Yenching
Corres.
Stuart, J.L. 1930 Aug-Oct

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

August 1, 1930.

#1

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

My dear Mr. Garside:

1) Under separate cover I sent you a copy of a letter sent to the contributors for the purchase of certain holdings near our south gate. As I recall those who had not paid their pledges are as follows:

Mr. Franklin Warner	$2,500
Miss Gouldy	1,000
Mr. Stock	500

Gold letter sent Wy 15 1930

The last two were to have paid after January 1st and may long since have done so. It would be in order for you to take up with them the settlements of these pledges.

2) You will recall a pledge of Mr. Carl Hamilton for G$15,000, the general idea being that approximately ten thousand of this should be spent in the purchase of the President's Garden and the remainder used for the development of our athletic field. According to our records five thousand gold has already been used for the latter purpose. Mr. Hamilton has made no payment on this pledge but I saw him on two occasions and found him very eagerly interested. He explained to me certain agreements with his creditors which prevented him from making any such payments until his obligations had been cleared off. There seems to be no difficulty, therefore, about the payment of this amount. I am making one final effort to buy the President's Garden and may, therefore, have occasion to draw upon the Trustees for the rest of this pledge. In view of the very important issues involved I feel sure that this should be approved. It is too early to indicate the degree of likelihood or the time when such action will be necessary.

Quote to Pres. off.

3) Could not the Trustees appoint Mr. Warner or Mr. Evans to represent Yenching at the inauguration of the new President of the University of California in response to the enclosed invitation?

In a more personal vein I have been busy with the negotiations between our advisory committee and the Chinese banker which are delicate in the extreme. Meanwhile, after an X-ray at the P.U.M.C. it seemed desirable to have all of my teeth extracted and I have gone through that unpleasant experience. I am now where I should like to slip away somewhere into hiding until I can look and talk more naturally. ~~Meanwhile~~, Despite the fact that almost all of our Western people at least and a good many of the others are away there seems to be no end of business requiring immediate attention.

The place is looking much improved. The prospects for students this autumn are better than ever and although there are many administrative problems, and the political conditions in the country are by no means reassuring, our outlook is full of encouragement.

With greetings to the others in the office and thanks again for your fine-spirited efficient help,

Very cordially yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

Yenching University

August 1, 1930

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

My dear Dr.Stuart:

The enclosed is a confirmation of the cable we sent yesterday. We trust it was sufficiently clear to cause no misunderstanding. However, an additional word is in order.

Yesterday morning we received a request from Mr.Lucius C. Porter to cable you as follows:

"MR.P.L.WILLS ADVISES VALUE OF MY REMAINING IN AMERICA ADDITIONAL FORTNIGHT FOR A CAMPAIGN OF ACQUAINTANCE IN SAN FRANCISCO REGION ON BEHALF OF YENCHING. HE SAYS SITUATION IS READY FOR SPECIAL EFFORT JUST NOW. IF YOU APPROVE I CAN DELAY SAILING UNTIL EMPRESS OF CANADA SEPTEMBER FOURTH. CONSULT MRS.PORTER. CABLE REPLY."

Mr.Porter had previously secured Mr.Wills' address from our office and when we furnished same we indicated that anything Mr.Wills cared to do voluntarily was perfectly all right, but that our office had no authorization to assume any payments before the return of Mr.Wannamaker, or that no authorization could be given to Mr.Wills without the sanction of Mr.Hedrick. We did not go into this much detail in explaining the situation to Mr.Porter but are elaborating somewhat to you so that you will understand the purposes we had in mind.

When yesterday's telegram was received I immediately communicated with Mr.Hedrick who repeated that he felt that Mr.Wills should give a little of his time without any remuneration and he felt confident that he was willing to do, but that he wished it to be emphatically understood that he did not approve of any campaign work during the next six weeks or so and would not authorize Mr.Wills to go head on a salary basis.

Because of these facts I thought it perfectly proper to add the word that I did after quoting Mr.Porter's telegram. If anything, the last month has shown a further recession in commodity prices which, accompanied with the lethargy which is usually attendant on the extreme heat waves which we have had this last month, has served to slow things down considerably. It is quite apparent that we need a strong upward turn of business activity before we develop a consciousness that allows some of our good people to part with their surplus.

CAE-H
Enc.

Very cordially yours,

Copy to: Dr. Stuart

att. to Stuart letter 8/18/30

INDEXED

Subject: Yenching University

August 5, 1930.

Dear Dr. Carter:

Since Dr. J. L. Stuart's return to China it has developed that the conditions of the gift from the Chinese banker to match the grant of the Rockefeller Foundation for $250,000 U.S. currency do not satisfy the Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of Yenching University in New York. This being the case the proposed arrangement for the local investment of this money will not be recommended by the Committee. The Chinese contribution will therefore not be available, and consequently the Trustees of Yenching in America will presumably be returning the Rockefeller Foundation grant. I understand that President Stuart is recommending to his Trustees that this be done, and that a new application be made to the Foundation for an unconditional grant of the same sum for endowment of the Science departments.

I regret very much that Yenching has not been able to secure an unconditional gift of this much needed local money and the fact that both this and the Rockefeller Foundation grant are now unavailable for immediate use creates a crisis in the finances of the University which will necessitate very serious cuts in the present science budgets. These cuts will not only cripple the work of the departments concerned for the present, but will make it impossible for the institution to hold its present strong staff of teachers. This will then bring about the disintegration of one of the

strongest science groups in China. I feel very strongly that the Rockefeller Foundation should come in at this critical time and prevent such a calamity.

I therefore recommend that the grant of U.S.$250,000, already made to Yenching upon the condition that it be matched by an equal gift from another source, now be made an unconditional gift. It of course would be understood by all concerned that Yenching would continue to strive to raise an equal sum as soon as possible from other sources, though they would have at once the quarter of a million available for the continuation of the development of the work in science as already planned. President Stuart is confident that in the course of a few years he will be able to secure, if not all, at least a large part of the supplementary funds required.

I make this recommendation for the following reasons:

1. Because through the Rockefeller Foundation cooperation during the past few years there has been built up one of the best, if not the best, science colleges in China to-day.

2. Because the best all around preparation for medicine in China can be had at Yenching. The Peiping Union Medical College might well find itself crippled if the science departments of Yenching were compelled to effect such drastic economies as the failure to secure the Rockefeller Foundation grant would entail.

3. Because already Yenching is being looked to for the further training of local college graduates for assistants in the science work all over China.

4. Because by bringing young teachers from other schools to Yenching for a year or two the methods and ideals can be sent back to those schools.

5. Because the spirit of investigation is actively developing at Yenching under the inspiration of a strong staff of teachers who feel that the financial future of the institution is assured. Some of these men are being sought elsewhere but are satisfied to remain at Yenching with the ideal of a capable teaching staff with some time for individual research.

6. Because the Rockefeller Foundation can give its fellows an opportunity to secure Masters' degrees there before sending them abroad and thus more carefully select applicants and also save at least a year abroad.

At such an abnormal time as the present in China I believe that the somewhat unusual action which we are recommending in suggesting a change in the form of the appropriation is justified. On account of the present extremely favorable rate of exchange it is probable that the income of the proposed endowment, can be made to cover the greater part of the routine budgets of the science departments.

Dr. Stuart in his letter to Mr. Garside, a copy of which I am enclosing, advises that if the grant is made by the Foundation that this money be remitted to China for investment. Of course, the Rockefeller Foundation would not be willing to express any opinion or give any advice concerning the investment of the endowment of Yenching. Yet I believe that it is altogether possible to so safeguard the investment of the funds out here by a good committee that a satisfactory income at a higher rate than at home could be secured.

Early action on this application will be very helpful to Yenching.

Very sincerely,

N. Gist Gee

N. Gist Gee

Dr. W. S. Carter
The Rockefeller Foundation
New York

NGG:FCY

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

August 5, 1930.

Mr. B.A. Garside,
Secretary, Board of Trustees of Yenching University,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside:

Since returning to China I have been in frequent conference with those concerned in the proposal to transfer the grant from the Rockefeller Foundation of gold two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (G$250,000) to be invested together with the equivalent in silver (Local Currency $625,000) promised by Mr. Chow Tso-Min of the Kincheng Bank. At least one of the members of the special committee appointed to consider the matter feels quite definitely that the arrangements proposed for the investment of the funds make it impossible to regard Mr. Chow's contribution as being a cash gift in the sense that would be necessary to meet the conditions of the grant of the Rockefeller Foundation, and he further doubts whether the plan of investment could be regarded as in accord with wise policy in the administration of institutional funds. Since the vote of the Executive Committee of our Trustees conditioned the acceptance of Mr. Chow's proposal upon unanimously favorable recommendation by the special committee, this development seems to make it necessary to return to the Rockeffeller Foundation the sum of G$250,000 already received, and I recommend that this be done at once, together with whatever interest may have accrued since we received it.

I have discussed with Mr. Gee and Mr. Greene the very difficult situation thus created, and they have advised that Yenching University apply to the Rockefeller Foundation for a revision of the terms of the original

grant so that the contribution of G$250,000 might be available to the University unconditionally. At present rates of exchange the income on such a sum would go a long way toward meeting our need. I therefore recommend that immediate application be made to the Foundation for such a revision of the grant.

Mr. Gee and Mr. Greene are unable to forecast what action would be taken on such an application but they at least seem to have a sympathetic appreciation of the urgency of our need.

While we have prospects for considerable contributions from Chinese sources within a few years, it is clear that no substantial sums can be secured either in China or in the United States at this time, and therefore unless the condition is removed our financial situation will be desperate. It seems that it would not be possible for Mr. Chow substantially to modify his conditions in order to meet our point of view.

If this request is approved, I further recommend that the entire sum be remitted to China for investment under the direction of our Board of Managers, subject if the Trustees so desire to the approval of such a committee as was appointed to deal with Mr. Chow's proposal. At the present favorable rate of exchange this would yield an amount not much less than could have been realized during the first years of the original arrangement. I have reason to believe that all the members of the Advisory Committee will join in this recommendation, although because of the absence of two of them from the city I cannot at this writing quote their views. A statement from them on this matter will be sent you soon.

It may be that Mr. Bennett can be reached for consultation through the Head Office of the National City Bank.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

私立北平協和醫學院
PEIPING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE
PEIPING, CHINA

att. to Stuart to letter 8/18/30

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR.

August 5, 1930

Communicated to Dr Stuart from Roger S Greene

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have received your letter of August 1st quoting the action taken by the Finance Committee of the Yenching University Board of Trustees on June 11th recommending the appointment of Rev. W. H. Gleysteen and Mr. Lennig Sweet as alternates on the Committee in China to serve during the absence of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Edwards.

In view of the turn which matters have taken, I presume that the constitution of this committee is not a matter of urgent importance. I should point out, however, that in spite of the fact that the Finance Committee has a personnel similar to that of the Executive Committee, we cannot take any official action based on the resolution quoted in your letter until the Executive Committee itself has formally acted upon the matter.

Yours sincerely,

Roger S. Greene

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President
Yenching University
Peiping West

RSG:RP

39 L

Confidential

August 9, 1930

To the Board of Trustees, Yenching University:

In the two weeks since my arrival here I have had in mind attempting to write you my first impressions especially of present political conditions. But thus far I have been so continuously occupied with university business and other matters requiring immediate attention that this has been postponed, and as I have had as yet very little opportunity to talk with Chinese in public life or well-informed foreigners, what follows does not represent any special sources of knowledge and may not be confirmed by the course of events nor by further observation. However, certain factors in the situation seem fairly clear.

The Civil War is tediously indecisive as to results, although it is being fought with a grim intensity that is somewhat novel. There seems to be an absence of the parleying and bargaining that has usually been the determining factor in the factional "wars" of recent years. Economic conditions are of course becoming rapidly worse and this will inevitably lead not only to increased destitution but to banditry springing out of desperate need. It is difficult to form a judgment as to the probable outcome because the sources of information here are all controlled in the interests of the Northern leaders, just as seems to be the case from the other standpoint in the Yangtse Valley. But there is very little likelihood that the Nanking Government can win to the point of subduing this region, and the opposition always seems to have certain advantages in China--until it in turn comes into power. These considerations are much accentuated by the spread of lawlessness south of the Yangtse and the loss of confidence the Nanking regime will suffer both among foreign countries and in China itself. A realization of this may lead to an abandonment of the struggle by Chiang Kai-shek at any

moment, although there has as yet been no indication of such an intention on his part.

But the most sinister and menacing change in the situation since I left China last autumn has been in the growth of Communism. In general this is of three types. The most widespread and energetic group is known as the Stalin Party. It seems to be organized and operated directly from Moscow, and is committed to a program of destructive violence based on the extreme doctrines of class-struggle and radical obliteration of the existing social order. The second and much smaller group calls itself the Trotsky Party and is confined chiefly to doctrinaire intellectuals under the leadership of the well-known Mr. Ch'en Tu-hsiu. Its policies are much more moderate. Both of these groups are in freely accepted alliance with Russian Soviet headquarters,and the former at any rate includes many who would not be adverse to Russian dictation once the present order has been shattered. But the third group, of which Madame Sun Yat-sen is perhaps the chief inspiration, disowns alike the Russian allegiance and the Left Wing of the Kuomintang with which its theories are in close accord. It is purely Chinese, represents a rather idealistic if somewhat unpractical class of genuine patriots, and will probably exert influence more in the realm of ideas than of organized political movements.

Curiously, the Left Wing of the People's Party (Kuomintang) since its repudiation by the Right Wing under President Chiang Kai-shek, and the return of Communist influence, seems to have become more conservative.

The chief tragedy of the Civil War is that differences which are largely personal or concerned with relatively unimportant issues have estranged those who ought to be working together for the suppression of lawlessness and for the removal of those incitements to unrestrained robbery which the lack alike of strong control and protection in peaceful pursuits

is sure to provoke.

In more direct relation to our own responsibilities, I ought to advise you that suspicions forming during the past few years that students in the pay of Communist agencies are "planted" in our student body are disagreeably strengthened by what I have learned since arriving here. Nor could we expect it to be otherwise. It is all but certain that they are systematically placed in every school of college grade in China, in order to watch for any occasion to create trouble against the authorities. And of course, we represent in a pronounced form all that they most violently detest. It is impossible to detect or to secure proof against such students, and even the other students seem to be unable to recognize them. Estimates as to the number we are thus unwittingly harboring vary from seven to forty but no one knows. We shall of course eliminate these agitators as we obtain sufficient grounds against them. Our best protection consists in the goodwill and loyalty of the great majority of our students and their desire to pursue their studies undisturbed by agitators. It also adds no little to the challenge of the present situation to remind ourselves that the training for citizenship and the other character-building influences which we endeavor to emphasise are stimulated by the increased need for vigilance, discrimination, courage, cooperation, and spiritual idealism brought about by the suspicion that destructive movements working havoc elsewhere have their agents in our own midst. Even more should it inspire us to interpret and practice in all our personal and corporate living the Way of Jesus as the better process for bringing about the amelioration of existing social and economic conditions which undoubtedly is the motive leading many especially among the more highminded younger students to identify themselves with Soviet activities.

Passing on to more pleasant topics, the campus has been greatly

improved in my absence. The Warner (Men's) and Boyd (Women's) Gymnasiums are both progressing rapidly and will add much both of utility and beauty to our life from now on. Prospects for new students are excellent both as to quality and numbers. The faculty will be stronger than ever this year and is maintaining its splendid morale. There are numerous details in matters of administration that require careful attention, but on the whole the standards, the spirit, the organization, and the fellowship in working toward our recognized objectives, both on the part of teachers and students, are most reassuring as I come in touch with our Yenching community again after a long nine-month's absence.

Yenching University,
Peping, China.

J. Leighton Stuart

Mimeograph

Mailed to trustees 10/22/30

in duplicate see "Documents - Duplicate Copies" 40 copies

燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS "YENTA"

September 18, 1930

ans'd. 10/22/30

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

For some time since returning to Yenching I have been intending to write you regarding recent developments which affect the status of our School of Religion, but the pressure of other duties and the desire to have more definite information to report have combined to cause delay.

The occasion which led to the raising of this issue was in itself quite small. We were carrying advertisements, as is our custom, in the Shanghai papers announcing the dates and places where examinations for entrance would be held, and listing the different features for which students could apply for entrance. Among these was a Short Course on Religious and Social Service. This came to the attention of the Ministry of Education which through its Peping Provincial Bureau called our attention to this as violating the present regulations. The Chancellor who has given this whole matter much careful thought and speaks out of intimate knowledge of Chinese official life recommended that a reply be sent from his office pointing out that this Short Course was not under the University as such but the School of Religion, and adding that plans were in process for the organic segregation of the School of Religion from the University proper and its establishment on a site of its own; but, that since such rearrangements involved the securing of funds for purchasing additional land and erecting buildings, as well as the approval of our controlling bodies in China and in the United States, it would be some time before such plans could be carried into effect. The Ministry pointed out in its communication that a School of Religion which trained

for professional service ought not to be regarded as an integral part of a university and should be registered under the Ministry of the Interior. The necessity for facing this issue came apparently as no surprise either to the Chancellor or to the majority of the Chinese members of this faculty. Apart from possible government regulations it seems that this faculty had been discussing for some months past the desirability of such segregation especially as to site as giving more freedom and intimacy for their work. The Dean especially feels quite strongly in favor of such a program. The small number of theological students when scattered throughout the student body as a whole have not sufficient chance for the kind of fellowship which they desire among themselves. There would also be much greater flexibility in receiving students, both regular and for the Short Courses if this unit were not bound by the necessarily strict requirements that apply to the acceptance of students in the colleges and in the graduate division. For these reasons it had been hoped that in the event of being able to secure the "President's Garden" just north of our campus, simple dormitories with common rooms, chapel, etc., could be erected at the western end just north of the Ninde Divinity Hall with a gate communicating between the two places.

The problem we are facing, therefore, is twofold. There is the question of policy regardless of government requirements as to whether it is better for teachers and students in this School to have such measure of privacy and freedom and seclusion as would more effectively develop close intimacy among themselves and enable them to train for their life work together with the further question whether such withdrawal from the common life of the University would weaken the influence of the faculty and students alike upon the rest of the institution which certainly needs all the help it can get from this source. It is of course a question constantly debated in America as to whether a theological school is more advantageously situated when an integral part of the University or when maintained on an independent basis. The second aspect of the question is purely one of present conditions in China. If the Chinese government requires that a School aiming primarily to train for Christian work be disconnected from a University then we have the following possible courses of action:

1) To make of the School a place where students can study religion because of intellectual or philosophical interest and eliminate or camouflage the vocational aspects. There is apparently no limitation whatever upon the conduct of such courses both in undergraduate and graduate work, but all of us here are at one in desiring to maintain the vocational character of our School whatever emphasis may be given to scholarship.

2) To defy the government on the ground of religious liberty or educational rights or in the hope that the government would not press its contention. The Chancellor, the Dean of the School and every Chinese on its faculty, are convinced that any such course would be a mistake. In fact, the only member of the faculty who advocates this is Mr. Barker who with passionate conviction would prefer to have us fight to a finish. It has, however, in recent conferences been pointed out to him that the University is entirely ready to close at any time rather than submit on an issue of principle, but that this cannot possibly be explained to the Chinese government or public or even to our own University people as an issue of principle. It is not the question as to our right to teach Religion, but as to the place of a professional school for religious propaganda being integrated in a University about which much difference of opinion exists in other countries as well as here.

3) To follow the policy advocated by the Chancellor which is in effect to detach the School of Religion from administrative relation to the University, and to establish it on grounds of its own with its own assured income and staff in the expectation that by mutual understanding the essential values of the past arrangements could be conserved. As I pointed out above the Dean and most of the other members of the faculty feel that on the whole their work will be benefitted rather than otherwise by this change of policy. The only serious consideration that has been urged on the other side apart from the apparent yielding to anti-Christian forces, is the weakened influence of the faculty and students of this School upon the rest of the University. While I feel to some extent the cogency of this argument, yet we should remind ourselves that the function of this School is primarily to train Christian workers for the church, and that while we all appreciate the great help that the individuals on this faculty can render to the religious life and worship of the University, yet we ought not to depend over much upon one unit. Furthermore, the active part taken by this

group in University religious affairs is not so much a matter of structural organization as of the spirit of fellowship and cooperation which can be maintained about as easily one way or the other if those concerned really desire it. As a matter of fact, most of the faculty members, if not all, will continue to live in their present homes. The students will have ample opportunities to mingle with other students. Sunday and other worship can be planned for with the help of this group as hitherto, and this would be true of all the various relationships which at present exist. If as is probable, the faculty members will continue occupying positions on the University faculty as teachers of undergraduate courses offered in religious subjects, they will continue to have their present academic standing.

Assuming that this program is approved it requires the purchase of land and at least modest sums for construction. It is still uncertain whether we can purchase the President's Garden, although I shall not give up the struggle to secure it until all our efforts prove finally hopeless. There is, however, just across the road from this garden the garden of the former Prince Regent which is larger, and although in ruins, is one of the loveliest of these old gardens. Dean Chao feels strongly attracted to it in preference to the President's Garden and thinks that restoration could be carried on with only slight initial expense. We understand that it is purchasable for $20,000 silver. I myself strongly prefer the President's Garden, first because through the Hamilton gift we have money available for its purchase and because it can be used for Education Department practice schools, for running pipe lines to the Prince's Garden and for other purposes, as well as for dormitories, etc. for the theological students. Being adjacent to our north boundary we can use the present Divinity Hall until other arrangements can be worked out. Or, we could wall off that building and as much of the campus west of it as we wish for the School of Religion. If the donors of Ninde Divinity Hall should approve, and if in any way the University could find money for purchasing this building, there could be on one of the other two proposed sites a new building which would continue to maintain the name and the purpose of the present one. Because of experience gained thus far we would probably plan a rearrangement which can secure greater efficiency and enlarged usefulness. Until new funds can be secured it might be thought desirable to draw upon the Harkness-Rockefeller funds which were given either for plant or endowment, in order to meet the initial requirements of this new development.

I am planning to go to Shanghai next week, but as soon after my return as possible there will be a meeting of the Board of Managers especially to consider this matter. There will doubtless be some formal recommendation to the Board of Trustees following that meeting. I am writing now merely to describe the situation with which I have been confronted since my return and to indicate the general direction of discussions thus far.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ J. Leighton Stuart

B.a9

Yenching University, Peping.
October 15, 1930.

To the Board of Trustees:

I have just returned from a trip to Shanghai and Nanking which while primarily made on several matters of University business also afforded me an opportunity to compare impressions of political tendencies formed in the North with those received in or near the Capital.

The civil war which had been dragging indecisively along for months was suddenly brought in view of a conclusion toward the end of last month by two events. One was the military rout in Northern Shantung of the Shansi troops belonging to Yen Hsi Shan, and the other the determination of the Young Marshal, Chang Hsueh Liang of Manchuria, to assert his influence toward a peaceful settlement. Both parties in the conflict had been exerting all possible influence on him to join in the fighting on their respective sides, while many of his trusted advisers had urged him to keep the Three Eastern Provinces (the Chinese designation of Manchuria) entirely neutral.. Largely under the influence--as I can report to you without reserve--of one of our Yenching students, he finally decided to follow none of these courses but to declare his allegiance to the Nanking Government while taking control of the Northern provinces immediately contiguous to his own territory and arranging a peaceful retirement into Shansi for the defeated troops and their civil associates. This will free the Central Government for the urgently pressing task of restoring order in the Yangtse Valley and the South through the suppression of banditry and communistic violence. I am convinced personally that he made this decision primarily in order to bring about a peaceful solution of the present factional disorders. There is, however, a considerable amount of suspicion as to his motives,in Nanking and Shanghai, and the most important single factor in the stabilization of the country seems to me to be whether this offer of his will be accepted as he means it to be with resulting cooperation between the Central Government and the Northern leaders. Meanwhile, in the Peiping area we have a promise of protection and good order under the Young Marshal's subordinates.

Next to this the most important single factor may prove to be the disposition of Feng Yu Hsiang, which at this writing is indeterminate, although it will probably be known to you before you read this. He may be driven into a hostile retreat in the Northwest, or be permitted to travel abroad, or assigned a certain territory to keep in order, though this last seems unlikely.

The Central Government seems to have been sobered by the recent struggle but to be firm in its purpose to carry on and to work for a solution of the major foreign and domestic problems it is facing. On the whole the determination and clear-seeing purpose of the leaders compels admiration and whatever support can be given them. The exuberant confidence of two years ago when I first visited the new capital has disappeared, but there is a matured experience and courageous attention to the issues before them to replace it. Despite much graft and misuse of power among their subordinates I feel more confident than ever of the essential integrity

and patriotism of the men at the top. There may be changes in personnel and an abandonment of the one-party dictatorship, but the entity represented now by the Nanking Government will probably continue. This means also that military attacks will cease to be the dominating feature in Chinese politics that they have been in recent years. The last war has been somewhat in the nature of a test case. This applies also to the retention of the capital at Nanking, in so far as any calculable factors now exist.

By way of more personal comment I had the privilege of meeting again several cabinet ministers and others close to the direction of affairs. President Chiang Kai Shek was at the front and I could not change my plans so as to be in Nanking again on his return. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Chairman of our own Board of Managers, was unfortunately too ill even for me to call upon him at his hospital in Shanghai.

In various conferences I had the opportunity not only to urge the point, which is generally agreed upon, that China's difficulties are due to economic rather than politica l causes and that the remedies must therefore be found in this direction, but also that there are large possibilities of assistance from American industrial leaders if sought for in forms of mutual cooperation rather than in loans or charities on the one hand or merely commercial advantages on the other. I am convinced that among the biggest men of this type in America there is much disinterested friendship for China and adventurous idealism in such practical undertakings, if only the right procedure can be discovered, and that their brains with or without their financial investments can be of immense help to China right now. As it happened, the representative of one of the most outstanding men of this class in America was with me in a number of these conferences, and has since sailed for home with essentially the viewpoint expressed above to report to his chief who sent him with this very objective in view. All of which adds to the tempered optimism that one can feel in regard to the immediate outlook in this country.

The greatest present menace is perhaps the spreading influence of destructive communistic thought, aggravated immensely, of course, by the economic distress resulting from long political disturbance. All that I wrote on this subject in my last communication would be reinforced by what I learned on this trip. That the government leaders are alert to this danger is quite evident. It entered largely into Chang Hsueh Liang's decision. It has a strange appeal to the idealism of Chinese youth which is a factor that must be recognized in any policy as to how to meet it. Ultimately the Christian way of life can be most effective in doing this by demonstrating that in seeking to correct the ills and wrongs of the existing social order Jesus taught and lived a program more daring, more radical, more unselfish than the one learned from Soviet Russia, and that His followers in China are doing so now; that love is more permanently powerful as a driving force than hate; and that China pitifully needs constructive activities rather than any more destruction.

With renewed and grateful appreciation of all you are doing to enable the University to mea sure up to its grea t opportunities, I remain

Cordially yours,
J. Leighton Stuart,
President

C O P Y

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEPING, CHINA

Office of the President

August 5, 1930

Mr. E. M. McBrier
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. McBrier:

Since writing you about the encouraging movement among Christian students of North China led by a group of our own, I have been appealed to to contribute towards the expenses of some of our own delegates to a National Christian Student gathering urgently requested by the Y.M.C.A. leaders in Shanghai because they want the inspiration of our North China leaders to become contagious. I feel that not only by the good that our students will do in helping to secure this result looking toward a nationalist movement, but the commitments they thereby make to the enthusiasm which they ought to develop for more intensive effort among our own student body justify a grant from the McBrier Fund. I have given them two hundred dollars local currency, and if you feel that this would not be within the purpose of the fund, I am willing to contribute this myself. If I were not already considerably overdrawn in my personal finances at this time I would gladly do it anyhow. Any really effective Christian work among students under present conditions in China must be more or less of a student initiated type. We older people can then step in and help in many ways, and I have no doubt about their desire to have us do so. We can also, of course, use all fostering influences that would tend to arouse such activities on their part before they have shown signs of wishing to do so themselves.

While I am writing you, the question has been raised by Tom Barker, one of our most consecrated western members of the Theological School faculty, as to whether you would approve a grant for making possible the publishing by our Chinese faculty members of annotated portions of the Bible, and their distribution either free or at small cost among our own student body, members of the Kuomintang, and students in other schools. He feels strongly that it would be good for our faculty members to be encouraged in that sort of thing, and that it would be the kind of evangelism that would be acceptable at this time. You might give me an indication of your thoughts on matters of this kind, and I shall make no commitments until hearing from you.

Very sincerely yours
/s/ J. Leighton Stuart.

P.S. Since writing the above I think we can reduce the travel expenses to $150.-with help from other sources. This will be about 1/3 of the total expense. With the civil war travelling is of course more costly than normally it would be.

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

248

August 15, 1930.

Mr. O.D. Wannamaker,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
U.S.A.

My dear Olin:

Your letter of July 10th has just come to hand. I am much relieved to know that the contract with Pierce and Hedrick has been signed and that the plans for the autumn look so promising. I am still more pleased to know that there seems to be no hitch in the final negotiations with Jenney.

ref ODW letter 7-15-30

I know about the will in which $25,000 has been written in for Yenching, but the name was given confidentially and we do not think that in the ~~long~~ course of events we shall benefit for a good many years yet. It is, however, an evidence of the effective work of Conant's.

Natural

(or $20,000 I do not recall) Yes

Ft. Smith, Ark.

I am sending you herewith a communication for our board of trustees which you will please transmit to them. I am sending it to you rather than to Garside because it is somewhat in the nature of promotional correspondence, and you may care to send it to a limited number of people on your mailing list. I am also enclosing the list of those to whom I am sending it from here with short personal notes. It is important that it not be allowed to get into any form of public use. Miss McCoy was to have sent me a list of names to whom I might write or send communications of this type from time to time, but I have not as yet received this. You might work such a list over with her. Wills gave me quite a full one of California from which I have selected the names on the enclosed list.

re Communism among Yenching students

It was sent early in Sept.

B.A.G. mimeographed enough for trustees + 25 add'l. This letter was sent only to Trustees, however, as it was feared some of the statements would hurt publicity

I hope you got a good vacation and rest in Germany and that you found your wife continuing to benefit by the special treatment she has been having.

This is only a business note regarding the enclosure. I want to write more at length before long.

As ever yours,

J Leighton Stuart

Two Princeton men, Paul Maloney & Brinsmade Class 1930 have just visited me here. One or the other will write Burgess or you his impressions.

Yenching University

August 18, 1930

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

My dear Dr.Stuart:

We enclose herewith a copy of a cablegram we have today sent you.

On August 11 we received a cablegram which we decoded as follows:

"INFORM DR.LUCIUS C.PORTER APPROVE DELAY RETURNING. REQUEST MOORE, MISSOURI, BOTANY GARDENS. TELEGRAPH IMMEDIATELY AMERICAN CONSUL TIENTSIN STUDENT LI CHIEN-FAN ADMITTED WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY. J.L.STUART".

We at once communicated to Dr.Porter the part of the message intended for him. As a matter of fact, the sailing of the Empress of Russia on August 21 has been indefinitely delayed due to engine trouble so he can arrive in China almost as early sailing by the Empress of Japan leaving September 4 as he could on any of the other boats sailing in the meantime.

I have been able to obtain no information either in our administrative office or in the promotional office concerning Mr.Moore of Missouri. I have written to President Walter E.Williams to see whether he can enlighten us. Thus far I have had no reply.

I at once dispatched an air mail letter to the Registrar of the University of Washington at Seattle to ascertain whether they would approve the admission of Li Chien-fan and to request them to transmit this information to Washington to be forwarded by cable by the State Department to the American Consul at Tientsin. I have just received an air mail reply from Seattle stating that they do not find any record of a student by the name of Li Chien-fan having applied for admission to the University of Washington. We have, therefore, cabled you for further information.

At the time your cablegram arrived I surveyed the list of American colleges to ascertain, so far as I could, the institution you had in mind when you cabled. I find thate are four or five institutions in America that go by the name of Washington University or Washington College. The most outstanding is the University of Washington in Seattle. Since the word for Washington used in your cablegram really means the State of Washington I was quite sure this was the institution you had in mind. There is a Washington University in St.Louis which may possibly be the one you intended I will, however, wait a day or two for a reply before I wri'

If the University of Washington is the institution you had in mind, and if you intend that we take up with them de novo the question of Li Chien-fan's admission this autumn, I very much fear that at this late date it will be impossible for us to accomplish very much. We have no information in our office concerning Mr.Li except references to him in the Yenching students' directory, which indicates that he graduated in 1929. We could not rightly ask Washington University or any other institution to admit a student concerning whom we had no further information than this. In one or two instances we have requested institutions to admit students on whom we had very scanty information and in a few cases they have consented. But such consent has always been given reluctantly and I have always felt that we were not justified in asking so much.

There is also the grave difficulty of asking the State Department to transmit by cable to the American Consul in Tientsin the information that an educational institution has agreed to admit a Chinese student. You will remember the experiences we have had at this point in the past. Last summer I sent a long letter to Yenching explaining the difficulties and embarrassments we met in attempting to handle these matters by cable, and urged that in every case arrangements for sending students to America be carried on at an early enough date to permit all correspondence to go by mail. When the Department of State sent their last cable for us notifying the American Consul in Tientsin that a certain student's admission to an American university had been approved, they practically served notice on us that they could not continue this practice any longer and it would be necessary for us in future to arrange these details by mail.

If your reply to the cable we are sending today enables us to proceed further with arrangements for Mr.Li's admission to the United States this fall we will be glad to do everything possible. I am afraid, however, that at this late date our best efforts may not be successful.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

Enc.

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Communicate for Dr Stuart 29 Feb

August 18, 1930.
#1

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter Messrs. Greene and Gee have sent the Rockefeller Foundation on the matter of the premedical endowment. Also, a letter from Mr. Greene which points out that the Executive Committee of the Trustees should formally approve of the changes in personnel of the Advisory Committee. As soon as the Rockefeller Foundation act favorably on the new request I hope the Trustees will cable authorization to invest the money in China under the arrangements proposed in my last letter. If so, not only will out budget interests be maintained as would otherwise be impossible, but the delicate personal relationships can probably be resumed on a basis that will be satisfactory to all concerned. I shall not attempt in a letter to describe in detail the various negotiations, the change of attitude on the part of our Chinese banker friend which I had feared all along, and the consequent effect on at least one American concerned, and the final agreement of the Chinese banker and all others to the present procedure. If, therefore, the Rockefeller Foundation and our own Trustees do as requested, the essential values of all that I had in mind can be conserved.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Stuart

August 18, 1930.
#2

Mr. Franklin Warner,
White Plains,
New York.

My dear Franklin:

Since returning here I have been looking into the Gymnasium situation and feel that you would like to have a report as to the estimated expenditures. In writing you thus I should also like to make certain suggestions and to have your ideas as to what you anticipate to be the amounts that will be available and the times when we can expect to receive these. The construction costs seem to be as follows:

North Wing	L.C.$47,057
Central Section	91,911
Basement	3,980
	$142,948
South Wing estimate	31,300
Furniture estimate	1,000

Apparently, G$2,000 has already been authorized for lockers in the North Wing, and Mr. Wee's estimate for additional apparatus is G$3,000 as a minimum requirement. G$5,000 ought, therefore, to be reserved from the total amount to be put into construction and furniture. I was amazed to find that there were only ten showers and one lavatory provided for in this North Wing, and have proposed that the plans be

60000
291 175.248
174
415
51,000
60,000 Bldg
5000 equip
65,000

as for original
I told Chuan to follow

restudied so as practically to give over this wing to lockers and showers. With the number of men students that we can expect to use the building either for indoor athletics or for dressing and undressing for open air sports, I do not think we can have too much of this kind of equipment. The building should be the center for preparation for all forms of exercise and cleanliness should be encouraged. The basement can be put in shape for comparatively small expense and used ultimately for indoor games. Meanwhile, however, my suggestion is that the administrative features intended for the South Wing be housed in the basement, and that we provide adequately for the North Wing as just suggested and for the apparatus and furniture in the Central Section, delaying the South Wing until funds are in hand for it. In other words, that we put the other two units into full working order rather than trying to complete the building and delay its usability.

OK

OK.

OK if we do not conflict [illegible] of prem

Messrs. Chuan, Wee and I had a conference on this subject in which they both agreed in this proposal. Mr. Chuan, however, pointed out that as a practical matter of economy it would in the end be cheaper to complete the construction in the near future by borrowing the money needed and paying interest. Building costs are rising rapidly, 15% per annum increase being in his judgment a fairly accurate gage. This, in addition to the very favorable rate of exchange at present prevailing, and the rather low rate of interest in America, might make it desirable to borrow gold there and remit it to China now, and contract for this third unit at present rates. The above estimate is for construction to be begun this autumn or possibly next spring.

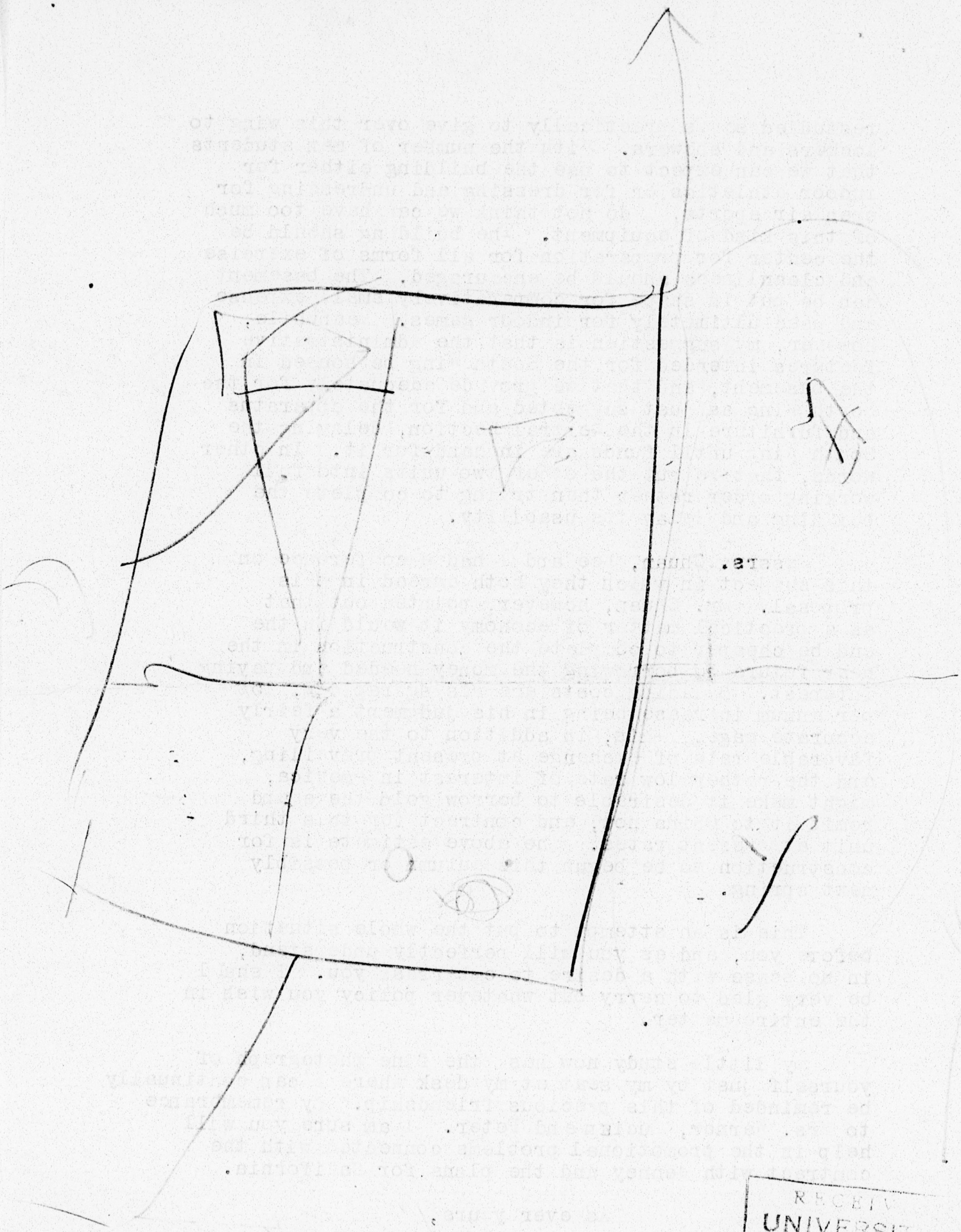
?

This is an attempt to put the whole situation before you, and as you will perfectly understand, in no sense with a desire to embarrass you. I shall be very glad to carry out whatever policy you wish in the entire matter.

My little study now has the fine photograph of yourself just by my seat at my desk where I can continually be reminded of this precious friendship. My remembrance to Mrs. Warner, Lucian and Peter. I am sure you will help in the promotional problems connected with the contract with Jenney and the plans for California.

As ever yours,

J. Leighton Stuart



For P/News

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peping China

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA"

August 19, 1930.

Mr. O.D. Wannamaker,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Wannamaker:

President Stuart has asked me to send you the enclosed which are reviews of the little periodical "The Amethyst" issued under the direction of Dr. Timothy Lew. Would you please send a copy to Mr. McBrier and anyone else who might be interested.

Very sincerely yours,

Anna L. Hague

ODW
Did you, Mr. B.
see this?

REVIEWS: THE AMETHYST

From the Chinese Recorder, July 1930.

"The Amethyst. Edited by Timothy Ting-fang Lew. Yenching University, Peiping.

"The Amethyst" is a journal (in Chinese) of Christian fellowship, worship and devotion. The first issue consists of Sermons, Prayers, religious verses, new Chinese versions of hymns, a short service of confession, quiet talks on worship and book reviews. It is an attempt to put religious ideas and religious experiences into literary forms that is intelligent and native to the Chinese and at the same time so beautiful that the reader cannot fail to be inspired by them. Those who read "What is worship" by Dr. Lew and similar pieces of writing in the journal, I am sure, will agree with me. This is one part, and I think a significant part, of the religious reconstruction that is now going on in China.

Y.T. Wu."

From the China Bookman, June, 1930.

"The Amethyst. The BOOKMAN has received the first copy of "The Amethyst" "A journal of Christian fellowship, worship and devotion" edited by Dr. Lew Ting-fang with associate editors Cheng-sheng Hsieh. B.A., B.D., Yu Chieh-Tsou, B.A., B.D., Ti-Shan Hsu, M.A., B.D., B. Litt., (Oxon) and Shu-Sheng Wang, B.A., B.D., The content of the journal is to include Sermons, Quiet talks on religious life, Hymns; newly written if possible, and old hymns re-written in new versions, Religious poetry, Prayers, Experiments in liturgy, Book reviews." The copy before us includes all these and royally lives up to its purpose. We have not before seen a journal, written in Chinese--and few in any other language--which maintains such a high spiritual tone and is altogether so admirable. We commend this journal heartily to our readers and wish it God-speed on its voyage. We hope it will live long and be widely read. A copy should be available in every mission station for the use of Pastors, Evangelists and Teachers. We shall be both surprised and disappointed if this new venture is not a success.

"The Amethyst is entirely under Chinese management and neither needs nor uses foreign help in its production and yet its table of contents indicates the wide Catholicity of its outlook. This issue contains:--

1. Sermons written in Chinese based upon the sermons of:--
   Robert E Speer. "Ring in the new" enlarging conception of Chist.
   J.A. McAfee. The place and power of prayer.
   John Henry Jowett. The illimitable love of God.
   H.E. Fosdick. The Belief in God.

2. Prayers in Chinese which re-express the prayers of:
   W.E. Orchard.
   J. Fort Newton.
   Book of Common Prayer.

3. Religious verses which interpret the poem and prayer of;
   Archbishop Trench.
   St. Ignatius Loyola.
   and new verses.

4. New Chinese versions of hymns:
   Luther's "Ein Fest Burg.
   Bridge's "Crown Him with many crowns."
   Ellerton's "Saviour again to Thy dear name we raise".
   Bowring's "In the cross of Christ I glory"
   Newman's "Lead kindly light

5. A short service of confession.

6. Quiet talks on Worship and devotion which interpret passages from the writings of:
   Henry Van Dyke.
   Tertius Van Dyke.
   Dwight Bradley.
   J.H. Oldham.
   W.E. Hocking.
   Milton.
   Maeterlinck.

7. Book Reviews:
   (1) Thorny Heart. A new Chinese novel by a Chinese Woman; describes a Chinese girl's conversion from an anti-Christian position to Roman Catholicism.
   (2) Mi-Kun. A volume of Chinese short stories which contains a story about life in a Christian institution.

Those who take a narrow view of the meaning of the word "indigenous" will be apt to say that the Book Reviews are the only really indigenous contributions in the journal. The names and literary achievements of the Editors are a sufficient answer to any such criticism. There are in China no men better qualified to write strictly original articles on Christian or philosophical subjects. They are big enough to gather the best the world has to offer and present it to their readers and, when occasion arises, they will present equally helpful matter spun out of their own consciousness of God's immanence and experience of Christ's leading through His ever present Holy Spirit."

LETTER FROM MR. ROWLAND CROSS, SECRETARY,
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION, July, 1930.

"Dear Timothy:

I distributed copies of the Amethyst to my class of forty-four preachers and Bible women at T'unghsien, and find them very eager for the material contained therein.

I talked with one of the brightest members of the class, and he said to tell you that our Kung Li Hui was sorely in need of just this kind of a magazine. He felt that the departments as you outlined them were very good. He suggested that the magazine might be sold at cost, making it possible for the evangelists to buy copies. He also suggested that it might be well to have material for use on special days in the Church calendar.

May I add my word of commendation of the publication, and express the hope that the second number will be coming out before long. It is very much needed. With best wishes,

(Signed) Rowland M. Cross."

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

August 20, 1930.

Mr. O.D. Wannamaker,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Olin:

Since returning here I have been reading the reports to the Board of Managers of various features of the university. The one from the Dean of the School of Religion seems to me to have so much significance in view of the present question in America among friends of missions as to the outlook in China, that I am calling your attention to it specially. All that Dean Chao says gains much further emphasis from the fact that he would be regarded perhaps as the finest combination of intellectual and spiritual power among Chinese Christians today. That would certainly be true of the opinion in which he is held here in our own group, and he would be included among the very best Christians in the country both as to his capacity and his consecration. You will use your own judgment as to any special use to be made of this report.

I am also calling your attention to the report of the dean of the College of Natural Sciences. It may be that quotations from this could be aptly used either in the altered form of requests which the Trustees will doubtless make to the Rockefeller Foundation of which I have already written Garside, and in efforts to match the second gift from that source in California and elsewhere. The very fact that this is a staid report of a Dean with no thought of publicity gives point to some of the facts included. These reports have doubtless all been sent to the New York office, but I am sending you copies of each of the above to facilitate your use of them.

sent to Dr Mason 10-7-30 we had another copy in Mf. folder

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

August 27, 1930

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

My dear Dr.Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 1.

I am glad to know of your arrival in China, but I am exceedingly sorry that your health necessitated such radical dental measures. It is certainly too bad that you were kept on the campus by University business at a time when you should have been resting.

Pledges due on Trustees' contributions for land purchase. You list those Trustees who have not paid their pledges as Mr.Warner, Miss Gouldy, and Mr.Stock. I find that Mr.Stock paid in his $500 to our office some time ago. We should have transmitted it to Dr.Galt before this. We are sending it forward at this time. According to Dr.Galt's letter of July 10, Miss Gouldy's $1,000 has already been received on the field. This leaves only Mr.Franklin Warner's $2,500. I have sent him a reminder but as yet have not heard from him.

Mr.Carl Hamilton's Pledge. We note what you say as to the probable desirability of asking the Trustees to advance the funds necessary to complete the purchase of the President's Garden, providing you are able to go forward with negotiations at that end. If you send us word that you are able to negotiate the purchase, I am sure the Trustees will be glad to make arrangements for advancing the funds necessary, since everyone realizes the desirability of acquiring this piece of land.

I also note what you say with regard to your conversations with Mr.Hamilton. I had been wondering just what has caused the delay in the payment of his pledge, but have not taken the trouble to make any inquiries. One of the provisions of the pledge, included at Mr.Hamilton's own suggestion, was that, in addition to the principal amount of G$15,000, he would pay interest to the University if the payment of the pledge was delayed beyond the date stipulated. So long as we can rely on the ultimate payment of the pledge there need be no great hesitation on the part of the Trustees to making special arrangements to care for the purchase of the President's Garden if an opportunity offers. Still, the very best of pledges is not equivalent to the same amount of money in the bank.

Appointment of Yenching representative at inauguration of the president of the University of California. I am following up your suggestion that Mr.Warner or Mr.Evans might be appointed to represent Yenching

at this inauguration. As soon as I learn whether Mr.Warner will be in California at that time I will report your recommendation to our Yenching Executive Committee for their action.

We are glad to have your report that the prospects for the work of the University this fall are very encouraging. I sincerely hope that the political disturbances of the last few weeks have not had any adverse effect, and that by the time this letter reaches you Yenching will be happily started on another fine year of work.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

Yenching University

September 4, 1930

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

My dear Dr.Stuart:

I am sending this brief note to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 5 dealing with the first Rockefeller Foundation grant of G$250,000.

I am extremely sorry to learn that difficulties have arisen on the field in connection with the investment of this fund. I sincerely hope, however, that some solution may be found.

I will bring your letter to the attention of our Finance Committee at the earliest possible date. It may also be wise for us to consult with Mr.Bennett if he can be reached.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

C O P Y

Olathe, Kansas
Sept. 12, 1930

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

Dear Sir:

I am a senior in high school and sixteen years of age. I have chosen the college in America from which I wish to graduate, and I have also chosen my course of study, but I would like to wait at least one year before commencing, so that I may be eighteen years old.

Two friends of mine, Mr. and Mrs. H.W. Hubbard of Paotingfu have, for the past few years, been urging me to attend Yenching University for at least one year. I had never given the matter much thought until I was fortunate enough to meet Dr. Bowen, President of the University of Nanking, who told me that it would be a wonderful experience if I could spend a year there and then return to America to complete my course. He informed me that because of its affiliation with all of the larger universities of the world, that would be possible.

Although Dr. Bowen's plan is no doubt satisfactory, I find that it would suit my plans better to receive my complete training from one college. Still, I would like to attend your school, although my studies in China will not touch any of the subjects I expect to take up in this country; I have always been very interested in sciences, and, as Dr. Bowen informs me that your school has a very good science course, I would like to devote that year in studying as large a field of science as would be possible.

I realize that the study of the English language must make up a large part of the daily routine, but as that would be unnecessary for me, I would like to take an elementary course in Chinese if such is offered.

With the help of the American Express Co. I have made preliminary plans concerning the trip to Peking. I shall come thru Europe for two reasons: first, because a friend of mine has invited me to spend a few weeks with him in Paris; and second, because I believe that it will be possible for me to work my way over on a cattle boat.

I am writing to you to ask if you think it would be worth my while, or if it would be something that I would later regret. I know practically nothing of the college except what Dr. Bowen has told me, but, as far as I can see, the trip alone would be of immense educational value, while the experience I would get while in the University would be a tremendous asset to me in later life.

I hope that I may receive your advice in regard to my plans, and some particulars concerning your school soon. In the mean time, I remain

Very truly yours,

/S/ JOHN S. TODD

John Sherman Todd
575 East Park St.
Olathe, Kansas

W

September 16, 1930

Dear Dr. Stuart:

This is just to report that Miss Kinder and I have returned from our vacations and are busy as ever with preparations for the fall work. Several days ago we sent you the list of persons in America to whom you will wish to send a personal letter occasionally. This was held up while I was on my vacation as Miss Kinder thought I might have some names to add to the list she made up. This proved to be the case and I am afraid the list is now pretty long.

Today I found among our pledges in the safe the receipt which Dr. Kuo signed for $1000 from Mr. Fu which he used for printing the souvenir books for Mei Lan Fang. If Mr. Garside has had no instructions to the contrary I will send it on to you with this letter and hope it reaches you safely.

Mr. Ssu-tu Chiao called up this morning and said he would be in to see us before he returns to China which he hopes will be in about a month. He told me he is working on some mural paintings for a Chinese restaurant here. I had supposed he had already returned to China but yesterday a young lady - "a distant relative of his" - came in to inquire if we knew anything of his whereabouts. I gave her the last address he had, the one on 57th Street, as she seemed to think he was still here. Perhaps she got in touch with him immediately. I did not ask.

It was very nice having David Lu here, even though his stay was

short. He lived with Roswell Britton for the month of August while Blanche was on her vacation at Asheville, N. C. I hope he will write soon and tell us how he likes Missouri.

Roswell and Blanche seem well and nicely settled in their new apartment. It is bright and pleasant, having a southern exposure.

We are all anxious to hear how Yenching is faring this year and if all is peaceful. Your letter to the trustees does not sound very reassuring.

You will be glad to know that Miss Elizabeth Billings has paid $500 toward a $1000 pledge which she says she made at Mrs. Finley's tea last winter. I wish we could give you some further news of gifts. It is discouraging to learn of the failure to get the big gift from the R.F. but they surely will come to the aid of Yenching at this critical time.

With best wishes for a bright future,

Sincerely yours,

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

P.S. I had a note from one of the Yenching students, Francis Chew, who has been until recently working on a farm at Mt. Kisco. I believe he is now at New Haven. He wanted news of Yenching as he said he was quite homesick. I was sorry to have to say that we had heard nothing from Yenching alumni in this country this year so far. I shall send out a note of inquiry about it as soon as I can for we should have a new list made up.

LM

Yenching University

September 17, 1930

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

My dear Dr.Stuart:

I enclose herewith a letter we have just received from a young high school student out in Kansas who is interested in the possibility of spending a year at Yenching. I also enclose a copy of my reply to him.

What attitude should we take toward such inquiries as these? Should we encourage such students to go to Yenching for a year, or is such an undertaking a little more than a boy of sixteen or seventeen is likely to handle successfully? Mr.Hubbard of Paotingfu would probably be able to look after young Todd if he should to to Yenching; but it is easy to see how the University might have some problems on its hands if it had in its student body some adventurous types of American boys who are year by year starting off for college.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

Enc.

Yenching University

September 22, 1930

AIR MAIL

See Gates's letter of 11/13/30

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

My dear Dr.Stuart:

We are enclosing herewith a copy of the minutes of the Finance Committee meeting held on September 17. It was an especially fine meeting with all present participating in the discussion and a great deal of business was transacted. Some of the items do not need any special mention and we will simply touch the high spots.

Jane Field Bashford Endowment Fund. You will note on page 2 under the last paragraph referring to this fund that several questions arose regarding the method of procedure used on the field in purchasing securities;

Later on I shall dwell more on the attitude of the Committee but right here I should like to say that the questions were not in criticism of the field in any way. It was more an attitude of endeavoring to secure information. A later action takes up this phase of the situation more in detail.

Salaries and pensions for field staff. You have already received the communications authorized as a result of Salaries and Pensions Committee action of August 5. There is nothing else to say at this time except that the Finance Committee is thoroughly in accord with the original plan adopted by the Trustees, as well as the modifications recently made.

Travel for Miss Boynton. This matter was brought to our attention through the Woman's College Committee and we are writing to Mrs.Lee and to Mrs.Frame in this mail. A more complete and detailed study of allowances will have to be made by the Committee on Salaries and Pensions so as to avoid misunderstandings of this nature. This particular case has been rather expensive for the Woman's College.

Balance in Wiant Residence Fund. The principle involved in this request is the same as that in connection with the request for the balance in the Pagoda Water Tower fund. Taking into consideration the outstanding authorizations for building projects, as well as present deficits in the Plant Account, the Committee was rather surprised at the total. They were exceedingly sympathetic, however, with the attitude of the field and could very clearly see the reasonableness of the suggestion. The fact, however, that additional funds have been authorized for residences, as well as the present deficits, brought the Committee to the conclusion that the remitting of still further funds when we have not the cash available would simply mean piling up additional deficits. We believe the motion is ~~thoroughly~~ clearly stated

that the Wiant Memorial Residence Fund is to be credited with $818.18 and this amount charged against the general Residence Fund. Therefore, you will credit $818.18 to Wiant Memorial Fund and charge to General Residence Fund, by Journal Voucher and notify us so we can make the transfer on our books.

Balance in Pagoda Water Tower. As above stated, the underlying principle is identically the same as the previous motion and consequently a similar action prevailed. Likewise you will transfer by Journal Voucher $3,500 from H.L.W.& S.account to Pagoda Water Tower and notify the New York office of the change.

Request for authorization on Bashford Hall. An entirely different situation is represented in this account and the Committee very willingly voted the L.C.$5,000. On the other hand they were unwilling to authorize the purchase of a moving picture attachment, the same to be charged against the Building Account. It was the unanimous opinion of the Committee that it was not a legitimate charge. Therefore you are herewith given authorization #3057. On or after October 15, 1930, you are authorized to draw at three days $5,000 local currency for completing Bashford Hall, same to be charged to Account 20k.

Charges for Heat, Light, Water and Sewage. This matter was considered at some length, and while the Committee felt that the explanation from the field was perfectly reasonable and that it could be accepted as the basis for operation; still it should be more definitely clarified. The conclusion reached was that the present status of the H.L.W.& S.account would remain unaltered. This was concurred in because of the very emphatic statement that the account is carried as a separate entity on the field and that there are integral parts upon which insurance is carried, and that it would be of advantage to the field to keep the account in its present condition. As far as subsequent charges are concerned, it would seem that each individual building operation will have to stand its proportionate share of expense involved in connection with the H.L.W.& S. You on the field will know best just what these charges are and it is the thought of the Finance Committee that you will so separate these charges that they will be clearly set aside as a definite charge against this account. On the other hand, as you indicate in your letter, there are certain projects, especially in erecting residences, where, for instance, the sewage disposal could not rightfully be charged against the general account. It would seem only proper, however, that when funds are solicited for any building a sufficient amount be added to care for all installations that have any bearing on this general H.L.W.& S. account. As stated in previous correspondence to the field, it seems only just that extra funds should be included in a building operation so that a credit could be extended to the H.L.W.& S.account which would help care for equipment and depreciation of machinery. It is perfectly apparent that if there is not some definite plan established for taking care of this account it will become one of the greatest burdens of the University.

Investments. There is no need for any comment on this item as it is one for the Trustees' committee to handle at this end.

Yenching Campus Plans. Mr.Warner gave a very clear picture of the situation which brought about the question from the field as represented in the November 27 letter. Since that time many misunderstandings which arose have been ironed out, all of which Mr.Warner very justly commented upon, but it was felt, after a great deal of deliberation, that the Committee could do nothing more than had been done in the past. There was a unanimity of opinion that, in justice to the Trustees, no change of plan should be made unless the Trustees were notified and approved of such changes. The actions alluded to

in the discussions have sufficient bearing upon the situation to carry enough weight and not require a further motion. There seemed to be no question in the minds of any person but that the interpretation was that the Trustees and the field were to cooperate rather than to leave the operation of any plan finally to the field. This, you will notice, is not taking an arbitrary attitude in any sense. There was no such thought in the mind or heart of any person present. The conclusion was that the field and the Trustees could very easily work in harmony and that there would be no great delay even if some portion of the plan had to be altered. It is perfectly obvious that some of the changes which the field suggested would have to be made and there is no reason why suggestions could not come from the field and proper action be taken at this end.

To have rather rigid rules regarding a plan is, in the long run, a good thing. It is not a unique thing for some enthusiast on a particular building proposition to so upset calculations as to have a perfectly good plan spoiled by the injecting of an inferior building project into a location reserved for a major building. If the responsibility is shared with the Trustees then such a condition cannot come to pass.

We believe that you have all the minutes which contain the actions referred to, but the Committee requested the Secretary to quote them, and they are as follows:

"E-1161 VOTED That the Trustees instruct the Managers that all changes in essentials in the general layout or in the plans of any building should be referred to the Trustees with recommendations for approval." (9-20-21)

"F-2053 VOTED that no deviation should be made in the plans and recommendations approved by the Committee on Finance in New York, and that where the field considered deviations to be imperative, the grounds for such deviation should be forwarded to the Committee on Finance here for review." (1-6-27)

"F-2335 VOTED .....No authorization either general or specific for such a radical change in the general layout of the University should be made without the consent of the Committee on Finance, Property and Investment."(6-22-28)

<u>Woman's College matters.- Insurance.</u> This action is the result of an inquiry received from Mrs.Frame under date of June 11. In giving consideration to this request the question was raised as to the advisability of securing the latest information from the Field Treasurer's office regarding the insurance carried upon all buildings. I believe the Committee would be greatly pleased if the field would give some information upon this very important subject. The Committee was very much interested in the low rate quoted in Mrs.Frame's letter and wondered what it covered; whether it was a general rate for all the buildings, or merely upon those which did not represent a very great fire risk. We are also writing to the Woman's College Committee relative to this action and the subsequent ones relating to administration in the Woman's College. You will note the authorizations to add G$5,000 and G$2,000 to the insurance fund and the further motion to raise the ques-

tion with the Woman's College Committee as to the advisability of transferring the insurance fund to the endowment section.

Completion of Warner Gymnasium. Mr.Warner's reading of the letter from the field and his attitude thereto came as a very pleasant surprise to the Committee. There was very general agreement that considerable saving could be accomplished by completing the last unit of the Gymnasium along with the building of the second unit. The fact that some temporary enclosure of the uncompleted end would have to be built and torn down again influenced the Committee largely in its decision. Mr.Warner's very generous attitude in endeavoring to secure the balance of funds at a very early date was another influencing factor. On the pledge to secure the balance by the early spring of 1931 the Committee felt justified in authorizing the expenditure of not more than L.C.$31,300. As these funds will have to be borrowed we are requesting the field to write us stating the approximate dates the funds will be required. We can then issue authorizations accordingly and make arrangements for the loans. Mr.Warner stressed the point that he could not secure the balance of the funds before the spring of 1931 and wondered if you would need the money much before that period. Our understanding has been that the construction is going forward and that probably you would need the funds this year. We are quite sure that Mr.Warner would prefer to have the building delayed if it will not interfere with the use of same or alter the cost of the last unit. These are things upon which you can give us very complete information and which we trust you will see fit to include in your letter requesting authorizations. It is quite evident that Mr.Warner is making special efforts to secure the funds so as to have the entire project out of the way and the Committee was very appreciative of his attitude and was very glad to pass action F-2873.

Two actions growing out of the array of Grounds and Buildings Committee minutes. One was the request of the field to have the C$5,000 for campus improvement sent to China for investment. The discussion centering around this request was simply an elaboration of that carried on when discussing the Bashford Endowment Fund. One who is familiar with the Chinese situation and who reads the daily dispatches from the field as they come through the daily papers, and who is somewhat familiar with the silver situation, would expect a rather emphatic "no" to this request. Strangely enough the Committee was not at all emphatic about it. There seemed to be a very keen desire to investigate the situation. One member of the Committee stated the situation very clearly. He said, ~~that~~ "We could easily and rightfully say no to this request, but, on the other hand, if we can properly function as a Board of Trustees and at the same time agree with the request of the field and base our action upon intelligent opinion, there is no reason why we should not conform to their request." In this very agreeable mood the Committee authorized the Secretary to arrange a meeting with Mr.Bennett of the National City Bank who is now in the United States, and to secure all possible information relative to foreign investments. You will note that action F-2875 carries a similar request to that voiced in the consideration of the Bashford Fund. One communication from the field will cover both requests.

The information desired will be something on the following order: (1) From whom are suggestions for purchase of securities received? (2) Is there a committee from the Board of Managers to act upon these suggestions? (3) Is there any information available regarding Chinese securities; if so, are they checked up frequently to note any change in conditions? (4) Are suggestions secured from a number of courses, and in any case are they care-

fully checked up through other channels of information?

It is quite possible that Mr.Bennett will be able to give us some information. One reason for talking with him is to secure his reaction regarding the Chinese investment problem and the general security of Chinese banks, as well as his attitude toward placing the investment of American funds in China,more particularly at this time. In this rather personal way I should like to add that this problem is being handled in a very, very sympathetic way, and if there is any possible manner in which the funds can be sent to China with any degree of safety it will be done.

Rockefeller gift of $250,000. The condition of this gift at the present time has a very large bearing upon the budget. No other course, however, was open for the Committee than to seek an audience with the Rockefeller Foundation. Since the meeting of the Committee, the date for the conference has been arranged and will be reported back to the Trustees' Committee as soon as possible.

In view of the action of the Committee regarding the Warner Gymnasium, and in answer to Robert Greene's letter of August 5, a cable was sent as per the enclosed confirmation copy. Every vote received from the Executive Committee was in favor of the appointment of Messrs.Sweet and Gleysteen.

Very cordially yours,

CAE-H

Enc.

CC: Dr.Gait
Later mail.

(translation of cable enclosed)

REFERRING TO ROGER GREENE'S LETTER OF AUGUST 5,1930, WOULD SAY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AGREES TO THE APPOINTMENT OF LENNIG SWEET REV.W.H.GLEYSTEEN. REFERRING TO J.LEIGHTON STUAT'S LETTER OF AUGUST 18, 1930, FRANKLIN WARNER, WOULD SAY FINANCE COMMITTEE AUTHORIZES MAY BUILD AS PER PLANS SUBMITTED AT COST NOT TO EXCEED MEX.$31,300 LAST WING WARNER MEMORIAL GYMNASIUM

CLASS OF SERVICE

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FU55 RCA=F PEIPING 19 24/1550

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IRAYJALFOR SVUBSZACIF TAOFGCYEWB ULEFTUXVAN IKYCTXYXUR EOWEXEBKEY EBIZJ CENTURY NICOPCIPUSB YLEGNZUUNM USAWZEBEKS IMOXHUGENL KIKEFAWXAH SDECJEPEJS YMYPWDEDOG YKWYMHYJAK YSYONWAIBP.

GIVE ALL POSSIBLE PUBLICITY PREVIOUS CABLE THE FOLLOWING IS SENT AT THE REQUEST OF THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL FACULTY TO BE COMMUNICATED TO FEDERATION COUNCIL CHURCHES CHRISTIAN CENTURY MISSION BOARDS WHILE WORLD RUSHES CHINA FLOOD RELIEF JAPANESE ARMY OCCUPIES COUNTRY WITHOUT CAUSE WHERE DOES CHRISTIANITY STAND?

Yenching University

September 26, 1930

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

My dear Dr.Stuart:

I enclose herewith copies of letters I have exchanged with Dr.Stanley D.Wilson and Mr.Fred Williams on the subject of Mr.Williams' possible special service to Yenching University as an instructor in Chemistry.

I believe that this correspondence will be self-explanatory, and that there is little I can add to what is incorporated in these letters. For several months Mr.Williams has been considering a trip to the Orient at his own expense, during which he would spend short periods tea teaching in a number of Christian colleges and universities. He is a young man of independent means and seems to be of an unusually fine type. The arrangements he is proposing are, however, of such a special character that it has not been possible for us to conclude anything definite before he leaves the United States. We have suggested to him that he should deal direct with the proper administrative officers on the field in each of the educational centers where he plans to spend some time.

I understand that Mr.Williams has now begun his journey, and since he did not give us any addresses en route, I do not know how you can get in touch with him before he arrives in Peiping. I have suggested that he get in touch with you, and I hope that he will do so.

We will be interested to learn the outcome of Mr.Williams' proposal.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

Enc.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

燕 京 大 學

PEKING, CHINA

Christian — International — Co-educational

AMERICAN OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

OLIN D. WANNAMAKER
Assistant to the President

J L S

Probably sent to Bd. & a selected list. In May 1931 25 copies were sent to London Miss Cox their request
K
3-18-32

October 1, 1930

President Stuart has just sent me, with the following note, a copy of the report of the latest Christian Student Conference in North China:

"I am sending you some material which ought to be of use in reassuring friends in America regarding the Christian value of our University. Under present conditions the only possible hope of dynamic religious effort among Chinese students is under their own initiative, with such advice and other forms of help as older people can give. This seems to have broken out in North China, and all the reports I get are that our students have been the leaders both in spiritual earnestness and in the intellectual contribution.

It gives me great pleasure to place a copy of this report in your hands. I believe you will read it with the deepest satisfaction. The "Summer Conference" mentioned at the bottom of page two was the Conference of the Hopei Students' Christian Union at Wofossu Temple in the Western Hills near Peking which took place about July 10, 1930. Two hundred students represented 22 colleges and middle schools of Hopei Province. Not all of these 200 were Christian, but during the Conference over 30 signified their intention to make a more serious study of the life and teachings of Christ.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant to the President

CC: Mr.Wannamaker

Yenching University

October 7, 1930

AIR MAIL

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

My dear Dr.Stuart:

We enclose herewith a copy of the memorandum minutes we prepared following a meeting with representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation held at 61 Broadway on October 1.

You will notice that Mr.Warner, Mr.Wannamaker and myself were present from the Yenching Board of Trustees. We had hoped that Mr.Barber would also be able to attend but he was called out of the city by important business responsibilities. For the Foundation there were present Dr.Max Mason, Dr.Carter, Dr.Spoehr who has recently taken charge of the Division of Natural Sciences, and Mr.Beal, the Comptroller.

The atmosphere of the conference was one of warm sympathy for, and appreciation of, the work ofYenching University is doing. There was little necessity for the representatives of the Yenching Trustees to remind the representatives of the Foundation of the splendid contribution Yenching is making because all of the representatives had already a thorough knowledge and sympathetic understanding of the University, its work, and its needs. Also they had before them Mr.Gee's letter of August 5, which praises the work of the University in the highest terms.

The first part of our discussion necessarily dealt with the status of the first conditional gift by the Foundation of $250,000, and the difficulties created by the fact that the Advisory Committee on Investments in China had found it impossible to approve the proposal that the Rockefeller gift be invested in accordance with Mr.Gee's suggestion. Dr. Mason read us an extract from Mr.Greene's letter of August 8, which gave us in very clear language the grounds for his disapproval of the proposed form of investment, and also explained the reasons why he felt that Mr.~~Gee~~'s conditional gift did not meet the conditions under which the Rockefeller Foundation made the appropriation on May 22, 1929. We are attaching to the memorandum minutes of the conference a copy of this extract from Mr.Greene's letter, which Dr.Mason very kindly supplied.

Chou's

While the attitude of all the men from the Foundation was extremely cordial and friendly it was obvious that they felt quite strongly, from the information contained in Mr.Greene's letter, that the conditions under which the Foundation made its appropriation on May 22, 1929, had

never actually been met by Yenching University, and that their payment of their conditional appropriation had been made under a misapprehension. Dr.Mason voiced this conviction quite clearly, and suggested frankly that the first step which we should take was to return the $250,000 which had been paid over in error. He also stated that it was a most fortunate circumstance that the Advisory Committee on Investments in China had brought to light the facts contained in Mr.Greene's letter while it was still possible to remedy the mistake. It was easy to infer that, had these facts come to light later on after the $250,000 had passed out of the direct and complete control of the University so that an immediate return would not have been possible, an extremely embarrassing situation for all concerned would have been the result. My personal conviction as I listened to the discussion was that, while the Foundation might not have gone so far as to demand the return of their $250,000, when the true facts came into their possession at some future date they would at least have greatly modified their friendly and sympathetic attitude toward Yenching University.

The representatives of the Yenching Trustees were taken somewhat by surprise by some of the statements made in Mr.Greene's letter, for we had not understood that Mr.Chou contemplated the borrowing of at least a substantial portion of his contribution of $625,000 from the bank of which he was manager, and that perhaps he had not actually set up a deposit to your credit for the amount of his gift. Under the circumstances we had no alternative whatever except to agree with the representatives of the Foundation that the conditions of their gift had never been met, and that their contribution never rightly belonged to the University. We stated that the money would at once be returned with interest, and this was effected within thirty-six hours after our conference terminated.

The conference began its consideration of what should be done to assist the University in the financial emergency thus created. Under Mr.Warner's leadership we made as strong a presentation as we could of the proposal in your letter of August 5 that the Foundation approve a revision of the terms of their original grant so that their contribution of $250,000 might be available to the University unconditionally. Since this proposal had already been before the representatives of the Foundation as a recommendation made by Mr.Gee in his letter of August 5, they had had ample opportunity to consider the proposal from all angles. As a matter of fact, we gained the impression that the four men from the Foundation had already discussed the proposal quite thoroughly among themselves and had reached their decision before the conference was called. Dr.Mason as spokesman for the Foundation brushed this request aside rather briefly, stating that the request for an unconditional contribution of $250,000 was so radically different from the original action of the Foundation, and at such a wide variance from its customary policy, that he felt sure that such a request could not be presented to the Foundation with any hope for success. It was easy to see that he himself, as President of the Foundation, did not favor such an action; and without his approval the urging of such a request would be folly.

Dr.Mason did suggest, however, that the Foundation should be willing to make an additional appropriation of Gold $12,500 for the fiscal year 1930-31 to replace the income lost by the University due to the return of the Rockefeller Foundation $250,000. He expressed the hope that this income, together with the gain which the University will derive from the favorable rate of exchange now prevailing, would enable the institution to get through this year without any serious curtainment of its work.

Both Mr.Wannamaker and I pointed out that since the fiscal year 1930-31 is now well under way and it will be only a few months before we must begin our budget making for 1931-32, it was highly desirable that any such appropriation made by the Foundation should cover 1931-32 as well as the current fiscal year. I believe Dr.Mason agreed with this viewpoint, and that he will be willing to request the Foundation for a two year annual grant of G$12,500 per year. I believe that all three of us from the Yen ching Trustees felt that this was the maximum assistance we could hope to secure from the Foundation at the present time.

We then turned to a discussion of the status of the two conditional gifts of $250,000 each made by the Foundation on May 22, 1929, and on April 16, 1930. It was our hope that the Foundation would be willing to let both of their conditional gifts stand, considering that the second gift of $250,000 had already been matched for the time being by the Harvard-Yenching Institute five year appropriation and that the immediate task of the University was to secure gifts from other sources to match the first appropriation as a substitute for Mr.Chou's conditional gift. Dr.Mason stated, however, that the policy of the Foundation did not favor having two conditional appropriations for the same institution standing unmet at any one time. He suggested that the logical procedure would be for the Foundation to cancel for the time being their appropriation of May 22, 1929, leaving their appropriation of April 16, 1930, as their only outstanding pledge to Yenching University. He pointed out that the University will be free at any time they have completed the procuring of $250,000 from other sources to return with a request for a second conditional grant on the same terms. He assured us that whenever the University was in a position to make such a request for a second appropriation we could rely on a very sympathetic and appreciative hearing.

With this understanding our conference terminated. All of us left the offices of the Foundation feeling the keenest regret that it had not been possible for us to secure any favorable reaction to our request for an unconditional grant of the Rockefeller Foundation's first $250,000, but I believe we also came away with the conviction that we had narrowly escaped the danger of a serious misunderstanding with the Foundation. Dr.Mason made it very plain, even though he was extremely courteous about it, that the Foundation meant exactly what it said when it made its appropriation in 1929 on the condition that the payments by the Foundation were "to be made pro rata with collections made by the University and only <u>after</u> the University shall have secured cash and/or valid pledges for the supplemental sum of $250,000 for the same purpose". Only when the University had actually received a clear title to another sum of $250,000 could this condition be considered as satisfactorily met. The Foundation would not have found it easy to forgive the University had it failed to measure up to this condition absolutely and without any shadow of a doubt.

I am distributing copies of these memorandum minutes to the members of our Finance Committee. A meeting of that Committee will be held during the next ten days. We must give serious consideration to the financial problems growing out of this substantial reduction of income we have considered available for the 1930-31 budget. We will communicate with you again as soon as the Committee has taken action on these matters.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG-H

October 7, 1930

Dear Leighton:

Mr. Garside has handed me a copy of his report of the conference held between a committee of our Finance Committee - Mr. Warner, Mr. Garside, and myself - and representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation. Three representatives of the Foundation took part in this discussion presided over by Dr. Max Mason.

Mr. Garside's report is very accurate, both in the letter and in the spirit. The Rockefeller representatives were exceedingly friendly, but they manifested a certain mild surprise at learning that the money supposed to have been used to meet the conditions attaching to the first Rockefeller pledge had never actually been handed over in full to the ownership of Yenching University. They assumed that you had not entirely understood the conditions attaching to this. The best we can possibly hope for at the present time is a continuation of their annual grant. When Dr. Mason suggested that they would ask for this continuation for one additional year until there could be time to study the whole situation, I urged that he make it for two years, because of the present condition of the country, which would make it almost impossible that we should be able to meet the Rockefeller conditions within twelve months. I rather think they will make the grant for two years. Mr. Garside stressed the fact that we should be budgeting shortly for another year.

Dr. Jenney has been down for a conference with me. After a long talk with him, I arranged for him to talk also with Sidney Gamble, the only member of the Finance Committee to whom I could get access. Dr. Jenney feels that the present financial depression is so serious that there can be little hope of securing any considerable amount of money for many months to come. For this reason he urged that he should not make himself a burden to Yenching University at this time, which would be embarrassing to him as well as to us. He felt that the best relationship for the present would be that he should continue to respond to my requests from time to time for a certain amount of his own time and that he should then come completely into the service of Yenching when conditions become more favorable. He felt that this might be within three months or it might be somewhat later.

Under the circumstances, I felt that there was nothing to do but to agree with him in this point of view. In the first place, I felt that if any pressure whatever was brought to bear upon him, the result would not be favorable. I felt that he had definitely made up his own mind that he did not wish to make the change at this time. In the second place, I do agree with him that he could not secure any considerable amounts of money for a good many months to come and we should be spending a great deal of money without any direct benefit. The first consideration, however, was what would be best for Yenching. I discussed the matter by telephone with Gamble before bringing him and Jenney together. Gamble felt that Jenney's point of view was the only sound one to take at the present moment.

I shall make it a point to call upon Jenney as frequently as I feel there is anything he can really accomplish. I shall not let him break the connection with the University entirely. Of course, you understand as well as I do, the psychology of the situation. Dr. Jenney has a perfectly sure position where he is and is treated with a great deal of respect and consideration. He is no doubt feeling a certain amount of hesitation as to breaking that connection when there is so much uncertainty attaching to this whole matter of raising funds for a Christian university in China. The best we can do under the circumstances is to treat him with just as much consideration as the other people do, hoping eventually to get him back into the service of the University.

During the summer he had long conferences with Mr. Harbison and Mr. Lockhart, both of whom were at Lake Placid Club. At their suggestion, he went to Detroit and talked for an hour with Mr. Emory L. Ford, he says. This is rather significant when no one of us has been able to get personal access to him. Dr. Jenney says that the feeling of Mr. Lockhart is that he would be helped very much in making a favorable decision in behalf of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation if Mr. Ford could also be brought in.

Jenney informs me of the election of an associate to the Chaplain at Princeton University. I did not get the name quite accurately. This minister is a very close personal friend of Jenney's and has invited him to come to Princeton for the autumn conference. I have since that time telephoned to Dean Wicks and made arrangements for Dwight Edwards to go there and informed him at the same time of what Jenney had said to me. I think, no doubt, both Edwards and Jenney will go to the autumn conference, and I hope the results will be somewhat additional income for us. For the coming winter this campus collection will be made by a committee representing the faculty and the student-body instead of being a matter pertaining only to the Philadelphian Society. Dean Wicks says they feel somewhat in the dark how to proceed and need our counsel and assistance.

 October 7, 1930

I am exceedingly sorry to know that just at the time when you must be under unusual strain there, we are also having such difficulty in supporting you here. I hope, very soon, to be able to make some personal effort myself to see some of our most important people and write you some cheering news.

Cordially yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

ODW*KK

cc to Bagaside

Revised copy
dictated earlier draft

October 8, 1930

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

My dear Dr. Stuart:

Your letter of August 5 received upon my return from Europe. Yesterday was my first day in the office.

A committee consisting of Dr. North, Dr. Scott and Mr. Gamble was appointed at my request to approve the use of the income from the McBrier Foundation. I am very much afraid that I have monopolized the powers of the committee and have gone over their heads in the past instead of submitting the matter to them. I feel I owe them an apology. I do not think they know anything about it, however, and I shall not raise the issue, but Mr. Garside calls attention to the fact that this committee was appointed and should function, and I think it wise.

I am asking Mr. Garside to pass your letter on to them, with approval, and moreover, inasmuch as there is a little accumulation in this fund, I am going to request Mr. Garside to ask them to approve the use of G$500. to cover

(a) the item of "Light and Truth" as per my letter to you dated June 9.
(b) the item mentioned in yours of August 5.
(c) any balance to be available for such other items that come up that you feel will come under the "distinctly religious work" idea we have so often conversed about.

Inasmuch as some time has elapsed since you wrote your letter, I am asking Mr. Garside, providing the committee gives approval, to cable you that you are at liberty to draw on the McBrier Foundation fund to the extent of $500, or whatever amount the committee approves, to cover the items indicated above.

Very sincerely yours,

EMMcB:A

October 10, 1930

Dear Leighton:

Miss McCoy has made a suggestion which I think an excellent one, and I am passing it along to you.

Would it not be worthwhile for you to send a Christmas card from China to each of our contributors and to a few other persons whom you, yourself, may care to select? I imagine a card consisting of a picture of some section of Yenching University campus could be made without excessive cost and that it could be sent as printed matter second-class mail. In order that you may follow out the idea, if you see fit, I send you herewith a copy of the list of our contributors.

May I ask that you handle this list carefully and see that it is not used by anyone else for any direct mail appeal from America or for any correspondence which you and I do not completely control. I think that would be a great mistake. It would be dangerous if we crossed lines between your office and the office here in connection with these friends.

Cordially yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

ODW*KK

P.S. The list will be mailed you in a day or two, as it is rather lengthy. We are sending this letter on to you so that you may prepare the cards in case you wish to do this.

L.M.

Sent October 16th 1930
K.

October 14, 1930

Dear Leighton:

We have been much interested in the interview with you reported by Edward Hunter in the New York Sun - clipping herewith. We bought forty copies of the paper and sent the clipping to each member of the Board of Trustees and a few other selected persons. I included Mr. McCormick and Mrs. Blaine, writing a careful note to each. I think the interview will do good in this country.

I have made the first very rough draft for a piece of printed matter about the religious ideals and life of the University. I find it extremely difficult to be sufficiently concrete. I have read all the material that seems to be available here, including a good deal which I think you specifically requested members of the faculty to send. This is excellent for our own uses, but there is still lacking the kind of concrete examples and the effect of the University's ideals and life upon the individual students attending it. I realize perfectly well that this is sometimes impossible to state and even to estimate. I am not thinking of it from my own point of view, but from the point of view of those persons who are impressed by an actual incident related rather than by statements of general principles. From this point of view, the very best thing I have available is the account of the New Year's vacation country work of groups of students, and the Student Christian Federation Conference. Here one had the specific individuals mentioned and their experiences and actions.

I am about to work over this material again. I hope to get a brief piece of printed matter which will produce the right impression.

We are holding a conference here tomorrow with both Pierce and Hedrick. I am doing everything I can by letters and the office staff is keeping me up to the minute on that. We are trying to find access to a few carefully chosen larger givers. The present condition of the country, however, is such that practically everyone advises us to be very tactful in order not to offend instead of interesting those whom we might approach.

I have written to seek an interview with Edgar B. Davis, advising that I had certain very important and disturbing news from you and should appreciate an opportunity to talk with him. The disturbing news, if I get a chance to tell it to him, will be that certain circumstances have prevented the payment of a $250,000 gift you expected to receive from a Chinese donor to match the Rockefeller condition, and that this forfeits the Rockefeller gift unless we can in some way meet that condition. I hope I may be able to see Mr. Davis and that he may begin to reflect on the possibility of meeting this Rockefeller condition.

I have tried twice recently to get Fred Eldridge on the telephone, but missed him both times. His secretary tells me that he is very busy this week and leaves at the end of the week to be away for about one week. She says Mrs. MacLean is only moderately well. I told her that I should like very much to see Mr. Eldridge for lunch or in some other way, but did not wish to give him the impression that I was after him for Yenching. She is a very friendly and discreet young lady, and I think she will help me out in establishing a nice relation with Fred. I hope I may be able to bring matters around to the point of discovering something about the School of Education Endowment and also the special $6,000. We shall have to go slow, however, since the stock market has had two fresh crashes within the last few weeks, some records being lower than those of last November. It is under these conditions that people with large investments in securities do not like to be approached.

I am trying to secure from Wills and Conant reports on their latest efforts. We have no such reports. I have never heard anything of what Wills did with Lucius Porter, except a very terse note from Porter to Carside.

I earnestly hope that you are getting on your feet in the matter of health.

With every good wish.

Cordially yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

ODW*KK

October 18, 1930

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I was glad to get your letter of September 18th and will try to give you some idea of the results obtained through sending the appeal letters last spring and summer.

The "Analysis of Costs and Returns on Circular Letters" I think you will find fairly self-explanatory. Our non-contributor mailing list has approximately 6000 names and our contributors list 1000 names. Although it is evident that the 6100 letters sent on June 17 cost more than the 7000 covering the series of six, this is due to the fact that special stationery and envelopes were used and return stamped envelopes which doubled the postage. We had been assured by the new company we had used for getting out this letter that it would be greatly to our advantage to have the return envelopes stamped. This, however, did not prove to be the case, and we did not try it again when sending out subsequent appeals. Only about 300 out of the 6100 replied or the letter was returned unclaimed, giving us a chance to remove from our list only that many. The response to our August 4th letter was almost the same, in spite of the fact that we did not stamp the return envelope. We were able to eliminate only 200 from our mailing list.

The letter sent to 800 ministers was also a failure so far as responses were concerned. I think we had ten replies giving us anywhere from two to five names of good prospects. The summer time really is a bad time to get the attention of the churchmen as they are generally away on vacations but it was thought by Pierce and Hedrick that one letter might be sent to them in the summer and perhaps another in the fall, asking their more active help. So far the second letter has not been sent and I imagine the matter will be allowed to drop for the present.

The folder used for the first six letters was "Service Overseas," for the letter of June 17 "What China Needs" and for that of August 4 "Four Hundred Million Chinese Can't Be Wrong."

Considering the overhead expenses both in the Yenching office and with Pierce & Hedrick, I imagine we barely came out even on the expenses and receipts from all these appeals.

We are glad to report a gift from Miss Katharine Ludington of $500 for the Women's College Endowment Fund, just received this morning.

Mr. Yen Ching-yueh came to call at the Yenching office this morning and seems quite enthusiastic about his work just starting here.

Mr. Garside may already have written you of the serious accident which befell Miss Lane. Last Monday evening, a week ago, she was struck by an automobile at 122nd Street and Riverside Drive and suffered severe injuries about the head. She is just beginning to show a slight consciousness of people around her, is paralysed on her left side is apparently in intense pain whenever she is conscious for a few moments. Mr. Evans has been up to the hospital daily (St. Lukes at 114th Street) and reports that she is getting the best of care. The doctors said she was in too serious a condition to attempt an operation but they think it is a fracture. Her face was so banged up she could not be given even a liquid diet the first few days and had to be fed by injections through the knee, then through the nose. There seem to be no complications and there is now hope that she will recover. So far she has said nothing anyone could understand but Mr. Evans thought she recognized him today.

From the report of the accident by the man who knocked her down she was attempting to cross the street while the lights were against her and stepped back in front of this man's car in order to avoid another car in front of her.

We are sending to you today a cablegram reading as follows:

"All that follows is for Nash. Send at earliest possible moment photographs of buildings in (your) station to arrive before Nov. 20, this year, University Missouri campaign material the latest news letters Greff Fraternity." Mr. Groff, Mr. Gordon writes, has been sending his fraternity various letters about the Department and further news is desired in order that they may start the campaign among the Missouri-Yenching Association for the funds they will give our Department of Journalism for this year.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peping, China

LM

Oct. 20, 1930

Copies sent to Promotional committee

ANALYSIS OF
COSTS AND RETURNS ON CIRCULAR LETTERS IN 1930 CAMPAIGN

Letter dated	No.made	cost of multigraphing	Enclosures	Inclusive costs for all letters covering work, stationery, printed matter, enclosures and postage.		
				Cost of addr. envelopes	88.06	
March 28	225	6.11	3	" " mult. work	90.84	
" 29	1856	22.02	3	7M pledge cards @ 5.50	38.50	
April 2	2973	29.26	3	7M letter heads @ 3.50	24.50	
" 4	221.	6.40	3	7M envelopes @ 24.48 (stp)	171.36	
" 7	121	7.21	3	7 M folders @ 17.40	121.80	
" 11	1520	19.84	3	7M return env. @ 3.75	26.25	
		90.84				
				Total cost of series of 1st six		$561.31
June 17	6100	205.75	3	Cost of work	205.75	
				6100 letter heads & Env.	76.25	
				6100 return env.	18.30	
				postage incl. return	244.00	
				6100 folders	42.25	
				6100 pledge cards	33.50	
				Total cost of June letter		620.05
July 21	52	3.25	None	Postage	20.80	
July 22	985	20.00	None	Letter heads	4.10	
		23.25		Envelopes #6¾	4.95	
				Cost of work	23.25	
				Cost of July letters		53.10
August 4	5748	140.60	3	6600 letterheads @ 3.50	23.10	
August 4	800	42.25	3	6600 stpd.env. @ 24.48	161.57	
				6600 folders @ 25.50	168.30	
				5800 pledge cards @ 5.50	31.90	
				6600 return env. @ 3.75	24.75	
				Total cost of August letters		409.62
				Total cost to date		$1644.08

SEE NOTES ON SUCCEEDING PAGE-

Copies sent to Promotional committee

Oct. 20, 1930

ANALYSIS OF
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SEE NOTES ON SUCCEEDING PAGE-

NOTES:

1. The first six letters were sent to our entire mailing list - contributors and non-contributors, dividing the lists into three groups and asking each group to contribute toward one of three objectives - Women's College Endowment, Residences, or Heating Plant. See statement below.
2. The letter of June 17th was sent to all non-contributors who were asked to give toward any of the three above objectives.
3. The letters of July 21st and 22nd were sent respectively to a list of those who had actively helped Dr. Stuart during the 1930 campaign in any way and to all our contributors, in both letters simply reassuring our friends of the peaceful conditions prevailing at Yenching University.
4. One letter of Aug. 4th was sent to our non-contributor list, asking for a gift toward any of the above three objectives. The other letter was sent to 800 ministers all over the U.S., asking them merely to give us a list of five or more names of those persons they could suggest as being possible good prospects Only ten replied and sent a few names.

Receipts from Appeal Letters Sent
From March 28th through August 4th, 1930.

- - - - - -

For Women's College Endowment	$2,423.00
For Residences	592.00
For Heating Plant	735.00
TOTAL RECEIPTS	$3,750.00 to date Oct. 16, 1930

Yenching University

October 20, 1930

AIR MAIL

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

My dear Dr.Stuart:

I enclose herewith confirmation copy of a cablegram we sent you this morning.

Several days ago Mr.McBrier handed me a copy of your letter of August 5, and discussed in this same connection the matters relating to the use of the income from the McBrier Foundation fund referred to in the letter he wrote you on June 9. Mr.McBrier has also given me a copy of the letter he wrote you on October 8.

After our conversation with Mr.McBrier we sent to the Special Committee on the McBrier Foundation for Biblical Instruction and Christian Work a resume of the correspondence you and Mr.McBrier have had, and asked their approval of the proposals made for the use of this income. The Special Committee has now approved the following action:-

"Voted that the sum of G$500 be appropriated from the available income from the McBrier Foundation for Biblical Instruction and Christian Work, to be placed in the hands of President J.Leighton Stuart for the following purposes:

(1) to provide one-half of the subsidy required for the publication of "Truth and Life" during the fiscal year 1930-31.

(2) to be used for the expenses of Yenching delegates to the National Christian Student gathering being arranged by Y.M.C.A.leaders in Shanghai.

(3) to meet other special needs in connection with the religious life and work of the University at the discretion of Dr.Stuart."

I understand that G$500 would be sufficient to provide one-half the subsidy required for "Truth and Life" and to assist with the expenses of Yenching delegates to the National Christian Student gather in Shanghai, and at the same time to leave a fairly substantial surplus for meeting other special needs which may arise in connection with the religious life and work of the University. Such a surplus is available for use at your discretion.

It is probably desirable, however, that when the expenditure of the full $500 has been completed the Special Committee be informed, in a general way at least, of the uses to which the fund has been placed so they will be able to keep more intelligently in touch with the plans being made for the use of this income.

I find that the members of the Special Committee on the McBrier Foundation funds are urging quite strongly that a definite program be formulated for the use of the income from the McBrier Foundation. The Committee feels that only by adopting some tangible policy can this income be used to the greatest advantage. They fear that until such a policy is adopted there is always a danger that the income may be expended rather aimlessly on miscellaneous needs which arise from time to time, and which, while entirely worthy in themselves, may not contribute very definitely toward any constructive program for accomplishing the objectives set forth by Mr.McBrier at the time this Foundation was created. I am sure that you have already in mind the desirability of formulating such a program. I hope that sometime during the next few months it may be possible for you to work out and transmit such a program to us.

Needless to say, the Special Committee is always anxious to keep in close touch with Mr.McBrier and to administer the income from this fund along lines which are most acceptable to him. I believe that the formulation of a definite policy for the use of the income will make it easier both for the Committee and for Mr.McBrier to pass judgment upon individual items needed, in the light of their relation to the general program being carried on by the income from the Foundation.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

Enc.

CC: Mr.McBrier

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

YENCHING

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

presented to Trustees 11/19/30

October 23, 1930.

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

My dear Mr. Garside:

The Board of Managers met on October 20 and passed several important actions which are covered in the minutes a copy of which is being sent to you. I shall only make a few personal comments.

1) School of Religion. I had supplied each member of the Board with a copy of the letter sent you on this subject. I also invited the representatives of churches and missions to meet ~~to meet~~ at my home on the morning preceding the Board meeting which was held in the afternoon. This gave them an opportunity for about two and a half hours of informal and intimate conference among themselves when the whole subject could be discussed without the embarrassment of doing so in a larger gathering and with the length of time involved. At this morning conference the Chancellor, Dean Chao, Mr. Barker and one or two other members of the faculty were present and all made statements regarding their various points of view. The discussion was characterized by the utmost friendliness, mutual sympathy and insight into the problems involved. This group prepared the resolution which was worked out by them in complete agreement and was unanimously passed when presented to the Board. I feel confident that it is the wisest position to take under all circumstances and that it need not affect unfavorably any of the interests we are so anxious to protect. It involves no actual changes in any of our arrangements for the present session. If, however, it proves possible to purchase the President's Garden I should hope that we would soon after that be able to finance and construct a few modest dormitories, and improve the grounds of that section of the garden as well as arrange for free passage between it and our campus.

2) Agricultural Experiment Station. I am enclosing herewith for the information of the Board of Trustees the final text of an agreement which has been under discussion during the past few weeks, and which has now

been approved by all those concerned. Since it does not involve any basic issues affecting our university, and since there were urgent reasons for getting an immediate solution in view of a tendency toward disintegration here and dissatisfaction with us on the part of the Famine Fund Committee, we have gone ahead without waiting for action from the Trustees. However, there will be no changes in personnel or any budget arrangements during the present session, so that if the Trustees disapprove of this course or have any instructions bearing on the procedure, there will still be ample time to receive these before actual changes of a radical nature take place.

3) Pension Plan, etc. The action taken on this matter was in effect the modifying of their own previous action by those since taken by the Trustees. The question of bonding the treasurers was deferred until further inquiry could be made into the possibility of making local arrangements.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

J L S.

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

October 23, 1930.

Mr. O.D. Wannamaker,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Olin:

I am sending you herewith a copy of an article which Dr. John W. Warbeke of Mt. Holyoke College has written for the Princeton Alumni Weekly at my request. It seems to me to be so well written and so appreciative of what we are trying to do that it might well have a larger use than among Princeton men only. If it could be issued from our office as reproduced from the Alumni Weekly it would be the more effective.

I am also sending another communication of mine to the Trustees, again doing so through you as it is intended for whatever publicity you may think it merits. I have had several letters already in reply to my previous one, among them John D. Rockefeller III, Edgar B. Davis, J.B. Chevalier, Dr. H.J. Howard, etc., all of whom ask to be kept on such a mailing list. I am this time sending no copies at all from China, so if you will go over the list I sent the previous communication to direct and your own office lists, you will be in a position to decide who should be included in the present one. I should like my brother W.H. Stuart, 80 Howe Street, New Haven, Conn. and John still at Union Seminary, Richmond, always to be included in these articles. Also Mr. and Mrs. Currie of Philadelphia. You will, of course, see that copies reach the trustees themselves.

(of Oct. 15, 1930 re political situation in China) Sent to list of the Nov. 20 1930

Mrs. Blair. I have just this morning received your letter regarding the payment of her house, and am writing her a letter, a copy of which is enclosed herewith. There ought, therefore, to be no difficulty in inducing her to begin her payments.

C.E. Jenney. I am hoping that he has begun his work as planned but no reference has been made to him in any of the recent letters and I cannot but feel a little worried. If he is at work it might be well for him to

keep in touch with Mr. Sherman W. Gobel, 112 West Adams Street, Chicago (as I recall). He is the agent for Mr. James W. Porter, and has undertaken to reimburse the university to the extent of G$5000 for the pagoda water tower. I think you already have the facts in mind. We do not want to nag him, but on the other hand he should not be allowed to cease his efforts which he wishes to carry on without any possible annoyance to Mr. Porter himself. x to

Additional Grant to the Department of Sociology. x to The cable came this morning approving of the request of which he and I both wrote in connection with the rural sociology problem. This has brought him much relief and I am glad you have decided so. Leonard Hsu?

Budget for 1931-32. I have already written on this subject. Be sure to write or cable as soon as facts seem sufficiently ascertained as to the total that may be expected from all sources for the College of Public Affairs. Also the instructions or guiding principles which the Princeton-Yenching trustees wish to have applied to the inclusion of a fourth department as per my previous letters.

I have been back from Shanghai just a week. One of the busiest I have ever had with all the possibilities of a first class clash between the faculty and students because of the machinations of a few radical students who are probably part of an organized communist movement. There have also been a number of American tourists and all sorts of business requiring immediate attention. This letter is, therefore, dealing only with matters of this same kind.

As ever yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

Could you tactfully ascertain from Mr. McBride's secretary what item is referred to in a cable from him approving G.$500. as per my letter June 9. I did not bring a copy of this & am not quite ready to trust my memory. He will probably write but your help will guarantee accuracy.

October 25, 1930.

Mr. Charles R. Crane,
Grand Hotel de Pekin,
Peping.

Dear Mr. Crane:

I feel quite a reluctance during the brief visits with you that conditions are permitting me, to bring to your attention the hope I have had ever since first knowing Mrs. Crane and yourself in this city, that you would in some permanently useful way be associated with others of us in the creation of Yenching University. It happens that I know a little of the many good causes and needy persons whom you are continually assisting, and of the even greater number of appeals that harass you. During all those years of a friendship which I increasingly value, I have therefore refrained from intruding one more such problem, and I prefer now to put my dreams on paper rather than subject you to an interview, knowing well that you will deal with this written request as considerately as though I were urging our case in a personal presentation. There are two features in our University development the inability to provide adequately for which especially press upon me. I venture to believe also that either one of them would peculiarly interest you. I shall summarize my suggestions in the order of what seems to me their urgency:

1) <u>English and other European Language Books</u> for our <u>Library</u>. It is our good fortune that through the Harvard-Yenching Institute we have already an excellent collection of Chinese books and that this will be steadily enlarged. But we have had very little income for purchasing western books and the lack of these probably is our weakest spot. Almost all money contributed for plant and equipment has been for other specific objects and the current expenses allow

a pitifully small and rather uncertain figure each year for this essential item. Could you not plan over a five year period, first to donate a few thousand volumes from your own large and well-selected library and during the remaining years, as financial conditions permit, add to these more books or their equivalent in money so that these might ultimately reach the total value of -- is this an impertinence? --one hundred thousand dollars. Of course, any portion of this might be delayed or provided for in your final dispositions with almost equal benefit to us. But it would indescribably increase our usefulness, and would be a glorious memorial of yourself in China,

2) School of Religion. We have a vision of removing this unit to one of the lovely old ruined princes' gardens adjacent to our campus, and in the peaceful beauty of such sequestered surroundings erect simple Chinese buildings where faculty and students can live in intimate fellowship, where men and women in secular careers or having retired from such can join these groups in a quest for a spiritual interpretation of Life satisfying to the modern-trained intellect or to those who treasure China's cultural heritage, and where those engaged in Christian or other forms of human service can come for intervals of refreshment and mental invigoration. I need not enlarge on the potentialities of such a project to one with your matured insights and wide experiences. But it may be urged that it could perhaps only be carried into effect or even conceived by such a group of Chinese as now constitute the majority of the faculty of our School of Religion. The cost of purchase of land, construction, endowment, etc., can be estimated at the same figure as in the other suggestion.

I have taken the liberty of consulting with Dr. Saunders about this appeal to your generosity, and he will doubtless be glad to advise with you.

With eager hope of your preparedness to approve one of these proposals, and high personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

SKW

Chao Cheng-Hsin

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

✓ x to JRS

October 27, 1930.

Mr. O.D. Wannamaker,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Olin:

The enclosed correspondence explains itself. This young man was one of our most earnest Christian leaders and has unusual force, but suffered a change of views from which he has apparently happily recovered. I shrink very much from adding one more to the many financial burdens you are facing all the time, but it may possibly be that Jenney or someone else would find someone who would be interested in just such a case. I have not given your name, but I feel sure that a letter from you to him would help. Would Charles Corbett or some of the group interested in caring for foreign students be able to take an interest in this young fellow?

Very sincerely yours,

J.R.S. → answer JRS? no ODW 12-16-30

October 27, 1930.

Mr. Chao Ch'eng Hsin,
5647 Drexel Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Mr. Chao:

I was greatly delighted to have your letter which I found here last week on my return from a trip to Shanghai. It happens that shortly before receiving it I had been thinking about you and wondering where you were and what your religious views had become. It gives me great joy to know that you have recovered your Christian faith and I hope that your studies in America will strengthen these convictions rather than otherwise. You will find much in Chicago and elsewhere in America that is directly contrary to the whole spirit and teaching of Christ, and many so-called Christians who are not living according to what they profess to believe. On the other hand, there are many sincere and earnest people and these are the ones whom I hope you will see most of. I want especially to suggest that you call on Mrs. Truman B. Potter, 5712 Dorchester Avenue, Chicago, who was Miss Jean Dickinson of our faculty and who will be very glad to know you. Do not hesitate to talk to her freely about your financial problem. She will probably have suggestions and may be of some help. I am also writing to one friend in New York on the matter. I sympathize keenly with you and I feel very helpless. In the trip from which I only returned last summer I talked to or wrote to every person with whom I have any contact at all asking them to contribute to our University. In addition to this I took up with some specially close friends the matter of several Chinese students whose circumstances were somewhat like your own! I literally

do not know, therefore, of a single person to whom I can appeal directly again. Furthermore, letters accomplish very little now in America because people get so many appeals for money by mail. I hope, however, that the friend to whom I am writing may think of some way to interest one or more persons in your problem.

Dr. Leonard Hsu will be going to America next winter and I hope he will find you. If anything further suggests itself to me that will be of any help to you I shall certainly do my best to assist but cannot feel very hopeful.

Meanwhile, with best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

JHS

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

October 28, 1930.

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

I am writing you regarding quite an acute personal issue involving a decision regarding the salary of Mr. Vernon Nash during the past fiscal year. Briefly, the Western members of the faculty on the University budget asked the administration for a new salary basis in view of the very much increased cost of living, variations in exchange, etc., the same to take effect during the current year. The local administration approved the request but pointed out that the budget would not permit the application of this increase even if approved by the Trustees until the following fiscal year. Meanwhile, Mr. Nash who had virtually made the acceptance of this proposal in toto a condition of his continuing with the University, and whose own specially provided departmental funds permitted immediate application of the new schedule, had secured from the others concerned their consent to his benefitting at once, even though they themselves could not be similarly treated. Mr. Nash appears to have understood that the Administration was in sympathy with such procedure, but felt that no action should be taken until such recommendation had been approved by the Trustees. He has therefore been waiting for months to learn of such action only to discover quite recently that no such recommendation had ever been made. Dr. Galt had written informing the Trustees of this situation, and quite naturally the Trustees felt no necessity for making a decision. The two treasurers are very strongly of the opinion that regulations of this nature should be applied to everyone without exception, and I agree in the general

principle. As to this special case, however, Mr. Nash had placed his resignation with the President's Office to be effective if the arrangement did not go into effect, and has not pressed the matter because he has been waiting for action from New York. There is, therefore, quite a real misunderstanding as to the attitude of the University. A further consideration is that all the funds for this department have been secured by special efforts, primarily his own, and his whole connection with us has been deranged from the beginning by this fact. Lack of permanent provision for the department makes it not improbable that he will have to give more time to similar efforts in the near future, all of which in addition to the time and nervous strain involved, cannot but be a further drain upon his personal resources. One possible solution would be for the Trustees to elect a sub-committee of their own to deal with the income and expenditure of this department, or to name an advisory committee of which President Walter Williams of the University of Missouri might well be chairman, the other members being newspaper publishers and others contributing to or interested in this unit. Either arrangement might make possible a budget detached from that of the University as such, somewhat analagous to the Princeton and Harvard arrangements. This has certain advantages, but on the other hand it retards the tendency toward unifying the financial administration of the Institution.

I venture, therefore, to recommend to the Trustees that they approve the payment to Mr. Nash out of surplus funds to the credit of the department from last year, the amount in gold which would make his salary for that year the same as it is on the present basis.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart