

356 5487

UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Yenching
Corres.
Stuart, J. L. 1929 Aug-Dec

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

0855

YENCHING

TRANSFER

Yenching University

August 9, 1929.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peping, China.

My dear Dr. Stuart:

Considerable correspondence has been exchanged with Albany, Mr. Merle-Smith, Mr. Garside and the field regarding the authority for Yenching University to grant degrees. We are enclosing copy of a letter which we received yesterday from the State Department. This is in answer to a letter of Mr. Garside's which contained a very definite request that one of the forms which was forwarded by Yenching to Albany be either sent to us or loaned so that we could secure the data.

You will notice that that question is ignored entirely and they did not enclose the requested copy. As Mr. Merle-Smith had been taking care of the legal end, I called him up and later forwarded him the correspondence. He has written to the Department, briefly reviewing the situation and again asking for a copy of the statement which was mailed direct to Albany. The information contained in the statement sent to Albany is absolutely necessary to be incorporated in the motion to be submitted to the Board of Trustees. Without doubt you have on hand a copy, and we wish that you would send us a duplicate or copies of the answers to the questions involved. It is obvious of course that nothing can be done until there is another meeting of the Board and if it is possible to secure from Mr. Heisler a copy of the application forms filled out in China, Mr. Merle-Smith can prepare the necessary petition so there will be no lost time.

You will notice from Mr. Heisler's letter that he suggests an amendment to the University charter authorizing it to confer the degrees of B.A., B.S., B.D., M.A., M.S., and whatever other degrees are desired. The field of course will have to decide this latter question. Mr. Merle-Smith has suggested that you cable us, confirming his letter, what degrees it is desired that the University be permanently authorized to confer.

While it is a good policy to look into the future and insofar as possible anticipate approaching needs, yet in all probability the Board of Regents would not authorize the University to confer degrees covering

0856

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart

-2-

8/9/29.

courses of study which are not now adequately given in the University. If you have covered this point in the application sent to Albany you will be in a position to immediately cable the information to the Board of Trustees.

We are enclosing herewith copy of the letter Mr. Merle-Smith sent to Mr. Charles B. Heisler yesterday. By the time this letter reaches you you will be making preparations for the opening of the new year and we sincerely trust that it will meet your fondest expectation and that the new year of celebration will prove an exceedingly profitable one to all participating.

Very cordially yours,

CAE:A
Encs.

Assistant Secretary,
Yenching University.

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

0857

C O P Y.

August 13, 1929.

Mr. J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peping, China.

Dear Leighton:

Your letter of June 14th was unfortunately stowed away during my mainland trip of two months and has just come to light. I am writing in the hopes that there will be no change in your plans. We shall be delighted to see you in Honolulu, and I shall do everything possible to help you in approaching those who have both the means and disposition to repond to your appeal.

With regard to the length of your stay, the week or nine days would hardly be sufficient if you care to visit the islands of Kauai and Maui. I know of no large prospects on the island of Hawaii. If you have not been in the Islands before, you might find it a delightful excursion to go to the Volcano House for a few days and enjoy the totally different life and scenery of the Big Island. The Wilcoxes and one or two other families on Kauai, the Baldwins on Maui ought to be interested and are fully able to help. Most of the time you should spend in Honolulu.

There will be no difficulty in making the right contacts with fine Chinese families.

When you are attending the Institute of Pacific Relations, be sure to see Judge and Mrs. Walter F. Frear and Mr. Frank Atherton. They know about Yenching, have already contributed to it thru a special offering which we secured some years ago at Central Union. Both might be persuaded to visit the College before they return to Hawaii. Either the Frears or the Athertons would be first choices for an invitation gathering at which the work of the University might be interpreted, preparatory to personal calls afterwards.

Please be sure to let us hear from you as your plans mature.
With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Philip Allen Swartz

0858

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

ENCHING

TRANSFER

Yenching University

August 20, 1929.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peping, China.

Dear Dr. Stuart:

This is in reply to your letter of July 19th wherein you enclose a letter for Dr. Cheng Ching-yi. We have been very glad to forward same.

We note what you say regarding the letters being received from our office and that there is nothing that calls for special comment. We have gone through these letters to see if there is anything that really needs clearing up and find three items which would bear looking into. One is from a letter written April 24th and the particular item we have in mind is as follows:

"To your letter of March 2 was attached a budget study of Harvard-Yenching Institute 1928-1929 prepared by Steven Tsai. One item in this summary which does not seem to agree with our New York accounts is that of the amount budgeted for salaries. Mr. Tsai's summary shows this item as Max. \$15,600.00. Our New York records show this item as Max. \$13,000.00, of which Max. \$12,600.00 was approved as a part of the budget adopted by the Institute on April 25, 1928, and the remaining Max. \$400.00 was approved by special action of the Executive Committee on October 22, 1928. Perhaps this is not an important matter but it seems to me desirable that our New York records and the field records agree at this point. If our figure of \$13,000.00 is incorrect will you send us the information we need?"

As stated above, it probably is not an important matter excepting that there is a possibility of misunderstanding.

The second item is from the letter of April 29th regarding the invitation of the Harvard-Yenching Institute to make suggestions for use of the fund. The paragraph is quoted as follows:-

"Will you please note the request from the Institute that in October of each year the University present a report telling how the income from the previous year has been used? You will note also that the University is invited to make suggestions to the Institute trustees for the use of the fund, and is specifically instructed to state each spring what it plans to do with the income for the next year."

0859

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart

-2-

8/20/29.

The third item is from the letter of April 29th, #2, relative to landscaping operations. We quote the sentence in question:-

"In this same connection, should not the \$568. for athletic field improvements be charged against the athletic field account, for which the Rexor Pearce fund of \$10,000. has been pledged?"

These are just things for your memoranda to clear up at your convenience. In all probability you will have enough on your hands to take care of the visiting delegations, and you may rest assured we will think of you throughout those days of dedication.

Very cordially yours,

CAE:A

Assistant Secretary,
Yenching University.

0860

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

INDEXED

August 22nd, 1929.

Mr. E. A. Garside,
150, Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

TRANSFER

Dear Mr. Garside,

I have before me quite a number of letters from you, to certain points of which I shall try to send a brief reply. In general let me thank you for your exceedingly clear and detailed letters. If the contents are commented on in my replies it is no evidence of lack of appreciation. I shall make replies according to the dates of your letters.

June 13th.

Follow up

The schedule for salaries for the Western members of our staff has not been changed, although we ought to have provision for emergency, and old age pensions. This is still awaiting a decision from your office, if something can be worked out there, perhaps with the help of Dr. Eric North who has been actively interested. A study of American practice should be of great help. Our Associate Treasurer, Mr. Tsai, is also interested, and would be glad to have guidance from you. I am enclosing a copy of the schedule for Chinese teachers as it stands at present.

July 15th.

Write to Dr. A.

It seems as though the Ministry of Education is being forced by another Bureau of Military Training to make this compulsory in registered colleges. Our Chancellor feels that there is nothing for us to do, but submit, although he feels as do I that this is probably a temporary measure due to existing conditions in China. There is little danger that students will be militarised and that this will foster a war-like attitude; On the other hand it would be an excellent physical drill. Personally I feel that the best way to turn Chinese students against such a system is to have them regularly subjected to the discipline for a while. However, we shall go no further than Government regulations require, remembering that failure to comply with such regulations would expose an institution of our type to a special criticism..

0861

X

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

August 22nd, 1929.

Mr. B. A. Garside.

July 19th.

Miss Linaham signed a letter quoting from the previous one of yours regarding the Ninde Hall attic. We are giving full attention to the questions raised, and do not feel that the students who live in this place are suffering in health or otherwise, or that there is any fire risk in consequence. A few students who prefer the seclusion this offers are given the opportunity of staying there. Further, whether arrangements will continue after our dormitory space becomes less congested is not decided, but in any case the Trustees need give themselves no anxiety as we shall try to conserve the various points raised in your letter.

July 8th.

*pro
off*
It is very gratifying to know that Mr. Dwight H. Day is so interested in the memorial to Francis J. Hall. We should very much like to have a memorial on our campus to him, and if Mr. Day cared to take the matter up actively a possible suggestion would be the last unit in our lake-front dormitory corresponding to unit A. given by Mrs. Jenkins. This would probably cost about G.\$8,000, and if this, or most of it could be secured in new amounts it would be quite a happy solution. You might take up the idea with Mr. Day, and he might be working toward it, using me if he wishes after my arrival, to complete the effort. "

July 22nd.

I especially appreciate this long, frank and touching comment regarding the plan for correlating the Christian colleges and expressing concern as to my apparent change of attitude. I can assure you that this is more apparent than real, and is concerned chiefly with the present inability of the East China group to get together in a way that to my mind, holds out any promise of winning the support of large foundations. I can assure you that I am as anxious as ever for these plans to become effective, and that Yenching stands by its original position. Whether we as an institution gain or lose in such a comprehensive scheme is unimportant. I am however, frankly disappointed at the spirit shewn by most of those responsible for the East China institutions, or shall I say, by the lack of active interest in any move which involves sacrifice. Unless therefore, they are made to realise that without such correlation on their part as convinces others that the arrangement is the best one practicable under the circumstances, I feel it would be futile to contemplate any joint financial efforts. I shall have an opportunity in America to talk with you more in detail, and I feel sure that our ideas on the subject are very slightly, ~~but are~~ at variance.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart
J. Leighton Stuart.

0862

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
SEP 13 1929
JOINT OFFICE

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

0863

學大京燕

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA.

E-112

APPENDIX E
Page 2

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

August 27th, 1929.

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

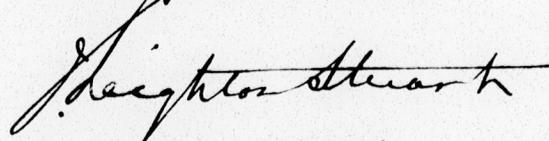
TRANSFER

Dear Mr. Garside,

was I am enclosing herewith two letters from Mr. Tsai to go with enclosures which he specifies. The only comment I have to make is quite an important one regarding the use to be made of the income from the \$500,000 endowment held on our behalf by the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Dr. Eric North will recall the conversation with the Hall Estate Trustees in which they promised to include this ~~amount~~ ^{sum} in their gift to Yenching. It ~~would~~ definitely be understood that this was in order to fit Yenching for doing more worthily its part in relation to the Institute, and to free its administrative officers from the harassing burden of trying to maintain a programme which in view of our relationships could scarcely be reduced, and for which we did not have adequate income. It was understood that the Department of Chinese should be maintained so as to provide necessary undergraduate preparation for the advanced work under the auspices of the Institute, but it was also equally understood that the income from this source not not be expended ~~entirely~~ on this one department.

I should be very glad if you would verify my remembrance of this conversation with Dr. Eric North, and let him have the copy of the financial statement herewith submitted. In fact it was an afterthought of the Trustees to place this part of their gift to us under the Institute, as they had agreed between themselves not to give more than one million dollars to any one Institution.

Very sincerely yours,



J. Leighton Stuart.

JLS/DB.

0864

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

f

清華大學
TUNGCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

TELEPHONE ADDRESS

POSTAL ADDRESS

RECEIVED
OFFICE
1929

Faint, mostly illegible text, likely a letter or official communication, possibly containing a signature and name.

[Handwritten Signature]
J. Livingston

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

0865

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

September 4, 1929.

Mr. O.D. Wannamaker,
Office of Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Olin:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which has just come to hand considerably delayed. Fearing that I would not hear from Mr. Swartz I have written Jenney on the basis of not stopping in Honolulu but going straight through to San Francisco. I should like you and he to decide whether in the light of this letter I should make the stop or not. If I do, I should reach Los Angeles on December 5. If you decide negatively please write Swartz direct, and in any case you had better cable me. I shall in the meantime write Swartz to the effect that unless he hears from you to the contrary I shall stop in Honolulu and shall count on him to be making all necessary preparation but cannot extend the visit beyond the original dates. It might be worth while also to consult William Hung who with his wife has important connections in Honolulu. I have already been in consultation with him on the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Heigton Stewart

*ODW WHITE
10-23-29*

0866

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

sch 10/29

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

October 2, 1929.

Dear Mr. Garside:

TRANSFER

You can imagine what a rush we have been in concerning the Formal Opening, but I am taking the very first opportunity of writing to you regarding various letters of yours which have been waiting for an answer I fear for rather a long time.

I have had a copy made of the form you inquired about in your letters of July 15 and inclose it herewith.

I also inclose copies of recent cables sent your office.

The minutes of the June meeting of the Board of Managers which you ask for in your letter of July 17 will be sent you in a few days together with copies of the meeting of Monday, Sept. 30. We will infuture send you sufficient copies for the Board of Trustees (50 copies) I have spoken to the Registrar's Office about keeping you adequately supplied with the Bulletins and Announcements of Courses issued by their office.

I am sending off this morning copies of all matter printed in connection with the Formal Opening Exercises. In most cases I am sending one hundred copies of each, but you will see that we are short of a few of the programs, but we are sending as many as we can possibly scrape together. The Department of Journalism is also sending this morning 450 copies of newspapers published during the days of the Formal Opening with special write-ups. Mr. Nash suggests that some of these copies might be sent to newspaper contributors.

When the invitations to the Formal Opening were sent to America, the program of events had not yet come from the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and we did not wait to include this in the invitations going abroad as we feared to delay the sending of them any longer. I therefore am sending you a few copies for your permanent record.

I am sorry there was a muddle about the cable request for movie picture films. These finally arrived in the care of Mr. Harbour in plenty of time for the events. In fact, we had many movie cameras in operation yesterday.

We note your remarks about changes in the code book in your letter of 7/23/29.

0867

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

The "attached letter" you mention in your letter regarding Mr. Faucett's contract, of July 10, I also inclose. I am sorry all these matters have been so delayed, but when I returned from my holiday in Korea we plunged into Formal Opening affairs and have done nothing else until today.

The Formal Opening has gone off splendidly. Everyone here is very happy about. I cannot stop to write any more. You will soon be having glowing accounts.

Please tell Miss McCoy I will write her about pictures, etc. as soon as I can have a breathing space.

Very sincerely yours,

*Sincerely,
Hilda L. Hague*

0868

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
OCT 28 1929
JOINT OFFICE

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

0869

~~CVL~~

October 3, 1929

Dear Leighton:

I expect to hear by tomorrow from Dr. Jenney, who is in Lockport, N.Y., in connection with his present ministerial work. I have written to ask that he come down Sunday night for a conference on Monday regarding his possible assistance to you, especially on the Pacific Coast. As soon as I hear from him or have a talk with him, I shall cable you a definite recommendation regarding the date for work in California. This cablegram may have some bearing upon your own determination as to the stop-over in Honolulu and the time of coming on to New York. My present feeling is very strong that you ought to stop in Honolulu for at least ten days. I think that you can raise some funds there now and lay the foundation for additional funds later. The effort Burgess made upon the Chinese there has shown no concrete fruit. Those that were so friendly to him, and from his point of view, definitely promised to raise \$2,000 for a Chinese teacher, have since modified their ideas and feel that they would prefer to establish one or more scholarships for Chinese boys to go from Honolulu to Yenching. I am sure that these people were genuinely interested in what Mr. Burgess told them, but I believe that you can capitalize this interest in some appropriate fashion, and that you can raise funds from other channels.

We are about to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee of Princeton-in-Peking to study the objectives and plans for that special campaign. The Committee will decide, I think, what seems to be the very best time for you to assist. The decision thus far has always been that the effort up to the end of December must be only for the current budget, and that the effort for endowment money should not begin until the first of the year. I think the Committee will still feel that this is the necessary plan. In that case, the question will remain open as to whether you should work on the Pacific Coast in behalf of the University during the available time between the date of your arrival and the Christmas holidays, or whether you should come on to the East and attend to affairs and other University matters here. The advice I shall send you by cable, after conferring with Dr. Jenney, may enable you to decide which of these two things to do. Jenney very strongly recommends that work on the Pacific Coast should not begin until the first of February. It is about this point that I wish to talk with him more carefully.

0870

Dr. Stuart.....#2

Oct. 3, 1929

If he is quite convinced that December is a bad month in California, or if it is quite impossible for him to be there in December to help you, in either case it would seem wise for you to adopt his suggestion and begin your work on the Pacific Coast in February. In that case, some kind of arrangement for a combined effort, both for the University in general, and Princeton-in-Peking can surely be made.

Thus far, Mr. Burgess has not secured any money for the endowment, though he has made certain tentative approaches to people preparatory to a definite effort later. He has secured a number of modest contributions to our budget. I do not know exactly how much, but I shall know by the time the Executive Committee meets on the 17th.

By the time you receive this letter, you will have studied the situation in the light of my cablegram which may possibly help clarify the matter still further.

Cordially yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

OLW:KE

11-11-29

↓
KIK thinks she sent this letter to Kyoto. JLS was there at a confer

0871

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

China

[From "The Chinese Recorder," August, 1909.]

Conflict of Cultures in China ✓

J. LEIGHTON STUART

SOME fifty years ago Henry Drummond returning from his African exploration by way of Eastern Asia made the following comment: "China is an instance of arrested development; on the way to becoming a vertebrate, she stopped as a crustacean; the capacity for change is apparently non-existent." Already at that time, however, forces were at work which in the course of half a century have produced such a ferment of rapid and radical changes that it may well become a matter of concern as to how much of the fine old civilization, static through long centuries, will survive. The responsibility for this is usually traced to the various forms of contact with the West, though it was inevitable as all parts of the world have become opened up to one another through causes which none of them could long resist.

The consequences of this new impact on age-long customs are seen everywhere on the surface of Chinese life. Guests are entertained at meals with innovations that range from—to take a single illustration—a table cloth of soiled sheeting to the most elegant damask and bowls of cut flowers instead of the polished wood so much better suited to eating with chopsticks from a common bowl. The extent to which a wedding ceremony has been westernized is registered by the shade of pink in the bride's dress, and this same test can almost be taken to indicate how far the young couple have departed from the old Chinese marriage sanctions and adopted modern views. Bridal veils and gowns range all the way from the deep crimson of a hoary tradition to pure white, and this fading of red into white is a graphic symbol of the violent social upheavals now in progress. A graduate of Vassar College who was recently married in a costume of filmy white did what was not only distressing to her old-fashioned mother-in-law but incomprehensible, and by trying to view the episode through the latter's eyes we can feel something of how funereal and incongruous, how doleful an augury of deaths in the family in the not distant future, such a reversal of colors and customs would have appeared to any typical Chinese woman. Any college campus has boys walking across it dressed in any mode from the long blue gown and all else in keeping to the absurd excesses of bell-trousers, blazers, canes, pipes and similar accessories of western student attire. Another glaring instance of foreign influence is the new architecture, especially in the case of public buildings. Those erected in recent years are generally an inartistic reproduction of western types, often hideous, rarely with any charm

See letter to JLS 10-3-29

0872

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

of color or line, and when, as not infrequently is the case, they have been flimsily constructed and are allowed to pass rapidly into disrepair the effect is depressing. It is argued in defense of such construction that it is much cheaper and that present economic conditions in the country do not permit any better types; also that the native structures are not adapted to modern necessities nor as comfortable.

All that is intended by the present reference is the illustration thus provided of the impact of western influence. This is even more evident inside the buildings which are furnished with curious conglomerates of Chinese and western articles and in subtle ways reveal a corresponding change in concepts. Just as we use oriental embroideries and curios for ornamental features in our homes as they never would, so it is quite natural that they see decorative value in western products in ways that would not have occurred to us. But in the more practical arrangement of furniture and equipment there are bizarre effects due to the fact that canons of taste have not yet crystallized. Even westerners can appreciate the beauty and harmony of purely Chinese art, and they themselves have conventions which have become established by long experience and are accepted. But brilliant colors which blend delightfully in a Chinese design may offend at any rate our sense of fitness when employed in materials or models of western origin. Of course it may be quite properly argued that we are prejudiced and have no right to apply our canons to Chinese interior decoration whatever the source of the objects used, just as Japanese are quite within their rights when they use underwear of western pattern in a way that makes that description of the articles concerned unsuitable.

The point being made is merely that in all such matters there are at present no authoritative canons in China, no mellowing instincts bred out of an ancient cultural heritage that become an infallible guide as to what is in good taste. In contrast with the charm of a thoroughly Chinese home is the bare or banal modernity of many a one furnished in supposedly western style, while others reveal a happy blend of Chinese art and dignity with western cosiness and convenience which neither could secure alone. In the public parks of the great cities it is not uncommon to see an elderly woman hobbling along with bound feet, a younger daughter-in-law with clothes somewhat modernized and unbound feet in cloth shoes, and the grand-daughter tripping along in fancy high-heeled shoes, with short skirts and bobbed hair. These are instances selected almost at random from every-day contacts with people in the larger centres, and they are of interest as suggesting the unseen tendencies in racial psychology of which these external changes are at once cause and effect.

Another phase of this process finds its origin in government dictation. What this can accomplish is best seen in Japan where such

0873

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

regimentation is directed by a highly efficient Prussianized system. Official mourning is now black instead of white. The official calendar is solar, and to those of us who recall the spontaneous gaiety and the universal festive spirit of the ancient New Year celebrations the government attempt to enforce the solar New Year seems to have produced an occasion of colorless formality while the masses cling to a pallid shadow of the happy old holiday. Not a few influential members of the political group now in control have elaborate plans for social reforms by official mandate and it will be interesting to watch the resistance of the venerable folkways to such control.

But it is of course in the new education that the conflict of cultures is most pronounced. From the time when eager and talented students began to seek new knowledge in the west and in Japan, generating units of change were released wherever they located on their return. The schools established by foreigners in China and more and more the whole government system of education have been powerfully reinforcing the process, and it can be predicted with reasonable certainty that the type of personality produced in the small percentage of modern educated individuals will gradually be reproduced throughout the entire nation. Perhaps the most conspicuous and immediate consequences have shown themselves in the successive political revolutions where the ideology is almost wholly western. The amazing ease with which the apparently well-entrenched Manchu imperial regime was overthrown in 1911 was due to the dynamic spread of a great new idea, that of having a "people's country," a Chinese people's country, so that Dr. Sun achieved an almost bloodless victory and established the Republic of China at least as a nation-wide concept with little money and even less military strength. This was repeated by the late Liang Chi-chao and others when the powerful Yuan Shih-kai, misled by his followers and family, unwisely imagined that mere concepts can be ignored and attempted to restore the monarchy. The recent sweeping victory of the Kuomintang and the maintenance of substantive unification under one group for a whole year is again due to the impetus of ideals taught and embodied by Dr. Sun Yat-sen whose death undoubtedly had greater psychologic value for the movement than his living leadership. After several attempts to translate Abraham Lincoln's famous phrase which lacked punch he finally coined the gripping equivalents which are known by us as *The Three Principles*. These with their elaboration into a sort of Kuomintang Bible show his wide reading of western literature and his acute observation of western life.

Whether it would have been wiser to work for constitutional government with greater popular rights in the frame work of the political institutions suited to the Chinese genius is a question that has only speculative interest, but it certainly ~~would~~ have resulted in less turmoil

0874

3

5

6

5

4

8

7

at the start. They are learning through many bitter experiences that democracy is a matter of spirit and purpose, that it cannot be given to any people by merely adopting new names and forms borrowed from those countries in which this spirit happens to have thus expressed itself. But the ideal will never be abandoned and will be increasingly realized in molds which however traceable to foreign models will also be a reassertion of the democratic teachings of ancient sages which have never faded out of the popular consciousness. The real struggle is, however, not between western and Chinese political theory or practise, but between selfish greed and public duty, aggravated by the Chinese traditions of loyalty to the family rather than to the state and the custom of mingling personal and public funds. The former can be greatly relieved by a transfer of loyalties and the latter by new methods of public accounting, publicity and party organization. Underlying all this there must be of course a new ethic in terms of present-day thought and with adequate motivation.

Another result of the new education, less spectacular as yet but perhaps destined to be more transforming in the end, is in the study of the natural sciences. Chinese knowledge of physical laws has in the past been largely empirical, enriched and rectified through long centuries by shrewd practical observation and use, but also cramped into explanations based on metaphysical guesses or venerated names. Such knowledge has remained largely stagnant and involves assumptions no longer tenable. Advocates of the more effective teaching of the natural sciences are therefore not merely or even mainly concerned with their application to industry and economic welfare, but rather with the development of the scientific method of thought as fundamental to all intellectual and social progress. It is not without significance that in any college faculty the teachers of these subjects, both western and Chinese, are more likely to think alike on any subject of institutional policy than are this group in contrast with their own nationals in other departments. The gradual consequences upon racial characteristics of habits of trained observation, tested conclusions, disciplined induction and experimental application, to every aspect of Chinese life cannot but be very important.

In these and other subjects of modern education which readily suggest themselves it must, however, be remembered that it is not primarily something peculiarly western in quality or nature that is being infused into the life of a race just as peculiarly oriental, but that to a large extent at least it is the discovery of new facts and forces which have quite similar meaning for those of all nations. Truth must be universal and its application also breaks down those distinctions which have been built up by partial knowledge. We of the West have slight historical imagination and short memories when

3

5

6

5

4

8

7

0875

we smile at current tendencies in Chinese life. Steam and electric power, aviation and poison-pas, talking movies and birth-control, are issues that have no racial difference. Hereafter, with easy and rapid forms of human intercourse any mechanical invention or any philosophical theory that originates in one part of the world and demonstrates its value will spread to every other part and will effect changes that further blur the present geographical or ethnic distinctions among mankind. Hence what is now transpiring in China is not so much the impact of western culture on Chinese as the awakening of the more alert elements of the population to new knowledge and relationships which happen in the main to have been mediated to them through western discoveries and contacts.

None the less China has its own distinctive culture with clearly defined assumptions and characteristics, and it is a pertinent inquiry as to how much of this should and can be preserved in the present drift toward universalization. As Bertrand Russell once remarked, China must either be put in a museum or be industrialized and modernized along lines that will destroy much of its picturesque past. A great deal that must go into the discard is the magic or superstition or primitive methods of agriculture, medicine, manufacture, locomotion, etc., which developed certain forms in China as elsewhere and are being superseded with better knowledge. All that matters in this whole range of topics is that specimens and records be preserved for historical and other study.

The basic characteristic of Chinese philosophy and life might seem to be the effort to become adjusted to the environment, to accept it and come to terms with it, instead of attempting to master it and subjugate it so that it will yield more comfort and pleasure to human life as is true of the West, or of persuading ourselves that it is all an illusion to escape from as in the case of India. This has been discussed very ably from the Chinese standpoint by Mr. Liang Shu-min in his lectures on *The Philosophies and Civilizations of East and West*. This dominant quality is at once the strength and weakness of all Chinese life. It explains the marvellous plasticity of social and moral conceptions, the mutuality which is called for in all human adjustments. *Li* (理) is untranslatable largely because of a deficiency in our standards which China can supply; it is that which is right in view of the total of any particular situation. But such a flexible standard leads to endless argument, and time will hereafter be a consideration in China as elsewhere. The administration of justice will tend to be codified, the operations of commerce to be more contractual and impersonal, the social relations to be fixed by cosmopolitan convention, and this finely humane flavor of Chinese life will fade out in the process, but not—let us earnestly hope—until we of the West may have caught something

of its essence with which to neutralize our too rigid submission to abstract principles.

Another pivotal feature of Chinese life is the family as the social unit. This has made for stability, for the devotion of the individual to the good of a larger whole often leading to sacrifice that we of the West rarely allow under similar circumstances, and for a high order of social morality. But it is also largely responsible for the political corruption that seems so strange in otherwise high-minded public officers, for the prevalent nepotism, for factional struggles and the general lack of corporate consciousness. To destroy it would be to destroy the noblest feature of Chinese life and the spring of its superb ethical tradition. And yet there must be a transfer of loyalties not only to the state, as remarked above, but also to the institution or the cause with which each one is identified, before there can be liberation from the bondage that paralyzes the progress needed in every direction.

Another element of the Chinese heritage, in which indeed the two above mentioned are rooted, is the ineradicable belief in the moral order of the universe. Despite all the vagaries of their metaphysics, all the villainies of their life, all the vicissitudes of their economic struggle, the people of all classes have clung to this conviction through all the millenniums since their earliest sage-kings first taught and lived it. It is their supreme possession. If anything will endanger this it is the materialism in philosophy and conduct which is creeping upon them in a hundred subtle forms from other lands and finding a response in their own pragmatic skepticism. One big contribution of the Christian Movement in this country ought to be a share in preserving the moral emphasis, the cosmic idealism and the spiritual conviction which have come down from its earliest history, and thus in helping to make of China a potent influence in recovering for all Asia and for the West that which is in serious danger of being crushed out by the very wealth of material achievement.

Clamant questionings open up further lines of inquiry in such a discussion as this. How much after all are these transformations an imitation of other countries and how much a reversion under new stimuli to moral, social or speculative conditions which have been revealed at various periods of China's long history? Is life all over the globe becoming so standardized that as travel becomes increasingly easy it will also become less interesting, because people everywhere will dress, eat, build houses and find social enjoyment according to the same patterns? Will racial emphases and qualities of thought be lost in a monotonously universalized world? Before this happens, what special values has the noble old culture of China for the enrichment of our totality of human life? And for the writer and most of his readers as the questions of supreme interest, what significance has all this riot of change for

methods of Christian work in this country, how much are the problems becoming essentially the same as elsewhere, what discoveries will the genius of Chinese culture make in Christian faith and life for the rest of us to share, and will the ferment now in progress result in more or less religious interest among this people?

E

S

6

S

4

8

7

0878

YENCHING

INDEXED

Excerpt from letter of JLS
dated Oct. 5, 1929 at Tientsin, China

(For Mr. Garside's files:)

TRANSFER

Our trustees seem pleased, as witness the letter composed by Mr. McBrier which you can doubtless use to advantage. They, with as \$1,000 from Mr. Pilling, contributed among themselves \$10,000 for the purchase of some holdings within our campus which have been extremely annoying and were held at exorbitant figures because they had us at their mercy. Mr. Boyd added G\$5,000 to the Gymnasium. These gains paid financially for all the trouble. Their instantaneous acceptance when we could talk face to face of our contention over the rate of exchange has alone paid for the cost and time of the ceremonies, especially as it happens we got a much better rate for the remaining nine months (2.46) than when we first advised contracting ahead.

J. Leighton Stuart

0879

3
5
6
5
4
8
7



Oct. 3/29

My dear Olin,

Now that the formal opening is over I shall write you in this somewhat personal way while here for some Chinese promotion combined with a little rest.

I sympathize keenly in the anxiety you have over Mrs. Watanabe's condition but am glad you had the visit with her and were able to leave her in ~~circumstances~~ satisfactory.

The Formal Opening was a complete success. Everything went through practically without mishap. The weather was ideal. The response from Chinese and foreigners (including even the Diplomatic Corps!) ^{was} very generous. Our Trustees seem pleased, as witness the letter composed by Mr. McBrier which you can doubtless use to advantage. They with \$1000.00 from Mr. Pilling contributed among themselves ^{to} \$10,000. for the purchase of some Holdings within our campus

which have ^{been} extremely annoying and were held at exorbitant figures because they had us at their mercy. Mr Boyd added \$5000. to the Gymnasium. These gains paid financially for all the trouble. Their instantaneous acceptance when we could talk face to face of our convention over the rate of exchange has alone paid for the cost & time of the ceremonies, especially as it happens we got a much better rate for the remaining nine months (2.46) than when we first advised contracting ahead.

No one was more pleased than Dr. George B. Stewart, and I asked him to write you his impressions. This ought to be of great value with the trustees and faculty of Princeton University as well as otherwise in our approaching campaign.

In supplying Jewey's place the name of Brewer Eddy has been suggested. Also the possibility of getting a man from the Y.M.C.A. Headquarters.

I shall be very busy indeed the next two weeks before I sail, but we understand each other. Be preparing for my arrival, after which we can talk about things as they cannot be written of. Yours as ever J.S.S.

October 11, 1929

Dear Leighton:

I have just glanced over two notes written you on Oct. 3rd and one on the 10th to see what remains to be said. There does not seem to be very much to add.

I am very sorry that the first addition that occurs to me is bad news. Shortly after getting back to my office, I communicated with Miss Moore, Secretary to Mr. Harkness, to see whether she had found a favorable opportunity of presenting to him the request I so carefully prepared and which Dr. Jenney and I, in person, presented to her and in regard to which I made a second call at her office later. She has assured me that she was personally much interested and that she would do her best to please the matter to him at a time when there would be the greatest hopefulness of a favorable reaction. She now writes to say that she regrets she did not succeed in interesting Mr. Harkness in the proposition. So far as I can think at the present moment, this would seem virtually to close the doors as far as Mr. Harkness is concerned, since he declined to see you personally in 1928 in spite of Miss Moore's good will in the matter, and has now once more declined to take any interest.

I am just passing on to Dr. Jenney an extract from your cablegram informing him that you favor the plan of coming directly to New York after arriving in California, that you accept his proposal for Christmas at Lake Placid and that you wish him and me to consult regarding effort in California during January and February. Dr. Jenney has said in recent communications to me that he thinks it unwise to make an effort in California earlier than the beginning of February. To what extent his judgment may be influenced by the fact that he can get away from his church at that time and would not find it convenient to leave in January, I do not know.

As I have already stated in my longer communication of the third, the Princeton-in-Peking Executive Committee has always expressed the desire that you should help that work after the beginning of the new year. We must make some kind of adjustment if you are to spend most of your time at that particular period in behalf of Yenching and not Princeton-in-Peking.

0884

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

Oct. 11, 1929

I have made all arrangements for Dr. Jenney to spend one week in October, November, December, each in behalf of Yenching, giving a certain amount of the time to cooperation with Burgess. He will do everything possible with the most promising prospects of the University in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Detroit, while at the same time visiting with Mr. Burgess the more important Princeton prospects. He writes me that his one experience in conjunction with Mr. Burgess in visiting a good many of the alumni in Chicago has given him a good deal of doubt as to whether the time is ripe for attempting the campaign for endowment for Princeton-in-Peking. He has always seemed to be very optimistic about this and his present attitude must mean that he got the impression in Chicago that the alumni will need a more prolonged presentation of the Princeton work under its new aspect before they will be prepared to give large amounts for endowment. Burgess feels on the other hand that Dr. Jenney has not been in contact with Princeton men sufficiently to form a trustworthy judgment. Burgess is decidedly in favor of carrying out the plan and is reasonably optimistic as to its outcome.

Since you have telegraphed a reply to Jenney's letter I am naturally not cabling you as I stated I would do on the subject of your effort in California. I do hope you may succeed to some extent in Honolulu.

I had a conversation with Dr. Barton a few days ago regarding the best possible method of approaching Dr. Nichols as suggested in your cablegram. I gave Dr. Barton the facts in the case. He was extremely friendly. He said he was not under any obligation to refrain from approaching Dr. Nichols and was perfectly willing to do so, but he did not consider himself a person on particularly intimate relationships with Dr. Nichols and that there might be some person who would be more effective. He requested me to prepare a letter to him regarding the endowment for the premedical sciences. He will return to New York City in the middle of next week. We shall then have a further conference as to the best procedure unless Dr. Barton decides that he will write a personal covering letter and send my letter to Dr. Nichols. If it seems advisable, he would be willing to go to see Dr. Nichols in person next week. We have discussed the matter quite thoroughly and I shall prepare the best letter possible in the light of Dr. Barton's suggestions.

We certainly shall be under considerable strain to raise the \$250,000 before the end of June, especially now that we have lost the full time services of Dr. Jenney. The fact that the present annual grant from the Rockefeller Foundation expires at the end of June gives us the means of bringing special pressure to bear upon our friends to meet the conditions of the present provisional endowment fund. Should we fail to meet the conditions in full by June 30th, I presume we might hope to secure an extension of the annual grant from the Foundation, since it has given such an extension for several years in succession to one or more other China colleges in the last year or two.

0885

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

J.L.S.....#3

Oct. 11, 1929

We shall naturally, however, not resort to this request unless it becomes unavoidable.

The general situation leads me to raise the question with you as to whether it might not seem advisable for you and James Henry to confer while in New York City--he will arrive here in a few days and will be here approximately three months--as to some mutually satisfactory method of joint financial effort in America. So long as Yenching had the services of Dr. Jemey, your position was far more favorable than that of Lingnan. You were securing considerable sums of money and Lingnan was securing nothing but moderate contributions to its annual budget. It is quite impossible for me to do any extensive direct solicitation for either institution, and Lingnan had no representative outside the office. Several months ago I engaged upon a purely temporary and experimental basis and on an extremely low salary, a young man who had held previously a modest business position, but who was greatly desirous of transferring to this kind of work. The Executive Committee of Lingnan was very dubious about the expenditure of even this very low salary, but upon the advice of Mr. Grant for many years Secretary of the Trustees of Lingnan, and myself, the Committee authorized us to engage this young man for three months. The term of engagement has since been extended to the end of December. During the six months and more that he has been working, he has probably not secured a total of \$200 in actual pledges or cash. But he has shown himself to be extremely skilful in a different kind of work in behalf of the financing of the college. He has devoted himself with a maximum of patience, courtesy, and persistence to the creation of a friendly attitude of mind on the part of persons primarily in the Oranges and to plans for a special effort to raise funds there. I have given him what little time I could afford, but almost all the work done has been done by him. I have been greatly impressed with his ability in this type of work. When James Henry arrives here preparation will have been made about as completely as is possible for an effort by him to secure funds in the Oranges for Lingnan. Similar preparation in a less intensive and complete degree has also been made by this young man in other parts of the suburbs.

Now it occurs to me that both institutions might profit equally by the uniting of their forces. I shall, of course, make no move whatever in this direction except the single suggestion that you and James Henry talk the matter over between you in the light of the actual conditions.

I believe that the two universities working unitedly upon some basis of division of funds secured could use the two office staffs without any change whatever, but pool the efforts of the field representatives.

0886

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

Oct. 11, 1929

We ought to have such a man as this present field representative of Lingnan and we ought to have another more nearly of the type of Dr. Jenney. The young man working for Lingnan should do the same kind of minutely patient and skilful creation of good will and securing of promises of cooperation by pastors and other leaders in the community, and the other type of man should do the finishing work and the intensive driving to secure the larger gifts. Naturally some of the most important of that part of the work could be done by the heads of the two institutions who could spend each a part of different years in America, each thus sparing to the other some of the time that he now devotes to his own institution independently.

To take the place of Dr. Jenney, I would strongly urge-- unless my judgment should be changed in the light of further information--that everything possible be done to secure the services of Dr. Franklin Ward now in charge of the Central Committee of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, with directly financial promotional responsibility. He was suggested to me several months ago for Lingnan University to do the same work Dr. Jenney was doing for Yenching. I approached him at that time in behalf of Lingnan. He was deeply interested but felt that he was under obligation to his Board since he had only recently taken his present position. He intimated perfectly clearly, however, that he considered his work as somewhat experimental, that he would continue it if he were properly supported and if policies which he advocated could be put into effect. He showed so plainly an enthusiastic interest in the special field of Christian education that I felt we would have a fair chance of securing him if the task were magnified by including the principal institution in North China and the principal one in the South with the possibility that a little later all the Christian universities would be carrying on a single financial effort. Dr. Ward went so far as to ask that we keep the door open for a later consideration of the proposal made to him in behalf of Lingnan University alone. The Lingnan Trustees would certainly be extremely glad to secure his services, should he find it desirable to give up his present work. I feel, however, that the Lingnan Trustees would be willing to relinquish any prior claim on Dr. Ward, if we could unite the effort of the two institutions in the manner I have described.

It is so important that Yenching should not lose time or lose ground, that I am extremely anxious we shall leave no stone unturned to secure a satisfactory man to carry on the work Dr. Jenney had really only begun.

I have two other men in mind as worthy of some consideration in this connection, but I really feel that Dr. Ward would be far more desirable than either of the others. One of the other men is Dr. Odell, pastor of Beverly Hills Community Church, Beverly Hills, California (this is a suburb of Los Angeles). The third man is Grover Little, whose address is the Y.M.C.A. Regional Headquarters in Chicago.

2107
MK on

0887

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

J.L.S.....#5

Oct. 11, 1929

Odell was nominated some time ago when Jenney was still working for Yenching. I approached him in reference to Lingnan work and he felt that he must continue in his present pastorate. Grover Little was suggested to you by Professor Sharran. Since the Yenching Finance Committee had already at that time definitely engaged Dr. Jenney for the remainder of 1929, I raised the question with Mr. Little as to whether he would care to do finance work for Lingnan. He was interested and we should have continued the discussion further, but for the fact that I made the connection mentioned above with the young man here in New York and wished to experiment in this way before going any further.

James Henry has information regarding Dr. Odell and Mr. Little. I do not know whether he will interview either of them, or not, but rather fancy that he will at least meet the two men and talk with them. I have broached to him in a recent letter the same question that I am now mentioning to you--a possible joint effort by Lingnan and Yenching. I have told him that I have no reason whatever for supposing that the joint effort can be undertaken, but that I simply would like to have him and you, as the heads of the two institutions, personally confer about the idea. I feel that it is the next step to take toward the ultimate united effort of all the colleges in China. Such an effort would be sure of success. I am confident that with the kind of painstaking organizing that has been done in the Oranges recently for Lingnan, an appeal in behalf of all the colleges in China would obtain the necessary funds. I was informed recently that the Near East Colleges lacked only \$50,000 of completing their \$15,000,000 endowment campaign. There is not a shadow of doubt in my mind that with thirty ministers in the Oranges alone willing to join in a ministers' council in behalf of Lingnan University and with more than a hundred laymen and laywomen forming a local committee for a brief campaign we have reason to believe that we could secure a most gratifying sum of money in that community if only our effort at this time were a united instead of an isolated one. I know that we could get the ministers in all the other suburbs of New York City back of a united program to raise money for Christian education in China. The next step toward that sort of organization seems to me to be a union of effort on the part of Yenching and Lingnan.

Although I am writing you rather warmly about this idea of mine, I feel that the decision as to whether the question should be taken up at all by the Trustees of the two institutions should rest entirely with you and Henry.

I am extremely sorry not to be able to meet you in Japan with some gratifying news of actual funds recently secured.

Bon voyage and welcome home.
Cordially,

Dr. J. Loighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

0000

C- O P Y.

October 15, 1929.

Dear Dr. Stuart:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of to-day's date which has just come to hand.

I am writing at once to Dr. Max Mason requesting that the Rockefeller Foundation grant of G\$250,000 be paid to your trustees in America. Doubtless this will be done upon the receipt of my letter.

I wish to congratulate you most heartily upon this magnificent gift and I trust that it is only the beginning of an awakening of interest on the part of wealthy Chinese in worthy educational and scientific endeavor in China.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely,

(signed) N. Gist Gee

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China.

0889

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

October 15, 1929.

Mr. N. Gist Gee,
The Rockefeller Foundation,
Peping.

Dear Mr. Gee:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that there has been deposited to my credit for Yenching University at the Kincheng Bank the sum of Local currency six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (LC\$625,000.00) to meet the conditional grant of Gold \$250,000.00 from the Rockefeller Foundation for the maintenance of our Pre-medical Sciences, this being the estimated equivalent at the current rate of exchange. The Chinese donor requests that at least until the transaction is completed there be no unnecessary publicity in connection with his contribution. Trusting that this statement will be acceptable to you and to the officers of the Foundation in New York City, and with the heartiest appreciation of the generous interest all of you have shown in the problems of this institution I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

President

0890

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

YENCHING

學大京燕

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peping China

INDEXED

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 18, 1929.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA"

My dear Mr. Garside:

TRANSFER

I am inclosing herewith copies of two letters which explain themselves. There are, however, certain conditions attached to the pledge of our Chinese friend which I should like to take up with the Trustees promptly after my arrival in New York. May I suggest, therefore, that if the Rockefeller Foundation gift is paid over to our Trustees that the money be invested on some short term basis not to exceed six months.

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. Stewart

0891

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
NOV 18 1929
JOINT OFFICE

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

0892

The Kyoto Hotel

Kyoto Japan

Oct. 30/20

My dear Olin,

Your letters of Oct. 10 + 11
have reached me here. While
you do not explicitly advise me
to stop at Honolulu, yet this
is implied and I shall plan
to do so. I hope you wrote Phil
Swarty to that effect. I shall
land in Los Angeles about Dec. 5
and can best be reached
c/o Franklin Warner, Claremont.
After two or three brief visits in
the neighborhood I shall proceed

35655487

directly to N.Y. unless you
have instructions to the
contrary.

I note with much interest
what you write about a
financial secretary and asso-
ciation between Leugner and
Spuehling - I am heartily for
this latter and have in fact
discussed it with Henry.
By all means hold him
available for conference
immediately on my arrival
in N.Y.

Hurriedly yours,
J. D.

356547

The Kyoto Hotel

Kyoto Japan Nov. 5, 1929

My dear Franklin,

This is an advance notice that I am planning to land in Los Angeles by the Matson Line steamer from Honolulu just a month from today. If there is any change I shall cable you or send a radio from the steamer. On arrival I shall hunt you up and shall hope to have your help in seeing President Blaisdell, old Mr. Porter and two or three others in the neighborhood before proceeding East.

The Conference here is

0895

going quite well and I am enjoying
a partial rest, though I am anxious
to get on to the big problems awaiting
me in the States.

With greetings to Mrs. Warner,
As ever yours,
Langdon

0896

3
5
6
5
4
8
7



Alexander Young Hotel

HONOLULU
HAWAII

Nov. 21/29

My dear Olin,

I reached here yesterday and find the communications from the office. The outcome of the Nichols effort is of course very disappointing but is the sort of thing we must constantly expect. Happily the immediate need is already met by the Chinese gift.

I have written Miss McCoy my schedule and see no reason to alter this in the light of mail

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

received here. There is, however, no confirmation of the Lake Placid plan. If this is not to be carried out, please telegraph me to Los Angeles (C/

Franklin Warner, Claremont), and in any case write Jack what has been decided. Otherwise I shall assume it is settled that we go there.

Other matters can wait till we meet.

Until then,

Yours cordially,
J.H.

3565487

FRANKLIN WARNER
Claremont, California

Nov 23, '29.

Dear Mr. Garside;-

A note on the envelope of the enclosed letter from Dr. Stuart asks me to forward the letter to you. I will hope to meet Dr. Stuart at the steamer and have him as my guest while he is about here.

Sincerely

Franklin Warner

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

0899

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
NOV 27 1929
JOINT OFFICE

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

0900

December 2, 1929

Dear Leighton:

Doctor Jenney recommends that you get in touch with Burt Wilcox of Pasadena, and that you call on Mr. Harry Chandler of the Los Angeles Times, and that you ask Mr. Chandler to introduce you to Mr. Eli P. Clark. He says that Mr. Clark is very wealthy and can be interested. He recommends that you see Mr. Geo. W. Marston of San Diego and that you call upon Mr. James W. Porter of La Mesa. He thinks Mr. Marston might arrange for you to see Miss Ellen Scripps at La Jolla, who could mention Yenching in her will if this were suggested. He says that would be the best thing to propose to her. Her financial secretary is Mr. J. C. Harper.

Doctor Jenney recommends that you come East by way of San Antonio to get information about the Bissell Estate and that you call on Mr. W. L. Clayton and Jesse Jones of Houston. He thinks that Mr. Edw. K. Caylord (or Frank Buttram) of the Oklahoman, at Oklahoma City might be further interested. He suggests also that you see Mr. Cyrus McCormick of Chicago. Of course, you could not go both to San Antonio and Chicago. He is not quite sure that it would be wise for you to see Dr. and Mrs. Hoobler of Detroit. I do not know what his misgiving is, except that he attempted to take this matter up with them recently and was put off. He recommends that you see Messrs. William and Samuel Mather and Warren Bicknell of Cleveland.

Doctor Jenney says Mr. Warner might help you to interest the Manager of the Riverside Inn at Riverside, California in behalf of Princeton-in-Peking. I do not know why this suggestion is made. I have just had the letter from Doctor Jenney and am writing you in haste without conferring further with him.

Please note the following information regarding Mr. McCormick. There is undoubtedly considerable danger of confusing in his mind because of the independent approach to him by you and by Stewart Burgess. You took up in 1928 the question of an endowment gift to the University. Burgess has approached Mr. McCormick with reference to the initial gift toward the endowment of Princeton-in-Peking. The idea of this endowment has grown in the minds of the Executive Committee of Princeton-in-Peking so that at the two latest meetings of that committee, Mr. Merle Smith proposed and reiterated his proposal that the total endowment should be figured at \$1,000,000, one-half of this fund to be sought in a first campaign and the second half at a later time.

0901

Dr. Stuart.....#2

The members of this committee all know that Mr. Burgess has presented his case to Mr. Cyrus McCormick in the light of the long continued interest of Mr. McCormick in Princeton-in-Peking and that he is counting more upon Mr. McCormick as a possible donor of the initial gift than upon any one other thing for the success of this campaign. Mr. McCormick is undoubtedly giving serious consideration to the proposal by Mr. Burgess. His personal secretary recently requested further information. Should an approach be made by Yenching at the present time independently of Princeton-in-Peking, the result with the executive committee of Princeton-in-Peking would be somewhat dubious. Even if Yenching obtained a gift from Mr. McCormick, it might possibly be a loss to the University rather than a gain since it is so important to have the Princeton-in-Peking work partially endowed. I am sure you will give careful consideration to this situation before you determine whether to approach Mr. McCormick at this time or not.

John Pershing, whom Burgess wishes to send to Yenching next year for the Department of Political Science, would like very much to meet you personally if you pass through Denver. Please make special note of this and call him up at his law office in the Equitable Building.

We are looking forward eagerly to seeing you.

Cordially yours,

Assistant to the President

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
c/o Mr. Franklin H. Warner
Claremont, California

ODW*KK

CC to Mr. Burgess

0902

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

December 5, 1929

Dear Leighton:

I wrote you some days ago about various visitors we have had on the campus recently and now I have more to tell you.

I inclose a letter which I am sure you will like. We all felt quite thrilled that we have accomplished something at this end to help the financial campaign. I wrote Mrs. Frear today telling her that I was sending on her letter to you and that you would probably write her yourself about your plans for returning when these were more definite. They spoke much of the Hungs when they were here, so they might be interested in seeing the letter too. The Fabringtons(?) were also out one day and after seeing the campus went in to lunch at Tsing Hua with the C.F. Wous and Miss Chung. The Weavers were with them.

I think I mentioned that we were trying to arrange to have a party of engineers, traveling with the American Express, come out one afternoon. They came, and we all think it was one of the most delightful and successful visits we had. About twenty-five or so arrived at your house about tea time one cold windy day, having been out since morning in the Western Hills. They were cold and tired and hungry and they couldn't have been more appreciative than they were of the welcome and tea that awaited them. They were all most charming, and interested tremendously in the University. So much so, that I feel it is worth while sending you the names and addresses of all of them. A number of them are apparently extremely wealthy. The Detroit people were very eager to see the library and seemed to know all about the Berrys and their gift. I was taking a few of the ladies around the Women's College when one of them said to me "I think I should like to give a building to you some time. How much does it cost?" For the life of me, I couldn't tell her, but she had a long talk with Dr. Galt at tea time and asked him what it would cost to establish a School of Engineering. Her husband was not with her, being ill in the P.U.M.C. and she said she would have to talk the matter over with him, and that they might not be able to do anything immediately. She is the Mrs. Carrier on the list. I inclose a little clipping from The Leader about them, and some others. I asked George Barbour to let me have the names and addresses of the various people he and Sonntag had entertained, and you will see by the inclosed sheets that he has done it in his usual thorough way. I may add also that Mr. and Mrs. Eldred spent one day with Ruth and Henry Chou and are great friends of her family. According to Ruth they are very, very wealthy. He is a physicist. She, poor thing, discovered when she was in Peking that she had malignant cancer, and they are going straight back to New York. They had tea at our little house. He told us that since leaving New York he had lost a fearful lot of money in the stock market, so probably couldn't be much use to us in that way just now! Prof. Bartow of the Dept. of Chemistry of the University of Iowa, spent the day with the S.D. Wilsons. He also knows Miss Konantz. Mr. Gerald Briles spent yesterday with us. He is such a dear. I wonder if you met him. I had time to lunch with him and he knows all my father's people in Montreal. Timothy (who stayed with his nephew in Montreal) and Katherine came, also Jimmy Chuan (who knew him in France) and the Meads. He had his young secretary with him, a Mr. Nelson, the son of the Mr. Nelson wrote us about. The latter had lunch with Mr. Wee. Of course, Mr. Briles main interest is Y.M.C.A. and they only allowed us to have him out here one day, but he is a man of very wide interests.

The Parlins turned up at last, quite unexpectedly two evenings ago, and we have been busy with them ever since. Leonard Hsu brought him out to our little discussion group the night he arrived and he held forth on Kyoto.

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

Dr. Stuart.....#2

Mrs. P. asked me ^{you} at once about painting Mei Lan Fang. She said you had written me about it, but must have forgotten. However, I got Mr. Wee to phone, and as he seemed to think it was very doubtful that she would be allowed to, Mr. C. F. Chou phoned for me this morning and has just told me that it is practically arranged. He said Mrs. Chou will take her in. He said "I told Mr. Chi that she was not only one of the greatest artists in America, but one of the greatest artists in the world." I am afraid Mr. Wee didn't give her quite as glorious a reputation. She showed me her things last night, and I do think they are extremely clever. Nellie took her painting to the Summer Palace yesterday, and they have gone off to Pi Yin Sun this morning again. When she was in my office yesterday, I showed her the little book in Sze tu Chiao's Art Exhibition in Shanghai. She was quite fascinated with the pictures, but says she thinks it would be a decided mistake to try to force him to take up Chinese Art when his interest at the moment lies in the Western interpretation. She thinks he might turn to it later, but the initiative must come from himself.

Dr. Galt seems to be quite well again, and of course is very busy. Timothy is preparing to leave for Shanghai in a day or so. ~~Garrow~~ *Canon* ~~Street~~ ~~Director~~ spent four days at the University, giving four lectures open to the public, and conducting innumerable discussion groups. Gardner Tewksbury is also here just now. Dr. Chou told me yesterday that he had never before known the students to be so earnestly pursuing their studies. It looks like the calm before the storm!

Thank you so much for the package of little booklets on Japan, and for all the newspapers you sent from Japan. We are all so interested in the Kyoto Conference. Dr. P. C. Hsü has also loaned us much of the material that he brought back with him. The weather is lovely, no snow yet. The students are all out skating. Nancy and Lou and I spent last week-end at Mr. Johnston's temple. The British Legation students have it now. We had such a lovely time and almost slept the clock around. I hope you had a delightful visit at Honolulu, and that you and John had the best possible Christmas together. Don't work too hard and get ill this winter. You will worry every one out here dreadfully if you do.

Best wishes, as always,
Hilda

0904

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING WEST, CHINA

Mr and Mrs C W Stone, a director and prime force in the General Electric at Schenectady; took them and daughter to Chinese Theatre, had dinner with them took them over Yenching and gave them lunch, Dorothy took them over Summer Palace and to some Places in Peping. Was introduced to Galt and Miss Hague; knows Mrs Alexander Whyte, mother of Sir Frederick Whyte (cousin of GBB); much interested in evrything practical and greatly impressed with Yenching Going round world, due back New York early in March

(Iroquois) Mrs and Mr F C McNath, close friends of Berrys, Mrs Pendleton and Mrs Colby. Much interest ed in Mission work and expects to report on what she has seen on return to Detroit (1037 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Mich) after 1st of April; here is a case where an offer of the use of the Unversity Offices set of lantern slides could be well offered for use. Both she and husband are extremely friendly; he has been in several lines of engineering work and is simple and pleasant, she refined and sympathetic; ~~asked~~ came up to GBB in hotel lobby to ask whether any literature about Yenching could be mailed to her home, as she had not had time to see all she wanted and had taken care to see and photograph the Berry library to tell the family it was much used.

Mr C E Grunsky, water-supply engineer, now in San Francisco, came to tea; was anxious to get GBB's reprints on artesian and other well conditions in North China and crossed Hotel dining room to be cordial and say

0905

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

how interested he was in our scientific work. GBB breakfasted with him and his daughter (who is McGraw Hill's editor of two scientific papers on radio and electricity in Frisco; both of them are very live, sensible balanced people, he is to stop in Shanghai for a week to give the legislature advice about wells etc, has previously done so for Honolulu and was the original expert on artesian supply for California, getting much praise for water-supply papers published in 1888 and after by the US Geological Survey. Very level-headed man, probably rather brusque in home surroundings but most friendly to Yenching while here.

Mr and Mrs J.W. Roe (of ~~some~~ ^{N.Y.} University in New York) he a college man in engineering, interested in foreign students, she a refined (? New Englander) philanthropically inclined; took GBB in their car to Peking after being taken over Yenching and given tea by faculty; had long talk with Stanley Wilson, met Galt, discussed Chinese student life with DDB and came over on three subsequent occasions to talk with GBB in Hotel corridor; probably not with unlimited means.

Prof and Mrs R R Martel; subject Earthquake-proof building constructions; ~~xxx~~ stayed with Barbours for week-end; Calif. Institute of Technology. Have no spare finances but very grateful for past favors and would do much to secure architectural information ~~fx~~ or help, or provide contacts for students or staff.

Intimate friend of Millikan, Noyes, Merriam etc. Mr and Mrs McGhie, neighbours of McBriers and

Speirs of Montclair; he had a varied and successful engineering and business life, well off; travels periodically; she is put out by lack of comforts, changes her room in all hotels, complains about much, was never had a word of criticism during her afternoon at Yenching; Dorothy took them over summer palace

0906

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING WEST, CHINA

and they lunched with Barbours.
(Incidentally, the Martels were invited to
meet Stanley and Anna Wilson, Dr and Mrs
Hsieh, Dr and Mrs Andrew Cheng, the Meads)
Mr. A. Hibberds, cousins of Meads; Dorothy
had meals with both; GBB only met Mrs Hibberd.

Upson, engineer and family from Englewood;
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ first rank man in his own line;
simpler introduction from Speers; Marnie
took them over Yenching; GBB met him 3 times
including one meeting at dinner with Governor
of province.

Others I met of whom more details later
Goldberg, Hatt (Dean of Purdue, get details
from E. O. Wilson), Lincoln (Prof of engineering
for last seven years at Cornell after previous
professional life), Cummings, Chester, Babbitt,
Gov. Farrington, Hoyt, Kales, Babbitt;
Too busy to write more today.

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

File

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM R. SPINNEY
GENERAL AGENT
306-308 STANDARD OIL BUILDING

INCORPORATED 1844
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Dec. 30. 1929

My dear Leighton:-

We were very sorry not to have seen you before your east and trust the call to Chicago bore fruit. We shall hope to welcome you in February.

I had a letter from Warner and saw Lyman Pierce's assistant. Mr. Pierce is in New York and I suggested that he get in touch with you, regarding arrangements for a California Campaign.

I have been in touch with Mr. McStryde but have failed to locate Mr. Fu. Mr. McS. was to have him to dinner last evening - when he would deliver my message - so most likely I will hear from Mr. Fu in a day or two. I will enjoy meeting him. I miss the Alphenbury activities very much and was greatly pleased with the last report.

With cordial Christmas Greetings to all our friends, I am

Very sincerely yours
Ernest Evans.

3
5
6
5
4
8
7

0908