dr. T.T. Lew of the Peking University, who has some knowledge of the China Foundation, because he took part in many of the conferences of the said foundation. He said: "Your dream or rather your scheme is not in conflict with the China Foundation. It would be an excellent supplement."

I do hope that you will take the idea kindly, for I may not be able to realize it in the immediate future. My limited fund in supporting the idea for the last two months is exhausted. But I still believe that the inertia of the present scientific interest in China and the general understanding of human life will give life to the idea, although its name might be different.

Sincerely yours,

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ T. C. WANG

129 EAST 52ND STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE - PLAZA 4700

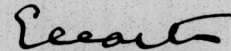
March 2nd, 1928.

Dear President Stuart,

Last week I had a call from T. C. Wang who laid before me the enclosed scheme for an Oriental Institute of Social Research. I told him that I, unfortunately, was more or less powerless in this matter - first, because I didn't know what other institutes and universities were able to function in this field and, second, even though there was a sphere for his proposal, I feared I would not be able to help in discovering the necessary money, methods and men to carry out the plan. This morning I received a letter from him, dated February 29th, a copy of which I enclose.

Have you any suggestions to make as to whether Mr. Wang should be encouraged or discouraged from the point of view of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations?

Sincerely yours,



E. C. Carter

ECC/NH

President Leighton Stuart,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

0299

ORIENTAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL RESEARCH

The Autobiography of the Idea:

For the last five years, ever since I was at the University of Chicago, I have been constantly thinking of what a great adventure it would be to have China scientifically studied, and what a great contribution it would be to the sciences of Anthropology, Psychology, Sociology, and others. So far, China is a cross-word puzzle to us. We know China through rumor and fragmentary tales, rather than through scientific information. The Chinese themselves are at sea on the same problem. Various movements have been started to undertake the adventure, but their fields are limited and their interests are not necessarily scientific. In the meantime, the contact between the East and the West is becoming increasingly intimate. We have explored China religiously, diplomatically, and economically, but never yet scientifically--that is, the tendency to understand China so that it might contribute to the general knowledge of man and his universe. There are many research organizations in this country, but so far as I know, none of them give Fellowships to Chinese students on account of their citizenship. Inspired by this condition and others stated above, the idea of an Oriental Institute of Research finally crystallized in my mind last year, 1927, when I was still teaching at the Ohio State University. The description following is merely a tentative one.

PURPOSE: To study scientifically current conditions and their backgrounds in China - It might include the following topics:

- (a) The Racial Migration in China
- (b) The Industrial Revolution
- (c) Urbanization in China
- (d) China and the Pacific
- (e) The Modern Press and Public Opinion
- (f) Bolshevism and China
- (g) China and Foreign Powers
- (h) The Youth Movement in China
- (i) Other social movements

Any of the above subjects could be enlarged or minimized for scientific research.

CENTER OF RESEARCH: To create a center of scientific interest with accomodation for experts' offices, instruments of research, documents, books, etc. (Shanghai is the most favorable place for such a center because it is not greatly disturbed by civil wars, and the city may be considered to be the Pacific gate of China.)

THE FUTURE:

- (a) As the institute grows, it might publish books, pamphlets, and give scientific information.
- (b) The institute might form a foundation for a school of social research, or an international university in the Orient.
- (c) The institute might cooperate with educational centers in the Orient and the Occident in the common scientific adventure.

E. C. Carter

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INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

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March 29th, 1933.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,
120 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Stuart:-

The American Council has been asked by several of its members to make a study of the recent report by the League of Nations' Mission of Educational Experts on THE REORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION IN CHINA. This report, in the view of some of our members, including several who are in agreement with many of its major recommendations, contains so many misunderstandings of American education and of its influence upon the Chinese system of education that they would regard a rather full expression upon it by the American Council as in keeping with, and indeed called for, by its outstanding position in the United States in relation to research and international understanding in the Pacific region. Will you kindly let me know what you think of this proposal?

A preliminary inquiry among certain members of the Council who are recognized authorities in the field of education and also more than superficially acquainted with the school system of China and its history reveals the following major points of criticism of the League report:

1. That it is unrealistic in leaving out of account fundamental economic, social, and political conditions in that country that must affect

- a. the maintenance of schools from public funds
- b. the distribution of school funds,
- c. the caliber and training of teaching staffs,
- d. the distribution of schools,
- e. the greater use of school facilities,
- f. the payment of tuition fees.

2. That it is inconsistent in its criticisms of the Chinese system and in the recommendations made for its improvement - particularly in

2 copies made

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- a. comment on the Mass Education Movement,
 - b. the development of education on the basis of local traditions and on the best foreign models.
3. That it fails to recognize the newness of the idea of adaptation to local needs - in other parts of the world as well as in China.
4. That many aspects of American education are criticized through misunderstanding - such as
- a. the nature and force of the credit system,
 - b. the relative emphasis on subject knowledge and scientific method in teacher training,
 - c. the state and local control of American schools and its effect on the maintenance of local traditions,
 - d. the prevalence in the United States of educational ideas and experiments of a kind which are said to be non-existent in this country.
5. That there is evidence, here and there, also of a seeming bias against American education which makes for misrepresentation, as for example in
- a. over-statement of the American influence on Chinese education - especially where this is faulty - with corresponding understatement of other foreign influences;
 - b. lack of reference to American resources of scholarly information on Chinese education.

On the appended pages, a few passages from letters and printed reviews of three members of the American Council are cited in illustration of these points. They are here given only in barest outline, of course. Please let me have your reaction to the proposal to have the report in question subjected to a detailed study by the American Council - not primarily with the purpose of defending American educational ideals or methods, but as a contribution to historical truth and to the further clarification of the nature of the educational problem which China is facing at the present time.

Yours sincerely,

Edward C. Carter

Edward C. Carter

ECC/R
Encl.

0303

Some Comments by Members of the American Council of the Institute of
Pacific Relations on the League of Nations Report Concerning the
Reorganization of Education in China.

(Extracts from communications received, in the order of the points of criticism briefly named in the accompanying letter)

1. My chief criticism is that the report ignores the Chinese conditions which have brought about the conditions in the educational situation which are criticized - and for the most part quite justly. I would not have thought it possible that a body of intelligent men could have so completely ignored the economic, political and social background. The administrative system, for example, was taken over from Japan, almost bodily. In theory therefore it is highly centralized; in fact, of course, the central government is practically powerless in parts, large parts of China all the time. The proposals at the end of the chapter contain a lot of "oughts" that are purely academic. China "ought" to be unified; it ought to have a definite distribution of powers and revenues between the central government and the provinces; it ought to get rid of its big army and suppress all bandits. What is the sense of putting down "oughts" with no reference to conditions which have created the opposite state of things? I give this as a sample of what seems to me the weakness of the whole document - the ignoring of the background, historic and political. It is, practically speaking, an accident that American influence has been predominant as far as the evils complained of are concerned. If any other influences had been dominant, there might not be the same defects in detail but the fundamental evils would be the same, and in all probability simply a substitution with respect to minor ones. -- John Dewey

The discussion of educational finance should be considered little short of naive. It is all very well to recommend that tuition charges be abolished in elementary schools; but where is the money to come from? One may recommend a scale of salaries more evenly proportioned, salary payments increased with relation to the cost of living in larger cities, and pensions for age and disability; but without a full consideration of the revenue system, such recommendations are only idle talk. Similar recommendations which represent the personal opinions of the commissioners without full consideration of all the factors involved are those regarding the distribution of funds (p. 55), the teaching staff (p. 57), the distribution of schools (p. 61), and the greater use of existing school facilities (p. 64) and also the extraordinary proposal that school authorities, like surgeons in America, should set the scale of tuition payments according to the ability of the family to pay. No more certain method of bringing the schools into politics could ever be devised. -- William F. Russell

2. The chapter dealing with the remarkable Mass Education Movement takes the position that, because of the limited area and the concentration of funds, too good an educational job is being done. The butter should be spread thinner, although elsewhere in the Report, the emphasis is all on quality at the expense of quantity. A second inconsistency is the repeated admonition that China develop her own educational system in harmony with "local traditions dating back thousands of years." In contrast are the chapters dealing with the administration of schools, in which a typical European or Japanese plan is recommended to be superimposed upon the decentralized tradition "dating back thousands of years." -- William F. Russell.
3. The idea of adaptation as an educational principle is new. Before the World War practically no one emphasized the principle that a national system of education is meaningless unless it grows out of the cultural traditions and

is adapted to the environment and present needs of the country concerned, and that it is ineffective if borrowed by, transported to, or imposed upon an alien culture and civilization. The Educational Year Book of Teachers College, unquestionably the best annual in the field of international education, devoted the 1931 issue to the study of Education in Colonial Dependencies of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and pre-war Germany. One fact that emerges conclusively is that the principle upon which all these nations built in establishing educational systems in their dependencies has been assimilation and that the idea of adaptation to local environment scarcely appears. Since the World War American educators who have been familiar with the problems of China have urged the Chinese to modify their system in conformity with the latter principle. They have encouraged Chinese graduate students studying education in American universities to return to China by way of Europe in order to compare the American system with those of European countries. To criticize either Chinese or American educators for not building upon the principle of adaptation is to joust at a straw man. -- Stephen Duggan.

4. It is apparent that the members of the Commission misunderstood certain aspects of American education. Their misinformation must have been gathered in China. Thus the reference to the "Board of Education in the U.S.A." (p. 43) shows a lack of knowledge; the "credit system" described on page 106 is an exaggeration of the worst in the American system, the reference on page 117 to the subdivision of secondary education under the American system clearly ignores the most common form of organization with us, the cosmopolitan high school. -- William F. Russell

"An ever increasing number of educators are constantly being released by the universities, that is to say secondary school teachers familiar with all the subjects covered by the science of education and who have not specialized in one or other of the subjects comprised in the programme of studies. Without exaggeration it has been said that many of these men 'know how to teach what they do not know themselves.' This is not said jokingly; it constitutes the entire problem of teacher training." (p. 119) Alas! the reverse is true. One of the chief faults found with university influence upon our colleges and secondary schools is that the universities are sending into those institutions men and women holding advanced degrees as the result of detailed specialization in some one branch of learning but almost wholly ignorant of any pedagogic training. -- Stephen Duggan.

What the Commission did not realize is that the United States for many years has struggled with the problem of training the teacher for a new and expanding system of schools. Teachers have been underpaid; their posts have been insecure; their tenure of office brief. So great was the demand for teachers, and so complete was the trust in the textbooks, that almost any person could secure a place. -- William F. Russell

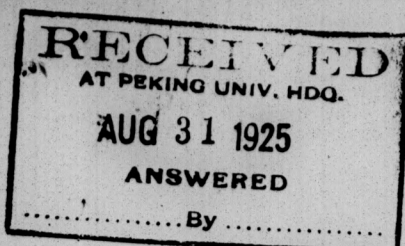
It is possible that, generally speaking, "American civilization has developed in spite of a total absence of local traditions." Yet some parts of the United States which were first settled, viz., some parts of New England and the South, have maintained local traditions for three centuries and have expanded their influence to a great extent to the newer regions of the United States. -- Stephen Duggan.

Without an American member with whom they could constantly consult, it is doubtful whether the Mission was qualified properly to evaluate American civilization. Dr. Bocker, the distinguished former Minister of Education of Prussia visited the United States in 1930 and the writer had the pleasure and honor of arranging for his lectures at American universities. He came well qualified by

preparation and experience to study American education. But he was with us, unfortunately, but two months and had no time to make careful observations of various aspects of American education, especially of elementary and secondary education. This is equally true of the distinguished English economist, Professor Tawney, who was invited by Amherst College to be its visiting professor in the scholastic year 1919-1920. The eminent physicist, Professor Langevin of Paris, visited the United States in 1904, but only to attend an international conference. Professor Palski of Warsaw, the Polish educational administrator, made an equally short visit to the United States in 1930. -- Stephen Duggan.

5. Throughout the report attention is drawn to the predominant part played by American influence on education in China. This is correct, but the report gives no evidence that the Mission was aware of the great influence of Japanese education in China - Stephen Duggan.

The fact that no reference is made in the report of the Mission to Professor Paul Monroe's "Report on Education in China" leads to the belief that the Mission had not seen it. Professor Monroe is the recognized authority in the United States on Chinese education ... Professor Monroe visits China almost every year and confers with its governmental and educational leaders upon the social and educational problems that confront them....Due to the fact that Professor Monroe did not undertake the detailed analysis made by the League of Nations Educational Mission, his report is but a fifth of the size of the Mission's. But the astonishing feature of the two reports is the great similarity of their findings. -- Stephen Duggan.



(COPY)

Dr. Leighton Stuart,
"Kairwan",
Blue Hill,
Maine.

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Your arrival in this country is most opportune! As I wired you this morning, you have doubtless received the formal invitation to the Conference on American Relations with China, to be held at Johns Hopkins from September 17th. to 20th.

This Conference is the outcome of a luncheon held in New York in July. A widely representative group of fifty-six men and women met to discuss the situation in China and to consider what, if anything, they were to do about it. Various circles were represented - international affairs, journalism, religion, including "foreign missions", women's movements, labor and education. After hearing reports about what the various national organizations were doing and statements by both Americans and Chinese as to the deeper implication of recent events, it was unanimously voted to arrange a three day conference on Chinese-American relations. The list of sponsors was sent you with the invitation.

The Conference will give opportunity for full and unfettered discussion by persons of divers points of view; all illuminated by accurate information supplied by the best available authorities, both American and Chinese. The outcome of the Conference will not be pre-determined but will grow out of the facts and discussions themselves.

I am enclosing a tentative list of some of the questions that have been suggested for discussion and we are asking the sponsors for still further suggestions. In advance of the Conference we are sending out data on the questions of - Concessions and settlements, to be done by Mr. Hodges; Extraterritoriality, by Prof. Willoughby; Trade and customs control, by Mr. Eldridge; the history and extent of missions in China, by Mr. Fahs; Chinese students abroad, by Mr. Charles D. Hurrey; Chinese nationalism, by Provost C. A. Edmunds; Chinese foreign relations, by Prof. Blakeslee; Communications, by Mr. Rogers; and Events since May 30th. by Mr. Fletcher Brockman. We are doing this in order that the time of the Conference may be spent in discussion rather than in supplying information.

Some of the leaders of the Conference will be Dr. Kuo, Bishop Roots, Professor Willoughby, Professor Blakeslee, and we hope Professor Jeremiah Jenks and Fletcher Brockman; and we hope very much that you will take part.

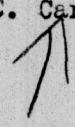
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Could we count on you for an interpretation of the present situation? We hear on all sides that there is no one better qualified than you to do this. Bishop Roots joins with me in urging you to help us at Baltimore. I would be grateful if you would wire me your decision.

Sincerely yours,

E. C. Carter



0308

March 3, 1928.

Dear Mr. Carter:

I have your letter and have read the communication from T. C. Wang. We all want to encourage any wisely conceived and carefully organized efforts of this sort. On the other hand, each organization as this or an educational institution in China is in a better position to deal with such issues than a new and somewhat private undertaking such as would result from Mr. Wang's efforts. My suggestion would be that you reply to Mr. Wang expressing sympathy with his idea in general and recommending that he attempt to induce some existing agency to establish or enlarge a department to cover this field. He might then assist in an appeal to the China Foundation or other sources for funds to finance it. Assuming that Mr. Wang is entirely disinterested and concerned with the beneficial results to accrue, it would even then be wiser to strengthen some agency that is already at work.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. E. C. Carter,
129 East 52nd Street,
New York City

JLS:O

0309

June 13, 1929

Dear Dr. Carter:

I should like to have the opportunity of extending an invitation to attend the Formal Opening of Yenching University on its new site to all persons who are going to the Institute of Pacific Relations to be held in Kyoto in November. Is it possible to secure a list of those who are to be present at that Institute? No doubt some of them will be going considerably in advance of the date of the Institute and could probably attend the opening of Yenching which occurs September 27-October 1 next.

I shall be grateful for any information you can give me.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant to the President

Dr. E.C. Carter
Institute of Pacific Relations
129 East 52 Street
New York City

ODW:EMG

AMERICAN COUNCIL
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

129 EAST 52ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY

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July 15, 1929.

Mr. Olin D. Wannamaker,
Princeton-in-Peking,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Wannamaker,

Mr. Carter has requested me to send you the enclosed list of Americans who are going to Kyotō. Mr. Carter wishes that no public announcement be made of these names until after July 16th at which time they will be made known at a Luncheon given at the Hotel Ritz.

Yours very truly,

Shirley E. Wannamaker
Shirley E. Wannamaker
for Mr. E. C. Carter.

July 10 1929.

This list is confidential
and not for publication.
If may be radically
altered.

PRESENT STATUS OF AMERICAN MEMBERSHIP IN THE KYOTO CONFERENCE

I. Those who are now definitely planning to attend

C. F. Adams	First National Bank, Portland, Oregon.
Wallace M. Alexander	President, Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Matsón Building, San Francisco, California.
Mrs. Ethel Richardson Allen	1127 Associated Bldg. Building, Los Angeles, California.
Chief, Division of Adult Education, Department of Education, State of California.	
Dr. Carl L. Alsberg	Director, Food Research Institute, Stanford University, California.
Charles R. Bennett	Manager, National City Bank, Peking, China.
Professor George H. Blakeslee	Harvard and Clark Universities, Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts.
Department of History and Inter- national Relations	
Roland W. Boyden	50 Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts.
Formerly unofficial representative of United States with Reparations Commission.	
Judge Charles H. Carey	1410 Yoon Bldg. Portland, Oregon.
E. C. Carter	The Inquiry, 129 East 52nd Street, New York, New York.
Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain	510 Kent Hall, Columbia University, New York, New York.
Miss Ada L. Comstock	President, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
Stephen P. Duggan	Director, Institute of International Education, 2 West 45th Street New York, New York.
Alfred I. Esberg	514 Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco, California.

copy sent JLS
& Miss Schooley
7-17-29

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July 1, 1929.

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Mortimer Fleishhacker	532 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
Jerome D. Greene	Lee, Higginson and Company, 37 Broad Street, New York, New York.
Roger S. Greene	Rockefeller Foundation, Peking, China.
Sidney Hillman	President, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 15 Union Square, New York, New York.
Charles P. Howland	25 West 43rd Street, New York, New York.
Recently Commissioner of the League of Nations in Greece; now with the Council on Foreign Relations.	
Frederick P. Keppel	President, Carnegie Corporation, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.
Professor William H. Kilpatrick	Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York.
Harry B. Lear	President, University National Bank, Seattle, Washington.
Lewis L. Lorwin	Brookings Institution, 26 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Miss Katharine Ludington	Lime, Connecticut.
League of Women Voters First Vice President	
James G. McDonald	Foreign Policy Association, 18 East 41st Street, New York, New York.
Duncan McDuffie	22 Roble Road, Berkeley, California.
President, Mason-McDuffie Company, San Francisco.	
Mrs. Alfred McLaughlin	Room 1701, Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco, California.
Honorary Secretary of the San Francisco office of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Re- lations.	
Charles W. Merrill	121 Second Street, San Francisco, California.
Metallurgical Engineer. President, The Merrill Company.	

0313

July 1, 1929.

-2-

Mrs. J. W. Morrisson 1431 North State Parkway,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dr. Harold G. Moulton Director,
Institute of Economics,
26 Jackson Place,
Washington, D. C.

C. S. Phelps 347 Madison Avenue
(Permanent address: Tokyo Y. M. C. A.) New York, New York.

Paul Scharrenberg Secretary,
California Federation of Labor,
525 Market Street,
San Francisco, California.

President Leighton Stuart Yenching University,
Peking, China.

Professor Quincy Wright University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

Professor James T. Shotwell 405 West 117th Street
New York, New York.
Who was conspicuously identified with
the formation and promotion of the
Pact of Paris, in an Ex-Officio
member of the American group, in his
role as Chairman of the International
Research Committee of the Institute.

~~Dr. James T. Shotwell, President of the American Association~~

Sewell L. Avery President,
United States Gypsum Company,
Chicago, Illinois.

03 14

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WILL F. MORRISH, *Treasurer*

acknowledged

February 21, 1930

President Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.C.

Dear President Stuart:

How sound is Pettus's scheme for "California College in China?" It seems to be a little like an incipient Harvard-Yenching scheme, but from my sketchy knowledge of it, it does not seem to take into account the possibility of co-operation with Yenching and Ching-Hua.

Some one who has just come from California asked my opinion on it and I have nothing to go on and would appreciate anything you might have to say on it.

Sincerely yours,

Edward C. Carter

Edward C. Carter.

ECC:G

*He made it 3:45 Thurs.
unless we let him know
to the contrary. He couldn't
make it any day sooner*

03 15

129 EAST 52ND STREET
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE - PLAZA 4700

April 7th, 1931.

PERSONAL

Dear Dr. Stuart,

I do want to have a few minutes further with you regarding your attitude to Nankai. It seems to me that it would be a great pity, both for Nankai and Yenching, if you had to withdraw your endorsement of Nankai's appeal for financial assistance.

I would appreciate the privilege of talking the whole matter over with you in full detail. Would it be convenient for you to lunch with me at the Harvard Club at, say, 12:30 on Friday, April 10th?

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Edward C. Carter

Edward C. Carter

ECC/NH

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

03 16

April 8, 1931

My dear Mr. Carter:

I have your letter and appreciate the chance to have lunch with you on Friday, but unfortunately, have another engagement. I am sorry that my remarks about the Nankai campaign gave you the impression that I had any thought of withdrawing from my present relationship. This was not in my mind at all. My only reason for making the comment was because of the responsibility I feel in view of that relationship. Nankai University is so entirely the creation of one man that one cannot but fear the consequences of his withdrawal from active leadership. It has no established constituency or control except that which he has built up. Its academic standards and ideals are due to the same cause. With conditions as they are in China, there is no assurance that these will be maintained in the same spirit under any other administration. The whole point of my remarks, therefore, was that any money raised in this country might well be safeguarded by maintaining such control over their investment and expenditure as should assure the retention of the right to discontinue payments if at any time the institution seemed to be departing seriously from the original type. Such a policy ought to make it easier to secure funds in the present campaign and ought also to be reassuring to both President Chang and his brother.

To avoid further misunderstanding, let me assure you that the issue, as it lies in my mind, is a purely abstract one and is based on the general conditions obtaining in China. It is because of my great admiration for both the brothers and my gratification that a purely Chinese institution, as worthy as is Nankai of American support, is having this opportunity, that leads me to make a comment which was intended both to reassure prospective donors and to help toward the maintenance of the institution as it now is.

If you feel that there is any occasion for doing so, I shall be glad to talk with you further about the matter, and if there is any way, whatever, in which I can be of help in the present campaign, I am at your service. I shall have expressed all of my feelings on the subject when I confess to a rather unholy envy that Nankai is getting the efficient backing from you and your associates which Yenching so sadly lacks! But even this is as it should be in view of the larger interests involved.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. E. C. Carter
129 East 52nd Street
New York City

ENC.

0317

*2nd version
me this*

April 11, 1931

Dear Mr. Carter:

Your letter has reached me this morning, and I write at once to assure you that I shall be very glad to continue serving on the American cooperating committee for Nankai University. Here again, it seems I have been careless in making my meaning clear. In making the comment that Nankai had no claim on American generosity, I had in mind the fact that any results would have to be built up around the personality of its creator as much as possible. In other words, there is no natural constituency for such an institution in America, and any financial efforts would be most effectively based upon Doctor Chang Poling's personality. I said as much to both Doctor Chang himself and to P. C. Chang in my belief that President Chang himself, despite limitations in the English language, ought to be here as much as possible. I gladly recognize now that this was a mistaken judgment in view of the skilful way in which P. C. Chang is not only making a great success in his public addresses, which was to be expected, but in the skilful and painstaking way in which he is following these up.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. E. C. Carter
Institute of Pacific Relations
129 East 52nd Street
New York City

JLS:KK

0318

May 18, 1931

Dear Mr. Carter:

At May I venture to call your attention to the case of Grover Clark from the double standpoint of his need and possible value to the Institute? Dealing with the latter phase, he unquestionably is well informed as to conditions in China. He thinks clearly and constructively, has his China material kept up to date, and is genuinely interested in all that concerns the welfare of that country. His birth and residence in Japan before moving to China give him direct knowledge of that country also. He has been fairly liberal in his advocacy of certain measures or attitudes in which he believed, and continued editing the "Peking Leader" when economic hardships would have led anyone but a determined idealist to give it up. In other words, he has courage and a conscience, and can therefore be counted on where the principles are involved.

It occurs to me that in preparation for the Institute he might be utilized in some tentative and limited way, subject to something more permanent if he proved himself as efficient as I believe he will.

The other aspect of the problem is that I happen to know that he and his wife have been without work and are rapidly drawing near the time of actual need. A person with his capacity for work and well informed interest in Eastern Asia ought not to be lost to the important interests which he can serve. You may already have thought of the suggestion in this letter, but will not in any case misunderstand my writing to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. E. C. Carter
129 East 52nd Street
New York City

JLS:KK

Dr. Carter help -
could not help -
his letter from
to JLS at
Los Angeles

03 19

AMERICAN COUNCIL
INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS

129 EAST 52D STREET, NEW YORK CITY

(Top Floor)

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May 5, 1933.

Dear Leighton,

We are delighted that you are able to come to this office at 4:30 on Monday afternoon, May 8th. There will be present the members of our own staff, seven members of the staff of the Foreign Policy Association, and about eight members of the American Council. We hope that you will lead off with a statement as to the internal situation in China, perhaps both economically and politically, and that you will then have time to help us in a discussion of trends in the internal development of China.

If there is anyone in particular whom you would like to have us invite, please let us know and we will include them if we can get them into our small room.

Sincerely yours,

Ed

Edward C. Carter ✓

ECC/NH

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

P.S. I wonder whether, by any chance, you saw the enclosed article by Louis Fischer in a recent number of the New York Times? It tends to confirm largely information that we already had in this office. Perhaps you can let us know whether you think, in the main, it is an accurate picture. Will you please return the clipping to me.

Len. 4-3200

4-3750

4-1850

Dr. Shotwell's secy
will call back
if he is not
going to be
back in
made

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