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Stuart, J.L. 1927 Mar-Apr

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TRANSFER

Peking University

March 1, 1927

President J.Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University
Tsing Hua Yuan,
Peking West, China.

My dear Leighton:

I enclose a copy of a letter I have just written to Mr.Faucett. I presume that you have made sufficient investigation in China to assure yourself as to Mr.Faucett's qualities, and in your judgment my letter may not have been called for, but accidental conversation here in New York brought out evidence of a certain instability on the part of Mr.Faucett in adherence to the regulations of his mission in sticking to the work to which he was assigned, and in seeking to pursue investigations that caught his fancy that were not specifically related to the thing he had to do. We at Yenching need, I think, to protect ourselves from irresponsibility if it exists. We have problems enough as it is. There is no doubt that Faucett is a brilliant and able man and that both in his chosen field and in the religious life of the University he could make a genuine, worth while contribution if he will take the trouble to. My guess is that he may come back to you with some query as to just the kind of work he is supposed to do in the department, because my letter may seem to have indicated a more humdrum existence than perhaps may be the case. Such an inquiry on his part would be an opportunity for you and Professor Breece to define the ranges of his work in such a way as to make sure that he understood that he would have to get down to brass tacks, but that he would not need to feel that his special abilities were necessarily being ignored or overlooked.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary
Peking University

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Enc.1

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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA"

March 5, 1927.

Doctor Eric M. North,
Yenching University,
New York City.

Dear Eric:

Residences: Regarding our resources for additional residence construction or purchase, Gibb and I have just been going over the field during the morning. We have authorization in August 1925 for Gold $172,000. I venture to press my claim that one of the two $50,000 gifts to the School of Religion can be used for housing arrangements for theological faculty and students. I remember talking with you more than once about this in person, and my impression was that you somewhat reluctantly admitted the force of the contention, although you would have liked to keep it for endowment and temporarily to meet other obligations.

Assuming that my argument is accepted, and taking these figures at 2:1 exchange, which is probably somewhat more favorable to us locally than the actual facts, we have a total of $444,000. Adding from the Hall Estate special gifts for residences, $22,000 Gold, and deducting $7,000 Gold as temporarily at any rate assigned to the Y.S.C.S. (Porter residence), we might add $30,000 Silver, or a total of $474,000 ~~Gold~~ Silver.

We have spent to date on residences of all kinds, built, bought and renovated $462,000, leaving a margin of $12,000 against this in various items where the work has not been finished or paid for, and our rate of exchange may be challenged by you. On the other hands there may have been gifts for residences received by your office since August 1925, of which we have not been informed.

In any case we would greatly appreciate authorization by cable to spend $5,000 to $6,000 Gold in the construction of simple Chinese houses or possibly in similar purchases. This is the minimum that we must have if we are going to meet the housing requirements after the summer, and even then we shall be "put to it." We would like to have two months' building time before the summer rains in the hope that the houses might be finished under cover by the end of August.

One special advantage would be that by this arrangement the Women's College will allow us to use their East Compound residence to house the large Mead family.

J.L.S.

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Residence Problem: This leads me to a further appeal. It would ease up things greatly if we could start one or two foreign bungalows and at least two of the less expensive type of Chinese houses in March. If this can be authorized by the Trustees, please secure a cabled permission, as we ought to lose no time in purchasing materials and closing contracts in order to get the buildings ready for use by September.

As ever, yours

J.L.S.

JLS:B
Enclosure

CC Doctor North

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Additional Residences:

It seems imperative that somehow we have more provision for teachers next autumn. I wrote at some length to Luce about the possibility of securing through the Mead family or their friends $2,000 to $4,000 Gold with which to put up a simple type of Chinese house for single women teachers, in which case the Women's College would release its large foreign residence in our East Compound for the Mead's occupancy. Will you do your best to see that through Mr. Evans or Luce or Timothy Lew this matter can be covered and cable the result.

We should also have authorization for purchasing a few Chinese houses in the neighborhood, and fit them up for the use of young couples. Approval for $5,000 Gold by cable would enable us to make purchases of this kind and equip them by the time of occupancy next autumn. As in the case of teachers for our Chinese subjects under the institute, the present political unrest gives us the advantage which we may lose if things get either much better or worse in the near future.

The Reverend Charles Chiselin:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter, which perhaps explains itself. This young man lived with us in Nanking when he first came to China, and I can testify to his fine qualities. It might be worth while for you to get in touch with him and find out what his special subject is. If it turns out that we need an additional teacher of English, and can afford to make a contract with him, he may prove to be the man we want. So far as I know he is still unmarried, which of course has advantages. If our own University could not use him, it may be that he could fill a place elsewhere.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:B
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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

PEKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA"

INDEXED

March 5, 1927.

Doctor Eric M. North,
Yenching University,
New York City.

Dear Eric:

Report to Trustees

Visit of J. P. Lund:

To Place 4/5/27

Mr. Lund is leaving here probably about the first of May for a trip to Denmark during the summer, and wishes to travel via New York in order to report to the Trustees and to Mr. Place the results of the installation of our power system. He wishes to be informed of this well in advance, so that arrangements can be made for making his visit count to the utmost. I hope especially that Mr. Place will have the opportunity to question him thoroughly on the installation and working of the whole plant, and that we may have Mr. Place's reaction.

Department of Agriculture:

It may be well to cable on receipt of this letter, if you have not done so previously, as to whether Chamberlain is returning to us or not. Also whether the Chinese at Ames College applies and is accepted by the Trustees for appointment here. Tubank is quite anxious to go to America this summer and begin studying for the Ministry without further delay. If the Ames College man is available, we could free Tubank without injury. Let me also know as to the continuance of the special gifts that have been made in the past to this Department.

cable now needed

Write Nyphaus

Institute of Chinese Studies:

You can understand how extremely harassing is the uncertainty of this Harvard-Orient Lund or whatever name is to be finally adopted for it. We are carrying on as though it were assured, but yet the budget as sent from the tentative Administrative Committee last November has apparently not been approved, nor have we any assurance as to the coming session. Is it not possible to get the controlling committee organized and functioning, and to have some basis of regular payment of interest pending the transfer of the capital. As far as the University is concerned, this is the only serious problem.

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It gives me pleasure to report to you, and you may care to pass this on to anyone interested, that Yenching University now has what is probably the best Department of Chinese

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in the whole country. The only exception would be our close neighbor, Tsing Hua, and there is nothing like the same spirit of enthusiasm and active interest even there. The members of the Department are working most happily and harmoniously together and are fitting in in the finest sort of way with the rest of the faculty. The same is true of those individuals whom we are charging to this fund in other Departments. It is very gratifying to be hearing favorable comments from Chinese regarding the emphasis we are putting on all these Chinese subjects, which is all the more noticeable to them because of our form of control and support. Even during the few months of the present session, and when only beginning our development in these features, the impression created has been quite wide, and it augurs most hopefully for the carrying out of our program.

I have no question but that as the work becomes better known, and as students can pass through the necessary preliminary stages, we shall not lack a choice quality of men and women for the graduate studies. Of especial significance is the starting of our semi-annual Journal of Chinese Studies in Chinese. With the staff that we now have it is possible to have a thoroughly qualified editorial board, and the quality of their own writing ought soon so to establish the standing of this periodical that there should be no difficulty in securing contributions from others. If this is conducted in a scholarly way, and proves of value to Chinese readers, it will undoubtedly do a good deal to assist in the other features of the Institute's work. I hope, therefore, that authorization for this feature will not be delayed. In short, I can assure our friends in America that in the Chinese section of this enterprise everything is working out fully as well as could have been hoped for, and the outlook is extremely promising. Once we are assured of the acceptance of our program as it has been submitted and of its permanence, we shall invite certain additional men, some of whom we already know to be available, and shall take steps to build up the advanced work, which of course is our real objective.

The plans for Western students have been unavoidably delayed by the demand for reorganization within the Yenching School of Chinese Studies. Its Board of Directors has been quite active within the past few weeks, and its affairs will soon be on a different basis. Whether personal adjustments will make it desirable that the work of this Institute be done in connection with the Y.S.C.S. or not will depend chiefly on certain personal relationships. As it happens, however, the uncertain political situation, combined with the delay made necessary by not hearing from America in giving publicity abroad, probably means that there will be very few students coming to Peking in the immediate future qualified to do graduate and research work in Chinese subjects, so that actual consequences need not prove serious.

I hope that before long definite recommendations can be made on this aspect of the matter. In any case Doctor Porter and others can care for any such students, pending the working out of permanent plans.

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TRANSFER

Peking University

March 9, 1927

President J.Leighton Stuart,
Mr.Bliss W.Hiant
Mr.J.W.Gibb,
Yenching University
Peking West, China.

Dear Dr.Stuart, Mr.Hiant and Mr.Gibb:

On March 5th, after the Finance Committee meeting, I cabled you as follows:

> "Building operations may proceed campus light, Bashford Administration, Pagoda, Northern end Gymnasium. Shall mail draft Armit letters infirmary."

This means that as finances stand at present the following items are the only items for which we can furnish new funds from New York now.

1. We will furnish the funds for the campus lighting, believing this to be a matter of importance for the safety of the personnel of the University. The amount required, $3,000.00 gold, we shall charge against the Heat, Light, Water and Sewer Plant, and not treat it as a separate account. I take it that the Habirshaw cable called for in your cablegram of March 7th is for this purpose. I shall therefore charge the cost of this cable to Heat, Light and Water account and forward to you a check for the difference between the cost of the cable and $3,000.00.

2. You have already been furnished with $111,000.00 for the Bashford Administration Building. We do not know what its final cost will be. In December 31st your Mex. receipts for this building were about Mex.$35,000. ahead of your disbursements. You would therefore seem to have leeway to do a good deal more on this building. I do not feel justified in calling upon the Methodist Board for the additional funds for this building until your account shows that your expenditures have begun to approximate the amount already furnished. When it does we will secure from the Board additional amounts up to $25,000.00 more, which will make available for the completed building a total of $135,000.00, provided, of course, that this amount is not tied up in floating other items that are behind.

3. It is manifest from photographs that the Pagoda features of the Water Tower have not been completed. We note that the Pagoda account shows expenditure of only $550.00 Mex. You will recollect that we have a designated gift of $7,000.00 for the Pagoda features. It seems to us that we should not fail to complete this promptly, and we therefore authorize you to proceed to

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finish this. We will send draft for $3500.00 on this account, charging the H.L.W.& S., and for the rest will ask you to send us statement as to when you would require additional funds for the completion of this. The total amount available will be $7,000.00.

4. You are also authorized to proceed with the northern end of the Gymnasium. We have put in process the order and shipment of the trusses which will cost between $1,500.00 and $2,000.00. Plans also have been paid for to the extent of a little over $4,000.00 so that there is available for the other parts of the work not over $10,000.00 at present. Of this we are sending $5,000.00 now and will ask you to advise us as to when the balance will be required. If you foresee that the erection of this north end is going to cost more than $10,000.00 for all items except plans and trusses, you must let us know as soon as possible, indicating the basis for your estimates, in order that we may take up with Mr.Warner the matter of additional funds.

As my cable indicated, we shall send you drafts for these items and it is understood that you will not draw upon us for them. If you have bills which are to be paid in this country for matters of this kind, we would urge that you send directly to us an authorization to pay instead of sending your draft on us to the firm concerned.

5. We have noted your letter to Mr.Luce with reference to the completion of the Infirmary, and I am very much distressed that we do not seem to have the funds immediately available to finish this building in its completed form in the way it should be, especially as the process of erection is actually going on. It may be that after we get the Plant Account straightened out we will be able to see that we can work this through, but it was impossible for us to tell just where we would come out if we should authorize this. Our authorizations to you herewith call for furnishing something over $10,000.00 more than we are apparently going to have by the 30th of June, and we are trusting that we can find some assured receipts that will protect us. Meanwhile, I can assure you that if we discover any way in which to release more funds for the Infirmary, we will release them.

6. I understand from Mr.McBrier that he has advised you that he will probably be able to furnish $10,000.00 gold each quarter of this year for McBrier Hall. Payment for the first quarter is not yet in hand but I understand will be in hand this month. This will mean that the fund for this building during the present calendar year will amount to $50,000.00 of which about $4,000.00 has already been charged against it for plans, leaving a total of $46,000.00 gold. Even with favorable exchange, this will not be enough to do more than to erect about two-thirds of the total building operation. I would therefore recommend that you definitely plan your building program upon this building so that it will go no faster, and preferably slower, than the funds that will be available. You will see that it is impossible for us to float expenditures on this building on other funds while waiting for the receipt of money from Mr.McBrier. Therefore your building schedule from the point of view of time must not go faster than the funds which are available. At the present time there is approximately $5,000.00 available which I am sending out by draft.

These next two paragraphs are particularly for the information of President Stuart and Mr.Wiant:

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7. On the understanding that the Woman's College Committee was going to furnish approximately $22,000.00 Mex. to match the Equipment grant made by the China Medical Board I collected from Mr.Bowman $3,000.00 gold last summer with the thought that probably you would, one way or another, be drawing, or have drawn in other drafts, upon this account. This $3,000.00 is available here in New York. I wish to know the relation of this fund to the Science Building fund. In my judgment it should have no relation and should be treated as an equipment fund, the amount from the China Medical Board likewise being treated as an equipment fund. I notice that the building fund expenditures for these buildings have gone above the figure of Mex.$150,000.00. If any of this total consists of scientific equipment it seems to me it should be promptly taken out of the building fund and set up in an equipment fund and the costs of the building as such stand out clearly separately. I have not received from you authorization to put upon the books the equivalent of the China Medical Board grant of equipment and would think that this should appear upon your books and ours as soon as the equipment is transferred, which I assume has already taken place. You should also advise me as soon as possible how you propose to expend the appropriation of the Woman's College Committee for this equipment. If you have incurred expenditures on the field already I would recommend that you let us know their amount and we will cover it by check to you. If, on the other hand, there are purchases to be made in the United States we will honor authorization from you to pay bills and charge them to this equipment fund. We will undertake to secure from Mr.Bowman the amounts necessary for this purpose. In authorizing us to pay bills it will be important that you give us specific indications as to order number, the manufacturers number, etc., etc., of the bill you wish us to pay, and that you take whatever precautions are necessary to insure that bills do not get paid twice.

8. We also have in our Plant Accounts, as I have written Mr.Miant, an advance of $5,000. from the Harvard Orient Institute for library books. I find that I have overlooked a letter from President Stuart in which he refers to the amount of purchases of Chinese books. This is Dr. Stuart's letter of September 2nd in which he reported that they had spent Mex.$8,053.28 for Chinese books now actually in the library. Some of this perhaps can be charged off against this $5,000. gold, and as soon as I know just how this stands I will release the balance, but of this I will write in a separate letter.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary
Peking University

EMH-H

N. B. No building expenditures are authorized except those which appear in this letter. Expenditure by you for other items is contingent on (a) further authorization from us (b) clearance of building a/c statements (Penned in)

E. M. N.

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

PEKING

March 14, 1927 RECEIVED

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA"

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TRANSFER

To the Board of Trustees:

On the Function and the Future of Yenching University.

For several years past in China hostility to Mission Schools has been becoming more articulate and effective. They are supposed to be agencies of western countries deliberately intended for political or commercial exploitation or at any rate to foster false and harmful beliefs and to be a denationalizing influence. The swelling tide of Nationalism has now found in the Southern Government an organ for controlling or closing mission schools which, when reinforced by public opinion and popular boycotts or acts of mob violence has almost unlimited power. These schools can now be compelled to conform to government regulations or even to the irresponsible demands of excited and ill-informed agitators to the extent of reducing or entirely removing the religious teaching for which they exist and thus exposing them to the other danger of losing the missionary support which is at present the only possible source from which they can be maintained. It would seem therefore that their right to exist is being denied and their functional value questioned alike by Chinese patriots and by Western Christians. Nor are the anxieties of either of these two radically contrasted groups entirely without foundation.

It is significant that the present opposition from both Chinese and Christian critics is directed against schools rather than other forms of mission work. This is partly a recognition of their influence and of the large financial issues involved. But there is a much more fundamental cause. These schools were usually started in order to provide education for the children of Christian families or for the training of Christian workers, but for various reasons they have, generally speaking, gone into the field of secular education, receiving students and treating them essentially as would be the case in any other private institutions. The only differences are the Christian control and the provision for religious teaching and worship. Evangelistic work is frankly propagandist and is restricted to the small, and as a rule not very influential, circle of those who care to listen to the preacher or to join the church. Medical work also is as frankly philanthropic. But the schools, while in effect part of a national system of education and thus partaking of the nature of public institutions, are at the same time organized and managed by foreigners with unrestricted freedom hitherto to run them as they willed under treaties now bitterly resented by the entire nation. In their early years they attracted students because they were virtually

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the only places where modern education could be obtained, just as they do at present because of a superiority due not so much to their own excellence as to the injury to government schools from disturbed political conditions. They thus appear to many intelligent and public-spirited Chinese to have been exploiting their material advantages to carry on an undesirable propaganda to the detriment of the political and cultural welfare of the country. Conversely, among many no less intelligent and zealous missionaries and their constituencies in the West the abandonment or alteration of processes of religious teaching which have appeared to give the largest tangible results, or at any rate to discharge most faithfully the obligation to spread the Gospel, has given rise to a form of criticism or questioning concerning mission schools that simply could not occur in the case of other types of mission work.

In this maelstrom of clashing interests all those concerned with Yenching University may well inquire what its function ought to be as it faces a future so very different from the concepts and conditions out of which it was born. In two respects there would seem to be quite definite commitment alike from its charter and from the attitude and dominant purpose of those who have thus far been responsible for its maintenance. The first of these is to give education under "strictly Christian, evangelical, but not sectarian, principles"; and the second, to make it a real University, broadly conceived, imparting knowledge and encouraging free inquiry according to the best academic standards, and looking forward to a permanent and accepted position in Chinese life.

This involves inevitably a metamorphosis from the earlier conception of it as an accessory feature to an intensive foreign and missionary and therefore transitory enterprise to that of a private university, on a Christian foundation to be sure and with all facilities for fulfilling its Christian purpose, but subject to the regulations of the Chinese Government, passing into Chinese control, and in all of its secular features maintaining essentially the same standards and objectives as other private institutions of higher learning in the country.

More specifically, this means registration under the Ministry of Education, as now already effected with the Peking Cabinet, and compliance with whatever additional requirements will be enforced by any succeeding Government that either has constitutional authority or clearly represents a consensus of public opinion. It means that from now on the actual control must be in a Board of Managers and a Faculty predominantly Chinese, with freedom to conduct all its affairs as may seem advisable to them. Religious teaching and worship should be without compulsion, but this and all its academic work should be of the very best. Such a policy need have nothing to fear from any sane and constructive nationalistic developments, and as a matter of fact

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our attitude is already well and favorably known among people of all classes and political groupings. Except for possible attacks from radical revolutionary groups hostile to all religion and to whatever represents the established order, Yenching University can be reasonably confident of winning an established place in Chinese life and of peacefully carrying on its work with the increasing goodwill and the moral as well as material support of the Chinese people.

Assuming this to be the case, its supporting constituency in the West remain primarily interested in its religious function and the contribution it is making to the Christian Movement in China. About this time last year I wrote you regarding our religious policy and shall not repeat the comments of that rather extended report. It is worth noting, however, that the rapid and radical political upheavals which have taken place since give added force to much of what was then written. A University that, when this storm will have swept past, finds itself in an even stronger position than before ought to be of surpassing value to the Christian cause, especially if -- as seems probable now -- many of the existing organized activities will never be completely resumed on the old lines. In so far as this institution is able, by its policies and by the finely spiritual quality of its corporate life, to disprove the objections that Chinese now feel so keenly against Christian missions, and to demonstrate their true nature and purpose in terms that Chinese can especially appreciate, will it be an enormously useful asset in the reconstruction of religious life that must follow the impending break-up.

From this view-point the really distinctive strength of the Yenching position is that while it has in other respects been planning for Chinese leadership and control this has been at least equally stressed in religious affairs. With a very few exceptions the Chinese on the faculty are professing Christians and their zeal and comprehension is on the average not below that of the foreign teachers. In fact, the religious activity of the institution is now chiefly under the direction of certain Chinese teachers and the officers of the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. This means that as we have been yielding to a wholesome nationalistic tendency, with which we are in heartiest sympathy and to which in any case we should be driven sooner or later to submit, we have also prepared for the transfer by building up a nucleus of Chinese whose religious purpose is as strong as that of us missionaries. We could even now drop out and safely leave the future of Yenching in their hands. But with the harmonious cooperation between foreign and Chinese teachers which now exists we can mutually supplement each other until the Chinese will have gained in experience and in the carrying of responsibility until they gradually find themselves maintaining unaided an already established tradition. Current views among the intelligentsia assume that science has discredited religion, yet all of our Chinese teachers in the natural sciences are professing Christians with one exception and he is as truly one in character as the others. Psychology will perhaps be hereafter the field of most acute conflict

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between the now dominant materialistic theories and Christian belief, but we have by all odds the leading Chinese specialist in this subject and he is a radiantly devoted Christian. Even more striking is our Chinese Department, now the best in all China with the possible exception of Tsing Hua College. This department has been in mission schools notoriously manned by "heathen" teachers, whereas with us the core of the staff are actively Christian. In view of present tendencies in China the importance of this feature of having Christian Chinese in literally every type of administrative office and in every department (except English and European Languages) can scarcely be over emphasized.

I wish, however, to call your attention to the place of the School of Religion faculty as it is at present. The original intention was a School of Theology for the training of educated pastors and other Chinese workers in a highly organized and foreign financed propagandist movement projected into China along western ecclesiastical lines. It was thus a useful feature of the missionary enterprise but had no necessarily vital relation to the rest of the University. The need for training preachers still exists, as it always will, and our School remains as well prepared to meet it as it ever has been. But with the rationalistic and nationalistic influences upon students, the falling receipts of mission boards, and the lack of foresight in planning for the use of such men, the number of college graduates willing to enter vocational Christian work cannot in the immediate future be very large. Even so, I should rather have the six or seven gifted and genuinely consecrated students now in this School, whom their very environment has tested and sifted out, than many times that number as more easily secured under earlier conditions. The faculty of this School have, in addition to the teaching of their own graduate students, the charge of the religious courses in the Men's and Women's Colleges where they constitute the Department of Religion. That Department is thus as richly provided with qualified specialists as any other and as such cannot but have the respect of all our students. But more than that. It is coming to be the spiritual power-plant of the whole university, consciously responsible for the religious welfare of faculty and students and actively functioning in this capacity. Nor is its usefulness limited to our own campus. A group of Chinese and foreign Christians and another purely Chinese group have for several years maintained a very helpful fellowship and a monthly and weekly publication known respectively as The Life and Truth. These have recently been combined into a bi-weekly under the title Truth and Life, under the editorship of our own Dr. T. C. Chao. This periodical is virtually the organ of our School of Religion and is apparently rendering a unique service among thoughtful Chinese all over the country. I have before me the last two numbers and shall quote their table of contents for the main section. ~~(Vol. II, No. 2; Vol. II, No. 3)~~

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2. The Rise of the Chinese Church in the Midst of Difficulties. ..... T. C. Chao
3. Christian Ethics and the Chinese Christian Church. Wu Lei Ch'uan.
4. The Problem of the Organization of the Chinese Church. ..... J. F. Li
5. Christianity and the Philosophy of the Sung Dynasty. L. T. Huang
6. Relative Values of Christianity and Confucianism in the Upbuilding of Society. ..... Leonard S. Hsu
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Vol. II. February 1927 No. 3

1. How should the Christian Schools meet the Present Political Situation? ..... Wu Lei Ch'uan
2. The Future of Christian Education in China. ..... J. L. Stuart
3. Has Christianity any Special Contribution to make to Education? ..... L. T. Wang
4. The Bible as an elective in a University Curriculum. J. F. Li
5. An Analysis of some Common Objections to Christian Education. ..... P. C. Hsu
6. The Church and Party Politics. ..... Leonard S. Hsu
7. Non-Christian China. ..... T. S. Hsu

You will note that in each instance every contributor is a member of our faculty. There is also a newly organized and purely Chinese National Christian Literature Association with headquarters in Shanghai, in which it may perhaps be safely affirmed that the most valuable producing unit is the faculty of our School. Its members have begun to publish books which may have an incalculable influence in the Christian Intellectual Awakening for which many are hoping as one consequence of the earlier one. I shall do no more than refer to the service these men render as speakers at conferences and as leaders in various Christian activities. The scope of our School of Religion and the beautiful Yinan Divinity Hall in which it is now at last housed is therefore much more far-reaching than the training of ministers although as conditions settle and the Church of China comes into its own this, its primary function, will become increasingly also its largest one.

Treating of the whole issue somewhat more broadly in relation to its present setting, the foreign missionary enterprise was begun when there literally was no other prospect of non-Christian peoples hearing the Gospel message. Now the interchange of information and experience has no barriers of distance, language or race. Mechanical devices for instantaneous spread of news, periodicals and books in their own language discussing every subject of knowledge or speculation that is current in the West, constant intercourse through students

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and other travellers, are among the factors in China that are cancelling the obligation merely to herald an otherwise unknowable Gospel. Everything that has been occurring of late in China is on the other hand making it more desirable, more imperatively essential, not only for China but for international peace and progress, that the spiritual energies of the Gospel be released among this people. The salvation of China is chiefly dependent on the intelligently directed and persevering idealism of its youth. Our interest should not be therefore as to the establishment of Christianity in China (by which we usually mean replicas of western church life) so much as finding the process by which the Christian dynamic can awaken and reinforce, elevate and purify, the idealism of her potential leaders in application to her most pressing problems. There are at present at Hankow in the propagandist headquarters of the Nationalist (or Southern) Government a former teacher in our School of Religion and half a dozen or more of our college graduates of the last two years, all Christians, one of them also a theological graduate, two or three others volunteers for the ministry. From the typical foreign standpoint they are under the hateful Red influence and a menace to be feared. They, however, regard themselves as doing the biggest service they can for their country, and are doing it with a passionate enthusiasm and unselfish sacrifice which we covet for organized Christian agencies. More than one of them has consulted with me about joining in this revolutionary movement and all of them feel that they are actually living up to and putting into effect the principles which the University to which they are loyally devoted has stood for. I refer to them as one instance of the way in which we can send students out into every phase of China's new life in the hope that they will be a reforming, steadying and inspiring influence and that in their tasks they will find and prove to others that religious faith is of value in practical living and in attempts to serve their nation. One need not defend the Cantonese revolutionary movement, nor on the other hand mourn the defection from mission agencies of these choice young fellows, to learn the lesson that the form of effort into which we feed our students is of less consequence than the spirit with which we equip them. The time will come when this same idealism will impel some of them into purely religious awakenings and we shall then see of the travail of our souls for them and be satisfied.

Again and again there has come to my mind during the past few eventful months the word of Jesus that except a grain of wheat fall into the ground and die it abideth alone but if it die it beareth much fruit. He seemed to be speaking of his own approaching end but the verses immediately following show that he was thinking no less of his disciples. It would sometimes seem that unless the whole elaborate frame-work of our western missionary enterprise in China be allowed to fall into the ground and die it is doomed to abide alone, forever segregated from the throbbing life of this people. But as it fades out of existence in its formal patterns and foreign control, in its

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personnel and programs, it will spring up from apparent failure into rich and abounding fruition. We could not and there is need of attempting to foretell what the forms will be except that they will fit in with the genius and racial heritage of the Chinese people. But we can be very sure that for this vitally significant and constructive task such institutions as ours will have an indispensable function.

In all that has been written above there is no thought of merely defending our university policy nor of camouflaging discouragements that we at this end feel keenly enough. No one would be more thrilled than I by well-attended chapel services, heavy enrollments in Bible classes curricular or voluntary, more volunteers for the ministry, and all the conventional evidences of successful Christian effort. But I am absolutely sure that we would make a mistake to seek these by any of the administrative resources which we may think we now possess. There are undoubtedly losses that could be avoided by more intensive methods. But after all we can leave something to God, and learn the deep oriental wisdom of Laotse's paradox that by mastering the art of inactivity there is nothing which one cannot achieve. Such a conception of our function cannot be undertaken in any faint-hearted way. It calls for abandon and for flinging money and life into our task reckless of statistical results, thus proving our own calm confidence in the outcome. Yenching University is in reality a costly bit of experimentation as to the abiding realities and present-day values of religious faith and as to the processes by which these can best be mediated by western believers to Chinese students and their public. In so far as it succeeds it will be a demonstration convincing and conspicuous. Herein lies its truest function. Accepted ideas of function and value give way to new ones that at first disturb and to others even more disquieting that may soon be forced upon us, but the essential aim remains. Amid these changes Yenching University becomes even more to us of the West as it always has been to our Chinese comrades a glorious adventure of faith, challenging alike in its problems and potentialities, an enduring gift to the people of China not merely of a most attractive and well-equipped plant and a certain assured income, but even more of the hope and faith and love that created these and have thus become enshrined in all its activities and life.

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Mrs Root

Miss McClean

TRANSFER

Peking University

March 8, 1927

President J.Leighton Stuart,
Mr.Bliss M.Wiant,
Mr.J.M.Gibb,
Yenching University,
Tsing Hua Yuan,
Peking West, China.

See Copy to mail for schedules

Dear Dr.Stuart, Mr.Wiant and Mr.Gibb:

I have been doing what I can to get at the bottom of our financial situation and the results are incorporated in six schedules which I enclose. It is quite clear that there is need of reconciliation between some of the figures on Mr.Wiant's books for receipts from New York with the figures which we have here in order that we may be sure we are together, and such a reconciliation is a necessary preliminary to the adjustment of these schedules to a more correct representation of the facts. The data for such adjustment I am sending to Mr.Wiant in another letter.

My effort in the first schedule has been to find out how much more money in U.S.dollars is required to complete what we have undertaken to build. In this I have not included quite all the items which appear on the summary of the Construction Bureau balance sheet. For example, I have omitted the athletic field and the land account because these two accounts cannot be reconciled with our books here without taking into consideration also Mr.Wiant's permanent accounts, and I shall write Mr.Wiant separately on the reconciliation this matter. Meanwhile, I urgently recommend that the Athletic Field account and the Land account be consolidated and eliminated from the Construction Bureau accounts and transferred to permanent accounts with such consolidation and reconciliation as may be necessary to put these accounts on a clear, accurate basis. The Athletic Field item, from the point of view of disbursement here, has not been a separate matter though you have drawn funds for it separately. This and other land items as they have come from you have all been charged to our regular Land Account 22a in which is also all the amounts which have been furnished to you for land from the beginning with the exception of the equity of U.S.$07,498.15 still remaining on account of the city site.

I have also omitted the Peking-Tientsin Dormitory and the Princeton special item because those funds have been received by you on the field and because I did not, at the time the schedule was made up, know whether or not any part of these were included in credits which had been put on our books by your authority.

One other item I wish to urge, with reference to Construction Bureau

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accounts, and that is the early elimination from accounts that represent building operations of all current account matters. The continuance of these will only have the effect of obscuring the actual situation of current accounts and confuse the situation of our plant accounts. I would urge that these be eliminated.

Returning now to Schedule 1, the first column is taken from the first column of the Construction Bureau balance sheet summary for December 31st, and the process by which the other columns are reached and entered is indicated on the first page of the schedule and in the notes on page 3. After you have studied these through, which I urge that you do carefully, you will see that the net result is an absurdity because, so far as I can see, of the strange situation in the Building Operations Undistributed Account under the Receipts headings for December 31st, in which the ratio between the Hex and gold is almost one for one, which is certainly an indication that something is mixed up.

It seems to me, however, that the form of this schedule is a form which will go far toward helping us get together. I therefore urge that every possible effort be made by all concerned to get a schedule of this kind into proper shape. We will send you everything that we can in this but so much of the data and of the judgment that is required rests with you that we are absolutely dependent upon you for the very important conclusions which such a schedule will give to us all.

In working out such a statement I would suggest that you omit columns 2 and 4, and that, with column 1 as a base, column 3 be carefully computed so that we we would be sure that we are not estimating too low to cover what really ought to be done to make buildings and the plant thoroughly satisfactory in every respect without making expenditures that are unnecessary. This, of course, is a matter of judgment, but we would recommend, on the whole, that you err on the side of sufficient rather than insufficient estimates.

After determining columns 1, 3 and 5, you would then put down column 7 and column 8, followed by column 9. Column 7 and column 8 are based not on our books but on yours and should be so based, but, of course, the figures in column 8 should agree with the figures which we have here after we attain the reconsiliations referred to above. From the total of column 9 will need to be deducted whatever receipts are in hand in your Building Operations Undistributed account. The amount in this account we hope will be as low as possible. The maintenance of large figures in this account has been one of the most confusing elements in our financial situation, and the amount standing in the disbursements account should steadily be kept low, and the receipts account frequently distributed accordingly. I do not think that it will be necessary for you to add on column 10 because that can be figured out by us here on the basis of figures that you will have in column 9. The individual items that appear in column 10 will, of course, be reduced eventually in varying degree by whatever gold balance appears to be standing in Undistributed account 26f1.

I would like to point out in this connection that the earlier this can be done and sent on to New York the earlier we will be able to say whether or not certain building operations items which you desire to undertake can be undertaken.

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Schedule 2

This is an effort at the reconciliation of our New York and field accounts on items in Schedule 1 in reference solely to amounts received by you and paid out by us; the field account figures are those for December 31st. The New York figures are t ose for January 31st and under the head of reconciliations I have entered items that, in the case of the New York books, were not entered or distributed until after the 31st of January, but which were upon your books before December 31st, or which ought to be added to your books to bring your December 31st situation to our January 31st situation. This comparison is rough but is perhaps an indication where we may come out when we get our reconciliation completed. I think you need not spend time on this schedule except to see its drift.

Schedule 3

Schedule 3 will show you why we are unable to authorize more building account items at the present time and why there is no leeway for easing up the current account budget. This is based upon our balance sheet of January 31st plus income with which we are genuinely assured. I believe it is clear and will ask you to trace it through carefully. President Stuart will particularly note in this account that the rate of exchange, 1.75, which he has supposed we are estimating on is not used at all, and that, on the amounts furnished to date, we have used the actual rates as shown by your drafts or reports, and that in estimating the cost of the additional Mex. which we should furnish you to complete the year's budget, we have used the rate of 2.05 which is, I think, not too conservative for reasonable expectation and not too large for safety. From this you will see that, in order to furnish you with the whole amount of the budget, we have got to float U.S.$18,207.81 upon our accounts until the Hall Estate funds are received. We do not yet have written assurance from them as to the dates of payment. I venture to hope that we will secure these funds, but it is entirely likely that we may not receive them until after the 30th of June which will mean that this $18,000. must be floated. The Finance Committee has instructed that this current overdraft must not be floated against plant funds, and we will therefore be in the position of having to borrow at the bank to supply you with the current budget. In other words, pending the receipt of the Hall Estate money, we are again running into the much to be abhorred debt in order to maintain the budget. This, we trust, will give you a clear impression of the urgent reasons why you should not overdraw the budget for this year. We have gone altogether too far in this and we must hold ourselves to steady financial safety because every bit of debt both ties up funds which we ought to release and also costs many hundreds of dollars each year.

The Special Accounts section in Schedule 3 indicates indicates that we may have something to reduce our deficit at the end of the year and to begin to help to reduce accordingly the amount of interest we have to pay. We have estimated for purposes of safety no receipts toward covering campaign expense. This matter is going pretty slowly because of the resistance of the American mind to further investment in China, and it is extremely difficult to secure funds. We shall endeavor, in any way we can, to meet these difficulties.

Section 4 of this Schedule shows an estimated balance of $124,500.00 of Plant funds as of June 30th provided no money is expended for Plant purposes. Against this must be floated the running overdraft in Current Account,

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the standing deficit in Campaign Expense, and the Campaign Expense of the current year that is not yet covered by receipts totalling $78,388.00, thus leaving only $46,000.00 of Plant Funds actually available, and of those $24,000.00 is for the Bashford Memorial and is still to come, though we are assured of its receipt. The action of the Finance Committee with reference to authorizing further building this spring will be sent you in another letter.

Section 5 in Schedule 3 will probably be understood better if you refer first to Schedule 4. It is an effort to show how the balances of Designated Plant Funds would stand June 30th. For example, we receive so much for a dormitory; we spend something less than that;a balance remains; where is it? The results of this section of the Schedule show that, without further disbursements, we would on June 30th be short something over $8,000.00 actual cash that we ought to have to protect such balances, as well as being over $69,000.00 short of cash to cover balances of general Plant Funds, and the reasons why the shortage would exist appear under the heading "Sources of Deficit" on page 6.

Schedule 4

This Schedule shows the relation of our receipts here to our disbursements here for individual items in the Plant Funds account. I think I need not go into the details except to point out that, as Summary #1 on page 3 of this Schedule shows, we ought to have had on January 31st $176,000.00 Designated Funds and $268,000.00 General Funds, but that our cash balance is only $34,000.00 because of the first four items in the left hand column. Of course the city site equity and the overdrafts of Designated Funds are a gold balance against General Funds and the Building Operations Undistributed Account Balance both against General and Designated funds. Eventually these items should clear out in a definite way.

Summary No.2 shows the degree to which Designated Plant Funds balances were protected by actual cash on January 31st;as will be seen the cash was in hand but as shown previously it will not be in hand June 30th.

Schedule 5

Schedule 5 is an effort to state what we ought to authorize now if we could and to point out the limitations. I have, of course, been in the dark upon a number of these things. For example, I have never yet had in one consolidated figure a definite statement as to the amount that is required i in total for those expenses which we charge to Land Improvement and General Plan. This Schedule was primarily for the use of the Finance Committee in seeing what they could do, and you need not spend too much time on it.

Schedule 6

This Schedule is an effort to state for Campaign purposes the amounts that are needed. As I have indicated on it, if some of the amounts are received some other amounts will not be needed, and of course, in the items of funds for staff I have simply selected a list of items from the Current Budget which seemed to me might be attractive to donors and which might help to relieve the situation there. A number of these items Dr.Luce has long since had and has, I suppose, been trying to secure them.

May I conclude with urging that you examine these matters carefully in order to understand the situation in which we are here, and that as rapidly as possible there be carried through the reconciliations of which I wrote in the first part of this letter, and that then the revision of Schedule 1 which I have suggested be made. I believe we can then approximate a more satisfactory estimate of where we are. In the present situation it is impossible for us to say what can be done on the Infirmary until we know how these accounts disentangle because the size of the receipts in the Undistributed Building Operations Account makes it impossible for us to tell how much we are going to be called upon to supply for the finishing of the various buildings, and until we can know more about this we cannot release funds.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary
Peking University

EWH-H

Enc.

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA"

PLANS

INDEXED

March 9, 1927.

Doctor Eric M. North,
Yenching University,
New York City.

Dear Eric:

(letter of 3/5/27)

Residences:

Unfortunately I wrote too hurriedly regarding the residence situation. Gibb and I sat down and rather too hastily made a rough calculation of our resources. Yesterday he showed me a statement corrected by the actual exchange, which obtained at the time of our expenditure, and which leaves us with a deficit of $17,000. This fact coming into my consciousness at the very time when the chance of my own house seems to be at least seriously in danger, not only grieves me as furnishing one more evidence of our apparent disregard of instructions not to overdraw or get in debt, but also increases my anxiety as to how to accommodate our people next autumn.

It may be, of course, that some money has been received on this account since April 1925. It is certainly discouraging if two years have passed with no gains in this important feature. Again if the whole of the $22,000 Gold is really a gift to the University, we have enough from this source to square off our account at the present rate of interest.

Later: Gibb is to write regarding possible increases in our total authorization which may correct this statement.

I am enclosing Gibb's latest statement.

In my last letter I wrote of the procedure by which we have hoped to provide a place for the Heads; namely, by spending between $4,000 and $8,000 Silver for simple Chinese residence units for Women's College teachers, in exchange for which they will allow the use of their East Compound residence, for the Head family. We must have quarters for three or four couples without children, and can probably purchase and renovate Chinese houses in the neighborhood as the least expensive procedure. The minimum average cost for this purpose would probably be about $2500 Silver each. If my house does not materialize, the Wiants whom I had asked to live with me, and myself will have to be provided for, and this aggravates the whole problem.

A.B.C.F.M. Quota:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter recently sent to Doctor Barton, regarding the possibility of S. D. Wilson being taken over by the American Board. It would be fine if either

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through this process or directly by the Board itself his name could be substituted for that of Mr. Bartlett. With this suggestion I am leaving the matter to Doctor Barton and yourself. Both Doctor and Mrs. Wilson would be very much pleased to have this relationship, and apart from the financial gain to us, it keeps one more family in direct touch with an organized mission.

Very sincerely yours,

J.L.S.

JLS:B

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RESIDENCES' FINANCES

Authorization from New York	G$141,000.-	(Cable March 7th,1925)	
	20,000.-	.. April 29th,1925)	
Princeton	7,000.-		
London Mission	4,000.-		
By cable and letters G$172.000.- at 1.88			L.C.$323.360.-
Harkness Funds J.L.S. G$50,000.-	$44,277.17 @1.88		83.241.07
	5.722.83 @2.15		12.305.18
Balances Hall - Harvard Grant			30.000.00
		L.C. $	448.906.25
Spent Feb. 28 Balance Sheet		L.C.$	462.292.43
Est. Bal. due contractors etc.			3.703.60
		L.C.$	465.996.03

Deficit $17,089.78

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Deficit $17,880,478

L.C.$	$4,545,543,543
	43,572,5
L.C.$	50,388,834

Bef. Rel. due contractors etc.

Agent Rep. US Balance Sheet

Balances HELD - INVESTED CENT

	25,308,834
L.C.$	00,000,02
	81,208,51
	70,145,58

L.C.$2,582,380.-

BV cable and letters $17,500,000.- at L.88

Heliopause Bonds L.L.S. $20,000,000.- 88.10 17,772,444.-
2 28,527,51 CS.12

London Mission	4,000.-
Edinburgh	7,000.-
	$5,000,05

Authorisation from New York ($1,145,000.-) ($1,581,487,952)

RESIDENCES: EMMANUEL

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

PEKING

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA"

March 14, 1927.

Doctor Eric M. North,
Yenching University,
New York City.

Dear Eric:

I have letters from you and copies of those to Wiant and Gibb from February 4th to 9th. It is quite gratifying to know that Mr. Woolverton has given $300 for the Psychology Department; also that Wiant's accounts of last year seemed to make a better showing than you had at first feared. ✓

Miss Hague: I wrote Miss Hague that except for the fact that she rather dreads the hot weather, we should like to have her here for the summer. With a Summer School in July, the Pan Pacific Section of the World's Christian Student Federation the latter half of August, preparation for the Formal Opening, and probably a rather heavy enrollment of students, Miss Barnes, who may be the only foreign secretary we shall have on the staff at that time, could not possibly carry on all the work. I would suggest that she try to be here by July first, unless she herself thinks that this would be too trying for her health, and therefore in the end not even best for us. In this case let her arrange to come so as to arrive as soon as advisable from that standpoint. ✓

Residences: Gibb and I have both been writing you rather furiously on this subject of late. I am adding only one more comment in this letter, which is to ask that you send us a list of donors, so that even when they have not supplied inscriptions, we can designate individual houses and keep these on record. It would be embarrasing if at any time someone who had given a house should drop in on us or charge a friend to do so and see the house given.

want to

Thomson and Company: After quite a thorough conference, the Finance Committee of the Board of Managers has recommended that we engage this firm of public accountants for twelve months from date at a cost of $4,000 Silver. This seems a rather heavy figure, but they are to take full charge of all of our accounts, University general, Construction Bureau and the Department of Agriculture. We had budgeted approximately $2200 for auditing next year, which is included in the above sum. It means that this firm will take over all of our ~~big~~ accounts and old straighten them out, working out a system for us to follow, and in the process train Stephen T'sai, our very loyal young Chinese,

write system

24

1159

who lacks technical knowledge and experience, but by this procedure would in effect be getting an education for ultimately becoming treasurer.

We all feel that the net cost of this arrangement is not only cheaper than the engaging of a foreign treasurer, but will actually pay for itself in preventing unintentional losses that can scarcely be avoided under a less accurate control.

I have written you before about Captain Swinehart of Korea. His case is still unsettled. Our feeling is that even though he was secured, we would need this expert overhauling of our past accounts and advisory and auditing facilities for some such period.

Formal Opening: Despite all the uncertainties of Chinese politics, we are all at one in the conviction that we ought to go ahead with full plans for making the most of this occasion. We are inclining somewhat to think of it more as our introduction to the Chinese public, and consequent attention to Chinese guests, in view of the nationalistic spirit that is showing itself so pronouncedly. I should imagine that the American guests would be even more interested in attending the exercises under such circumstances than if they were planned more especially for them. We hope that every effort will be made to secure a good delegation. If, as the time draws near, political or military conditions make it advisable for us to cancel the exercises, which is very improbable; or if there is any doubt about the safety of travel for those coming from abroad, we shall keep you informed by letters and cable. My own opinion is that visitors from America would get a great "kick" out of coming here at this time, and would return with a far more sympathetic understanding of all that is happening in China, together with an appreciation of what our own University has achieved in our relation to Chinese life. Enclosed is a program of events

Institute of Chinese Studies: Every mail that comes from New York is eagerly read in the hope that some final news may be given about this fund. Would it not be possible for you on receipt of this letter to send a cable, authorizing a continuance of our budget for next year on the same general basis as this year? We would like to add one or two very desirable Chinese specialists, who are now available, for high grade research work, to say nothing of continuing the arrangements we now have. If we could count on approximately $30,000 Gold or less for the Chinese features of the work to be done in Peking, leaving for the present provision for foreign students, it would help us very much, and would enable us to issue announcements with confidence, thus attracting a better quality and larger number of students.

Mrs. T. H. P. Sailer: I have a letter from Mrs. Sailer, stating that she has sent you $4,000 for what in previous letters we have called the Yen residence. You will recall this was bought and renovated by several of us on the faculty, as an investment made almost necessary by conditions last autumn;

Stuart

and that I had written you in the hope that she would see her way clear to give all or part of the amount involved, which is something under $14,000 Silver. I take it that this amount in current exchange can be used toward clearing off this obligation.

Wrote We assume this does all in settlement you'll pay off Yours.

K. A. Wee: I am sending you herewith clergy permits for Mr. Wee, with the possibility that although he is a Chinese, these might be used to secure in advance of his arrival a regular clergy permit or some other form of special rate, which would enable him, if called by you to America, to go right out on arrival in New York without delay.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Reigh Stewart

JLS:B
Enc.

Not a necessary Clergy rate not O.K. Ewm

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Tentative Program of the Formal Opening.

Sept. 30 - Oct. 4, 1927.

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Sept. 30, Friday

Guests arrive.

Oct. 1, Saturday

Morning - Inspection of buildings and grounds.

Afternoon - Athletics.

Evening - Grand social.

Oct. 2, Sunday

Morning - University service.

Evening - University concert.

Oct. 3, Monday

Alumni day and pageant.

Oct. 4, Tuesday

Afternoon - Formal dedication exercises.

Oct. 5, and following days

Excursions to near-by places.

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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

March 24, 1927.

TRANSFER

Doctor Eric M. North,
Yenching University,
New York City.

Dear Eric:

I have your letter of February 14th. I am sorry that my letter of January 7th to the Trustees raised misapprehensions, especially in the unfortunate use of the phrase "disappear from Peking." I simply meant that I would go away quietly into the Yangtse Valley region, avoiding any public references or even announcement within the University. As a matter of fact I have not yet made the trip, partly because of the difficulty of getting away from here, aggravated by the long delay with present interruption of communications, partly because we have been able to form contacts with Southern leaders through other processes, and partly because my going might lead to criticisms or misunderstanding in one or another political group in China.

In general these communications to the Trustees are an attempt to share with them my opinions and interpretations with no reservation in a constantly shifting and extremely perplexing situation. I want them to be as thoroughly informed as possible of all that concerns the University's affairs. I would rather err on the side of indiscretion than in any concealments or reservations.

Regarding the letters to Doctor Luce, I am continually receiving letters from him in which he more or less takes me to task for not considering him and keeping him informed. He rather feels that he is ignored and does not know of matters that affect his work. These letters were an attempt to cheer him up. I had no thought whatever of interfering with the office arrangements or of designating what responsibilities in America should be handled by him or by others. This is absolutely under the Trustees, just as he and I both are. I had not realized that conditions were quite as difficult as your letter indicates, and shall try to see to it that all business goes to the office, and that he is kept in a good humor by other processes.

Formal Opening. Our very definite conviction here is that we ought not to change the date now fixed. It is just as probable that political conditions will be disturbed a year from next autumn as then. A great deal of interest in the matter would be lost locally if a postponement were announced. We continue to feel that conditions will probably be such that visitors

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can come from America without undue risk of having their plans interfered with, and shall advise you by letter or cable of any indications to the contrary.

W. E. Chamberlain. You will have received a copy of my letter to Mr. Chamberlain, foreshadowing the action that has since been confirmed by the absent members of the Advisory Committee to the Department of Agriculture. The Executive Committee of the Board of Managers should approve this action before it becomes official, but that will be entirely formal. I regret to pass to you another delicate problem, but I am quite convinced that the best solution is for Chamberlain not to return. I hope he will make no difficulty, and will resign to take effect June 30th.

Women's College Grant to the Library. Your letter to Wiant on this subject has been carefully considered by Dean Frame of the Women's College, Dean Hung of the Library Committee, Wiant and myself. Apparently about $12,000 Gold has already been paid out on the $25,000, which we assume is an obligation definitely accepted by the Yenching College Committee. We would like to have about $8,000 available at once, and the remaining $5,000 available for us to draw upon by July first. Wiant would prefer to be able to write drafts here against Mr. Bowman, as on the whole a more economical and less involved procedure. With this statement of our desires, we leave the matter for you to adjust as you think best.

President H. Balme. Doctor Balme has been compelled by family reasons, as you know, to return to England for an indefinite period. He would like to have his name put on our mailing list, and I suggest that you do so for all publications and communications issued from your office such as my last one to the Trustees.

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. Stuart

B

JLS:B

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INDEXED

PEKING

March 24, 1927

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Mr. Barker's visit to New York was well worth while and the Finance Committee, in conference with Mr. Murphy and Dr. Eric North, got new light on our problems at Peking, and I believe we will work in closer harmony than in the past. However, our problem is somewhat complicated by the resignation of Dr. North, which takes effect on or about May 1. I think it was very short-sighted on the part of the central office committee in permitting Dr. North to resign. He has Peking matters so well in hand that I fear for the change in office management in these precarious times.

I have word from Mr. Vernon Nash stating that he is in Kansas City and is doing the necessary work to secure a full payment of his salary for the past three years and has hopes of securing an additional amount for future work. Upon his arrival in New York, about April 1, we will consider seriously his work during his stay in America, in conference with Dr. Luce and Dr. Low. He will be of value in issuing Peking News. It is my hope to get out a brochure for the University which will carry to our constituency the salient facts regarding our work and future prospects, together with pictures of our buildings and campus, our deans and other officers, similar to pamphlets issued by colleges and preparatory schools in America; and I believe that Mr. Nash will be of real assistance in getting out this pamphlet.

You will no doubt hear from Dr. North regarding the details of Mr. Britton's problem since his arrival in America. You have had numerous letters and telograms from him and some correspondence from Dr. North. He has piled up a big expense account - medical fees and other items - which we cannot allow. In going over the matter with Dr. North, in conference with Mr. Britton and a lawyer friend, Mr. Baldy, we have segregated the various items of expense, and the items chargeable to "travel", which are possible of allowance, run over $1200, excluding Mrs. Britton's allowance which amounted to $650. These items are about twice the amount usually allowed returning missionaries.

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Mr. Britton's real trouble was financing a magazine which he issued in San Francisco at a cost of something over $1000, for which he used University funds, although the advances were made to him with the understanding that the money was needed for personal expenses due to illness and travel. While much of his trouble was directly traceable to the financing of this magazine, the pawning of his clothes, cameras, watch, and other items of personal effects would not have been necessary had he used the money judiciously.

We have arranged for him to enter the Presbyterian Hospital for general observation and trust the report will enable us to define his actual condition, both physically and mentally. There is no doubt but that he is mentally unbalanced and it is our hope that rest and a proper diet will correct this trouble.

I might report that Dr. Lew is very much improved physically and his whole mental attitude toward his stay in America has changed. He seems much happier in every way. We have not as yet been able to use him in our campaign work but he finds plenty of work to do and is in constant demand by various societies.

The Finance Committee is not on a working basis at present. Mr. Warner is on a Mediterranean trip, Mr. McBride in Florida, and Mr. Merle Smith recuperating from a serious fall in which his spine was fractured. We all hope however to function again on their return to New York.

I trust the situation in China will right itself in the very near future without disturbing the executives at work on the field.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Tsinghua Yuan
Peking West, China

1169

Peking University

March 31, 1927

President J.Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University
Tsing Hua Muan,
Peking West, China.

My dear Leighton:

There are a desperately large number of things I should write and do to forward the Peking business, but the Nanking situation has knocked our work into a cocked hat, and we have had four or five desperate days in getting information and sending it on to relatives, and in dealing with the many questions that have arisen under the circumstances.

One of the results has been my conclusion that our list of the foreign personnel of Peking University and their relatives is not satisfactory, and that therefore it is important that, as soon as possible, you mail to us an authentic list of each of the foreign staff members including the wives and children, and giving the home towns of each adult and the name and address of the near relatives of each adult. We then can forward promptly and accurately the information to the relatives which they are so anxious to have and which it seems to me it is our duty to do. I hope that this will be put into careful and vigorous hands for thorough carrying through.

We also wish to be fully informed by cables at fairly steady intervals as to the situation and the plans that may develop. We are greatly hoping that the alarmist features of the Nanking incident may not spread and that the moderate group in the Nationalist party may be able to get the upper hand. It seems to me that this is the one hope of avoiding a prolonged future chaos in China.

Cordially yours,

Secretary
Peking University

EMN-H

Enc.

P.S. I am enclosing confirmation of Cablegram sent you March 28th.

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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 31, 1927.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

INDEXED

TRANSFER

Doctor Eric M. North,
Yenching University,
New York City.

Dear Eric:

Copy to Dr. Stuart

L. M. Mead. I am enclosing herewith a letter which I shall ask you to read and send on to Mead unless you feel it unwise to do so. I may have put rather strongly my anxieties over the political situation, but they are well within the range of possibility. William Hung especially feels that Mead has not the general scholarly characteristics that should be expected in a University professor, and that in view of changing conditions, we ought to be all the more careful that the foreigners who stay with us are of the very best quality. I sympathize in all of this, but I talked with him and others at the time of making the agreement along the line of having Mead render a special service in the [illegible] work of more elementary teaching, for which he seems to have proven his capacity as well as his willingness. If he is willing to cancel the arrangement without much opposition, this will probably be the best thing all around; otherwise, he ought to come out under the Board.

On the general subject of our foreign staff, it may seem that I am playing fast and loose. I admit the charge of not seeing far enough ahead and acting too slowly or sympathetically. However, in view of conditions that are coming more rapidly than any of us have been able to anticipate, I am trying to make amends by avoiding difficulties that will almost certainly come in the future.

If Mead does resign, and the young man Ghiselin of whom I recently wrote you is available, and seems satisfactory as an English teacher, please secure him. An unmarried man, especially one who knows China, is the best bet under the present conditions.

wrote Evans 4/28/27

J. P. Lund. Mr. Lund is leaving here this spring and expects to visit the Trustees. He will probably try to collect his travel from you, and to have his contract renewed from January 1, 1928 on a missionary salary. If he does, I hope that you will not approve of either. There is no claim whatever for his travel. On the whole he has been quite generously treated. As I see it at present, we shall not want him connected with the institution at all after the end of the present calendar year.

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March 31 1927
to North

Extract to Dean Donham

(L. C. Porter.) Our present thought regarding the foreign side of the Institute of Chinese Studies is that it would be best to make a clear-cut break with the Y.S.C.S., and have all the work done under the auspices of the University. It will, however, very much simplify our local relations if this is an action decided upon in America. I recommend a grant to that institution of about $5,000 Gold annually, because of its assistance in preparing students for the advanced work; furthermore that Doctor Porter be permitted to spend the coming session in residence on our campus and spend this time in further study of Chinese, which he rather badly needs if he is to continue permanently in this sort of thing, edit the Journal of Chinese Studies in English, prepare Bulletins and other publicity material with a view to attracting students, and in general look forward to being the director of the institute for foreign students.

Lack of knowledge of our program, combined with the general political situation, make it improbable that there will be advanced students next autumn. He could easily care for any that come in addition to his other duties. We would provide only for those sufficiently advanced to do really graduate or research work, and would think of doing this chiefly through our staff of Chinese teachers. These latter would thus be available alike for Chinese and foreign students.

The most important additional member of our staff for such a program will be someone who could criticize and advise foreign students. I have thought at times of securing a Sinologist of the German type, and in that country there are almost certainly qualified men available. However, even such men have usually specialized along one line, and I am inclined to believe that, especially with the rising tide of Nationalism, we will provide more adequately all around if we aim to have Chinese specialists of the first class in the different subjects and relate all foreign students to them with Porter as liaison officer.

I very much hope that you will be able to get at least informal approval of this general program, and cable as early as you can. We are in the awkward position of having the men engaged for the present session waiting to know definitely whether they will be continued, and whether other very desirable men whom we could secure can be given this assurance. The views expressed above are supported by the members of our staff and by the members of the tentative Administrative Committee with the exception of Pettus, who has not been consulted, but whose attitude indicates his intention to discontinue all cooperative effort. Neither can I express Mr. McMurray's views, although I am inclined to think that he would support this scheme.

Letter from R. H. Ritter. After receiving a recent letter of yours asking for further information regarding our religious policy and results, I asked Ritter to write me a letter with the thought that by putting his impressions on paper, they would probably have more careful statement than in a conversation, and that I could use the material as occasion arose.

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I am, however, sending a copy of the letter to you with the suggestion that it be sent out as it is to our Trustees and to other interested friends.

In this connection, I hope you will see to it that the Kurries get a copy of my last communication regarding the Function and the Future of Yenching University, as well as this one from Mr. Ritter; also that a Mr. and Mrs. Ross of Denver, whose address is on the office list, be included in these personal communications. They have just been visiting Peking, and I have asked them to write you a letter regarding their impression.s

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:B
Enc.

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UNIVERSITIES
APR 22 1927
JOINT OFFICE

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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

April 1, 1927.

Doctor Eric M. North,
Yenching University,
New York City.

My dear Eric:

Your cable asking for a list of our foreign faculty with their home addresses and near relatives has been received. I am enclosing herewith a list of the foreign faculty as it is at present, and shall send the addresses as soon as complete. We shall try to keep you thoroughly informed as to our plans for safety.

You will note the first paragraphs in my letter to Mead. The danger as I see it is from two sources: retreating Northern soldiers, desperate and unrestrained, looting as they go; instigation from Communist agents of coolies, ruffians and disorderly or distressed people. Both of these possibilities apply to us only during whatever interval there may be between the Nationalist forces' arrival and taking control and after the Moukden authorities will have fled. This may be a few hours or a day or two; but cannot be long, although the consequences in that period can be very serious. The latter menace will not occur until the Southern army is quite near. I have evidence satisfying to me that the Russian Embassy is preparing for such an outbreak with gatherings of students, supplies of pistols and ammunition and inflammatory literature all printed and ready for distribution when the time comes.

Yesterday I met with a group of prominent Chinese officials and business men, whom Doctor W. W. Yen entertained at lunch at his home. This group constitutes a sort of informal advisory committee to me personally, to whom I can turn whenever there is occasion for advice regarding the relation of the University to Chinese affairs. The Minister of the Interior was present and told of evidence that had come to him regarding Soviet activities. His belief is that the attack will be directed chiefly at the Legation Quarter and foreigners in the city. The technique of the Communists so far as schools are concerned, seems to be to have their agents among the students and to work up some grievance against the authorities, in which the student body as a whole will support them in times of excitement. There seems little reason to fear that anything of this kind can be achieved among our own students. If any of them are sufficiently disaffected or financially obligated, the mass of the students will be loyal and will deal with this minority. Nothing could

Peking University

April 7, 1927

President J.Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University
Tsing Hua Yuan
Peking West, China.

My dear Leighton:

Enclosed you will find confirmation of our cablegram sent today concerning the situation in North China, and our judgement as to the wisdom of withdrawal. Had we had any cablegram from you lately upon the situation we might not have sent this or have sent a different message, but watching the situation from here and treating our sources of news accordingly, critically and endeavoring to appraise the consequences of possible occurrences, it seems to us wise to let you know at once our judgment. Let me take the items up phrase by phrase.

A cablegram to the mission boards expressing the joint judgment of such men as Wells, Patton, Bowen, Birney, Proctor, Marx, Graves and Pott, which I am not at liberty to quote, has led us to feel that the judgment of these men who know the Yangtze Valley situation and the temper of the Nationalist elements is that the situation for foreigners is decidedly undertain where Nationalist forces come into control.

We had a conference with T.Z.Koo yesterday, and while pointing out that in places where the Nationalist program had been in effect for two or three years as in Canton the trend was toward moderation rather than violence, he stated that he regarded it as expedient for the missionary forces to be withdrawn in order that no provocative incident should cause the use of foreign military forces which we all regard as likely to be extremely distressing in every respect.

I may add by the way that we feel here that it is manifest that the program of Washington, while treating the Nanking incident with seriousness, does not contemplate being led into intervention, and regards its only function the protection of American life and actual interests. We do not think that the Government has any idea of taking any action for or against any section of the Chinese people.

Events and reports seem to make clear to us here that from the Chinese side there have been deliberate attempts to provoke firing by foreign troops. Whether such attempts are approved by responsible Nationalist authorities or not may or may not be an open question, but at any rate the provocative elements seem to us to be sufficiently free from consciousness of restraint to make further provocative action entirely within the range of possibility.

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In order, therefore that we may not at Yenching be in any way a cause of embarrassment to the Chinese people, it has seemed to us expedient to counsel you to plan for prompt withdrawal. The breaking or the congestion of the railway line between Peking and Tientsin is inevitable as the Nationalist forces and propaganda cause the withdrawal of northern forces northward. In any case the lines are likely to be so used by Chinese military operations as to make rapid evacuation in case of emergency extremely difficult and uncomfortable to families. We know you will have this in mind. It, however, explains the word "prompt" which appears in our recommendation for prompt withdrawal.

Recognizing that nearly half of the foreign staff of the University are supported by the cooperating mission boards we express our assumption that you are in consultation and cooperation with the responsible officers of the missions so that the program of the University and the mission in respect to withdrawal may be based on full conference and cooperation. We know that all of the women and children of a number of the missions have begun to withdraw and probably also a number of the men. We know that Bishop Grose for the Methodist group, and other officers for the Presbyterian and Congregational groups have been authorized to proceed in the matter of withdrawal and this cablegram is intended to convey to you similar authority with reference to those members of the staff who are supported directly by the University.

It does not seem to us, however, that it is wise to take such radical measures as having the foreign staff all returned to the United States or their respective countries. Such an action would be demoralizing not only to the staff and to the fine, cohesive spirit of the Yenching group, but would also, in our judgment, have an unsatisfactory reaction among the Chinese constituency of the University and among the American constituency. We therefore suggest the advisability of the staff spending such time as may be necessary - certainly until it is clear whether or not the University will be able to reopen in the fall - in educational institutions in Japan and Korea studying or carrying on research in which they are concerned, or rendering teaching service so far as that may be practicable at this time in these institutions. If it were possible in making such an arrangement for the staff to be held together in a large degree at some point, this would be quite desirable, and I think we would look upon it with favor. Rapid exploration of these possibilities will be necessary. I have in mind such opportunities as there may be at Chosen Christian College, or the Severance Medical School, Seoul (Dr.O.R.Avison, President; or at Aoyama Gakuin, Tokio, Dr.Ishizaka, President; Meiji Gakuin, Tokio, Women's Christian College of Japan, Tokio; Kobe College for Women, Kobe; Kwansei Gakuin, Kobe. These are a few that may be suggested. I have cabled Bishop Welch in Seoul as follows:

> "In case of emergency your help would be much valued locating Peking University staff study research service educational institutions Japan Korea You had bet ter communicate with J.L.Stuart by telegraph"

I have suggested Bishop Welch because he knows you, because he is constantly in touch with work in Japan and Korea both, and as a former college president knows the ropes. It would not be my thought that he would necessarily undertake the responsibility of locating individual members of the staff, but that, after getting from you a line on what you would need, he could suggest institutions and persons for you to get in touch with directly by wire.

Perhaps you might succeed in arranging for the location of quite a group the staff together in Tokio where they could continue to carry on Chinese

studies and also share in the active educational life in Tokio itself, both in missionary and other institutions. Such an experience might mean that the staff would get some extra training for their work in spite of emergency.

Of course, we understand that the expense of withdrawal we will have to provide for and are anxious to have you advise us as to what funds you need from time to time to meet such obligations. If the staff are to be sent to Japan and Korea it would be of practical importance that adequate instructions be given to us with reference to forwarding funds for the payment of salaries, etc.

In this whole procedure that seems so seriously to upset the work which the University has endeavored to do and its steadily increasing success, we wish you to know that we feel deeply with you as to the interruption and are hopeful that it may be temporary.

I wish to ~~express~~ emphasize somewhat our next request - that you keep us fully informed by cablegram. We have pretty frequent inquiries from relatives of the staff and it is a good deal of help in dealing with the general atmosphere here in New York and in the press of the country if we can be kept advised as to the situation. Money spent in this way is not thrown away but serves to unite more closely the interests of the Trustees with the University on the field to the advantage of both. (Could Barker help here or some staff member of yr are too busy

The cablegram, down to this point, was approved in substance by the Executive Committee itself which also approved having K.A.Wee come on as soon as possible in the thought that the weeks before his summer term begins might be usefully employed by him in efforts to raise money, and particularly if it becomes necessary for us to issue an emergency appeal either in behalf of Peking or in behalf of the colleges jointly.

I have recommended in this cablegram that you cable Faucett in the Philippines where I presume he is to cancel his appointment. It seems to me that the situation makes it unwise for us to load ourselves with his salary, especially when there is a possibility, as I understand it, of his accepting a position in the Philippines.

I will write you separately concerning our efforts to arrive at a settlement with Mr.Britton. His final ~~request~~ was that we cable asking that two cases of his be shipped immediately to him here. He assumes that these cases are being held because of the ill will of some administrative officer.

Chamberlain has been somewhat sitting on the fence during the last two or three months for some reason or other. He took one of your letters to indicate that he was not to go ahead in the effort to raise funds in spite of the fact that we had given him definite authority to do so and had authorized him to prepare literature, and so far as I know, he has been rusticating - which I suppose is a proper activity for an agricultural expert - in Waynesburg but it is manifest that his heart is in China and his plan at present is as follows: First, to investigate and line up the men needed for horticulture and animal husbandry, etc., so that we can know who the men are he would like to appoint if the situation improves. This would take a couple of months work, and then, if conditions warrant, I take it, he would be ready to return. I think he would have been ready to return before this if the situation had not beemed to make the conditions so uncertain.

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Of course, our thoughts are full here of anxieties and hopes and cautions and prayers for you all in China and the near approach of the closing of the mail makes it impossible for me to expand my feelings at this point. There is, however, one matter on which I cannot refrain from writing, and that is my own urge that you will not personally run risks and exposure to danger. I know that you would not be foolhardy, but I feel sometimes that your convictions of the importance of solidarity with our Chinese friends may lead you to exposure that might have results that no one could foresee. I beg you to believe that nothing in the whole University plant not even the Power Plant itself! - is worth any risk to any of the members of the staff.

A second matter which is much in our thought is the anxieties and concerns which naturally fill the minds of the students and the Chinese members of the staff. I beg you to assure them so far as opportunities permit, of our profound regard and concern for them, and of our desire to stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the achievement of the great destiny which lies before China and in the development and maintenance within the Chinese nation of a strong and loyal devotion to our Lord in Whom there is neither Greek nor barbarian. We trust that you will assure them that we very deeply regret the necessity of temporarily closing the institution, should it appear to be required by the situation, and our desire that even during the period that it may be closed we all - Trustees, Managers, Chinese and foreign staff and students alike - maintain our faith in and loyalty to the ideals for which Yenching stands and be ready, when the word comes of reopening, to again join in in the finest and most hearty cooperation once more to make these ideals live and grow in the life of the institution.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary

@MN-H

Enc.1

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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

April 13, 1927.

Doctor Eric M. North,
Yenching University,
New York City.

TRANSFER

Dear Eric:

K. A. Wee. In response to your last cable Wee is leaving here at the end of this week and going direct to New York. We are sending as many communications with him as the limited time permits, but he will take personal messages and will give his impressions of general conditions in China and the affairs of the University in particular. I hope that his presence will be of direct practical assistance in the financial problems which press upon us. Will you not on the other hand see that he is given every assistance for carrying out his plan of study in Columbia. He has been able to secure a scholarship from Tsing Hua College, which will be of quite an assistance in his studies, but anything else needed should be provided by the University and charged to our budget. He has done admirable work in his own special duties, and has been of no little help in maintaining a student morale and in character building through athletics. He has the making of a very useful man, and nothing could be finer than his loyal devotion to Yenching.

E. L. Terman. The Methodist Mission has served notice that instructions from their Board compel them to reduce our quota from five men to four. This action is not entirely a surprise, although I hope it is only a temporary necessity. It has seemed best to ask Mr. Terman to retire and take his furlough a year earlier than it would naturally be due. There has always been a certain measure of uncertainty as to his fitness for University teaching. He has temperamental defects and is not usually found capable of taking the responsibilities that would naturally be associated with his special preparation. On the other hand there is no more hard-working and loyal member of our staff. He has always been eager to do anything that he could. Many students are extremely fond of him, and those who are not have largely become so because their expectations were raised too high by their earlier contact with him.

He is very anxious to return to the University and has asked what our attitude would be if he could raise his own support. The Faculty Executive Committee took action yesterday, not without some hesitation, to the effect that if his support was secured on a basis that relieved the Trustees of all obligation and seemed to them sufficiently assured, we saw no reason at

Done 5/19/27

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this time why he should be discouraged from returning; but deferred final action until the Department of Education could act on the matter after the beginning of next session. He is quite confident that there will be no difficulty in securing his own support, although the rest of us are much more skeptical. I rather expect that the problem will solve itself. In the event however, of his finding the necessary support, we are ready to stand by this action.

T. T. Lew. There is a growing feeling among a number of our more thoughtful officers and teachers that Doctor Lew would be of immense value to us as we are facing the problems of adjustment to the new order of things. He has a remarkable intuition and an incisive appreciation of the larger movements and their significance. Again and again I have longed for him to turn to in trying to form judgments in these baffling perplexities. It is possible that we shall cable for him, although I rather feel that this is not necessary, and we can afford to raise the question by letter, leaving the decision to him. You can estimate better than we can his value to the University in America, and the extent to which his health would be effected by staying away from China for a longer period,or returning here together with the other factors in the case. This is simply to prepare you for the issue in case he comes to talk with you about it.

Warren H. Stuart. As you doubtless know, my brother was one of those whose homes was looted in Nanking, and barely escaped with his life after losing practically all of his worldly possessions. He and I each have half of a loan to the University of $8,000.00 local currency, and he has written me asking that the University pay his share of this in Gold on his arrival in America. We had included the retirement of this amount on next year's budget (see Item 168). Will you pay this over to him in such amounts as he may ask for and charge it to next year's budget. The present rate of exchange is about 2.15/1.

Mrs. Sailer's Gift. I am in somewhat of a quandry regarding the wiping out of the loan made by myself and others toward the purchase of what we have spoken of as the Yen Residence, and now called the South Dormitory (including the Ritters' residence). You have instructed that this be entirely cleared off, and yet even including the remittances that have just come to hand, it is impossible to carry on the obligations of the Construction Bureau, avoid over-drafts and clear this item. I, therefore, asked Gibb to pay me $2500 and Randolph Sailer $2,000, both local currency, to meet certain immediate needs of ours, waiting until we have further word from you or available funds that make this possible.

Letters of March 8, 9, 10. Your letters under these dates are at hand. You have certainly put in an enormous amount of work in trying to get our finances into intelligible form. I have had time to read through them only once as yet, but we

shall try to give them careful study and act upon them. In the meantime my hearty appreciation for the thoroughness of this statement. It may be possible to write more fully on this matter before Wee gets away.

Yen Ta. Please tell Miss Linehan that the proper spelling is two words. These are the first two characters of the two two-character combinations that are the Chinese equivalent of Yenching University, corresponding somewhat to the English Y. U.

noted

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. Stuart

JLS:B

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Mr Evans
For reading & meditation and return.
EMN

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

fragment
PEKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

April 14, 1927.

Doctor Eric M. North,
Yenching University,
New York City.

Dear Eric:

Your cables regarding our safety are indication of the effect upon the American mind of the news from China. The cable I sent represents the facts of our present situation as clearly as a brief message can do so. It must not be supposed, however, that we are free from anxiety. The past weeks have been harassing ones. There has been quite a panic, especially among Americans in the city, affecting our foreign faculty and causing various reactions among our Chinese associates and students. All sorts of rumors are in circulation, and one has to deal at once with the objective realities of a situation full of ugly possibilities, and the psychological condition of foreigners and Chinese, missionaries and diplomats. I am being criticized for not being enough of an alarmist and for various other failings according to the point of view.

This letter will be an attempt to indicate the institutional bearings of the present situation and our plans for meeting it.

I. First of all there is the objective. If we can win through and survive the present storm of hate, violence, misunderstanding, lawlessness and fear and become established under a truly National regime, we can render incalculable service to the Christian cause and to all that makes for the welfare of China, and benefit relations with the Western countries. If in holding to this aim some of us foreigners lose our lives and all of us lose our belongings, the gain is greater than the personal misfortune and the international complications. This, therefore, is the first consideration in our policy.

II. The next thing I would stress is the fact that thus far we have been able to maintain unbroken friendliness and confidence between our Chinese and foreign teachers and the students at a time of severe testing, and have won the respect of a large constituency of Chinese in all parts of the country and of varied political affiliations. This is an asset to be preserved if possible, and accentuates the argument

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for our continuing steadily on if we possibly can. When the present madness will have spent itself, we ought to be able to do much toward the healing process that must then begin and in the reconstruction of the Christian activities now so largely shattered.

III. The third factor to which I would call attention is that the present outlook seems to be in the direction of a coalition of the moderate or right wing of the Kuomintang, who have the military strength, and the Northern Militarists. Even if this does not materialize, the Southerners are having reverses and are so lacking in necessary equipment, that they probably will not be able to take Peking, at least for several weeks. I am very anxious for us to finish our session if possible, get the students away in good order and with all academic credits, and then for the faculty to go off for the summer to places of safety with only enough of us on the grounds to take care of the plant and prepare for whatever lies ahead. In order to do this we may feel it advisable to close two or three weeks earlier than the calendar.

It seems rather definite that Feng Yu Hsiang has been assigned the duty of taking Peking, and I have assurance from a representative of his that in this event we shall have nothing to fear. I also have information that Chiang Kai Chek, the military leader of the moderate Kuomintang, and Chang Hsueh Liang, the "young general", the son of Chang Tso Lin, have reached an understanding. These details may be changed by the course of events and anything may happen as the Nanking incident has warned us. However, I think there is a fair probability that the change will not come before the summer, possibly the latter part, and that it may be in the form of a compromise settlement that will permit no outbreak of the disorderly elements.

On the other hand the working classes of this city, Tientsin and everywhere else are all being worked upon by agitators with the promise of living easily without work on what now belongs to foreigners and the rich, and that constitutes a very serious menace if the situation gets out of hand. If the tendency I have indicated continues, it means that the Left Wing and the radical Communist elements will probably become more violent in their propaganda (which is entirely in their control) and in their methods of physical intimidation.

Our University is perhaps the institution most obnoxious to this class. No concessions that we could make would satisfy them, but would rather stimulate their desire to wreck us, because as they frankly say we are the one stronghold of Christianity in China which must be done away with. Other institutions and forms of religious effort they have their own methods of injuring or can afford to ignore. It is one of the curious humors of the situation that at the very time that friends abroad are expressing concern as to our religious program, we are becoming the object singled out by the irreconcilable element in China who want to do away with all religion and all Western influence by whatever means they can. Lao-tse has a line to the effect that there is no greater disaster than to under-estimate one's enemies, and we need

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have no illusions as to the menace that this movement has for us. With the skillful technique learned from Russia and instruments of destruction imported from the West they can do much harm. ~~I may be singled out as the one whose death might in their opinion affect the financial support or the internal harmony sufficiently to make it worth their while.~~ Even apart from methods of this sort, they would take advantage of any rift among us or any point of criticism in our policy to stir up dissension within or subject us to attack from without.

IV. A further matter of comment is that we are planning various protective measures for the interval when the Northern troops might flee and in so doing plunder as they go, giving an opportunity to disorderly elements of all kinds to join, and before the conquering troops will have gotten control. If at all possible I earnestly hope that it will not be necessary for any of our foreigners to go to the Legation Quarter for this crisis. We shall try to have the married women and perhaps some at least of the single ones out of the country. Others of us may be able to get back into the secluded temples in the hills where we would be safe unless the outbreak takes the form of a deliberate effort to run down foreigners as such, which is not probable. We have accommodations in Korea for as many of our people as would need to go there.

V. The most important issue, however, that we are facing is such reorganization as will satisfy the reasonable and orderly elements in the Nationalist Movement. The points to be proposed in this letter may seem radical and risky to those of you who will read this in New York; but I want to point out as earnestly as possible that we are reefing our sails and trying to keep afloat during a storm, which if we ride successfully, will enable us to carry on essentially as we are now doing. The proposals about ~~to~~ other be made are on the assumption of mutual confidence and a ~~number of~~ Christian principles, the very acceptance of which is part of our witness. These suggestions have been approved by the Faculty Executive Committee, and will be presented to the Board of Managers next week.

A. Board of Trustees. To be known hereafter as the "Foundation in America of Yenching University (incorporated in 1889 as Peking University)." The constitution to be changed so as to conform to this terminology. The by-laws to be revised in accordance with changes recommended below under the headings, "Board of Managers" and "Faculty," if approved by the Board of Trustees.

In this and in much that appears below I hope you will consult Doctor Edmunds. We are more of less following the policy that has been worked out at Lignan University. Instead, however, of the Board of Managers renting this plant for a dollar year, it might be better if the Trustees entrusted it to the Managers year by year for the carrying out of their purpose in founding it.

B. Board of Managers. To become in effect a "Board of Reference." To be enlarged so as to include two members

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Cancelled by Pres. Stu letter of Apr. 2

elected by the Alumni Association, ~~and two members, one each elected from the two upper classes by the Student Self-Government Associations of the Men and Women's Colleges respectively.~~ The functions of the Board of ~~Reference~~ Managers will in the main be advisory to the University Faculty, but it will have final authority when issues are referred to it for settlement either by the Foundation in America or by the Faculty. This applies to its Standing Committees in relation to corresponding ones of the Faculty as well as to the Board as a whole. The officers of the Board to be elected annually from the whole membership.

This is actually the way things have been carried on from the beginning, and these suggestions make for a larger measure of reality, and ought to strengthen the sense of responsibility in the Faculty. The Managers at once have greater power and less need for appearing to attend to details, for the handling of which they are, after all, dependent on the Faculty, and neither as competent or as interested.

C. Faculty. The administration of the University to be in charge of the Faculty, working under a form of Commission Government. The physical plant to be treated as owned for the present by the Foundation in America and entrusted to the Faculty by the Managers, as already entrusted to the Managers by the Foundation. The income from co-operating mission boards and other agencies, from endowments held by and other sources secured through the Foundation to be granted from year to year conditioned upon the use of such funds in a manner satisfactory to the Foundation. The general administration of the University to be in charge of the Faculty Executive Committee acting as a commission responsible to the Faculty, with a chairman and a secretary elected annually. This Committee to consist of:

1. Provost
2. Comptroller
3. Treasurer
4. Dean of Studies
5. Dean of Women
6. Dean of Men
7. Registrar
8. Representative elected by the Faculty of the Men's College
9. Representative elected by the Faculty of the Women's College
10-12. Three additional representatives elected by the General Faculty

D. Duties of Officers of Faculty.

1. The Provost shall be a member of the Foundation in America and represent it in the use of its property and funds. He shall have charge of faculty affairs other than curricular and preside at meetings of the General Faculty.

2. The Comptroller shall take responsibility for the business affairs of the University, including especially care of grounds

and buildings, operation of the power plant, management of servants, and purchases of supplies.

3. The above two officers and the Chairman of the Faculty Executive Committee shall further act together in matters of general administration and distribute these responsibilities among themselves by mutual agreement.

4. The Treasurer shall perform the usual duties of this office under the direction of a Finance Committee of the Faculty, the regulations of both to be approved by the Finance Committee of the Board of Managers, who shall also review the accounts quarterly. There shall be an audit by chartered accountants at least once a year.

5. The Dean of Studies shall have general charge of the curriculum and of class-room work. He shall preside at meetings of the University Council and of the Joint Executive Committee of the Men and Women's Colleges.

6. The Deans of Men and Women shall have responsibility for the care of men and women students respectively, their discipline, and their physical and moral welfare.

7. The Registrar shall perform the usual duties of this office.

E. Departments. There shall be a Chairman of each Department, elected as a rule in rotation, and serving for two years.

F. Student Representation. ~~In addition to membership on the Board of Reference,~~ Students may be appointed or elected on such University Standing and Special Committees as may seem desirable. There shall also be a Standing Committee of approximately five Faculty and five student members to serve as a medium for interchange of ideas and for mutual cooperation.

see JCS 4/29/[illegible]

Our thought is to make the Chinese terms official, the English ones here being the best equivalent that we can think of at this time, and being thought of as only descriptive or objective. I would naturally become Provost; my assistant, S. J. Chuan, the Comptroller; Stephen Tsai, Treasurer; the Dean of Studies and Dean of Men probably two of the younger Chinese teachers - I have in mind now Doctor C. W. Luh and Leonard Hsu respectively. The three elected members should all be Chinese, and one of them should be the present Vice-President, who would become Chairman of the Committee and deal with all outside Chinese relations, acting in other words essentially as he does now. William Hung, because of his fidelity to strict standards, his unwillingness to yield to any pressure or indulge in any favoritism, combined with a somewhat ~~brisk~~ brusque and Westernized manner, will be an easy target for attack, and ought for the time either to be absent from here or in an inconspicuous position. We are thinking of his going out of the country in one of several directions not as yet determined upon. His own spirit of humble readiness to serve the interests of the University with any personal

loss of "face" or position is a splendid instance of ~~the~~ Christian principles. Wiant would become Chairman of the Finance Committee described under 4, and would carry on very much as he is doing now. By this line up we would have a committee with only two foreigners (Mrs. Frame and myself) on it, so planned that matters will seem to be in charge of the progressive element among us.

This means that the affairs of the University will continue to be conducted in actual practice as at present, changes being made chiefly in titles and to a certain extent in personnel. The formal organization becomes more democratic, the Faculty as a whole has a greater sense of responsibility. I would recommend for the reading of those who object to this tendency, "The American College and its Rules," by Professor Kirkpatrick, which advocates essentially the same procedure. The financial control ought to be safe with a Finance Committee of the Board of Managers, the firm of chartered accountants we have retained, and the countersigning of all checks as recently determined upon by either Wiant or myself. Students will appear on the Board largely where they can do little harm, and receive quite a little dignity, and on committees other than the Faculty Executive and certain others that deal with matters of administration and curriculum.

The success of such a program depends upon good will, unselfish devotion to the institution, trust, etc., and thus forces us to apply our Christian standards. If these qualities are lacking the institution can scarcely survive the difficulties which lie ahead of it, and whatever the Trustees and the rest of us may want to save out of the wreckage in the way of physical plant and authoritative domination in the interests of religious propaganda will be lost anyhow. If we maintain these as we have been doing thus far, there is at least a good fighting chance that all the other things will be added unto us. I, therefore, commend this whole program to the sympathetic and immediate attention of the Trustees. If you could cable a general approval without committing the Trustees to details, it would help us immensely in fortifying us. After the Managers will have met and approved of this general reorganization, we shall try to get on to the drafting of a constitution and by-laws.

I suggest that you take Doctor Lew into your confidence in discussing these recommendations.

Financial Issues. It occurs to me that it might be possible for our representatives to go to the Mission Boards and frankly put up to them the advisability of cooperating in the transfer to our staff of support which hitherto has been given to missionaries who have been forced to leave China, and for the present to go into some other form of work. It is quite conceivable that there are individuals or churches who have been supporting missionaries or work now discontinued, and who are, therefore, in danger of losing interest in foreign missions altogether, with the result that these sources become alienated. By maintaining our Chinese teachers they run no risk of an investment in property that might be confiscated or destroyed,

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and if we cease to function, they would be free to use this money in some other way. Meanwhile they would be investing it in life and in helping to maintain an institution that is struggling to hold together and to win its place as a permanent stronghold for Christian faith. The very gravity of the whole situation in China might be turned into an appeal for rallying around a place like ours and freeing us from the financial anxieties that continue to haunt us, in order that we can give our whole thought to the issues with which we are dealing here. This means helping the current budget for the present rather than any enlargement of the building program until the situation clears.

I am giving this letter to Wee to take and to read on the way. He will be able to supplement in person much that is impossible to put in writing.

Very sincerely yours,

JLS:B

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MAY 14 1927

燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 15, 1927.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Doctor H. W. Luce,
Yenching University,
New York City.

Dear Harry:

Your letters came duly to hand, but as you can readily imagine my time and thought as well as that of everyone else have been pre-occupied by the disturbing political situation. Every minute almost of my working day is occupied day after day on one or another phase of immediate issues.

I asked Jean Dickinson to look after the various points in your letters, and am enclosing herewith her reply. This I think covers most of the matters of which you spoke. In regard to what our Yenching field is, I think your figure of a hundred million, in other words of approximately the population of the whole United States, is true to the facts. We are now drawing from all China, and with the disturbances involving the shutting down or the reduction of other mission colleges, we shall, if we survive the present crisis, still more draw students from all parts of China. You will be interested to know that our Cantonese Club has one hundred twenty members, one-fifth of our whole enrollment coming from Kuangtung Province. Next to this, I believe, is Fukien Province. Of course Chihli would be headed by a majority

Even though the capital should be moved, which I think unlikely, the centering of railways here, the old cultural traditions, the continuing center of educational and research work here which seems assured whatever happens in politics, etc, will affect our position less adversely than would appear at first. Personally, I feel rather positive that the capital will not be moved because of reasons given by Southern leaders, chief of which are:

1. China's interest in Manchuria and Mongolia involving her relations with Japan and Russia respectively.

2. The enormous cost of building a new capital at this time when money is lacking and needed for other things.

3. The exposed position of Nanking to foreign attack and the objection to Wu-Han as a commercial center.

The Chinese say that in all the long history of this country Southerners have never conquered the North, and they doubt if it will be possible now. Of course, there are

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many new factors and one hesitates to predict; but this much is clear that the extreme radicalism of Canton and its effects on the Yangtse Valley will not be quietly accepted by the sturdy Northerners without infusing a great deal of their own steadier spirit.

You will already have learned that we are using the money originally given by Chinese for a dormitory to encircle our whole campus with a wall, which with the gate the students are trying to contribute will be not only an effective protection in the present threatening disturbances; but has to me a beautiful symbolism in that the protection of our campus is thus provided by Chinese friends with the students deciding who should go in and out. It expresses our desire that our protection depends no longer upon foreign military or other power, but upon the good will and the assistance of the Chinese people. We have a Vigilance Committee entirely of Chinese, five teachers, five men and five women students, which they planned for with the request that we foreigners entrust ourselves to their care.

I have written Eric at some length on the recent situation with various enclosures. I hope you will get a copy of all this.

In regard to the reorganization, I do not see any reason why your own title should be changed. Even though mine is changed here it is quite possible that I can get permission to use my present title on trips to America.

I note what you say about the Yale man who is interested in our having enough land. You know how repeatedly I have made every effort to get Hsu Heigh Chang to sell or give the beautiful garden between our campus on the north and Tsai Tao's Garden. I have seen him personally, Doctor Yen has approached him twice, Yen Hsiu, his close friend and the most famous living scholar in the country, has interceded for us, always to be refused. I hear now, however, that there is a chance of purchasing it. It has perhaps ten acres, lovely artificial gardens, boats, pavilions, etc.,and some houses in fairly good condition. I estimate that we could get it for not more than $30,000 to $25,000 Silver, probably less.

Regarding the place across the road on the West, opposite the Science Buildings, we had a doubtful title to that place which was burned in the fire that destroyed Doctor Candlin's house. We are negotiating a new title with a fair probability of success. It is of interest to us chiefly because it controls our water rights for the lake in tapping the Jade Fountain stream; secondly, because we can prevent undesirable use of the property by others; and thirdly, because it is the last remnant of the first Summer Palace to be put up in this whole region under Chien Lung. Meanwhile, we have restored the walls and they make a very attractive relic of the past.

I think your questions based on the letter from Doctor Kerr of Pittsburgh are practically covered in my last communication to the Board of Trustees and in the letters to Eric just

referred to.

Wee is starting in a day or two and can tell you much that has not been made clear in correspondence.

I am very glad to hear of the intention of Mrs. Johnson of Los Angeles to give us another residence, and hope that none of the disturbing reports from China will interfere with this. I was much interested in the report of your visit to places in the Southwest to which I had been, and I am writing Doctor Thomsen as you suggest. You, of course, see to it that these men are put on the mailing list, even for the more or less confidential things that I send the Trustees.

These are increasingly difficult times to all of us, but with our sense of a common task, I hope we can weather it for the time, with better things ahead. In this consciousness,

As ever, yours,

JLS:B
Enclosures

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 18, 1927.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Mr. Ernest A. Evans,
26 E. 10 Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Evans:

I have your letter of March 24th and note with grave concern the news that Doctor North is resigning to take effect about the first of next month. This is the first intimation that I have had of this, and am certainly sorry to hear it.

I am also interested to note the arrangements made for Mr. Britton and your explanation of what really happened to him. I never dreamed that in asking him to go to America when we did, we would be creating so much trouble for you and others at the other end. It may, however, have been the best in the long run for things to have taken the course they have.

I have just seen K. A. Wee off, and hope that he will be of much help on his arrival. I am sending by this letter statements written by two members of our Board of Managers, which were originally prepared for him to take. We have been advised, however, against having any documents or manuscripts taken across Russia. They are so suspicious that every such article is read, and the bearer subjected to all sorts of annoyance and delay. Doctor W. W. Yen, as you doubtless know, has been Prime Minister of China three or four times, was Ambassador to Germany during the Great War, and is now under appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain. Meanwhile, he is continuing as Chairman of the Chinese Delegation to the Customs Conference, and Chairman of the Commission for the Rehabilitation of China's Finances. He is perhaps the most generally respected man in public life in China today, and a staunch friend of our University. Doctor Y. T. Tsur is Doctor Yen's confidential secretary. He is also Advisor to the Ministry of Finance and president of one of the Chinese banks. He was the first president of Tsing Hua College.

We shall probably have a few more of these, which will be sent later. Our student body on hearing that Wee was leaving also prepared a manifesto for him to carry with him, and the Christian students though the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. did the same. For the reason just mentioned these are also being sent to you direct rather than literally carried by Wee. They are quite anxious to have these statements appear in American papers. You and Nash will use your judgment as

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to how valuable this would be. The most use, however, that can be made of them the more will the students be pleased. There is also a Chinese text of the general student statement, which they would like to have appear in Chinese newspapers in America.

I might add that in each case the idea was entirely original with the students, and that the material is also a spontaneous expression of theirs, without suggestion or other influence from us. In each case it represents a genuine effort to contribute to a better understanding between China and America.

There is another very important matter affecting Wee's entrance into the port of New York. Each Chinese student must carry what is known as a "Section 6 Certificate." Wee had gone to no little trouble in securing his, for which as a British subject he had to apply to Hongkong. He went to Tientsin to the American Consul General to have it approved, and made all these arrangements in ample time for receiving it here last week. A friend of his wrote on Tuesday that it would be finished and mailed that day. For some unaccountable reason it was either held up in the Consulate or has been delayed in registered mail to us here. Finally he had to leave without getting it this (Monday) morning. As soon as we can secure it, we shall mail it to you. Wee will cable his arrival in New York, and if the Certificate is at hand before that date, he could be met at the dock with it; otherwise will someone in the office guarantee to the immigration authorities that this is on the way and thus permit his entrance. If this does not arrive in time to be enclosed in the present letter, I shall send it as early as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:B
Enc.

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PEKING

Peking University

April 18, 1927

President J.Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University
Tsing Hua Yuan
Peking West, China.

Dear Leighton:

We received a mimeographed copy of the by-laws of the Board of Managers, undated, and without covering letter. I am not entirely certain as to whether this copy is that of the by-laws as they were adopted by the Board of Managers on February 12th or whether they were something prior to that. In other words, the question is whether or not we have in this document the actually adopted by-laws. I suggest that in order to be sure of this you send me a copy of the actually adopted by-laws with word to that effect which we will keep as standard.

I have to add that these by laws were approved by the Trustees at their meeting on April 14th. The copy which we have you can identify by the fact that after the heading "Membership" on the first article appears the symbol "$\frac{3}{4}$" by a slip of the typewriter.

We had, I think, a very satisfactory Trustees' meeting and I will try to cover its actions to you after the minutes are completed.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary
Peking University

EMN-H

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April 19, 1927

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Supplementing Dr. North's letter to you of this date, I feel that you should know something of Mr. Britton's state of mind regarding his instructions from you.

At the present time, while we have advised him of your acceptance of his dismissal and he has received his final salary allowance to June 30, 1927, he does not consider the matter closed. He insists that his contract runs until 1929 and that he will present to us a salary claim subsequent to June 30. He also insists that he continues to carry on certain instructions given to him by you in Tientsin and that nothing that you have said either to us or to him in your recent correspondence has nullified those instructions. He also claims that he has secured for a School of Journalism certain subscriptions and has in New York securities to the value of $5,000 which he holds in trust.

It has been very hard to pin him down to a fair statement of facts and I feel that you should know of these items so that you can very definitely give him to understand that so far as the University and its activities are concerned, your instructions to him were cancelled in your letter definitely accepting his resignation.

As stated in Dr. North's letter, we have been exceedingly generous in our interpretation of allowed expenses. His poverty during his stay in San Francisco was largely due to his own erratic expenditures. Had he used the money supplied for his personal needs, the various pawning of clothes, cameras, etc. would not have been necessary. The issuance of the magazine in San Francisco for which he has charged approximately $1100 was paid out of funds advanced for his personal expenses.

Mr. Britton continues to be a source

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of anxiety to us because we are uneasy over what he may do under his false interpretation of instructions from you, I hope that you can fully and definitely set his mind at rest regarding this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

EAE:LM
Ed Evans

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April 19, 1937

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Your letter of March 7 regarding the President's house promised by Mr. and Mrs. George R. Nurrie of Philadelphia, is at hand and contents noted.

We will have Mr. Nash and Dr. Lew call upon Mr. and Mrs. Nurrie at an early date and hope to be able to send you more encouraging news.

Our campaign at the present moment seems to be at a standstill. We have failed to find anyone generously inclined toward the upkeep of missionary institutions in China under the present stress.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

WA:LE

燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA.

PEKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 20, 1927.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Doctor Eric M. North,
Yenching University,
New York City.

Dear Eric:

The last mail brought a letter from Mr. Evans with the very disquieting news that you were resigning to take effect next month. The adjective just used is the one that applies to most of the news that I am getting these days, and it is only one more misfortune or anxiety if we are losing you from our organization. I shall not say more until learning more directly as to what this sentence meant. Meanwhile, this letter will deal with business that will concern either you or your successor.

Following up my last letter with suggestions about reorganization, the Board of Managers meets next Saturday and there will be nothing formal until after they will have acted. Meanwhile the suggestions of my last letter should be changed so as to cancel the proposed membership of two students on the Board of Managers. This was suggested by one of our leading Chinese, and was incorporated when we had in mind changing the name to Board of Reference. In further discussion it seemed better to keep the old name, although it was not realized at the time how incongruous having students as Managers would seem, especially in the Chinese terminology.

I have just this morning received a telegram in code from one of our Chinese teachers who is now in Hankow dealing with the Southern leaders. He says there is a rumor that they intend to confiscate this institution when they come North, although he naturally wants this to be kept confidential. It is no surprise that this is in the thought of the radical group, who are now centered in the Wuhan Area; but it makes the more urgent our adjustments as rapidly as possible in order to care for such aims. I want again to impress upon the Trustees my conviction that we have nothing but good will and support from all moderate and responsible Chinese; but that our danger is from the extremists, who wherever they are able to get control apply forceful methods, inspired chiefly from Russia, and are able to carry with them for sometime herd movements and release labor agitations which makes them a very serious menace.

The other point that I wish to urge is that the Trustees give us a great deal of freedom in making these adjustments, trusting to our united intention to preserve in the fullest measure the purpose for which the University has been founded

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without being two fearful of tendencies or the relaxation of power as destroying or endangering its religious objectives. These mean at least as much to us as they possibly can to anyone in America, for we understand better than those outside the country the Chinese issues and attitudes involved.

The changes we have in mind are much more apparent than real. Spiritual entities upon which we are chiefly to rely are undisturbed, and even the administrative and material power upon which, as Christians, we tend to attach too much reliance, are practically undisturbed.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart
B

JLS:B

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Dr. Wirth

Evans

A MILLION FOR TUSCULUM

OLDEST COLLEGE WEST OF THE ALLEGHENIES

PEKING

April 21, 1927

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

TRANSFER

My Dear Dr. Stuart:

We are having a great deal of publicity in United States concerning the civil war in China. So far I have seen nothing happening to your Institution. I am sorry to hear of the death of Jack Williams.

I was glad to have your letter some months ago and not what you have to say in regard to the affairs of the University in this country. Dr. Crozier and myself are running campaigns on our own account at this time and it might be that we could handle your financial program in the United States as we might be able to work it in at intervals during our other campaigns. I feel sure that our experience would be of value to your institution in this respect. I would be glad to hear from you when you have an opportunity to write. Give my best regards to Eubank, Hung, Wee and Porter.

Hoping that China will soon settle her internal troubles and that your University may go on doing good work, I remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Thomas F. Byrd

TFB/SSB

SENT BY DR. J.L.S. TO VERNON NASH

copy sent

Attention Mr. Evans.

Dr. Stuart says of him: "Mr. Byrd worked with us in the T. & B. Campaign. He is thoroughly interested and a hustling promoter, of use especially in the South and Southwest where he is very much at home. It might be worthwhile to connect up with him either on a commission basis or for making appointments in advance for you and Wee in a given territory."

V.N.

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TRANSMITTED

Peking University

April 30, 1927

Dr.J.Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University
Tsing Hua Yuan
Peking West, China.

My dear Leighton:

Referring to your letter of March 14th in which you suggested that the $4000. from Mrs.Sailer could be used to clear off the obligation on the Yen property, I wish to point out that we had understood that in the amount which we sent out in January instructing you to pay off all borrowings this was covered. Your cablegram to us reporting the amount of your debts included the Yen property and our response to that cable included enough to cover the Yen property as well as the other items. The payment made by Mrs.Sailer is therefore in the nature of a reimbursement to us for the advance which we have made. You will have noted that the financial statements which I sent forward in February and early March included this gift from Mrs.Sailer in the reckoning. It is therefore not available as an extra amount, and if you have not cleared off the Yen property debt and have used the money sent forward for that purpose for other debts or purposes not included in your cable concerning debt, we will have to let the matter stand until the readjustment of our accounts which is now going on between Mr.Miant and myself shows just what available cash we will have.

To clear one other item in that letter, I do not see how H.A.Lee can qualify for clergy rates on the railroad. He has not the status of a missionary, nor is he ordained, and the rule specifically states that applicants who hold missionary credentials who are engaged in soliciting funds for educational institutions do not qualify.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary
Peking University

EMN-H

CC: Mr.Miant

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1205

Peking University

April 29, 1927

President J.Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Tsing Hua Yuan,
Peking West, China.

My dear Leighton:

I have been awfully delayed in writing you of the endowment which we now hold. This is clearly and fully stated in the report of the Treasurer for June 30, 1926, a copy of which I enclose. You will note also the statement as to the yield of these holdings.

In your letters you refer to the amounts which come from mission boards, the China Medical Board, Princeton-in-Peking, and other fixed sources of income which may be regarded as the equivalent of endowment. It is my judgment that it is risky to regard any income from these sources as the equivalent of endowment, though it does represent an interest more or less permanent in its character. The variations in it from year to year or over a period of four or five years are likely to be so wide that it seems to me to be impracticable to classify income from these sources as the equivalent of income from endowment, but it would be practicable to label it in a separate classification indicating its substantial, dependable character. You will note, of course, that the income which comes from the mission boards in the way of cash is not all of such income and that the support of staff is a considerable part, and also a part which is open to wide variation from year to year. I think that this provides you with the data which you wish.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary
Peking University

EMN-H

Enc.1

CC: Mr.Wiant

See Bal Sh. "Perm. Funds" Liability side

1206

April 29, 1927

Dear Leighton:

Last week we had a meeting of the Yenching Women's College Committee and the next day a meeting of the Trustees. Doubtless reports of both of these meetings have been sent to you.

This week I have been trying to find a place to live and Mrs. Luce and I are just now moving for the 29th time in 30 years. We have taken an apartment near Columbia University, having mainly in view that Leslie and Emmavail will be with us, the former studying at Columbia.

As you can imagine, we are keeping in as close touch with the situation in China as possible, noting every passing fact and endeavoring to come to as careful an interpretation of these facts as we can. In the last analysis it depends a good deal upon the personal equation, the section of China a man comes from and the interpretation he makes out of all his past experience. Among those here in the office - Mr. Yard, representing West China University, and Mr. Garside, representing Shantung, I seem to be the most optimistic. The recent editorial in the Christian Century (probably by Hutchinson) entitled "The Debacle of Missionary Work in China," seems to offer a definite and concrete standard whereby men may indicate their difference in point of view. I think such an editorial is good and helpful for board secretaries and others directing missionary work as a check to any false optimism, but I personally lament that it should be given to the Church at large for I am inclined to think that it will do harm more than good.

Yard and Garside take the position that it is unwise even to talk with any one about China,- that is, go to see them personally, but to use one's time in speaking in public as there is opportunity. Yard feels only 50-50 that missionary work will continue in China at all. I think that he is giving undue weight to the possibility of the Reds gaining full control, whereas I think on the other hand that the Reds, while able to cause a great deal of trouble and harm in China, cannot get control of the Chinese people as they have the Russians. If I understand the social order of the Chinese as it has developed through the

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centuries, I can hardly believe that it will be favorable to these influences which seem so out of harmony with the general spirit and trend and genious of the Chinese people. Yard thinks it will be five years before Christian work can be taken up in any normal way in China. We all realize that anyone looking toward the future cannot be dogmatic but rather has to make a guess. To my mind it is necessary for each one of us to make the best guess we can and go ahead. My guess is that much earlier than some of our friends here anticipate we shall have on our hands as great an opportunity as ever faced a church and we shall be wringing our hands because we are not able to grasp the opportunity with any degree of adequacy and as usual we shall find our stiffest problem that of financing what ought to be done. For certainly, for many years to come, the little Chinese church will have no great funds to use and what it does have will probably have to be used for other forms of work rather than support such expensive and necessary institutions as are our Christian universities.

We will have to be very careful about the words we use so that people here will interpret our ideas properly. For instance, it is a common thing to hear people say that the Chinese government is in chaos but the average American hearing that at once infers that the whole industrial and social order are in equal chaos, as for instance they were during our own American Civil War.

If our "guess" is approximately correct, it will not be long before we shall feel a tremendous shortage in missionary force. Many of the missionaries in China, either because they cannot adjust themselves to the new day and the new spirit or because they do not have faith for the coming day, or because fear has entered their souls in regard to their own personal prospects as related to their personal and domestic responsibilities, will be withdrawing. On the other hand, the young people at home here never hesitated so much about going into missionary work, partly because of the uncertainty of the future and partly because there are so many fine opportunities along altruistic lines of service opening up here; so taking the loss from both ends of the line, I am inclined to think that we shall before long begin to feel how small is the force from the West which is available to carry on the work and I can hardly believe our Chinese leaders are numerous enough as yet to carry on the work with the strength and the rapidity that they could if they had the co-operation of the men from the West who are in sympathy with their ideals and aspirations.

In this connection we are likely to find that the people here in this country - as I think I have mentioned before - will be less inclined to give in proportion as the control is vested in Chinese hands; for whether rightly or wrongly, most

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Western people rather feel that control and financial responsibility go together. Perhaps it is the lesson that the West has to learn and that it is the highly Christian thing to do, namely to give freely apart from control, so just so far as our Chinese friends can make the change gradually, just so far can it be to their advantage there in China.

During the next few months Mr. Evans is wishing me to devote myself to New York and vicinity. Even if the National situation in China were more hopeful, I do not think that we should expect to reap a lot here, for while we have a goodly number of names and some supporters, we have never been able to pick out the more important ones to visit. I am endeavoring to find out in various ways how to deal with the situation here more carefully than we have done hitherto.

Ever truly,

IWL:LH

P.S. In your letter of January 13 you spoke of Admiral Tsai Ting-kan and said that you would advise me more definitely regarding his plans of coming to America. I am trying to get in touch with him through Timothy. If you have any information regarding Admiral Tsai's whereabouts it would be well to mention it when you are writing next time.

IWL

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April 29, 1927

Dear Leighton:

We have a picture of the old compound in the city taken out of doors of the whole group as they were entering the grounds to hear the baccalaureate sermon, and also a picture of the audience taken from the rear during the sermon. If you should find it possible to have a similar picture taken of the first baccalaureate procession and sermon on the new site it might make an interesting comparison to publish in the Peking News next fall.

We should also be glad if you would ask those in charge to be on the watch for the best possible pictures, especially those taken on or across the lake and others where there is movement of life and people.

Every truly,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Tsinghua Yuan
Peking West, China

HWL:LM

From
American Office
Peking University
150 Fifth Avenue N.Y.C.

For Immediate Release

April 1927

CHINESE STUDENTS DECLARE FOR NATIONALISM AND CHRISTIANITY

A declaration to the Christians in the United States by the students in Yenching University, Peking, China, has just been made public by the American office of that missionary college.

The Chinese students' appeal for a better mutual understanding between the two nations reads in part:-

"Before dealing with any particular facts we should like to bring to your attention the epochal movement in our history which began in the year 1917 with the Literary Renaissance and resulted in a general protest against conservatism and in the awakening of our national self-consciousness. The effect of the former of these was a questioning of the old order in customs, morals, religion and all else, and their revaluation in the light of modern knowledge. The effect of the latter is most conspicuous in the Nationalistic Movement which recently developed in the South and may be described as a radical attempt to renew and reform the whole basis of our civilization.

"Having commented on the importance and the effects of this awakening in general we should like to mention some of the characteristics of the present National Movement. It is in Nature revolutionary but not communistic. It is supported by all classes of our people. Internally, it aims at the overthrow of military tyranny and the formation of a new political and economic system that makes for the welfare of the whole population; externally, it seeks the abolishment of the present unequal treaties with the foreign powers and the checking of their imperialistic exploitation of our country.

"We Christian students have definitely committed ourselves to giving every possible support to the realization of this program because we believe that Nationalism is necessary to the protection of any race, but we are just as heartily opposed to any form of aggression by our own against any other country. We believe in the teaching of Dr. Sun Yat-sen that all the oppressed peoples of the earth should unite in a common fight against injustice and inhumanity, but that this should not lead to enmity between individuals.

"Now as to our attitude toward religion. Although regrettable incidents have recently occurred which affect missionary work unfavorably, yet any anxiety as to its extinction is quite superfluous. The adjustments necessary to meet new conditions are not easy and the inadequacy of old methods is quite apparent. However, we have complete faith in the abiding influence of Jesus upon human life and in the possibility of apprehending Him in ways that suit our own national genius even if unlike those that appeal in other countries.

"We take this occasion to state how deeply we deplore the sufferings of our American friends at Nanking. We wish most sincerely to assure you that this disaster was caused by lawless action of a mob and that they have been repudiated by our whole people. We Chinese have no intention of arousing such antagonisms. We are not at all anti-American

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Yenching University is the only Christain University in Peking. It has maintained high scholastic standing and because of its wise policy in teaching Chinese culture at the same time it introduces Western educational methods, it has won the hearty support of the Chinese people. It became a union university seven years ago when the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and London Mission Colleges were united to make Yenching University.

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