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March 1, 1926.

Mr. H. Gist Gee,
c/o China Medical Board,
Peking.

Dear Mr. Gee:

I am writing to make a request through you to the China Medical Board of an additional grant toward construction and equipment of the two science buildings being erected by this University as a part of its new plant. You will recall that the China Medical Board generously granted us \$150,000.00 local currency on condition that this amount would be duplicated from other sources. We were able to meet this condition and are now nearing the completion of both buildings. The estimated cost, however, of each of these buildings was made several years ago without actual experience and in an effort to do the work on as economical a basis as possible. As the work has progressed, it has proven more expensive than our original calculations, due in large part to the increased cost of labor and of securing building materials in view of economic conditions in China and elsewhere in the world. We have used every effort to carry on these operations as inexpensively as possible, and to provide no more space and apparatus than seemed necessary to maintain the standards expected of us. Never-the-less, after a very careful study, we are convinced that the total cost of apparatus needed is \$50,679.40. We expect to have a balance from the Building Fund of \$3434.31, leaving a net amount still required to equip these buildings for use of \$47,245.09. We hereby request the China Medical Board to grant us one half of this amount, namely \$23,622.54, on condition that we secure the remaining half from other sources. We have been hoping to secure from the P. U. M. C. an equipment valued at 23,774.49. If the China Medical Board were willing to make us a grant of this equipment, the excess of this amount over that asked for (\$151.95) could be reimbursed by the University in Cash.

It is with great reluctance that I make this request, especially since I realize how long delayed it has been after the original negotiations. I doubt, however, if it would have been possible to construct these buildings and equip them properly for any less than the amounts we are hoping to expend and I can assure the China Medical Board that once so equipped, we shall do our very utmost to make them serve the purposes for which they have been planned.

Very sincerely yours,

JLS:GFS

J. LEIGHTON STUART, President.

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學大京燕
PEKING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

INDEXED

TRAIORER

March 4, 1926.

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

My dear Eric:

Messers. Davis and Breece. I hear rumours that the Methodist Board may not sent out any one on furlough unless specially asked for from China. This is to put in a formal request through you and the Board of Trustees for both Davis and Breece. We cannot meet the responsibilities which we have definitely assumed unless each of these men is here. The only way in which Barbour can carry on his own duties and meet the vacancy created by Corbett is on the assumption that Davis will be back. *We shall also need D.C. Baker or some one else in English.*

Furlough of J. S. Burgess. Mr. Burgess is due to go on furlough this coming summer and had assumed that the usual provision would be made for him. However, Princeton-in-Peking is carrying an unusually heavy load in the return of several of its families to America during this year, some of whom will not return. In the end this ought to benefit the University very considerably, but it is straining the Princeton resources during 1926. On the other hand there are several reasons from our standpoint why it is quite desirable for Burgess to be away during the session 1926-27 rather than later. In general it is the year when we will be most occupied with getting settled and will do as little expansion as possible. He can be much more easily spared than a year later when his department will be featured in several ways. Another point is that his absence releases a large residence for the use of some one else at a time when we are going to be cramped and embarrassed to the limit with our housing problem. A further important consideration is that just at the time when

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March 4, 1926

Princeton has first decided to go in strongly on the Yenching side of its development, it will be very much to our advantage to have an enthusiast for this policy in America, one who has had experience in financial work and who is quite conversant with the situation at both ends. For these reasons our Deans' Committee has recommended that travel to the United States, not to exceed \$ 2000.00 gold, be advanced by the University, to be repaid if possible during the year 1926, and if not, during 1927. There is also a home allowance amounting, I believe, to something like \$ 1000.00 gold, which it would be necessary for us to underwrite unless Princeton feels able to do that or the Burgesses are willing to forego this benefit. I wish you would confer with Wannemaker and either cable us or have him do so. I am enclosing a letter from Burgess to Wannemaker which will throw further light on the situation. I very strongly urge approval of this course.

Secretaries. Even if Mr. Goodrich accepts the office which we are urging upon him we feel that on further thought ~~it would be better~~ (instead of having a young woman from America to act as secretary for him and the treasurer) to have a Chinese trained in bookkeeping would be more satisfactory. Correspondence could be handled in some other way. We would, however, like to have a competent secretary to take charge of the Secretarial Bureau and teach stenography. Also some one else to be secretary for the School of Religion Faculty. Miss Hague apparently does not intend to return for the next session. In other words, we should like to have two young women stenographers sent out by next autumn.

Academic Promotion. The Board of Managers is meeting next Saturday and will pass upon the following recommended promotions:

Chen Yuan, Associate Professor,
 P. A. Anderson, Assistant Professor, and Acting Head
 of the Department of Physics,
 Y. M. Hsieh, Assistant Professor,
 B. H. Li, Assistant Professor,
 T. S. Wei, Assistant Professor,
 R. C. Saylor, Assistant Professor,
 K. Ma, Assistant Professor.

Also C. W. Luh Head of the Department of Psychology,
 Z. K. Zia acting Head of the Department of Religious Education,
 with the rank of Instructor, Miss Huang Huei-Kuang, Instructor
 in the Department of Chemistry.

The communications are so uncertain at present, so I am furnishing these to you on the assumption that they will be

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approved. I shall advise you by letter or telegram if there are any changes. Otherwise please take them as a recommendation of the Managers for action at the approaching meeting of the Board of Trustees. The Associate Professor is now Assistant Professor, and the others are now Instructors.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Hightonsworth

I am enclosing a revised copy of a letter to Mr. Gee regarding the C.M.B. request. You will note a slight change in the figures due to an error in their office.

JLS-GES

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學大京燕

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

(INCORPORATED IN 1929 AS PEKING UNIVERSITY)

PEKING, CHINA.

8

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 5, 1926.

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

My dear Eric:

Your cablegram asking for further information on the matter of registration arrived this morning. As it happens the Board of Managers is meeting tomorrow to consider this question. It has taken us a long time to prepare the documents in Chinese that must be presented to the Ministry of Education in applying for registration and we did not want to have the Managers act until all this material was in shape. I do not know the exact date of the annual meeting of the Trustees, but with the delay in mail service I shall try to get this letter off at once, to be followed, of course, by a report of actions growing out of the meeting tomorrow. You will meanwhile have received a number of copies of the general letter prepared by Timothy Lew as President of the China Christian Educational Association. My personal opinion is that it would be disastrous and foolish not to seek registration with as little delay as possible. The Chinese government will probably not consider any terms easier than those recently promulgated, and the best evidence of the value to us in securing them is the strong opposition from radical Anti-Christian and Communist organizations through the promulgation. As they themselves point out this puts the Christian schools on the same established status as other schools. Mr. Wu Lei Chuan (sometimes written C. C. Wu) has been for many years a Christian and an official in the Ministry. He was recently offered the position of Vice-Minister, but he declined, and when the staff recently seemed to yield to the pressure of the opposition referred to above he decided to resign from the Ministry altogether, a step which he has had in mind for some time. I have written you about Mr. Wu before, and am planning to nominate him to the Board of Managers tomorrow as Vice-President. He is a man whose ripe old Chinese scholarship and beauty of life give him the respect of all who know him. He has very reluctantly agreed to accept this office for a limited period of time in order to help the University out of a difficult situation. These regulations were drafted by Mr. Wu

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and carried through by his personal influence as an effort to make it possible for Christian schools to register. As he interprets the language of number five and the conditions in all six articles, he feels that no Christian school in any way compromises itself by merely compliance with the regulations which are to its own best interests. Article number five is discussed in Dr. Lew's message at some length on page seven, and I need only add that I am in fullest agreement with his interpretation, and agree that the University exists as a University for the sake of imparting education. The Christian religion is one of the factors by which we undertake to develop the fullest and finest product of education, and the regulations are not concerned with the process but only with the purpose for which any educational institution should exist. We have foreseen the tendencies in China and more than two years ago faced the question of compulsory attendance in Chapel, and a year later that of required courses in religion purely from the standpoint of their religious value. In each case it was determined to do away with these regulations because we believe we can accomplish our religious function more effectively on voluntary and elective basis. While we are by no means satisfied with our achievement in this respect yet there would be very few among our teachers and Christian students, if any, who would advocate a return to the old method. We are, therefore, not affected by article six. I for one am sure that if we had attempted to continue these regulations we would have had protests from our student body, instigated and exploited from the outside, which even though we could have held out against them would have largely destroyed any benefit from such compulsion. Not only so, but I believe we are beginning to have an attendance at the religious services and the deliberate selection of courses on religion which will do much more for those students than the old method, and that the students who take advantage of their freedom will in most cases be at least no less responsive to Christian influences. [My personal conviction in this matter, to be entirely frank, is very largely based upon the observation of conditions during a number of years residence in Nanking when I was in close touch with religious work for the students but was not regarded as one of the Faculty, with the result that I heard things that probably would not have reached the ears of those actually on the staff of the institution.] To sum it up, these regulations do not as far as I can see have any unfavorable religious effect upon our University, nor do they restrict nor thwart our religious activities in any way that conflicts with our own policy. On the other hand, our known agreement with this conception of education leaves us more free to stress curriculum courses and religious services of a voluntary nature unembarrassed by any consciousness of criticism or objections on the part of the Chinese public or of our own students. It ought to attract a quality of students and challenge all of our teachers and Christian students to an earnestness in Christian living and work that finds no smug relief in the fact that this is being provided by requirements imposed upon the students.

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March 5, 1926.

Passing on to the other aspects of the issue, we are in danger of having to take one of three sharply defined courses. We must either (1) depend upon the foreign treaties and defy an almost universal Chinese nationalistic sentiment depending upon the present weakness of Chinese political authority; or, (2) close down altogether as a protest against the government demands; or (3) comply with the regulations which the government would enforce upon all foreign schools if it had the power. The last course seems to me the only one that is ethically tenable in view of the obligations we have assumed to our supporters in the West, and to the nation within the borders of which we have started this enterprise. Not to make every effort to do so would disappoint every member of our Chinese Faculty. As the greatest asset, perhaps, which we possess, and our most distinctive feature is the relatively numerous and very superior group of Christian Chinese who have identified themselves with us because they heartily endorsed our ideals, our purposes and our policy, it would be a very serious matter to go against their unanimous and unquestioned conviction. Our students are eagerly pressing for registration, and could not understand our unwillingness to seek it. It would seem to them inconsistent with all of our declarations as to the place we wish to have in Chinese life. In this delicate and important phase of the present situation, unwillingness to take this step, or even delay in doing so, very much aggravates the administrative difficulties. We are trying to present our application in such a way that the control of the Board of Trustees and the foreign relationships in general are not in any way compromised. In fact, once registered, except for reporting changes in the constitution, in the personnel of our administrative officers and staff, and lists of students kept up to date, with the right of inspection on the part of the Ministry, there would be, perhaps, no actual consequences to us except that of a much more friendly appreciation and endorsement by the Chinese generally, and the removal of the disabilities which our students now have and which will undoubtedly be increased as Chinese political arrangements become more definitely regulated. If we are ever going to endeavor to secure money from Chinese sources, or expect our students to draw allowances from Provincial and other Bureaus, as is customary for those in recognized schools, this would be an essential step.

In short, it seems to me that there is every reason why we should apply for registration at the earliest possible time and no reason why we should not. The government is in such a parlous condition and unexpected changes may take place at any time, so that we may very much regret postponement of this action. Mr. Wu assures us that once registered there will never be any cancellation except on legitimate grounds, but that obstacles or more rigid regulations may be introduced at any time. Personally I would go further and say that this is not only the Christian and right course, but one that is vital to our permanent establishment in China, as well as to the maintenance during these troubled years immediately ahead of us of all that we have done.

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So much for the University. As to the secondary schools, we intend to make provision by which diplomas issued by the Ministry of Education will be given to students who come to us from registered middle schools, and diplomas under our New York charter given as hitherto both to those students and to others coming from unregistered schools. If this proves practicable, as we think will be the case, there will be no discrimination against any Christian middle schools which find themselves unable or unwilling to comply with the new regulations. We have, however, been in frequent conference with the principals of the Christian middle schools in and near Peking. The missions concerned have not as yet in every case acted on the matter, but the heads of these schools and other Chinese colleagues have, without exception, speaking as individuals, approved of the registration of their schools. The Chihli-Shansi Christian Educational Association has been discussing the matter quite actively with the result that the general sentiment seems to be entirely in accord with this policy. We of the university took pains to ask that the question be decided irrespective of what the University might decide to do. We tried to make it clear that we would act as a system of schools and that the University would not force the hands of the secondary schools by any steps that we might take. Personally I think it is only a question of time until the schools generally, except those in treaty ports, will find that the pressure from Chinese opinion both Christian and otherwise will make it desirable for them to seek registration. In any case, we shall not take any action that is prejudicial to those directly affiliated with us.

As this matter is so urgent, may I ask that you cable as soon as the Trustees can take action, and that they try to reach a decision on the facts available if possible without involving further correspondence. The senior class is extremely anxious to be able to graduate from a government-recognized school, and it would be no little advantage to start on our new campus with this matter already settled, apart from the fact that change in the political situation might at any time complicate the process.

The cable contained this sentence, the meaning of which is not entirely clear: "Will Hsieh come this spring?" This probably refers to the student on whose behalf I tried to secure a scholarship through you. He has decided to teach until the summer in a local school of which Timothy Jen of our staff is acting as principal without salary.

Would it not be possible to secure through a special gift or authorized out of the enlarging deficit \$ 7,000.00 or \$ 8,000.00 local currency, for a motor car and a bus? We shall have constant need for carrying people to and from the city. Our thought is to have a Cooperative Society which would operate these cars on a cost-plus basis, charging to various accounts use on official business, and the individuals, of course, paying for private trips. The figure just given would provide for one car, one bus, a garage

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and other accessories. The probable increase in customs tariff will most certainly make these cars much more expensive in the near future than they would be if purchased now. If there is any possibility of providing for this pressing need, please authorize us by cable. Needless to say, this service would be especially usefull this summer when we begin after June 1 to move.

Very sincerely yours,

Heighton Stewart

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學大京燕
PEKING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

fragment 35
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TRANSFER

March 8, 1926.

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

My dear Eric:

Our Board of Managers met on March 6, and a copy of the minutes is being sent you herewith.

After a long and thorough discussion of the matter of registration, all of which was in excellent spirit, the action was passed with only one dissenting vote of those present. This was from Dr. C. H. Fenn, who, as he himself said, is now in the unfortunate position of having to oppose almost every progressive movement with which he is faced. His anxiety seems to be chiefly in the interpretation of Article Five in the regulations by the Ministry of Education. I have already endorsed the explanation of this clause given by Dr. Lew in the printed pamphlet recently sent you, and shall also supply you with a copy of the communication I am sending out to the missions and secondary schools in accordance with the instructions of the Managers. It is largely the case of the difference between Western (especially British) and Chinese psychology. The officials of the Ministry and the Chinese public know perfectly well our Christian character and purpose. Everything about our institution reveals this, nor will there be the slightest change after we become registered. That this is also officially recognized is shown by Article Six which can be taken as the Ministry's own interpretation of Article Five. It is interesting to refer in this connection to the purpose of our University as stated in the amended charter of 1915. However, I shall not go into further argument but shall only urge that the Trustees cable their decision as early as possible.

The action of our Managers will inevitably become public, and our Chinese constituency, especially the teachers and students, will be waiting impatiently for further prosecution of this matter. Unfavorable action by the Trustees will put us in an extremely embarrassing situation, and would seem to be a denial of the liberal pro-Chinese policy which has been so gratifying to the Chinese on

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our staff, our student body, and the public generally. And quite possibly it would lead to a formal protest from our students which would be greatly exploited by the Anti-Christian agitators and spread over China in the native press. In this connection you will be interested to know that for several weeks past there have been determined efforts on the part of these agitators to provoke a strike unless William Hung was dismissed from the Deanship. He has been so strict in enforcing our standards and in general maintaining severe discipline that this has been rather irritating to a large number of students. It has been aggravated by a certain amount of self-confidence, and brusqueness of manner has exposed him to the charge of being not really Chinese, but Americanized, mechanized, efficiency overlord, lacking in human qualities which Chinese stress. He has had the brunt of putting into effect policies made necessary by somewhat lax discipline and easy going office methods of his predecessors, just at the time of this swelling out of nationalistic feeling and the Communist and other hostile agitations. There has been just enough disaffection among the students enflamed by some of the older teachers of Chinese, whose dignity he has somewhat ruffled, to give an occasion to outside agitators. The Chinese papers have recently contained a number of malicious paragraphs intimating that there was soon going to be a big blow-up in this University that outwardly had seemed so placid through all the recent disturbed months. We have gotten by so far, and I think nothing will happen, but it has given me a good many anxious hours and has taken much time. Poor William was so worried by it that it literally brought him to what might have become a nervous breakdown, the doctor ordering complete rest for a few days just at the time when he should have gone to the Shanghai conference. I mention this as an instance of what we are up against and how easily a disturbance can be fermented that might undo what we have been slowly building up. The Trustees must, of course, make their decision on the principles involved and not be influenced too much by any opportunist considerations. None-the-less you ought to know the whole situation. Meanwhile we shall be taking various steps necessary in making application, realizing that at best this will require several weeks during which we shall expect your reply. Our unusually fine senior class would be made very happy if they could have the satisfaction of graduating from a college recognized by their own government, and this would to some extent compensate them for the disappointment in not being graduated from our new campus or for having the closing exercises held there as they have requested, and we had at one time thought possible.

Please note the nomination of Mr. Wu Lei Chuan as Vice President. This was unanimous and very hearty. If the Trustees are able to confirm this it would be a gracious act to send him a letter from the Trustees. He cannot read any English, but it could be interpreted to him, of course.

Be very careful about sharing with others the reference to Wm. Hung. He is extremely proud & sensitive and would be hurt if he heard from America of this incident. The ultimate outcome will be a protest on his part.

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You will note that the academic promotions recommended by the Faculty were all approved by the Managers, and the nominations of Mrs. Frame Dean of the Women's College, and Dr. T. H. Ch'en Associate Dean of the Men's College. The Deanship of the School of Religion will be delayed in order to bring the representatives of the Missions into a more intimate acquaintance with the special problems and the present policy of this School.

Through an oversight the name of Dr. Francis Chen Fu Wu was omitted from the list. He has been recommended by the Faculty as Associate Professor in the Department of Biology with the year of absence 1926-27 to be spent for the China Medical Board in Amoy. He is perhaps the most desirable Chinese in the country anywhere for teaching this subject, and is a man of earnest Christian character, and a graduate and hitherto a teacher in Soochow University. I shall secure by circular letter the approval of the Managers, but am quite sure that this is a formal process, and suggest that the Trustees include his name, subject to recommendation, of course, by the Managers.

Very truly yours,

The Budget has been approved by the Bd. Managers in so far as the Trustees feel prepared to take the financial responsibility involved. In the form approved by them it is going forward under separate cover by this mail.

J. H. Stewart

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RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
APR 12 1928
JOINT OFFICE

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PEKING

PEKING UNIVERSITY

March 11, 1926.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Leighton:

The Committee on Finance, Property & Investment at its meeting yesterday, gave consideration to the matter of the foreign graves on the campus of the University and it was voted that it was the judgment of the Committee on Finance that these graves should be removed by January 1, 1927.

In taking this action, the Committee on Finance was anxious not to work a hardship upon any person who might be concerned, and if it should really be necessary, I believe the Committee would be prepared to extend the time, but it was the very clear judgment that in view of the small number of such graves which the University would have at any time, it was far wiser that interments of the University's staff, not otherwise provided for, should be made in some larger cemetery where the desirable and adequate care of the plots and grounds would naturally be more satisfactory and where protection from future interference could be secured because of the large number of interments and the probable corporate character of a cemetery with a large number of interments.

Cordially yours,

Secretary, Peking University.

Copy to Mr. Gibb.
EMN/L

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PEKING

TRANSFER

PEKING UNIVERSITY

March 15, 1926.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Leighton:

The appointments to staff rank which you sent to me some time back, and concerning which we had some correspondence, have been approved.

The Executive Committee, at its meeting on March 12, 1926, adopted the following ruling relating to terms of service for salary increases:

VOTED that in applying the provision for salary increases in the stated salary schedule of the University, the Executive Committee authorizes the officers in computing and paying salaries, to include in the number of years of service upon which increases in salary are calculated, previous missionary service on the foreign field.

The Committee on Finance has recommended, and the Executive Committee has approved, having Dr. Luce remain here until the spring of 1927 for campaign work with the expectation that Mrs. Luce will come back and be with him. The Committee on Finance and the Executive Committee did not feel justified in taking action looking to permanent stay in the United States, but felt that the determination of the future campaign program as a whole and of the question of Dr. Luce's relationship to it should be referred to the Board of Trustees for decision.

It is probable, however, that we shall get a meeting of two or three committees jointly, to make some recommendations to the Trustees upon this point.

I enclose confirmation of the cablegram covering this recommendation which was sent to you for the consideration of Mrs. Luce.

Cordially yours,

Secretary.

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March 15, 1926.

Mr. Lewis S. Gannett,
Wagons-Lits Hotel,
Peking.

Dear Mr. Gannett:

It has been suggested to me by Mr. Balderston that you might possibly care to recommend to the Garner fund, of which he said you were a Trustee, an appeal about which I had consulted him. Our University has a Department of Agriculture maintained by a portion of the residue of the American China Famine Relief Fund. This was given us with the intention that it would be used for famine prevention in this area through experimentation and instruction in scientific agriculture and animal husbandry methods adapted to local conditions. The income from this source is very limited, and in addition to income from the sale of produce and similar sources does no more than enable us to maintain our small staff and meet our immediate responsibilities. We have been hoping that we might secure from some other source an amount for extension work by which our own graduates could be placed in various interior localities and give demonstrations and training in methods they would have learned which could be made use of by the local farmers. We have especially in mind the introduction of live stock raising, and would supply on easy terms a nucleus of animals in each one of these centers. If you think that such a project would fall within the scope of the fund in question, and would care to take up the matter further, I should be glad to supply additional details.

When I knew you were coming to see me the other day, I had intended to speak of this, but partly the shrinking from begging which I find it hard to overcome, and still more the interest I found in our conversation kept me from doing so.

Very sincerely yours,

JLS-GES

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學大京燕

PEKING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

INDEXED

March 16, 1926.

TRANSFER

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

My dear Eric:

① H. W. Luce. You will have received a cable sent regarding his plans, and I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter just written him which sufficiently explains my own point of view on the matter.

② K. A. Wee. After considerable discussion with this member of our staff and with the Acting Head of the Department of English and Dean Hung, it has seemed best to ask him to stay with us as a teacher in the Department just mentioned. He has been doing excellent work as a promoter of athletics and is much liked on the whole by the students. However, he cannot, after experimenting through the year, reconcile himself to the idea of going on with this permanently. He also argues that with a gymnasium to be cared for and because of other limitations of his in technical respects, he is unqualified to be Director of Physical Education, or even Physical Director. On the other hand, his spirit and his unquestioned abilities make us want to keep him and this seems the best way to utilize him for the present. Later on it is probable that we would encourage him to resume promotional efforts, especially among overseas Chinese, or possibly to return to the States. This reduces by one the needs of the English Department for new teachers and is of course the most economical arrangement we could make for one of the two that Breece was to secure. If we could get Baker, we should be supplied with a minimum staff. Of course we are faced with the new question of a Physical Director. However, for the next session we would try to have a kind of commission, including Wee and other younger teachers, for promoting "recreational activities" rather than attempting formal courses in physical exercises. *Please notify Breece about Wee.*

③ H. K. Murphy. Your letter regarding him and the memorandum on the matters we are to take up with him came to hand yesterday. Your statement is admirable and covers matters entirely to my own liking. Mrs. Frame, Gibb and I have a conference this afternoon to get ready for his visit.

Very sincerely yours,

John H. Hightower

JLS-GES

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APR 20 1955
SOUTH OREGON

1 E L D

March, 1926.

TRANSFER

To the Members of the Board of
Managers, Yenching University.

The enclosed copy of a suggested revision of the By-laws of the Board of Managers was drafted by me to incorporate the changes in membership proposed by the Board of Trustees and otherwise to conform to current practise. It is doubtless faulty in more than one respect and incomplete, and was only intended as a basis for further study by the members of the present Board before approving a text to be recommended to the reconstituted Board as its provisional By-laws. At the meeting on March 6 I was instructed to mail this to the members for their consideration and for action at the next meeting. The Committee on Revision of By-laws, consisting of Mr. L. R. O. Bevan, Chairman, Drs. C. O. Felt, C. H. Fern, J. F. Li and Miss M. Wood, are especially asked to consider the matter and to be prepared to present their report at the next meeting. It is requested that any member who has suggestions or criticisms regarding the present draft send these to the Chairman of the Committee.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. L. Stuart

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PEKING

PEKING UNIVERSITY

March 17, 1926.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Leighton:

I am sending you herewith the papers of Mr. L. T. Hwang. At considerable expense - as I fear you will feel - I had Mr. Hwang come down from Toronto to see us. The costs of getting him across the border added considerably to the expense, but it seemed to me that it was the only thing that could be done, inasmuch as you were anxious to have him see Mr. Ma, as well as the committee. Mr. Hwang made, I think, quite a favorable impression upon the committee, certainly upon Dr. Gamewell, who thought highly of his statements.

Mr. Hwang's training and outlook you will gather about as fully from the papers as anything I could say. He will get his Doctorate in Philosophy at the University of Toronto at the end of this term.

We tested him out in various ways with questions, and feel that he is a convinced Christian, and that he is most eager to defend Christianity from some of the more recent philosophical and scientific trends that seem to criticize it. He is fully modern minded, I should think, and rather more interested in philosophy than in other phases of Chinese studies. I have asked Mr. Ma to write you his own impressions, so that you may have them from Mr. Ma himself, and I have also suggested that Miss Ch'eng, who saw something of Mr. Hwang while he was here, also write to you. Mr. Ma raised with Mr. Hwang the question as to whether he would be prepared to handle classes, I judge, in Chinese language, correcting papers, compositions, etc., etc., and Mr. Ma said that Mr. Hwang had said he would do it temporarily, but that he was interested in a different type of work. Mr. Hwang also told me of Mr. Ma's question, and said that he had told Mr. Ma that he was interested in university work, and not work with the lower classes; by that, I take it that he wants to devote himself to advanced philosophical work.*

At one point, both Mr. Ma and Miss Cheng had a very definite criticism of Mr. Hwang, namely, in respect to Mr. Hwang's manner in dealing with other people. Mr. Ma told me that they had some group discussions while Mr. Hwang was here of philosophical matters, and that Mr. Hwang's attitude was "You are mistaken and do not know about this, and I will tell you". It is possible that Mr. Hwang may be in the state of mind of those who see their Ph.D. in sight, and are prepared to tell the universe what it needs to know. Mr. Ma felt that this attitude on Mr. Hwang's part might not be conducive to good cooperation in the University.

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Dr. J. Leighton Stuart

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Mr. Hwang is genuinely eager to work in such an institution as Yenching, rather than in a government college. Mr. Ma spoke of his philosophical preparation, both in old Chinese and modern philosophy, as satisfactory.

With this information, I think I shall leave the matter to you and ask you to write or cable, if you wish us to come to favorable conclusions with him. Like some others, he is short of funds with which to return to China, and if you are prepared to have him and advance on this, charging it against his salary, advise me.

Your acceptance of him will depend not only on what you see of his qualifications from this letter and his statements, but also to the extent to which you wish one whose basic interest is in philosophy, rather than in other aspects of Chinese studies.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary,
Peking University.

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GRAND HOTEL DES WAGONS-LITS, LTD.
PEKING

March 18, 1926

My dear Dr. Stuart

I am sorry that I cannot give you much encouragement in connection with the Garland fund and the plan for agricultural extension work. From the beginning that fund has sought to devote itself to radical and experimental enterprises which could not appeal to the more conventionally organized foundations. I have forgotten the wording of its outline of purpose, but it attempts to aid the efforts of the "producing classes" to help themselves, rather than efforts to help them; and it set itself at the beginning a limitation to work in the United States. Twice at least it has overstepped that fence - once to get the Committee for Relief to China started last summer, when Harry Ward and Paul Blanshard cabled for funds to help the Shanghai strikers; and once in connection with Hal Weare's agricultural colony in Russia. But I know my fellow members of the Board - Scott Nearing, Roger Baldwin, Gurley Flynn, and the labor-union men, and doubt much if they could be interested in this plan. On that board I am regarded as a representative of the Extreme Right !

Did Lloyd Balderston suggest the possibility of interesting Charles F. Jenkins of Philadelphia, who is treasurer of the American Friends Service Committee and proprietor of the Farm Journal ? It might have a special appeal to him.

Sincerely,

Leins J. Starnes

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INDEXED

Copy sent to Mr. Wiant and Mr. Gibb.

PEKING UNIVERSITY

TRANSFER
March 19th. 1926.

President J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Leighton,

I enclose confirmation of my telegam of March 18th. the items involved are as follows:-

1. DAIRY CANDIDATES. Mr. Chamberlain has stirred up a number of Candidates for the dairy position. I have had an interview with Mr. Harvey about it, but Mr. Harvey being a competent and intelligent chap wants fuller information concerning the sort of plant we have and how it is worked and run: what animals we have, what sort of distribution system there is, what the opportunities are for its development, what the Dairy Scheme can do to promote the use of milk and proper health and nutritional conditions among the Chinese, and in brief the fullest possible information concerning this. The information furnished by Mr. Chamberlain in his letter to us was very slight and in his letter to Mr. Harvey was little better, and we still need a far more adequate statement of this matter. As Mr. Chamberlain will not be at Marseilles until May and will not come to the United States at once, it seems to us desirable to ask that the Department of Agriculture combine their forces to give us a full statement of every-thing that a really competent man considering this position would want to know.
2. INFIRMARY ARCHITECTURE. Mr. Gibb's letter of February 4th. asking for cable authority to proceed with the working out the plan of the Infirmary and letting the contract, subject to the determination of Mr. Murphy and yourselves as to details and location. It seemed to me the best way to clear it was to refer to the statement on this matter in my long letter to you of February 11th. concerning the problems to be taken up with Mt. Murphy when he is there.
3. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BUILDING OPERATIONS. We are able to squeeze through to the 1st. April with the funds in hand but we are greatly disturbed as to the amount of leeway there is going to be after that date. For this reason I have asked that Mr. Gibb compute and telegraph the minimum amount required each month in order to complete building operations that are essential to our moving by October 1st. I am hoping that the words "minimum" and

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March 19th. 1926.

Continuation Sheet. 2.

3. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BUILDING OPERATIONS (Continued)
and "essential" will lead you to give us figures that are the lowest that really can cover the smallest amount of completed work necessary for moving into the buildings, yet I am anxious that your interest in stating the minimum would not lead you to under-estimate the amount really required for the essential construction.

We shall, of course, do everything here to realise funds, but the problem is a difficult one. In this statement of the minimum amount everything must be included except expenditures on account of the Womens College and on account of orders for materials already placed with us here. We are in a better position than you are to know how much these orders will cost and, therefore, will know better the total cash requirement we shall have to meet. We also wish to know what portion of your cash requirement will be used for the supplying of heat, water, light and sewerage system, including of course, pagoda and power plant. The reason we need to know this is because there are certain prospective assets which we can set off against these requirements, which we cannot use for other purposes.

I have also asked that the instructions contained in my telegram of December 19th. directing that nothing further be drawn for Building Operations except upon the Bashford Administration Building Account, be countermanded. I have gone as far as I am justified in drawing upon this account at the present time and therefore desire that you draw on the various accounts as may be needed, but draw as little as possible. The reason for this is indicated by the Financial Analysis, which I enclose, based upon our books here.

You will note in Section II "Buildings" that the balance is only \$2,736. and it would appear that the above sum of the funds is for Refectories, Dormitories and some other buildings, that there is considerable undrawn money BUT this money has been drawn upon to supply the materials included in the "Building Operations Undistributed Account" and it is my belief that if the buildings are to cost what we have anticipated they would cost and with some minor exceptions come within the funds which are in hand for these buildings, you ought to be able to furnish without further cash requirement by proper distribution of the materials in hand. It is extremely important that you should not tie up large amounts of money in any materials that would be left over after the completion of the buildings and residences. Of course the most serious factor in this situation lies in the extra cost of the residences of which we have written to you fully several weeks ago. We are trying to cover these costs but until the funds are in hand our problem is difficult.

If you turn now to Section V "Forecast on Immediate Requirements" you will see that the balance available for building requirements after Apr

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March 19th. 1926.

Continuation Sheet 3

will be only \$54,626. Since the statement was drawn I find that \$10,000 upon which I had counted as available April 1st. will not be available until early in the summer, so that the April 1st. amount must be reduced by at least \$10,000 and the fact that one of our donors is apparently going to fail us on the Current Account will probably reduce the cash which we can have available by another \$10,000. This is why I have cabled you to draw as little as possible hoping that the situation would open up and that we would not be under the necessity to shut down on you altogether. Our major difficulty in some ways is our ignorance on what you are going to call for. You may be sure that as rapidly as we can make funds available we will do it.

Section VI. Is an estimate which I have made and which may not be accurate but on the basis of it Dr. Luce and Mr. Lewis are trying to get some funds in.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary.

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RECEIVED
PEKING UNIVERSITY.

Match 22nd. 1926.

President J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Leighton:

Concerning Mr. Ma Kiam. I have noted your desire that I raise with Mr. Ma the question of his earlier return to China. He came in to see me to report on Mr. Hwang and he took up this matter concerning himself. He was not inclined to return to China in June, but to remain for the short four weeks course at Teachers College, which would enable him to, as he expects, secure a M. A. degree. I think he felt that he had had to work very hard and that on the whole he was beginning to get a grip on things. This later stay would involve as he put it "only a little more expense" but he did not say how much, nor did he indicate how he was getting along financially otherwise.

I checked up with Will Russell and he reports that Ma passed all his courses in the first Semester. This I was not quite sure of when Ma told me, but was glad to find that it was so. Russell also said that the Staff at Teachers College thought well of Mr. Ma and believed that he was just the kind of man for whom the training that was being given there was likely to be very worth while and profitable, and Russell urged that Ma be permitted to stay and continue to the completion of his Master's degree, but that this would require his remaining not only for the four weeks course for Foreign Students, but also for the Summer Session, which would take him into August. I have not discussed this further delay with Mr. Ma. Russell believes he can probably make the degree alright, his major difficulty being the matter of English. The first Semester he took only a few hours work because of this difficulty with the result that the additional number of credits for the Master's degree would have to be taken in the summer. It seems a little too bad with this possibility in sight for Mr. Ma, to shut him off from the chance of this additional training and of getting the degree, which would no doubt be of advantage to the University, especially when the delay involves only three months more stay at a time when his absence from China does not deprive the University of his services during the term. I do not feel that I ought to take this matter up further with him until I hear from you, as your note on the matter was very brief and I am not sure that I understand all that may be involved. If you approve of his staying over I shall be glad to have you authorize any financial grant to him that you may regard as needed.

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March 22nd. 1926.

Continuation Sheet.

Concerning the vacancies in the Presbyterian Quota. Supplementing my letter with reference to Lawrence Mead I note yours of February 18th. with the suggestion that the vacancy be left open. This, I think, clears the matter for the present, although it is worth having in mind that the Presbyterians would like to have their vacancies properly filled up.

Cordially yours.

P. S. Since dictating this letter I have had a chat with Miss Eggleston and she called up Mr. Goodrich to enquire concerning Mr. Ma. Mr. Goodrich reported that Mr. Ma had been very discouraged just before the examinations, but after the examinations and his successes in getting through them, he has felt much better and wants to go ahead. I presume he must have written you in the discouraging pre-examination state of mind.

E.M.N.

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PEKING

22nd. March 1926.

PEKING UNIVERSITY.

President J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Leighton:

With reference to the fellowships and scholarships which you asked me to secure. I am able at present only to report the following and do not know whether to go further without having word from you.

Concerning Mr. C.S.Hsieh. We have, from President Stewart of the Auburn Theological Seminary, a letter stating that he will be glad to grant a scholarship of \$250 on condition that he remain in the Seminary for the regular Seminary year beginning 3rd. Wednesday in September and continuing until the Thursday following the first Sunday in May. This can be increased to \$350 if the student remains in addition in Auburn for the four summer months under the direction of the Faculty. President Stewart has not indicated whether such an arrangement would be possible for the half year. This is why I cabled asking if Mr. Hsieh was coming this spring, as if he were not coming I would not need to try to readjust this matter.

My own judgment would be that it would be on the whole wise for Mr. Hsieh to spend a year at Auburn, ^{than} as to spend one semester, his credits would be more easily adjusted with any other school he may go to if he stays for the Academic year.

I also have a letter from Dean Matthews of the University of Chicago Divinity School saying that they will be glad to let Mr. Shieh have a scholarship assistance of \$50 towards the tuition charge of \$60 if he registers in the Divinity School.

Mr. Ch'iao. I have only written to Professor Fleming concerning Mr. Ch'iao and he reports that the scholarships and fellowships for next year have all been awarded and that the best they can do is to grant \$200 from a special fund. You know, however, that Union differs from some of the other seminaries of having a tuition charge of \$150 for the year. I shall take up the matter of other possibilities for Mr. Ch'iao and will let you hear later.

Cordially yours,

Secretary.

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INDEXED

PEKING

TRANSFER

PEKING UNIVERSITY.

22nd. March 1926.

President J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Leighton,

I enclose herewith confirmation of telegram of March 12th. concerning the matter of the stage in the Bashford Memorial Building. Revised plan has been received here calling for three dressing rooms back of the stage, the reduction of the large lecture room to two small class rooms and the deepening of the stage about seven feet. Our careful consideration was given to this item and it was noted that the present rooms as laid out on the original plan provided for about 818 square feet, together with the possibility of using the lecture room for a similar purpose when necessary. The revised plans receive provided for 928 square feet of dressing room space and it did not seem to us here that it was advisable to destroy this important lecture room, which we believe here would be of very considerable use to the University, in the interest of giving only 110 square feet on dressing room space, or rather without gaining anything in the way of dressing room space since the lecture room is available for such purpose under the old plan. It was furthermore felt that as the building was a memorial to a Methodist Bishop it would not be well to have the provisions for dramatics very elaborated. If the donor had been a single individual with whom this matter could be taken up, the situation would be different, but as the donors are thousands of individuals in hundreds of churches, many of whom might easily be found travellers who might make objections to this use of funds, it seems wiser to take the position which has been taken. We are prepared, however, to authorize an additional depth provided it does not seriously injure the lecture room.

It may be that there are other items which should be considered but there was so very little grounds shown in any of the communications from China as to why this increase in size should be made.

Personally I am not inclined to oppose a moderate amount of development of dramatic work as of very real educational value, but I have the belief that suitable provision for anything that is sound and that may not be found possible in the present auditorium will be developed later in the growth of the University. I have no doubt that there are some conformations of the grounds where an open air stage, after the Greek manner could be provided and very effectually used. It was also in the thought that the two

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Copy sent to Mr. Gibb.

March 22nd. 1926. <

Continuation Sheet.

gymnasiums also provided space for larger performances if such should prove necessary. The amount of time in the school year in which these dressing rooms would be actually in use seemed, in view of the other dressing room space, not to justify the abolition of the lecture room. There will undoubtedly be a good many meetings and lectures requiring a room of this capacity, and there will be occasions for which the chapel of the Theological School, the university Chapel and the large science lecture rooms would be inadequate or not available.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary

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PEKING

TRANSFER

PEKING UNIVERSITY

March 22, 1926.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Peking University
Peking, China.

Dear Leighton:

Through Miss Crane's correspondence with her own church, her church has apparently been in touch with the Presbyterian Board and Scott has raised with them the question as to whether you would like to have Miss Crane upon the Presbyterian quota in Peking University. I did not encourage the idea as a single person does not give us the budget help which we would like to have. However Scott suggested that it might be worthwhile to have it understood that the money now being paid for a vacancy in the quota goes to the support of Miss Crane until the vacancy is filled. I don't think that this affects our procedure or understanding particularly and have let it stand that way. Please write me whether you favor having Miss Crane upon the quota.

This also opens the matter of Lawrence Mead's relationship to the University. I have not yet taken it up with the secretary for I wanted to write to you first. I remember him well having known him, I think, at Union Seminary. Do you know his family? He has a sister at Ginling and his mother is very generous and I understand from a friend of mine probably gives with great liberality to many causes. The question I wish to raise is whether, in view of the possibility of direct support, you would wish to have him put upon the Presbyterian quota. Yet on the other hand it would seem quite fair to have him go on the quota, and with the knowledge that some or all of the support for him from this source might go through the Presbyterian Board. In view of the permanent support required for him it might be wise to put him upon the Presbyterian quota. I, however, await word from you, especially as the time when he would come on the quota would not be until September 1927.

In view of the likelihood Mead will teach in the English department, I wish to ask the question as to the effect this has upon the number of English teachers you will need this year. As I have understood it you will need three, of whom D. C. Baker is one, but that you do not wish me to get more than one of the other two until you hear from us. Just what is the status of the matter now?

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Dr. J. Leighton Stuart----2

I am referring a number of candidates who are in Chicago to Breece for him to get in touch with and consider.

The other items in your letter are noted. In the matter of T. T. Lew, when the Trustees meet will arrange for a formal invitation.

I do not think you need to be disturbed by the Congressional activity with regard to aluminum, and the Harvard-Peking matter. We have not been greatly disturbed about it here as it has been really a political move, and two or three weeks ago the matter was thoroughly squashed. The situation of our friend George Barber is at present more difficult, and they have him on the griddle of the Federal Trade Commission to see if his company is a monopoly. It seems to me likely, as I have seen the newspaper reports of the evidence, that he is not in any very serious danger.

I will write you another time more fully with reference to the Harvard-Peking program as it is going through my mind, but wish to urge you to recollect that it will be expected that only a small portion of the income from the Institute will go into our undergraduate work, and probably a decreasing proportion.

I note what you have done with reference to the others on the staff and will try to use it as a method to start on the completion of the arrangements, but it is important I think that you work out in your thought, and perhaps for confidential communication to me, your ideas as to the administrative direction in Peking, both as to executive officers and as to committee. Also that if possible you give us some idea of the standing with reference to Christianity and our missionary attitude, of foreign sinologues whom we might be expected to select from as additions to our staff. I note that the situation with reference to the Physics department has been adjusted by Professor Barbour stepping in to the breach.

Incidentally the statement of Baker's status will probably await the arrival of Bishop Grose.

Faithfully yours,

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學大京燕
PEKING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)

Stewart
PEKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TRANSFER

March 22, 1926.

INDEXED

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

My dear Eric:

✓
C. G. Ruby. This member of our Faculty is leaving permanently at the completion of this term, and ordinarily would be on a furlough which is due. He has made very wide-spread efforts to secure a teaching position in the States, thus far without success, and is becoming rather anxious about the future. It would seem to me that the fair settlement would be that he would be continued by the University on our home furlough status until such time as he can find employment, which we all naturally hope would not be long after his return. I feel sure that he can be counted on to take no unfair advantage of such an agreement, and we on our part must see that he does not suffer. I have promised him to write you to this effect, and after he reaches America, you and he can keep in touch with each other.

✗
The Demonstration of March 18. You will have received copies of the communications on March 17 between the American Minister and a group of educators and missionaries, of which I happened to be Chairman. Early that morning we had visited him and in the afternoon prepared a statement for him and the cables. There is no causal connection between this visit and the disturbances of the next day. The students, of course, would have acted just as they did, had we been entirely silent. The shooting of the students by Chinese soldiers is, of course, a purely Chinese affair, although the indirect cause is the International Note, against which our group of Americans protested. We are sending you a number of copies of the English translation of the narrative prepared by our students and supplemented by two teachers. This is an attempt to give a purely objective account of the relation our students had to the whole affair. It indicates at once that they were ready, with our full approval, to do their part in what they felt to be a patriotic issue, and also that they were entirely unsuspecting as far as any thought of force or violent measures was concerned. We have refrained

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from making any comments or criticisms in this statement which is being sent out to the parents of all our students and the schools from which they have come to us as well as to other interested persons. I need not hesitate to say to you, however, that I am entirely convinced that the action was deliberately utilized by Communists of the city to create disorder. With the exception of such students from other institutions (or possibly from ours) who may have been in their pay, the mass of students had no other thought than that of pulling ~~off~~ a parade of protest of the kind they have had so frequently, and then returning to their schools to go about their ordinary business. All the more because America was directly involved in this issue, I gave a holiday without hesitation. Any other course would have exposed us to the suspicion and the widely circulated assertion that we were using our authority to suppress our own students in the interest of American interference with Chinese national affairs, and would ~~have~~ quite possibly have caused our students, in their highly excited state, to break out of bounds. Tragic as the outcome has been, I do not see that we could have taken any other course, and am in a way relieved that the matter has come to a head. The students at last realize the reality of the Russian menace, and also the importance of turning their patriotic efforts to internal reforms. To what extent ~~the~~ growing excitement will be against Chinese Militarism and be diverted from the original resentment against the Protocol Powers, it is difficult to discern at this writing, though I am inclined to think that it will be chiefly against the former.

This is only a hurried note (which I must now stop) to acquaint you with the essential facts to date.

Very sincerely yours,

J.H.S.

~~hates~~
JLS-GES

Feng Yihsiang's troops are retreating and no one can foresee what the next turn of events will be. We actually got 4 carloads of material today almost to our station, but no trains except those of retreating soldiers will be moving for the next few days. We go from one excitement into another. I shall send this letter as it may get to Tientsin by some other than the rail route.

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25th. March 1920.

Dear Leighton:

It has got to be quite a joke at this office here as to when the Mechanical Installation will go up its next \$100,000! No thought, of course, it had been accomplished that the Campus was sold in the endeavour to find means to get more money for this not very attractive special object. Jim Lewis had a bright idea the other day. It seems that the new Roosevelt Monument at Washington is to be in the nature of a fountain, the water of which will rise as high as the Washington monument. With this in mind he conceived the idea of having a central fountain in the main (Bashford) court which could symbolise the whole idea of water power throughout the University. The donor to be given the name of the fountain with a proper inscription on the same. As a first step we have had a large picture painted of the center court with the proposed fountain. It is so suggestive of an early possibility that we are having some large photographs made of it which are to be coloured also. I will send you a copy when they are ready.

I understand that the bridge is already up and if so will you see that some good photographs of it from different angles are sent to me to see. I wish we also might have a picture of the Bashford Hall and the Science Hall, taking in also that front court, the camera standing somewhere to the north-west. It would be good to have one picture also that would include the bridge. As far as I know we have no picture covering this view. This of course, could only be done after the scaffoldings of the other buildings are down. We have pictures of the Bashford Hall where only the boarding is on the roofs. It looks as if that building were going to be very fine.

As you know for a couple of years we have been looking for someone who might head up in this school of Journalism. By far the best "lead" is J. H. Finley. I had a fine half hour with him and laid the whole matter before him. If he actually carried out some things he suggested, there is no telling what might be possible. He knows Mr. Charles A. Crane very well and proposed seeing him also Mr. Bok and others.

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His idea is that we ought to find some one man who might do it all. As I left him he said "it ought to be done, it must be done". Since then I have sent him our new pamphlet and told him that I shall be in the city for a few weeks and would hold myself in readiness for co-operation with him. Of course, no one can tell what the outcome of such a thing might be, but it is the most hopeful thing I have seen yet in connection with the School of Journalism. In this connection I think it would be well to consider the whole question of a building for Journalism, including a press. I have your suggestion to ask Messrs. Frankelton for a press: one of the brothers, the main one, was not there when I passed there three weeks ago, so I did not mention the matter. I think the question of just what ought to be done in having a press where we would do the actual printing, should be considered very carefully, if you have a big press where you print big books. (I speak out of a serious experience we had at Shantung and also from observation here) You get into serious difficulties, the expense is very great and the demand for superintendance never ceases to enlarge. You really have to go into a large printing business or you cannot keep your printers busy all the time, and if one goes extensively into the business of the publishing agency, then follows the necessity of market and dealing with agents and floating stock for same etc. etc. I have talked with Eric about it and he has some views on the matter which I suggested he might write to you at this time.

If the development of the Campus is far enough along now to decide up the special building for the Department of Journalism, and the special site for the same, it would be helpful for us to have drawings of it here at this end, and to be able to point out on what side of the Campus the building is to be built.

Cordially yours,

P.S. Under another cover I am sending you a report on A. B. Bestwick's Mission to China in connection with the Literary Association, though it is possible that you have a copy of it already.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
(INCORPORATED IN 1989 AS PEKING UNIVERSITY)
PEKING, CHINA.

PEKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

INDEXED

TRANSFER

30 March 1926

Dr. Eric M. North
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Eric:

✓ We are again in the midst of fighting around Peking & Tientsin with constant interruption of communication. None the less your letters of February 23, 24, and 26 came to hand yesterday and were read with much interest. You answer the question in my last cable regarding my letter of December 14. Not having heard anything I feared that this letter might have been lost in the disturbed condition of the times. There is no other comment to make on the reorganization of the Board of Managers and Government Registration which has not been covered in previous letters from me on the subject with one possible exception, this is the desirability of the Christian colleges acting together in matters of this sort. There is a sort of common understanding that we shall make the effort first because of our proximity to headquarters and thus try the thing out in actual dealing with the Government. If we are successful it will form a precedent for others as they in turn become ready. We can also point out ^{to the others} the particular things that need attention in the preparation of the documents out of our experience and can probably help in actual contact with the officials. I for one have always ^(colleges) insisted that if a group of us [^] approached the Ministry of Education at one time it would arouse too much public attention and would frighten the authorities. There need therefore be no anxiety on this score. Any progress we make will be with the full approval of ^{the} others and as part of ^{the} whole program.

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Hall Estate

Another item in your letter deals with the Hall Estate. I am almost holding my breath over this and am hoping some day next month to get the news that the actual transfer of stock has been made. There are going to be some very delicate issues in the relations between Pettus and ourselves. For this reason I note with some concern that the three members on the new Board appointed by the Trustees do not include the name of Mr. Huggins. He feels that we are manipulating the whole fund to the disadvantage of his institution and is counting on getting a good deal more ^{from it} ~~ferment~~ to meet his present responsibilities than has been contemplated by the rest of us. He ^{is} ~~was~~ finding his new plant more expensive to operate than he had anticipated and recent developments in China and the consequent mission policy will probably tend to reduce the number of missionaries to be sent out annually. As soon as we get authorization to establish even a working committee here we will have to face these issues. Meanwhile we have included a fairly large sum in our new budget to be met from this source although it is less than ^{it} would seem to me we should reasonably expect. One reason for keeping it so would be the desirability of putting up at once several houses for these new Chinese teachers and I am taking the responsibility of having Gibb plan to put up a number to cost altogether slightly less than \$25,000 silver.

Budget

Wiant has doubtless written you regarding the status of our current expenses. You will recall that the action taken by the Trustees while I was present last September authorized the effort to secure an additional \$20,000 which would cover entirely our budget as presented. I have been rather assuming that this additional sum could be counted on by special efforts and if necessary falling back on the Hall Estate income which we would ^{had} expect ^{at} that time to begin, January 1.



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Wiant estimates that there is something over G\$10,000 in special gifts which he has not drawn, which with the additional \$20,000 will enable us to end the year without a deficit. Wiant and Tsai have been keeping strictly within the budget as planned although the unusual events of the passed few months and other factors have made it difficult to do so.

Wiant is doubtless writing you in detail.

Very sincerely yours,

E. M. North

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April 1, 1926

Dear Leighton:

Yesterday I had a long talk with Palmer Bevis, Secretary of Ya-li. You probably saw him when he was in Peking. I was endeavoring to learn exactly what the Ya-li situation was in the midst of a great many rumors. They have their Trustees Meeting on the 23rd and they expect Ed Hume will be here for that, and I am under the impression that they will have to define their future policy rather carefully at that time.

It is possible that you may know their situation as well as I.

First, with regard to the Medical School, the reasons for going on with that are that it is more advanced than any other department. They are related to the Chinese in its development and the Rockefeller people are inclined to help them with that. At present they feel if they do go on with that they could not carry on the Arts College above the Junior College. On the other hand Mr. Kelsey, one of their main Trustees, living in East Orange, is not interested in the Academic work. I believe that Mr. Kelsey has put them in his Will for a considerable amount, but Mrs. Bevis is inclined to think that they would not likely get this sum if they centered on the Medical School only.

Mr. Bevis says that they have definitely given up cooperation either at Hankow or at Shanghai. The proposition was up that they move the Medical School to the latter place. They believe that Harkness will help in the Medical School. One of the great surprises to me is that he has not helped the whole thing out with a large and magnificent gift before this. I can't understand this unless he feels that their plans have not developed as yet along definite and fixed lines.

I imagine that Mr. Bevis thinks that if they could tide over things until the expected gift from Mr. Kelsey could be realized on, that that would be the best plan but of course that is very indefinite.

I had heard indirectly that Ed Hume favored strongly their uniting with us at Peking and proposed that the two main men at Chang Sha should join our faculty. I suppose the difficulty there is that the qualifications of the two men may not fit in exactly to our needs or to the development of something specific for Ya-li.

As I talked with Mr. Bevis, I saw more clearly than ever before how even dramatic it would be if the three large universities in the United States which for several generations have been mentioned together, namely, Princeton, Harvard and Yale, should be united in developing the great university at the capital of China. I think it would not only be dramatic but would be a very beautiful stimulus to American interest. You will see very clearly the various elements in the problem and will know whether it might be best for you to cable something which we could lay before them as coming from you and the University. One

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of the early rumors that reached me was that it was proposed that Yale share in the development of our Department of Philosophy, somewhat as Princeton is doing in connection with the Department of Social Sciences. Of course, Yale would say that that as yet does not represent a very large monetary cooperation on the part of Princeton and as yet has cost Harvard itself practically nothing. Mr. Bevis mentioned this but I said that I believed it opened the way for us to do what could be done in developing interest in these universities still further. If it seems wise to you, after consultation out there, to lay something definitely before Yale at this time, it might best be done by suggesting two or three alternatives such as, their taking the Department of Philosophy, or some other Department, or even the whole College of Arts and Sciences except the Department which Princeton was taking. Should you care to cable anything which we could present to them at their May 23rd meeting, I think it would need to cover the part of the University in which they were to share and how much money would be involved in it.

I would not expect that anything could be definitely decided at their May 23rd meeting if we layed anything before them because the details from us could hardly be sent in a cablegram sufficient to base their full judgment on the matter. All it could possibly do would be to have them hold up taking any definite action now in regard to their whole work which would be so fixed that any proposition from us could not be considered no matter what its merits are. Of course there is the other side to be considered. Apparently, Mr. Tsur told Mr. Bevis that Ya-li could not add enough to Peking to make it worthwhile ~~in return~~ for the abandonment of a Junior College in Hunan. At the present time the fact that I am staying home has opened up the whole question of a promotional cooperation. I am inclined to think something very definite will be suggested by the Board secretaries of the five union universities now centering in this office, to the end that on the basis of our union on administrative lines we now unite on promotional lines. You may know that West China now has its Executive Secretary in the person of Mr. Yard and they have joined the union. Mr. Yard has a desk here in the office now and is just beginning his work. Shantung is desirous of a man and are searching for one. I do not know whether Fukien has any plans at the present time or not. Apparently the feeling of some is that we should plan to develop Peking, Nanking and West China as fully as possible into great universities, and Shantung and Fukien as far as may be done consistent with making sure that the other three do not fail to be completely cared for. Of course we have to hold in mind how such a man as Dr. George Vincent would look upon it. He might ask why we did not take in Canton and Ya-li. At the present moment the answer would be that Canton is having its own special campaign for \$2,000,000 or \$2,500,000 under Tamblin and Brown, and that the plans of Ya-li are still indefinite at the present moment. The main reason for uniting on a big drive like this that we might get some big givers interested in national gifts, and I suspect that anybody looking at it broadly would say that we ought not to attend much more time to developing Peking, Nanking, Canton and West China.

Of course there will be an attempt to try to get common promotional work for all the sixteen or seventeen colleges in China, but at the present moment I am inclined to think that such a thing would be very difficult to carry through and the interest would be too scattered and the presentation could not be definite enough. Of course the Board secretaries are always wishing to include as many as possible and they do not know what the final action in regard to this will be.

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Then, in addition to this, is the question of the relation of all this to the Womens Colleges. Mrs. Boyd was in a few days ago and, if I understood her rightly, she said that Yenching's Womens' College would prefer to go in with the financial drive as engineered by our whole university, rather than to go in a drive that included too many Womens Colleges scattered all over the world.

The above may give you some general idea of the situation and the way things are developing here. The main thing at the present time, however, is to think over the question of possible relationship of Ya-li to Peking and whether or not we ought to directly or indirectly put in their possession the various possibilities of uniting with us at Peking. As I said, I don't think anything could be decided at this May meeting but any suggestion from us might prevent them from making too definite plans along other lines which would prevent their taking up any suggestions from us at all.

Ever truly

HML:S

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C O P Y

PEKING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

C O P Y

2 April 1926.

Mr. H. W. Luce
% Peking University
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

My dear Harry:

This is in reply to your letter written en route from California returning east, regarding the order of emphasis in appealing for additional buildings. Your idea that we should endeavor to secure additional dormitories is thoroughly sound on the grounds which you yourself indicated. We are looking for Mr. Murphy any day now and one of the first matters on which we shall want his judgment is the design of additional men's dormitories. I think, however, that almost without question these will be of the general type of the women's dormitories in the enclosed plan. It may be that they will be somewhat elongated and otherwise altered, but those are details. We can roughly estimate that each of these U shaped units will cost about G\$40,000. A pair of these would accommodate 150 students, thus bringing our number up to 600. My own feeling is that for the next few years this is as many students as we need to plan for. We ought to develop our college spirit and traditions with intensive efforts on the student body before enlarging capacity beyond this point. Once these traditions have been better established and we shall have absorbed the additions made possible by these two new units we can plan for further expansion. Another consideration is that we can provide classes for this number with practically the same cost that the 450 we now have involve us in, whereas any more would mean a substantial increase in our budget. In addition to all this the times in China are so uncertain and the future for institutions of our type so problematic, that we had better not plan too extensively until things clear a bit more. In saying this I have not the least anxiety about our own assured position and our ability to carry on along the lines we have at present worked out. It is with me in making this remark merely a question of size as related to such issues as Chinese nationalism, the medium of instruction, government registration of mission middle schools, strict academic standards, etc.

However, much as we need these dormitories from the standpoint of our largest usefulness to the Christian cause in China, yet the matter of housing the Faculty is a much more acute one from the standpoint of efficient administration. You can imagine the pressure when we only have twenty one new foreign style residences with not more than ten units available in Prince Ts'ai T'ao's Garden and a few old buildings on our grounds that can be fitted up for residential purposes. We ought to have at least ten or twelve more houses built in the near future, several of which will be badly

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needed by the autumn of 1927. Apart from the question of ugliness, I think it is not wholly a disadvantage to have a few months occupancy of those already built to try them out before we start any more. My conviction has been from the beginning that most of those built are on too large a scale and that the tendency would be to build smaller ones perhaps returning after all to the bungalow type. For the coming session we have had in several cases to crowd two families into one house: e.g., the Nashes and the de Tscharners, the Wiants and the Taskers. Others are put into Chinese houses which must be torn down by another year to make room for building of which can only be regarded as a make-shift accommodation. Others again will be put into houses belonging to a family going on furlough this summer. As to securing gifts for special individuals you will doubtless try to recover the chance at Sewickly upset by Corbett's action. Another special effort might be made through H. B. Sharman for Francis Huang (also known as L. T. Huang) now studying in Toronto, we could probably put him up a suitable Chinese style house costing not more than \$6000 silver. The same would be true of Andrew Cheng. In fact I think it would be worth while to try to get several gifts for houses of this type at a figure of about G\$3000. Another attractive effort would be for Judge Y.K. Kuo who is joining the Academy of Political Science to be taken over in time by Princeton-in-Peking. Judge Kuo was for several years a member of the Supreme Court and is a fine young Christian man. He wants to live simply in a house of this type. Could friends of Paul Anderson and his wife (Marian Perrin) either in Rochester or Buffalo secure a special house for them? They are to live next year in the house belonging to the Chamberlains, which of course will have to be given up on the return of the latter. Laurance Mead's people or his home church in Plainfield might arrange to give a residence for him. If Carrington Goodrich decides to come to us it might be that he or his wife could make suggestions that would be of value in securing a special gift for them.

Another pressing need which I know appeals to you is Practice Schools for the Department of Education. I think you already have the material for this development. Personally I think if we could get the first stage of this Department provided for we would feel satisfied for the immediate future. The Practice School building as recommended in the document which either you or Lewis must have will be a great advantage to us in many ways, and with the building we might hope that the cost of operation could somehow be provided without serious strain.

I am sending to the office a letter addressed to our Board of Trustees regarding recent events here. You may want to use copies of this to send to persons who would appreciate a confidential report of this nature.

It is a disappointment personally that you think it best not to come out here this summer and involves a further separation for Mrs. Luce and yourself, which I had hoped would not be necessary. However, let us hope that this further evidence of your devotion to the cause will be rewarded by fruitful results.

As ever yours,

J. L. S.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
(INCORPORATED IN 1899 AS PEKING UNIVERSITY)
PEKING, CHINA.

PEKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

7 April 1926

TRAN

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

NEED

My dear Eric:

B. H. Li

I have a letter from Mr. B. H. Li telling that he has successfully met the requirements for getting his Master's Degree at the University of Chicago. From other letters which have come to our people here I take it that his teachers have been quite pleased with his record. As you know he is planning to go on to London for further study and will be back with us for the opening of the session in September. He complains that the winning of a degree in America is a rather costly process: typing of his thesis \$35, binding \$3, diploma \$10. We asked if it would be possible for us to give a special grant of \$50 which I hope the Trustees will decide on favorably. It will be a gracious action if this could be done together with an appreciative letter. He is a fine young man whom we want to keep permanently and upon whom we are counting next session during Tayler's absence on furlough to carry the main teaching load in one of the most popular departments we have - Economics. He lost an overcoat last winter which has increased his expenses quite a bit. He also ought to have a slight operation which you might help to arrange for him. It would give him much relief and will probably enable him to profit to better advantage by his London studies.

Hall Estate

Your long cable has just come to hand. When my eye caught the word Hall I tingled with excitement. The news on the whole is very reassuring. I note that I am authorized to draw on \$6000 gold for the museum project within two weeks. It is reassuring to have the further word that our own endowment will probably be paid over this month though I cannot be entirely at ease until this has been actually done. Regarding the institute I have made an appointment with Pettus in the evening and we shall cable and write after that has taken place.

Letter to Trustees

Will you please arrange to have copies of the letter I have just mailed to Lewis sent to the following

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- Mrs. M. E. Judd, Dalton, Ga.
- Mrs. F. K. Sins " "
- Mr. John L. Stuart, W. & L. University, Lexington, Va.
- Mrs. Margaret Scruggs, Caruth 3715 Turtle Creek Drive, Dallas^S Texas
- Mrs. John S. Kendall, 1427 Broadway, New Orleans, La.
- Mrs. William A. Steele, Owensboro, Ky.
- Mr. John I. Dogan, 103 East Walton Place, Chicago.
- Mr. W. G. MacMurray, 1560 E. 14th Street, San Leandro Calif.
- Major J. R. Horton, U. S. Marine^S Department of Navigation Navy
Washington, D. C.

Jim will see to those whom he thinks should receive copies for promotional reasons.

H. K. Murphy

He telegraphed that he was due in Tientsin day before yesterday and we have sent Etter in the Construction Bureau truck armed with various passports and documents to go through the fighting lines and bring Mr. Murphy back with himself and some rare plants and seeds just arrived from America. We want to get the former on the job as soon as possible, he having once arrived being able to work as well as if the nation were at peace with itself, and the latter would probably not survive until the military activities cease sufficiently for the resumption of railway travel.

Very fraternally yours,

Heighlen Stueck

P.S. Mr. Murphy has just sent me a note from his hotel and I am off to see him.

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FEBRUARY 1964
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
(INCORPORATED IN 1959 AS PEKING UNIVERSITY)
PEKING, CHINA.

Fragment?
PEKING

TRANSFER

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

INDEXED

10 April 1926

Dr. Eric M. North
150 Fifth Avenue
New York

Dear Dr. North:

Your cable regarding the proposed Institute of Chinese Studies was promptly delivered and after consultation with Mr. Pettus I replied as follows:

In reply to your inquiry, military situation is serious; is likely to be worse. No fundamental consequence. Academic work uninterrupted; not likely to be interrupted. Therefore I should advise organization Institute according to plan. Further delay is unnecessary. Announcement perhaps can be postponed. Cable us authority to act; temporary local committee; staff and residences according to my letter of March 30. Letter with full information follows.

We can readily understand the impression being created in America by the news from China during the past few weeks. The situation changes rapidly and even the best informed among the Chinese themselves seem to find it difficult to forecast developments, or differ according to their own predilections. As I write this morning the city gates are all closed and the city is under the strictest martial law with telephone connection cut off and various important thoroughfares closed. No one seems to know just what this indicates. Civil war in China has become more real and ruthless within the past eight months and with all the scientific appliances discovered in the west at the command of the various military chieftains. We are living in the midst of a hitherto unfelt

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menace. Whatever the outcome of the military operations now in progress there would seem to be little hope of any general stabilizing of political conditions or of a unified, legally constituted and properly functioning government within the next few years. However, while recognizing this and the disturbing and dangerous conditions thereby created yet - paradoxical as it may seem from the Western view point - life in China goes on strangely unaffected by those warring conditions. They are like surface storms playing over a deep sea. The most encouraging aspect of the present situation is that the activities of these military rivals have been becoming so annoying that popular opinion will sooner or later assert itself in restricting them.

Such educational and cultural plans as are involved in our University and the Yenching School of Chinese Studies and the basis they would form for the new Institute are far more dependent upon the attitude of the Chinese public to their program than upon the vicissitudes of civil strife. From this standpoint we have apparently little cause for anxiety. We have adopted a general policy in relation to Chinese nationalism which is becoming more and more recognized and appreciated. We shall avoid alignment with any one political group. So that whatever changes will take place in the central government we shall probably not be discriminated against or interfered with in any way.

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Dr. Eric M. North

10 April 1926 3

Our own immediate Chinese constituency can be counted upon to advise and support us as occasion demands. If the University can be registered under the Ministry of Education our position is that much more assured. Since the Institute contemplates only a very slight property expenditure but will constitute an endowment for the maintenance of a teaching staff, research and publication its interests would be still less affected by political disturbances. At the worst there would be a temporary arrest of some particular phase.

Meanwhile we have been making all plans on the assumption that it would be organized in time to begin actual courses next autumn. As I pointed out in my previous letter this requires definite contracts with teachers, announcements for students, the starting of residences etc., not later than this spring. We have felt it absolutely necessary to make a beginning in these respects as otherwise we would have lost some of the teachers who would have been best qualified and have been faced with other practical handicaps.

Taking a more far reaching view of the potentialities of this Institute its early establishment can render a more effective service because of the very conditions now prevailing in China. Government education is entirely disorganized. Propaganda against the Anglo-Saxon countries is being effectively promoted. The general feeling toward America continues friendly but is in danger of being affected by radical agitators inspired from Russia and elsewhere. Chinese art treasures, historical records and other possessions that could never be replaced are disappearing. In these and other respects that will readily suggest themselves to you the plans

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of this Institute now have a unique opportunity. Once established and with a recognized place it can go on with its work and contribute not only to cultural progress but to much better international understanding, whereas a delay might take away the advantage which it now possesses because it is not only conceived as the earliest project of this type but also is ready for putting its plans into effect.

Regarding the amounts that we feel necessary to be expended in the near future Mr. Pettus and I have recently had one or two informal conferences. These of course represent no official body and the figures will have to be passed upon by the local committee for which we have asked. He and I have on various occasions spoken of approximately two-thirds being spent on the University campus and one-third for foreign students at the Y. S. C. S. My own opinion has always been that it would be fairer to the Institute and in every way more satisfactory if a budget were prepared each year in the light of past experience and future plans so as to provide as adequately as possible and in proper proportion for all work that seems to be necessary. This seems to be the more desirable because of uncertainty as to the number and character of the foreign students who will take advantage of this opportunity and the extent to which they would prefer to study under foreign teachers. We ought to make every effort to attract and to provide for such students, but it would not serve the best interests of the Institute if a fixed proportion of the available funds were allocated for this phase of the project relatively larger than required and ^{at} the sacrifice of results that might otherwise be secured through the Chinese staff and student

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Dr. Eric M. North

10 April 1926 5

body or in various forms of publication and research. In other words, I have in general advocated more of an integral unity and a fluid treatment of funds, whereas Mr. Pettus prefers the entire autonomy of the Y. S. C. S. and a fixed income that can be counted on for each budget. There is much to be said for his point of view and it is manifestly unfair to expect the Y. S. C. S. to assume responsibilities for engaging and maintaining an adequate staff without assurance of an income to cover such items. Both the Chinese and the foreign staff of the University will doubtless be utilized in the Y. S. C. S., especially the former, and this could perhaps be most fairly accounted for by a pro rata charging of the time so spent. I am enclosing herewith a memorandum supplied by Mr. Pettus indicating the amounts in silver that the Y. S. C. S. should receive for the period closing June 30 1926 and for the fiscal year beginning July 1st. I personally am quite ready to approve these as reasonable, although as remarked above there has as yet been no consultation with my own colleagues nor have any general principles as to the proportion of the amounts to be spent in the two phases of the Institute been discussed by any group of those concerned, nor any authoritative agreement been reached. The University feels it necessary to spend at least \$40,000 silver for the erection of Chinese teachers homes and have these ready by next autumn. It would in addition find it very advantageous to make purchases of Chinese books as a scarcely less necessary condition for the courses to be started next autumn. In the University budget recently sent you you will find the amounts that we hope to have charged to these funds. These were deliberately kept somewhat lower than would seem to be our proportion of current expenses, partly because of the importance of

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reserving some money for purchase of books and publication work, partly because we should like to add other Chinese teachers to those who have already been definitely engaged, and also because it may be necessary to clear off expenditures for residences. The whole question is ofcourse involved in the chance of securing interest accruing from the expected endowment up to June 30.

J. North
Another matter on which I commented in person last autumn is the importance of having the Language School interests directly represented on the new Board of Trustees to control the Institute. You will recall that I urged that if possible Mr. G. E. Huggins be elected on our own Board of Trustees and appointed as one of its representatives on the new Board. I note that this has thus far not seemed feasible and that Dr. Barten, Mr. Barber and yourself are to be our representatives. Let me quote the following paragraph from a letter recently received from Mr. Pettus indicating his disappointment:

"I do not believe that it is really fully carrying out our agreements of a year ago that our Institutions should cooperate in this enterprise, if there are no members of the foundation in America who are in full sympathetic touch with the work being done in this School and I think that that is the case with those you mentioned to me on Wednesday. I feel that there should be at least one who can be really regarded as looking after our interests there and that there should also be formal provision for the appointment of certain members of the local Committee by the Board of Directors of this Institution.

I feel sure on the other hand that our representatives will treat the problems and needs of the Language School (in so far as these affect the foreign side of the Institute's work) with the same attention and sympathy as they will show to the more strictly Univer-

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Dr. Eric M. North

10 April 1926 7

sity features. When however an opportunity occurs for electing Mr. Huggins there would seem to be every reason for doing so. Among other advantages Mr. Pettus will feel that one who fully understands his own point of view and program will have a share in the decisions that from time to time will have to be made.

The staff that the Y. S. C. S. already has and those that the University is securing are all about as well qualified as we could hope to secure. One of our new Chinese teachers named Yung Keng is the greatest living authority on ancient metal inscriptions having published a standard book on that subject. He plans to go on from this to the ideographs written on shells and wood and then to make deductions on the general subject of character writing. I mention this as an instance of the possibilities of this new enterprise. There is every reason to feel hopeful about what it can achieve in preserving China's culture and interpreting its significance to its own people of today and to those of other lands.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Hightow Stuart

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SUGGESTED REVISION OF THE BY-LAWS OF THE BOARD OF

MANAGERS OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY

April 1926

(Incorporated in 1889 as Peking University)

ARTICLE I. MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Managers in North China to be composed of not to exceed thirty persons with the President and Vice-president of the University and the Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Women's College ex officio. In electing the Board and in filling vacancies, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) At least a majority shall be Chinese, selected from the country at large but with a preference for those in and near Peking. The Presbytery of Chihli of the Presbyterian Church, the North China Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the North China Council of the Kung Li Hui may each elect one member; one member shall be elected from among the churches which have come into existence by the work of the London Mission;

(b) At least one-fifth shall be women;

(c) One member of the Board shall be elected by such local groups and in such ways as the Local Missions of each fully cooperating Board shall determine;

(d) A general officer in China of each of the cooperative Missions of other supporting agencies, chosen thereby, shall be a member;

(e) Four members of the Board shall be elected by the Faculty of the University among its own members. No other members of the staff shall be members of the Board of Managers.

(f) In filling vacancies in the number elected by the Board of Managers, consideration shall be given to qualified alumni and alumnae.

(g) Large consideration shall be given to the relationship to the University of the Chinese churches related to the Mission Boards supporting the University but there shall be no religious qualification for membership other than profession of evangelical faith in and loyalty to Jesus Christ.

Section 2. The Board of Managers shall have power to elect members and fill vacancies in accordance with Section 1; such elections shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees.

Section 3. The members of the Board of Managers shall be divided into four classes as numerically equal as possible and the term of service of one class shall expire annually.

ARTICLE II. OFFICERS. The President and the Vice-President of the University shall be Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively of the Board of Managers, and shall preside at meetings. The Chairman shall be ex officio a member of all the Standing and Special Committees.

The Vice-President of the University shall conform to the regulations of the Chinese government and officially represent the University in relations with the Ministry of Education. When the University shall have a Chinese President, the office of Vice-President shall cease, and from then on the Vice-Chairman of the Board shall be elected at the annual meeting.

The Secretary shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Board.

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ARTICLE III. COMMITTEES. There shall be the following Standing Committees:

- Executive Committee.
- Finance Committee,
- Committee on Grounds and Buildings.

Members of the Standing Committees shall be elected at the annual meeting, though vacancies may be filled at special meetings or by the Executive Committee. Additional Standing Committees and Special Committees may be appointed as occasion arises.

ARTICLE IV. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The Executive Committee shall consist of the Chairman of the Board of Managers as Chairman, with the Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Women's College as an ex officio member. It shall carry out the directions of the Board of Managers not otherwise provided for, and in the intervals between the meetings of Board shall act on its behalf.

ARTICLE V. FINANCE COMMITTEE. The Finance Committee shall aid the Treasurer of the University in providing Ways and Means, advise him as to the deposit of all uninvested moneys of the University, and direct him in respect to all investments, loans, and other financial affairs of the University. It shall also arrange for an annual audit of the University accounts by chartered Accountants.

ARTICLE VI. COMMITTEE ON GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS. The Committee on Grounds and Buildings shall see that the grounds of the University are properly laid out and kept in order, and in case of the proposed erection of new buildings shall, as directed by the Trustees, draw up specifications and secure plans and estimates for the same -- these to be submitted to the Trustees for approval and for authority to proceed with construction, after receiving which this Committee will be responsible for carrying out the plans as authorized. This Committee shall also see that adequate measures are taken for the protection and preservation of all buildings and equipment belonging to the University.

ARTICLE VII. MEETINGS. The annual meeting of the Board of Managers shall be held at or near the close of the academic year. At this and at all other meetings a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A vote of the majority of the members present at any meeting shall be requisite for the transaction of business.

Special meetings may be called at the discretion of the President, and must be called upon the written request of at least three members of the Board, each member of the Board to be notified of the time and place of the proposed meeting at least five days in advance.

Copies of the minutes of all meetings as well as the reports of Standing Committees of Deans and President of the University shall be sent to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees as soon as possible after the meeting is held at which the reports were presented.

ARTICLE VIII. ORDER OF BUSINESS. At the annual meeting of the Board of Managers, the following shall be the order of business:

- Opening Prayer,
- Roll Call,
- Minutes of Previous Meeting,
- Reports of Standing Committees,
- Reports of Special Committees,

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Reports of the Dean,
Reports of the Vice-President, and President,
Unfinished Business,
Miscellaneous Business,
Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year,
Adjournment.

ARTICLE IX. AMENDMENTS. These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any regular or special meeting of the Board provided the proposed changes have been announced in writing to each member of the Board at least thirty days previous to the meeting at which they are to be considered, and also provided two-thirds of the members of the Board present approve the amendment.

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SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
(INCORPORATED IN 1959 AS PEKING UNIVERSITY)
PEKING, CHINA.

PEKING
Handwritten signature

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 20, 1926.

TRANSFER

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

Dear Eric:-

A great deal has happened in Peking politics since I last wrote and we have occasionally had American mail which somehow got through the fighting lines and reached us. Various cables have also been interchanged which probably call for no further comment. The last letters received were dated March 15th.

Methodist Board Appointees.

Write

I cabled today that we would have to have Breece and Davis meaning, of course, that their travel to China should be paid out of our budget, if necessary; also, that we would like Baker, providing that his travel could be secured from some special source. We hope this will be possible in the case of all three of these men. It happens that these are the only people on furlough this year who belong to the North China Conference. It, therefore, comes quite heavily upon our University. On the other hand, the salaries for all three have been included, I understand, which means that the only cost to us is for their travel expenses this year, whereas once here their salaries are provided permanently.

Even as to Baker I am inclined to feel that as a last resort we ought to pay his travel, as we are still in need of two additional teachers of English. I wrote you in a previous letter that K.A. Wee had been appointed to that Department. He has, however, proposed himself to take up again for one year the work of Director of Athletics which is what Hung and I would have preferred and which ought to do much for the morale of the men students during the trying first months on our new campus, but it cuts out another teacher of English. We stand a fair chance of getting local help for the equivalent of one of these people, but for religious considerations as well as because of securing permanency and experience we ought not to lose the chance to get a man like Baker. On the other hand, I do not want a precedent that will enable any Mission Board to feel that when it is in financial difficulties

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Dr. Eric M. North - 2 -

the University is so prosperous that it can help out with any number of traveling allowances. I do not know, of course, whether Baker is actually to be appointed to us even though we find his traveling expenses. The point of all this is that we must have Breece and Davis and at least one additional teacher of English, preferably Baker. If a desirable single man is available, it might be better to add him also.

L.T. Huang.

The last mail brought the documents covering this case, which have been carefully noted by the Deans and myself with the result that we cabled asking that he be appointed, if willing to accept a position in our Department of Chinese. We are very anxious to strengthen this Department and it is the most difficult one of all in which to find men with modern teaching methods, adequate Chinese scholarship and Christian faith. We have a plethora of teachers of philosophy at the very time when students are turning from idealistic and speculative subjects to economics, political science and others that have to do with the new Nationalism or promise economic advantage. Of course, the Harvard-Peking Institute will give an outlet for those whom we already have, and it is quite possible that in time Mr. Huang could be transferred to, or at least largely occupied with, the interpretation of Chinese culture and other more or less philosophical studies, but we wish him to come with the definite understanding that no promises are being made and that his work for the present is to be in the teaching of Chinese. I note what your father and others have said about his religious beliefs and shall try to keep in close touch with him, if he comes to us, as I hope he will.

Secretary for myself.

I have referred once or twice to the need of additional stenographic assistance and wish to take up specifically my own problem. I gather that Miss Hague will not return next autumn, although she has never definitely committed herself. You will doubtless be in touch with her soon after her arrival and perhaps have her address. She is due in England in June to meet her family there, but can be reached any time through her address at Kingston, Canada. For reasons which I think I explained before I very unselfishly gave up Miss Crane to our capable young Chinese Dean and Donald Tewksbury who has been trying, with her help, to get our Registrar's Office properly standardized. I have been using a young Russian girl, Miss Lamkert, who has a pleasing personality and does the best she can, but never can be able to use idiomatic English, which constitutes quite a handicap. We can only count on Miss Crane for one more year and for the same reasons which have obtained during the present session it seems best that she should continue where

Write Breece

Write 5/27/26

Melick?

As accused you had wrote us would be had to stay 2-3 years

See above I see letter Apr 30/925

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Dr. Eric M. North - 3-

she now is.

Mr. Ruby is returning to the States permanently as far as we are concerned, but we wish to keep up courses in stenography and to establish a sort of Secretarial Bureau. Miss Lamkert could probably be most helpful in spending about one-half of her time in the teaching of stenography and could help in the proposed Bureau in working for other teachers who go sorely unprovided for most of the time. In the budget we listed a secretary for the School of Religion faculty. Perhaps Miss Lamkert could meet this need. Therefore, unless we can be quite sure that Miss Hague is returning this autumn, it would be worth-while to find someone of Miss Crane's type preferably, who would come on a more or less permanent basis. Even with Miss Hague we would a year later be needing additional help with Miss Crane's departure. You know enough of the general qualifications for me to do no more than plead that someone be found to reach here by next autumn.

C.G. Ruby.

Done ✓
I am sending you the application blanks for his clergy permits with the request from him that the permits be sent in care of the American Express Company, Seattle, where he and his wife hope to arrive June 17th.

T.T. Lew.

✓
Dr. Lew is quite relieved at the definite invitation which came by cable. He is, however, rather anxious to stay in China through the summer and not reach the States before November 1st. In fact, he himself had an even later date in mind, but I am urging him not to delay longer than that. Engagements made for him should be tentative as to the time until confirmed by further correspondence.

Yours sincerely,

J. Leighton Stuart
J. Leighton Stuart,
President.

JLS:DC

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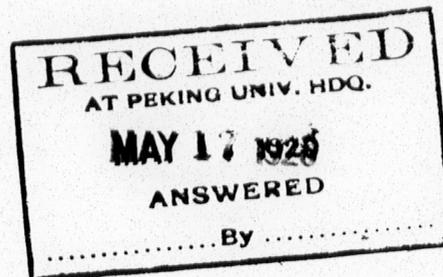
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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
(INCORPORATED IN 1999 AS PEKING UNIVERSITY)
PEKING, CHINA.



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 21, 1926.

Mr. J.H. Lewis,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

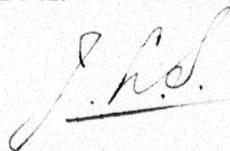
My dear Jim:-

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Mrs. Jenkins and a copy of my reply. I have no idea what she refers to, but am writing as best I can to steady her until these misunderstandings will have been cleared up. It may be that her eccentricities make impossible any further cultivation. In any case you can be assured of my thorough-going confidence in yourself and my understanding of the difficulties in this particular relationship. It occurred to me that Franklin Warner would be able, if anyone can, to help straighten things out.

I have written Eric about Timothy Lew's plans for next autumn and winter. I hope that enough important college and university lectures can be arranged for him to bring him into notice. It will also be worth-while to have small groups of significant people listen to him on the subjects where he is at his best which have to do with the development of a thoroughly Chinese Church and religious life. These meetings and individual contacts developing out of them might prove financially quite profitable. As I think I wrote you before he is not so much entertaining in his public addresses as brilliant and passionate on the one subject mentioned above, which is his special field. His health will not permit of his traveling and speaking too constantly. In fact this very circumstance might be turned to account in arranging visits in homes where we could expect results. This is only a preliminary comment. You and I shall be exchanging further letters on this subject. No more today.

As ever,

Yours sincerely,



J. Leighton Stuart,
President.

JLS:DC

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April 22, 1926

Dear Sir:

I am not sure whether I have spoken to you before about this matter but am rather inclined to think that I have not done so. There has been no urgency about it and there is still no urgency though I think that the matter is worth while considering at this time because we are looking for and to removal of the statute.

The matter is that the - as to that date we should regard as the initial and founding date of Johns Hopkins University, that is whether we should regard it as starting from the actual date of the charter of incorporation in 1877 (I am not sure of the exact date) or whether it should go back to the charter and founding of the old Johns Hopkins University. It does not matter either way if it is the latter it will mean a good deal to have it go on how far back the roots of the University run.

I am not sure that you have better actually said it to me. At first the British, not having very much of a history, wanted it all to be dated from the actual date. You can imagine it was a good deal of difficulty with the old Jefferson College graduates and the only way we could save it at all was to include the date of the old school graduates and put the name of both groups in the list of graduates.

I am not sure from that date that you regard its foundation. I do know, however, that recently they have wanted full university standing to all the old and new graduates.

I am writing entirely from memory but I think of our graduation program as credit to us a statement that it is the seventh or eighth graduation. I am raising the question of if we could not to consider now at some opportunity time change, so that our graduations should date at least from the date of our old Johns Hopkins University charter. If that was granted say in 1925 our graduating exercises this year would be the thirty-eighth.

In order to get data on this question, I wrote to the administrator of Jefferson College in Pennsylvania, which was a union of the colleges - namely one Washington College and another Jefferson college. They wrote me that they date the graduations of the present college from the date of the older one of the two.

It would seem to me if a law were made counts for so much it would be good for us to take as early a date as we possibly could.

Very truly,

Yours,

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w/2 of 4/24/26.

Yenching University
Peking, China

To the Board of Trustees
(not for circulation)

On Religious Services and Classes as Now Conducted.

April 22, 1926.

J. L. Stuart.

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To the Board of Trustees (not for circulation)
On Religious Services and Classes as Now Conducted

4/22/26

JLS

Word having reached me from America of criticisms against the University in this respect it may be pertinent to report not so much on the reasons for adopting the policy of voluntary attendance on such services and elective courses in religion (which have been previously explained) as on the problem in general.

I. Affirmations:

- (1) There has ~~been~~ ^{not} ~~weakening~~ ^{been} or other change in the religious and evangelistic purpose of those responsible for the conduct of the university's affairs. We understand fully what is the aim of those who have organized the institution and have contributed to its maintenance, and are absolutely committed to achieving it as best we can.
- (2) The policy was deliberately discussed and adopted purely on the grounds of greater religious effectiveness before it would become involved with national issues.
- (3) We who are dealing constantly and directly with Chinese college students under present conditions and are in consequence intimately in touch with the currents of thought among educated Chinese venture to feel that we ought to be better qualified to decide on the methods by which our ~~own~~ ^{aim} can be most fruitfully realized than others whose opinions would be based on differing conditions. We ask that we be trusted as to our intentions.

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- (4) We are working for the establishment of a university in the capital of China that will remain Christian long after all the protection and authority afforded by foreign treaties or foreign members of the staff will have been removed, one that will have an assured and recognised place in Chinese life, one that will commend the Gospel of Jesus Christ by its whole atmosphere and program to the Chinese public. This planning for a distant future under startlingly new and radically changing conditions may cause misgivings to observers accustomed to accepted conventions of religious efficiency and may prove mistaken in its assumptions or the application of them. But in so far as it succeeds will the whole Christian cause have an enduring and germinating source of life and light in a most strategic location. It may be that the results of such a course cannot be properly evaluated for one or more decades yet. Many of our critics are certainly not competent for the task at present.
- (5) The issue should not be confused with that of fundamentalism versus modernism which is so acute now in America and finds its counterpart chiefly among missionaries in this country. Compulsory attendance on religious exercises and classes as against our policy is a question of the most effective and most truly Christian method of extending the Kingdom of God and witnessing for Christ. On this then is honest difference of opinion among

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Christian educators in China but not necessarily along any lines of theological cleavage.

- (6) We are frankly experimenting as to what is the wisest procedure, conscious of having blundered at times seeking to discover the best solution.

II. Difficulties

- (1) Thus far we have been seriously hindered by the physical conditions of our city quarters, widely scattered and in many ways inconvenient. The Sunday service has been held in a Chinese church about a mile alike from the Men's and Women's Colleges. It has been held in the afternoon in order not to conflict with other services. Details of this sort need not be dwelt upon as they will soon have ceased to apply, but they have created an unfortunate precedent. It has also been impossible thus far to have our own organized university church.
- (2) Students from Christian middle schools are apt to come to us with a resentment against compulsory religious duties. In such cases especially, and more or less with them all, our recently adopted policy has produced a quite natural rebound. It will be our task to awaken a new desire for worship and study as this reaction spends itself.
- (3) The anti-Christian agitations, Communist propaganda, nationalistic prejudices, and other influences have produced a somewhat negative attitude to the whole subject of religion which could easily become inflamed into positive opposition under too much coercion.

- (4) The language problem is not to be ignored. All the more attractive hymn-books and other forms of worship are in English, and yet a foreign medium can never bring the same vivid sense of reality as one's native tongue. Very few foreigners can preach acceptably to college students in Chinese, and the number of Chinese to whom they care to listen is quite limited. Whichever language is used there are some of our constituency who are unable to understand what is being said or sung.
- (5) There is a general and very regrettable lack of college spirit, due in part in our own case to our present quarters and to our rapid growth. This is seen in athletics and other student activities and even in patriotic movements except under special provocation. Religious interest is in comparison rather more pronounced than these other phases of life-Chinese students are passing through a reaction of depression and detachment which is affecting unfavorably all their finer loyalties.
- (6) Lastly, there is the temper of modern youth as shown in every land, accentuated in China by the political and social disintegration. With the youthful demand for reality, the scrapping of ancient sanctions, the restless insistence on freedom, etc. we must not forget from their standpoint the lack of reasons why they should go to the meetings we arrange for them or choose the classes offered, and the many, many factors that influence them otherwise.

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Encouragements:

- (1) Once on our new site we ought to find conditions decidedly improved. There will be much more of a community consciousness and a more compact common life. We shall have our own attractive and accessible places for worship which can be used even before the new chapel is completed. We plan separate services in English and Chinese at least on Sunday thus providing for the whole group. Teachers and their families, may go to either service. The same will be true of the students. Servants and employees will be welcomed at the Chinese service although other arrangements may be made for them in addition. Rev. E. J. Bentley, who is rarely qualified for the task, has accepted an invitation to be chaplain of the English-speaking service and its constituency for an experimental period of two years, and Dr. J. F. Li will act in a similar capacity for the Chinese service. These two with Mr. R. H. Ritter will be a committee in charge of the whole matter. We can at last organize into a Christian fellowship of our own with its spiritual advantages. In the Pre-sessional Conference, ^{one} entire morning will probably be devoted to the responsibility of the Faculty in starting off on the new campus with a heartily-supported and carefully-planned religious life. Similar meetings can be held with the students at the outset in large meetings and smaller groups. The School of Religion has been reorganized so as to take responsibility for all the religions teaching in the colleges as well as for

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theological students, and a glance at the curriculum will reveal the attempt to offer a wide range of courses, meeting intellectual, devotional and vocational needs. We have the best qualified teachers that can be found in China for these subjects, and they compare very favorably with the faculty as a whole. With the departure of Dean Lew for the States I have been asked to act through 1926-7 as chairman of an Ad Interim Committee for the administration of this School pending the election of Dr. Lew's successor, and no task in the institution could be more congenial to me, my chief hesitation being the constant pressure of other claims.

- (2) We shall count much on the spontaneous activity of the Christian students, as we have already begun to do. This policy has been adopted in all forms of student life as part of their training for the new democratic standards to which China must attain if she is to survive the present disorders. The danger in mission schools has been that the instinctively passive and dependent temperament of Chinese students has yielded to the strict regimentation in religious observances only to cease these entirely once the outside control or stimulus has been removed, whereas self-directed activity and struggle during college days tends to develop the force of character that should keep them actively Christian even in a less favorable environment. We dare to hope that such a policy will make for a growingly Christian life under student initiative with the

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active support of Chinese teachers even when missionary influence becomes weaker.

Comparisons:

- (1) What are the true tests of failure or success in mission work? Our critics are said to be adducing the small attendance at our chapel and church services as evidences of our religious inefficiency, indifference or excessive liberalism. Much could be said about the fertility of a great deal of devoted evangelistic and other efforts conducted through long years and along impeccably conservative lines if judged by the tangible results. Critics of missions have not failed to exploit the poor showing in visible fruition, and such observers from the outside would make a stronger case if they could estimate the yet smaller showing if foreign financial and other aids were removed. But it is ungracious of fellow-missionaries to use such evidence as a ground of attack. Our attendance is small. We deplore it. We shall endeavor to increase it. But we would rather have those students who attend do so of their own will than to use the compulsion which military and material power has thus far made it possible for us to exert in requiring their attendance. We believe such a policy to be more true to the Spirit of Jesus and to be more productive of really religious fruits. Nor do we fear comparison with results in other forms of effort if examined in the same glaring light under which we now happen to be observed.
- (2) Mission schools have been carrying on required teaching of religion and compulsory religious exercises for many

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years in China. In attempting to pass judgment on an institution that has changed to a different policy it might be pertinent to inquire as to the real effectiveness of the other method judged not by the comfortable appearance of crowded chapels and class-rooms, nor even by the Christian decisions made in school, but by the Christian character of the graduates and their service to organized church life throughout the country. No one recognizes more heartily than do I that large numbers of the finest Christian men and women have resulted from such training. I am only interested now in applying one test that is apt to be neglected. Has the proportion of genuine and lasting Christians been large enough to justify that policy? From the nature of the case it would be difficult to secure accurate statistics. But from personal observation after living in a city to which graduates of mission schools gravitate in large numbers I can find no sufficient evidence of the value of the older methods. And I am quite willing to have our present Yenching output compared with those colleges holding to the other method if based on their Christian record after graduation. In discussing this problem one important aspect is usually overlooked, and that is the harm done by compulsory attendance. It is not merely the larger good resulting from the one or the other method, but also the relative amount of injury to the Christian cause. Many students under either system may be expected to remain more or less negative. But compulsion has produced in a not inconsiderable number a positive aversion

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to religion. Not a little of the anti-Christian urge and the telling effect of Soviet arguments are due to embittered graduates of Christian schools. The night before last I happened to be at a meeting where two professors in the National University of Peking were the speakers. One, a graduate of one of our best union universities, disavowed his need of religion and passionately declared ^{his} opposition to any connection between religion and education. The other one, a brilliant young leader of the radical revolutionary group in that institution, and one who had never attended a mission school, spoke with no less conviction of the function of Christian schools and the religion they taught in meeting Chinese present needs. The significance of the incident is that the former is typical of a fairly large percentage of those whose attitude subsequent to graduation largely neutralizes the greater religious benefit that is supposed to be obtained by the method of which they are a partial product.

The Real Issue:

We hear that one Mission Board is having reports which are forcing it to raise the question whether it should continue to participate in the support of our University. These reports apparently make much of the small attendance at our religious services and the lack of required courses in our curriculum. Even by this mechanical quantitative standard we may not appear to disadvantage in comparison

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with other forms of missionary work. Or even taken independently we are not discouraged. When a missionary educator of long experience and exceptional ability, Dr. Luella Miner, heard of our determination to discontinue required courses in religion she remarked that with ^{the} temper of Chinese students now we would be fortunate if we had 4 or 5 to register, whereas we had 78 last semester. What is at stake is, however, infinitely more vital than superficial, stereotyped statistics of the kind that make a good showing in publicity literature. They are only relevant on the assumption that foreign missions exist to enroll members in churches that are replicas of western ecclesiastical units or a fusion of such worked out chiefly by missionaries, whereas many thoughtful Chinese Christians are questioning whether China ever will have a church organization or formal worship based on western models. Be that as it may, Yenching University contends that life will always organize itself and that the release of dynamic energy through living faith in Jesus Christ will express itself in forms suitable to its own environment; that religion is too sacred and precious to be enforced by regulations upon mature students especially when associated with racial antagonisms; that the quest for truth should be free and fearless and that the truth as it is in Jesus will make its own appeal and win its own allegiance. We wish to furnish the facilities wherein Chinese can out of personal religious experience and with an adequate background of historical

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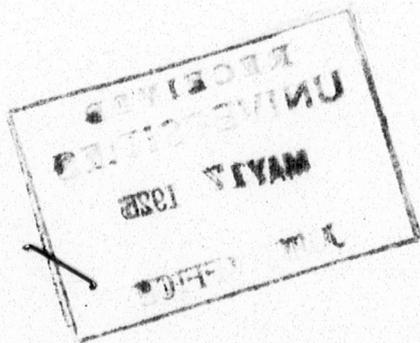
Christianity interpret and apply their Christian faith in terms that will witness with conviction to their own people. We endeavor to lead our students to give their lives to Christian service when this is based on what they believe to be God's leading and to give them the highest possible training for it. The present Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement for the Ministry is a graduate of our Theological school last year and he is to be joined this summer by another one of our men as his assistant, both of them selected from all China. Our own Volunteer Band has about thirty members. In addition to all such efforts which are not essentially different from those being made by other schools, we seek to apply in our corporate life, in our academic standards and in all our policies and activities the principles and the spirit of Jesus Christ, convinced that our task is much bigger even than the results upon our individual students. In this respect perhaps we have thus far succeeded best. A faculty of several nationalities and of widely divergent views on many matters has been living harmoniously through a time of peculiar stress. Students and faculty likewise have lived happily together with never an outbreak despite political tension and constant efforts to foment discord. We have abundant evidence of the respect and good will of the Chinese public which we rejoice in as honoring to the Master whose Name we bear. This is in part at least due to the very features which are causing anxiety to foreign observers. Before attempt

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is made to pass a judgment upon the value of our institution in revealing Christian life we feel that our place in Chinese opinion should be examined. And, finally, we insist that the policy we have adopted calls for more working faith than the other and depends more purely on spiritual qualities. In exerting religious influence upon our students we can no longer rely on any external aids but only on the strength of Christian character, the unchanging needs of men for salvation, and the sufficiency of the Gospel of Christ.

J. L. Stuart

April 22, 1926.



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April 23, 1926.

President S. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Dr. Stuart:-

I enclose the text of the amendment to Article IV, section 1, of the Constitution of Peking University which was adopted by the Board of Trustees April 13, 1926. The changes which you will note in comparison with the action of the Board of Managers upon this subject are as follows:

1. In the first paragraph instead of "not to exceed 20 persons" the Board is to be composed of "approximately 20 persons". This means that if the schedule which follows does not provide a majority of Chinese members there is no reason why you need not be free to co-opt enough to bring this about.

2. In paragraph (a) the initial words "at least" have been struck out.

3. In paragraph (c) the chief change has been made in providing for a larger representation under the auspices of the local missions by increasing the number from one to two, but providing that at least one of these two shall be Chinese, so that this provision does not interfere with having a majority of the Board Chinese, and because of the alteration in the first paragraph it does not interfere with your selecting at large Chinese whom the Board of Managers may approve.

4. Paragraph (e) is changed so that 5 members are elected by the faculty instead of 4. There was a very general feeling that with the president, vice president and probably the dean of the Woman's College the faculty was sufficiently represented. Furthermore, it was recognized that in most of our American institutions the faculty are not upon a controlling board of this type.

There was a desire to reduce the faculty representation to two, but I suggested that it be held

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Ident. J. H. Stuart - 4/25/26

at three in order that the viewpoints of the different schools might be represented if that was felt desirable.

5. In paragraph (g) the statement as to religious qualification was turned around and stated in a positive way, as you will see from the text enclosed.

As I have indicated in another letter this amendment has already been approved by the Board of Foreign Missions of the M. M. Church and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., and I will cable you as soon as formal action has been received from the London Missionary Society and the American Board. When you receive this cable there will be no reason why you may not notify the missions of this action and proceed with the reorganization of the Board of Managers.

Cordially yours,

MMN
HBB

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TRANSFER

PEKING

April 23, 1926.

President J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Leighton:-

Registration under the Chinese Government. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on April 13 extended consideration was given to the matter of the registration of the University and the amendment of the constitution relating thereto. The action taken is as follows:-

" T-1973 - VOTED That after full consideration of the letters received from the President of the University and other communications from China, and with the understanding that Article 5 of the regulations of the Ministry of Education of November 16, 1925, is not at variance with the object of the University as set out in the second clause of the charter of the University, the Trustees of Peking University approve of application being made for the registration of the University with the Ministry of Education; and

That if practicable the University seek to move in concert with the other universities in China, and that if possible President Stuart await letters before taking action on this matter."

In considering this matter the Trustees had before them the action of the Board of Managers recommending registration and your letters upon the subject. I think I need not summarize the discussion in which every member of the Board who was present shared, and which went over all of the points involved with great care, some of them a number of times.

You will note that the action taken is in effect a conditional action. The Trustees presume that only the Ministry of Education can determine officially the meaning of the fifth regulation. The preliminary interpretation placed upon it by the information which you have sent to us would seem to indicate that we may register without fear of our religious activities and fundamental religious purpose being disturbed. We understand that in registering we waive the right to conduct required classes in religious subjects and

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the right to require attendance at religious services, unless some change in the regulations should at a later time give this privilege back to us.

We of course here cannot tell the way in which the application will be presented, and the way in which you and the Board of Managers will secure the necessary assurance that Article 5 is not at variance with the object of the University as stated in the second clause of the charter. The Trustees, however, rely upon you and the Board of Managers to carry out the intention stated in your letters, namely, to take no steps that will weaken the religious influence of the University in its witness to the Christian way of life and the truth for all men of the Christian belief.

The Trustees I believe would have preferred to move somewhat more slowly and to have had interpretation of regulation 5 before taking action, but they felt that the conditions were such that they could not determine with precision the merit of immediate action or delay, and therefore felt they ought not to bind your hands. They do desire, however, that you should, if practicable, seek to move in concert with other universities in China, inasmuch as the question is a broad question, and as action taken by any one of the colleges will have its effect in putting the other colleges in a favorable or unfavorable position depending upon their own attitude in the matter. It was also felt that the judgment of the Trustees could not be made fully clear in the brevity of a cablegram, and that it might be desirable for you to await full statement of the action. Nevertheless the Trustees felt that even to this extent they should not hinder your going forward, if it seemed to you that the situation acutely required that it should be done.

It was recognized that the effectiveness of any application for registration depends upon the University complying with other parts of the regulations. The Trustees have therefore approved the amendment of the Constitution in such a manner as to provide for a majority of the Board of Managers being Chinese. The details of the amendment which is not in precisely the same form as it was sent from Peking I will report in another letter, but the essential fact of the majority being Chinese is included.

This amendment of course does not take effect until it has been approved by the cooperating mission boards, and I am able already to report that favorable action has been taken by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A.. Within a very few days I expect cable word from Mr. Hawkins of favorable action of the London Missionary Society and similar word from the American Board. As soon as these are in I will cable you that the amendment is in effect.

In addition to these provisions the Trustees have

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amended the Constitution to provide for their being more than one vice president, and have elected the Hon. Wu Lei-chuan, Vice President of the University. Formal letter to him conveying this action will be sent shortly.

There is other contributory information upon this subject which I will send to you soon but this letter will give you the official word and sufficient information for you to proceed.

Cordially yours,

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
(INCORPORATED IN 1989 AS PEKING UNIVERSITY)
PEKING, CHINA.

PEKING
Apr. 24/26
MINISTER

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

My dear Eric,

The enclosed may be worth sending out at least to some of our Trustees, and using elsewhere if the occasion arises.

^{Dictate} Will you please have Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, of The Times Editorial Offices, put on the mailing list for communications that would be pertinent. For instance, I should like him to have a copy of my last report to the Trustees. He has recently been here & is quite interested.

Yrs. &c J.L.S.

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PEKING UNIVERSITY

April 26, 1926.

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

My dear Leighton:

Concerning Carrington Goodrich

You will have had Mr. Goodrich's negative letter of March 31st.

On the basis of yours of February 20th I took up the matter anew with him, and Wheeler. Scott and myself had lunch with him the day before yesterday. Goodrich feels that he is not particularly well qualified for the financial work and that his chief interests lie in other phases of administration if he should go into administrative work. I think that he would feel that if there was a reality to the other phases of the administrative work to which he would be related as assistant to the president, he would be willing to handle the financial and material items, but I do not think that he wants to have these the heaviest or the major end of the job. I think that Scott and Wheeler both felt that he would have little native interest in financial administration, and I believe this is Goodrich's own judgment of himself.

I like his conservatism and his realization, on his own part, of the need of relieving faculty members of such administrative responsibility in order to permit them to do the kind of academic work which the situation calls for.

As in any case he will not come out to China until the spring of 1927, there is opportunity to think over the matter further, though of course we shall be at a disadvantage if we do not have a competent controller by the time the University opens on the new site.

It was the feeling of Scott and Wheeler that your interest in Goodrich was a little bit that which they feel has appeared in other cases, - to desire to attach a sympathetic and well-qualified personality that happened to be loose from other ties, to our staff, a little bit irrespective of whether they had exactly the qualities that the position itself required. I think I would not put it quite that way myself, but I do feel that it is important that it be some man who is willing to take the major financial grind, of sitting on the lid, and of supervision of financial operations. I am not altogether sure that you would not find it an advantage to have someone whose faith as to future income was somewhat more conservative than your own - "if you get what I mean."

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I left the matter with Goodrich in this way, that he would not close the matter in a negative way finally until after you had an opportunity to suggest to him what you thought of as other phases of administrative work that would come to him as assistant to the president. If, for example, you should come to America for a brief time and Vice-President Wu should fall heir to administrative responsibility, the assistant to the president would likely find his duties considerable.

Cordially yours,

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PEKING UNIVERSITY

April 23, 1926.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Leighton:

I have already written you formally concerning the matter of registration and the amendment to the Constitution. I now want to add some further word of a less formal nature.

First of all, let me say that you are amazingly fortunate to have had the matter go through as it did, for the action of the Board of Managers and your letter reached us just twenty-four hours before the Trustees' Meeting, and at the time of the meeting, only half a dozen of the Trustees had seen the recommendations. You would have found the meeting very interesting. Dr. Brown was not there. Schell and Scott supported the conservative position, preferring to go slow and preferring not to move independently of the other colleges or to make such a severance with the local missions as would have reverberations in the United States.

I think Schell's position is based chiefly, if not entirely, upon anxiety lest the fighting Fundamentalists stimulated by an aggrieved or an opposed group from the China Missions seek to eliminate the Presbyterian board of Foreign Missions from participating in union institutions. You remember the classic case of Chosen Christian College which was fought all the way through to the Assembly and which, while it was a victory for the Board, has meant that ever since then the extreme group has watched for opportunities for getting after the Board, and only a year or two ago, Dr. Spear had to spend the better part of the entire session of the General Assembly on the trail of a committee which was dealing with a recommendation that would have eliminated the Presbyterian board from union institutions. Schell feels, of course, anxiety from the point of view of the effect upon collections and is anxious to hold things steady. I think that Scott is inclined to hold more strongly than anyone else on the Board of Trustees, with the possible exception of Dr. Brown, to the importance of compulsory religious instruction or at any rate, to the right of private education to administer religious instruction in that form. Scott presented quite fully in connection with the amendment, correspondence from the Stations of the North China Mission and a careful hearing was given to all those representations, but it was, before long, clear that the sentiment of the Board was that the University, because of its location in Peking, because of its close association with Chinese thought, and because of its effort to develop Chinese leadership, was, necessarily, in a position where the Chinese would be watching it as they would not, perhaps, be watching other institutions, and that under the circumstances, although we might have preferred to be more deliberate, the situation seemed to indicate that we ought to go ahead.

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Bishop Birney attended the meeting by invitation and upheld your hands and the importance of giving you freedom of action with very great effectiveness.

One of the most interesting phases of the meeting was that, during the discussion upon the registration and the amendment, which took, altogether, more than three hours, every little while there would be brought forward some new experience or some new angle of approach to the question that threw new light and afforded new reason why the University should proceed to register. Before the vote was taken, the judgment of all those who had not spoken during the discussion was called for, and one by one, the judgments in favor of the action I have reported to you were expressed. In the final vote, Schell was in the Chair and not voting, and I believe the only negative vote was Scott's. Rex Wheeler, Mr. Barber, Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. Roys, the other Presbyterian representatives, expressed themselves as in favor of the action.

I am frank to say that I was proud of the Board of Trustees. The patient, steady, non-controversial discussion with the effort to find what was really the best thing for the University and the consciousness of the Christian purpose of the University afforded a demonstration which I should have liked to have had the new Board of Managers witness as the way in which to deal with major issues. The Board was also very effective on the minor issues, cleaning off the rest of the docket with speed, with the exception of a genuine perplexity upon the future of Dr. Luce, a perplexity which everyone here seems to share, including Harry himself.

I enclose a copy of the action of the Presbyterian Board upon the registration of the University taken a few days later. It is understood that the action concerning registration does not require ratification by the Boards.

You will be interested to know that the motion concerning registration was made by Mr. Hawkins and was passed, after amendment, but in substantially the same point of view which he had presented. He and Bishop Birney would have been willing to leave the action without any conditions at all; the Bishop because he thought it wise to leave your hands entirely free and Mr. Hawkins because he accepted as final the interpretations of the Regulation Five as expressed in the documents which you sent on and in your own letters. I think that the Board felt that they did not want to take the responsibility of assuming that it was a fact that Regulation Five and our Charter were not inconsistent, but were ready to register, if those who had to make the interpretation presumably the Ministry - reached that conclusion.

I doubt whether it is advisable to treat this communication as official in view of its comments upon the Presbyterian Board situation. It is intended to be solely a bit of personal comment upon the actions.

Cordially yours,

Secretary,
Peking University.

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PEKING UNIVERSITY

April 23, 1926.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

My dear Leighton:

Although I am many letters behind, I am now acknowledging your letter of March 22d and reporting that we have distributed to the Trustees the printed statement regarding the shooting of the students with a quotation from your letter.

I have not included reference to the protest made by yourself and others to the American Ministry as that seems to me, now, a matter of the past. Incidentally, it may be of interest to you to know that we have had an interpretation rumored about here that the reason why the American Ministry participated in the Ultimatum was to hold the Towers together and to prevent more precipitate action upon the part of Japan. Knowing that things diplomatic may not always be what they seem to be on the surface, this seems somewhat plausible.

I note what you say about Mr. Ruby and would presume that the plan would be not to provide furlough salary beyond six months after his return to the United States. I hope that he will not have difficulty in finding a position. I assume that you will recast the budget so as to include that amount in it.

I can also acknowledge your letter of February 26th with reference to residences. We note the understanding concerning the money given by Mrs. Bush. Dr. Luce and Mr. Lewis are working on the matter of the additional amounts required for residences. I think the use of the Theological Fund for Theological residences is all right, if only we can get cash enough to release the funds.

Cordially yours,

Secretary,
Peking University

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PEKING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

28 April 1926

Dr. Eric M. North
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Eric:

Ma Kiam

Replying to your letter regarding Mr. Ma continuing his studies through the summer our opinion is decidedly in favor of his doing so. If necessary to advance him something on his expenses please do this and advise us of the amount, this to be adjusted here.

Miss Crane

Regarding Miss Crane coming under the Presbyterian Board quota we emphatically do not want this. I made a trip through Birmingham and put some effort into cultivating the pastor of her church, who now would like to do something for the University, having it take that form of Miss Crane's support. If possible this should be arranged so as to be independent of the grant from that Board to us. If this cannot be achieved the matter had better be ignored. I still think that the best way to fill this vacancy is through Lawrence Mead. This could be agreed upon at any time provided that it is understood as not taking effect until the autumn of 1927.

Miss Coleman

Speaking of secretaries we wonder if there has not been some slip up in the appointment of Miss Coleman. It turns out that she does not even know stenography. She evidently has had very little experience in office work and is quite slow not only in taking dictation which she does in long hand, but in all other duties. She dresses well and talks a good deal about the prominent people whom she knows causing speculation as to whether she is making a bluff or has some independent means and is taking this form of getting a trip to the Orient. She really seems to be an interior decorator and if successful at it we would not expect her to have accepted such a position, as this. Mr. Murphy has discovered her real line and is pleading to use her for some of his designs much to Gibb's annoyance as he is already finding it difficult to keep up his office work. My thought has been that if Mr. Murphy felt that she really was qualified for helping in the finishing of our buildings we might retain her in this capacity and that otherwise we would try to terminate the relationship. Gibb objects to this on the ground that there is not enough of this sort of thing to be done to justify the additional expense.

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In any case she should be succeeded by someone really qualified for office work. Having asked in my last letter for a secretary for my office let me ask for another one now for the Construction Bureau.

Mr. Lund

✓ He has been sick since the 1st of the year giving very little time to his work with us and now the Grounds and Buildings Committee has asked him to resign partly on technical grounds and partly with the conviction that personal relationships had become so difficult that we cannot hope to get full value out of his services. He is pleading to be given another trial and the whole difficult situation has been referred to me for settlement. I shall write later what the outcome is.

Mr. Murphy

✓ Is staying on here two weeks longer than he first planned and is on the whole showing a fine spirit and his presence here will prove really helpful. He fritters away time and takes up a lot of time for those of us with whom we want to be consulting chiefly. His criticisms of work already done are of course very irritating to Gibb. I amuse myself by trying to mediate between the two extremes with various others taking sides somewhere between the two.

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. Stewart

✓ P. S. Please see that Luce especially gets a copy of my last communication on religious life.

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