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Stuart, J.L. 1931 Aug-Nov

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PEKING 北平
NEWS AND VIEWS OF CHINA

The English Language paper with the largest circulation outside of China. Published monthly.

PUBLISHERS: *The University Press,*
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*West City, Peking, China*

Peking August 7th, '31

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

Dear Sir:

We are sending you, with the compliments of Mr. J. Leighton Stuart of Yenching University, Peking, the July and August issues of the magazine "Peking". Your name has been entered for a year's subscription at the request of Mr. Stuart.

Kindly inform us of any change of address or failure of delivery.

Yours very truly,

N. L. Seoville

Circulation Manager

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEPING, CHINA.

AUG 8
1931

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Mr. B. A. Garside,
Secretary Committee for Christian Colleges in China,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside,

I am in receipt of your letter of June 26, enclosing a copy of the minutes of the last meeting of the Committee; also of Dr. Cressy's letter of June 29 dealing with the same subject. Each of the institutions concerned is asked to supply a definite statement as to its attitude toward the Correlated Program as a whole, whether it will loyally support a coordinated compaign based upon the program, and full details as to how funds allocated to it would be employed. From the time when this issue was first raised on the arrival of the Educational Commission in China ten years ago Yenching University has consistently indicated its readiness to cooperate in a comprehensive program that treats Christian Higher Education in China as a single entity and avoids needless duplication due to local, denominational, institutional, or other irrelevant considerations, but cannot approve a joint financial campaign based primarily on the requirements of the separate institutions as they happen to have been developed to date. In any such thorough-going plan of correlation we are prepared to make any adjustments in our program that are clearly to the advantage of the whole enterprise. This answers all but the last of the questions put to us. But it may be pertinent to make further comments in the light of the experience and observation of recent years, though in all that follows I am only expressing my individual opinions. From the standpoint of Christian effectiveness it would seem that there would be great gain and relatively

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slight loss by considerably strengthening secondary and reducing the extent of higher education; at least until the former has been more adequately provided for, the total available resources are greater, and the supply of qualified Chinese Christian teachers and of students for whose education we are in some real sense responsible is larger than at present. The best opportunity for giving religious direction to a student is generally during the impressionable years of the middle school period. If in these schools the plants and equipment, the faculty personnel and classroom work, were such as to attract the better quality of students; if they were trained so that in scholarship, physique, morals and otherwise the best would have been done for the total human product; if those students who proved most worthy were then encouraged and helped to attend one of the Christian universities; it would tend to maintain the proportion of Christians in their student bodies without which all other factors cannot under existing conditions be fully effective. But because of government regulations, mission board finances and other factors, the number and quality of middle schools - with notable exceptions - are in danger of further reduction, while the colleges are if not actually expanding at least maintaining their enrollments. In other words, there is deleterious disproportion between the college enrollment capacity and the provision for a supply of students trained with a wiew to their exerting and benefiting by Christian influence in the university. If some of the institutions were - at least for the immediate future - to become academies that set a standard of what schools of this grade could and should be in China, and other Christian middle schools were by further combinations or financial strengthening improved in quality, the remaining universities would

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presumably draw from such sources the type of students best fitted to influence favorably their student life as a whole and to benefit the Christian Movement and the country after graduation. Other institutions might become Junior Colleges if such a division were recognised by the Government, or retain professional schools with the related preparatory courses. This augument is on the assumption that the secondary school furnishes a better field for Christian life decision than the college, that a college cannot be Christian in the finest and most fruitful sense unless its student body is predominantly so by free choice and intelligent conviction, that the present lack of unified policy among those responsible for Christian Education in China is tending to make this desideratum more and more unlikely of realization, and that a further strengthening of the colleges without a corresponding provision for their feeding schools may prove an actual disservice to the cause.

While there are certain undisputed advantages in regional institutions, yet the enrollment of any of the larger universities will give convincing evidence that Chinese students do not hesitate to travel to any part of the country to attend the institution of their preference, and the question is as to whether the money spent for duplicated overhead and operation costs could not be better used for maintaining really first-class academies while freeing a surplus for scholarships to send the most worth-while but financially needy studemts to colleges where in addition to the advantages to themselves they would help to improve the Christian complexion of the whole mass. Further questions suggest themselves. Are there enough academically and spiritually high grade Chinese teachers to staff all the present institutions, and if not what is the best solution? Is there a danger of graduating more students than can be advantageously absorbed into the economic life of the nation, as has already proven to be the case in

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India, Japan, the Philippine Islands, and elsewhere, with disastrous personal and social consequences? Would further concentration result in improved technical and vocational facilities, and therefore enable us to serve the better our own students and the country? Will a continuation of the status quo tend to make any adjustments hereafter increasingly difficult because of further crystallization of institutional traditions, of developing alumni consciousness, of more persons dependent thereupon for their livelihood, etc?

All that has been written above is entirely from the standpoint of the Christian purpose of Higher Education, and with the premiss that the problem can best be dealt with on a single, nation-wide basis in which the strength or weakness of each unit and of the system as a whole affects throughout our common cause. But also in regard to the money we all so urgently need, while you in America are best qualified to pass opinions, yet in so far as the recent experience of the writer teaches anything it is the appallingly unpromising outlook for raising money in large amounts for China educational undertakings, even apart from the present lingering economic depression, and under the most idealistic program. Omitting the possibility of some weirdly fantastic good fortune, and confining ourselves to calculable processes, there would seem to be but very slight probability that the program as at present projected will command itself to intelligent donors sufficiently to encourage any hopes of success.

Now as Yenching University needs. In general, we seek only to stabilize and improve what has already been assigned us, with no expansion in enrollment, curriculum or otherwise. As to plant, this involves increased library facilities through rearrangements somehow made possible by one additional building, more books other than

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Chinese, dormitories for men and women to relieve congestion, a women's infirmary and a few other minor features. The total for all of this might be estimated at not to exceed G.$200,000. We are anxious to match with an equal amount Rockefeller Foundation conditional grants of $500,000. for the College of Natural Sciences, or a total of $1,000,000. We should have a similar endowment or its equivalent in annual income for the Princeton-Yenching College of Public Affairs, of which not more than $150,000. has been secured. Our Department of Education needs an additional $250,000. for endowment and practise school equipment. The Department of Journalism, if to be made a permanent feature of this institution, should have an assured income equivalent to an endowment of not less than $250,000. or more than $500,000. The non-academic welfare of the students in all such matters as health, athletics, vocational guidance, loans or scholarships, etc. calls for more provision than has yet been attempted, for which we suggest at this stage $250,000. Allowance must be made for the constantly increasing cost of operation, for deterioration of the physical plant, for shrinkage in annual contributions, for fluctuations in exchange, for features hitherto neglected from sheer necessity or which may not have been anticipated. A safe estimate for such contingencies and improvements might be put at $450,000. This totals in effect Gold $3,000,000., rather than the same figure in silver asked for in the statement of the Council of Higher Education, 1930. ~~The reference~~ While I alone am responsible for this summary, yet the items have in the main been approved by the Trustees explicitly or in principle, and it gives further evidence of the exceeding costliness of really first-class higher educational work in this country. Any argument as to discrepancies between the two statements is perhaps

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premature until there are convincing indications that a practicable Correlated Program has become agreed upon. The reference to "financially independent divisions" is of course only to such appeals for current funds or endowment as would be included in our general program as approved.

Very sincerely yours,

August 8, 1931.
Yenching University,
Peiping.

Summary of Y.U. needs in U.S. currency

| | |
|---|---|
| Plant additions | $ 200,000. |
| Natural Science Endowment | 500,000. |
| Public A ffairs " | 850,000. |
| Education | 250,000. |
| Journalism | 500,000. |
| Student Welfare | 250,000. |
| Contingencies etc. | 450,000. |
| | $3,000,000. |

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

August 10, 1931.

Mr. B. A. Garside,
Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.,
U. S. A.

My dear Garside:

The enclosed letter is not an attempt to make trouble for the C. C. C., but to help toward a solution thatwill really relieve an increasingly difficulty, and as I see it an unnecessary strain for all concerned. I venture to suggest that all details as to the amounts of money to be allocated to one or another institution be deferred until the members of your Committee decide whether they are going to think in terms of a Protestant higher educational mission in China, unified, comprehensive and efficient, or simply take for granted maintenance virtually along the lines of present development of all institutions which have happened to grow up in the past under wholly different conditions than those which obtain now. If we continue to try to work outadjustments on the latter theory, it seems to me that the future holds as little promise as has been indicated by the repeated efforts of recent years. If the former view is really agreed upon and enforced, I am more than ready to make constructive suggestions which it is needless to anticipate at this stage.

Will you kindly have copies of my letter supplied to Mr. Wannamaker and Mr. Cressy, and also to Mr. Warnshuis, unless you think it pertinent to send a copy of the letter to all of our Trustees.

With best wishes for the pending consultation.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

JLS-LC

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YENCHING

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TRANSFER

August 14, 1931

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

My dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 7th.

Li Chien-fan. We have gotten in touch with Dr. Moore and also Mr. Mei with regard to the disposal of Mr. Li's remains. We have remitted G.$250 to Dr. Moore, and understand that Mr. Mei will take care of the remainder of expenses in connection with the keeping of Mr. Li's remains in the vault where they were placed temporarily at the time of his death. I am not sure whether Mr. Mei will also meet the additional expenses in connection with the interment. We will probably have some word on this within a few days.

Degrees. I have consulted with Mr. Merle-Smith as to our procedure in bringing before the University of the State of New York Yenching's request for permission to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Journalism and Bachelor of Laws. Apparently we should have taken steps before this to secure authority to grant the degree of Bachelor of Laws, since you state that we were informed last autumn that the University was planning to give this degree. I cannot find any record, however, of having received such information from the field, so it appears either that the communication sent us went astray, or else we were guilty of mislaying it when it arrived.

Mr. Merle-Smith has advised that we first get in touch informally with the proper administrative officer of the Regents to ascertain what information we will have to submit in order to secure formal authorization to grant these degrees. I am at this time writing such informal letter of inquiry. I will get in touch with you again if we find that the Regents will require information not available here in New York.

I have read with interest the marked paragraph from Mr. Yui's letter, and am passing this on to Mr. Wannamaker.

Very cordially yours,

BAG.A

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YENCHING

TRANSFER

Yenching University

August 18, 1931

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peping, China

My dear Doctor Stuart

Your letter of July 16 came to hand enclosing two copies of the Annual Report to the New York State Education Department for the year ending June 30, 1931.

The "Summary of property owned by institution" was changed to correspond to the facts of the case. The "Total property used" was carried down under "Total investments at beginning of year," and this total further extended at the bottom of the sheet. We have changed the figures as follows:-

| | |
|---|---|
| b Total investments at beginning of year | $1,648,091.78 |
| Amount added to investments during year as follows: | |
| 1 From gifts and bequests | 27,710.70 |
| 2 From income of former investments | - |
| 3 From other sources | 9,820.29 |
| Total | $1,685,622.77 |
| Depreciation or losses in investments | 124.05 |
| (Item B) Net investments at end of year | $1,685,498.72 |
| | |
| Item A (Total property used) | $1,779,080.97 |
| Item B (Net investments at end of year) | 1,685,498.72 |
| Total property | $3,464,579.69 |
| Debts at end of year | - |
| Net property owned | $3,464,579.69 |

We thought best to write you with regard to this so that your records on the field can be changed accordingly.

Very cordially yours

CAE:MS

Assistant Treasurer

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YENCHING

INDEXED

TRANSFER

Yenching University

August 28, 1931

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peping, China

Dear Doctor Stuart

On July 7 you wrote that the Board of Managers had approved giving the degree of Bachelor of Journalism and that previously you had planned to give the degree of LL. B. You also stated that unless you heard to the contrary, the field would assume that the actions had been approved.

This might have been a relatively simple matter with the former incumbent at Albany, but under the existing administration it is an entirely different matter. Since Dr. Harlan H. Horner has taken office, entirely different methods of procedure have been inaugurated generally with the idea of simplifying operations both in the Department as well as in the individual institutions.

The day before yesterday one of the representatives of the Department spent the entire morning reviewing the situation in reference to the request of Yenching for the B. J. and LL. B. degrees. Under the caption of "Bachelor" the Department has discovered that 150 different degrees were being granted by the 50 institutions chartered for this purpose within the borders of the State. This situation will be corrected by ordering those institutions under the control of the Department to confine their degrees to that of B. S. or B. A. There are very few institutions with absolute charter where it is not within the provinces of the Department to cancel the authorization. In those cases they will be requested to make the change. I would like to add that this clearing up is the result of action by the Board of Regents and not simply a whim on the part of Dr. Horner.

The suggestion is that we follow the method of procedure used at Columbia University Teachers College, wherein the Bachelor of Science degree is given for any special course with the name of the speeal course inserted in parenthesis after the degree. In any event the Department would insist upon a form where the special curriculum would be noted on the degree itself.

I am quoting two paragraphs from the letter which came to hand this morning from the Department relative to this subject, but before doing so I would like to make the added statement that if Yenching is insistent upon including the B. J. application along with the request for change of charter to include the LL. B. degree, in all probability the Board of Regents will refuse the whole application. In other words, the insistence upon g[illegible] the B. J. degree would somewhat jeopardize the LL. B. degrees.

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"As Mr. Field indicates, we would recommend against asking for the authorization of a new degree called the Bachelor of Journalism degree. In the first place, this is not a standard degree and is not authorized by the Board of Regents. The only similar degree authorized is the Bachelor of Science in Journalism degree which is now being conferred in one college in this State. We would therefore recommend that in our judgment there is no necessity of asking for authorization for a new degree, but would advise that students who satisfactorily complete an approved course in Journalism be granted the Bachelor of Science degree. The fact that the holder of this degree completed special curriculum in Journalism could be noted on the degree itself. May we suggest that you obtain degree forms from Columbia University Teachers College or School of Journalism in order to note their method of indicating on the form the special curriculum completed?

"Of course, the trustees of Yenching University should forward to this Department full details concerning the proposed course in Journalism with the request that this course be approved. This should show the requirements for admission to the course and a detailed outline of requirements year by year, together with the names of the faculty who will carry on this special course, including their training and experience. If our suggestion appeals to the trustees of Yenching University that the Bachelor of Science degree be granted at the completion of this course, it will not be necessary to include in the formal request for amendment to the charter any reference to the curriculum in Journalism. The approval of this course can be handled as an administrative matter by this office."

A thought was brought out in the conversation, and which is also in the mind of all of those in the Department at Albany, in reference to the standing of the special degrees which many institutions are desiring to confer. The Department has found out that a special degree is discounted rather than given a standing of its own. Bachelor of Science is well-known in its standing, but when one gives a degree of "Bachelor of Oral English" the question arises what is back of it. It would appear as though the suggestion of the Department is exceedingly sensible, and you will note that the procedure they suggest does not require the application for an additional degree.

Insofar as the LL. B. degree is concerned, however, it will be necessary to have a formal petition drawn up asking for further amendments to the charter. It is now necessary to draw it up in legal form with accompanying exhibits giving the standing of the university financially, a list of the faculty and their individual standing, a complete outline of the curriculum and a lot of other things too numerous to mention.

It is quite probable that upon the receipt of this application the Board of Regents would do nothing more than approve the curriculum and accept annual reports of the department and finally when the class is ready for graduation, the Board would be in a position to grant the char er.

We are writing this letter now to give you the facts of the situation secure your reaction regarding the Bachelor of Journalism degree.

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TRANSFER



Within the next day or so we will list the different processes which are to be followed in making up the application for the LL. B. degree. Lingnan is now going through the throes of endeavoring to secure an amendment and the Department is highly pleased at the form that has been used. We will then indicate what forms are to be supplied by the field.

One quite definite conclusion is that it will be some time before approval will be given to the action permitting the University to confer the degree of LL. B.

Very cordially yours

Assistant Secretary

CAE:MS

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TRANSFER

YENCHING

INDEXED

Yenching University

August 31, 1931

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peping, China

Dear Doctor Stuart

I have carefully checked the different papers prepared by Lingnan University to be presented to the State Education Department at Albany, the form of which the Board of Regents very heartily endorses. I find that most of the items can be prepared in our office as soon as the Board of Trustees takes action on the proposed amendment to the constitution embodying the application to confer the degree of LL. B.

Two things, however, must be prepared by the field, one is a certified copy of the action of the Board of Managers asking the Trustees to apply for the LL. B. degree. It would be well for you to forward four copies of this certified vote. This means that we will receive four separate copies of this vote sworn to by the Secretary of the Board of Managers.

The second thing is the preparing of application form 7, which we are enclosing herewith. This is likewise to be prepared in quadruple, but if you will send us one copy all filled out, we will see that the other forms are properly filled in. On page 2 under "Resources" it would be well to have the Treasurer's office supply the information available on the field, indicating on a separate sheet if the figures include those carried on the books here in New York. The faculty under II heading must be filled in rather elaborately. The fullest possible information is desired. Other headings are self-explanatory.

As we cannot proceed until we have the information at hand which this application will give, you will understand the necessity for acting as promptly as consistent with accuracy.

Very cordially yours

Assistant Secretary

CAE:MS
Enc.

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0017

J. L. Stuart

Ms Sawada

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TRANSFER

YENCHING

September 17, 1931.

Mr. F.N. Hawkins,

London Missionary Society,
Livingstone House,
Broadway,
Westminster,
London, S.W.1.

Dear Mr. Hawkins:

I have your letter of August 26 and am taking the earliest opportunity to reply. I had already learned of the action proposed on the field that the L.M.S. discontinue the sum of L.C.$3,000 until you find a successor to the late Mr. R.K. Evans. In view of the financial problems the L.M.S. is facing, our University does not wish to be unreasonable in insisting upon the maintenance of the agreement entered upon by the four constituent bodies which created and still control it. It is a difficult period for all who are trying to finance missionary enterprises, and we are quite conscious of the strain upon our supporters. I should, however, like to point out that although the original agreement was that each of these units should supply two members of our staff, this was without reference to the Women's College which is a later affiliation, and still has its own separate financial basis with assignments in ~~addition~~ teaching from each of the Boards concerned. Miss Wood is, therefore, not in the strict sense an additional member of the L.M.S. quota to the University. Also, that Mr. Taylor has felt it more important togive himself to some general service under the N.C.C. for a number of years, which while no doubt extremely useful work involves us in additional financial loss. And finally, that L.C.$3,000 does not under present conditions at all compensate for the amount of work which could be done for us by a foreign teacher.

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SUVUR|XUTAS NEGAW|SDEAN EBEKS|VROMH VLIPT|YELOC LUNYN|KIKEF
NEGAW|KHYEL HEULS|YHEPC KELLOG|PACT YWTUY|YJUEF APHIV|KRUPF
TSETC|SFAUG JEUPH|VABUM IKWER|ANIXT WUSYX|KIKEF MACBH|UZPYS
ICHEW|ENAUD NEGAW|ONIGM.

PEPING OFFICE FACULTY, STUDENTS, INTERNATIONAL GROUPS, 1000 MEMBERS, ADVOCATE PEACE, JUSTICE, APPEAL PUBLIC OPINION WORLD PROTEST AGAINST JAPAN SEIZING MANCHURIA SHANTUNG PORT, THIS MILITARY FORCE OCCUPATION CHINA SOIL SHOWS UNJUST LENGTH OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY FORCE IS DIRECT VIOLATION KELLOG PACT LEAGUE OF NATIONS, WE APPEAL LEADERS PUBLIC OPINION IMPARTIAL SEEKING FACTS AND SUPPORTING JAPANESE LIBERAL SECTION EFFORTS CONTROL MILITARY FORCE, J. LEIGHTON STUART

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:NEWYORKNY= 9TH FL 150 FIFTH AVE

YENTA IKYCT WIUGF KEOSG YWAPB DVOOB NARGH AJIKD SOOPJ KLIVR
APHIV TSETC SFAUG ZUUNM TRILR KIKEF VAELC MANCHURIA SHANTUNG
SUVUR XUTAS NEGAW SDEAN EBEKS VROMH VLIPT YELOC LUNYN KIKEF
NEGAW KHYEL HEULS YHEPC KELLOG PACT YWTUY YJUEF APHIV KRUPF
TSETC SFAUG JEUPH VABUM IKWER ANIXT WUSYX KIKEF MACBH UZPYS
ICHEW ENAUD NEGAW ONIGM.

PEPING OFFICE FACULTY, STUDENTS, INTERNATIONAL GROUPS, 1000 MEMBERS, ADVOCATE PEACE, JUSTICE; APPEAL PUBLIC OPINION WORLD PROTEST AGAINST JAPAN SEIZING MANCHURIA SHANTUNG PORT. THIS MILITARY FORCE OCCUPATION CHINA SOIL SHOWS UNJUST LENGTH OF THE JAPANESE MILITARY FORCE IS DIRECT VIOLATION KELLOG PACT LEAGUE OF NATIONS. WE APPEAL LEADERS PUBLIC OPINION IMPARTIAL SEEKING FACTS AND SUPPORTING JAPANESE LIBERAL SECTION EFFORTS CONTROL MILITARY FORCE. J. LEIGHTON STUART

0020

NYTO SEP 22 AM 7 20

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SEP 22 1931
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0021

September 24, 1931

Dear Leighton:

Thank you for subscribing for one year's issue of the Catholic publicity journal entitled "Peking". I wonder how they can possibly afford to issue so expensive a publication. In glancing through the two first copies sent me, I find a great deal of material which seems to me to be in very poor taste when sent out by a Christian university -- a rather cheap kind of personal publicity, etc. Nevertheless, we are happy to see this publication and shall pick from it any ideas which may be of use to us.

We have recently had some very important publicity successfully entered into newspapers, including the New York Times, as a result of the joint effort of Mr. Zeininger, of Pierce and Hedrick, with our office. I think we shall be able to make good news of the present unfortunate situation in Manchuria, although we shall have to do so, naturally, with a great deal of tact.

Cordially yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

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October 2, 1931

Dear Leighton:

After receiving your cablegram of late September containing the expression of one thousand persons regarding the situation in Manchuria and the second cablegram giving expression to the special feeling of the faculty of the School of Religion, I have had several conferences as to what we could do. I am in close touch with the press through the special service of the publicity department of Pierce and Hedrick. You may rest assured that we are doing everything in our power in behalf of China at this difficult time. Note the enclosed copy of my communications regarding the cablegram from the faculty from the School.

We are all profoundly distressed by the tragic suffering through which the Chinese people are now passing. We wish to do everything possible to assist them in this hour of their great distress.

Please convey an expression of the deepest sympathy from our Board of Trustees and all of us in the Home Office to the faculty and students of Yenching at this time.

Cordially yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

ODW*KK

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0023

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

TRANSFER

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

October 15, 1931.
ack. 11/13/31

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

INDEXED

My dear Mr. Garside:

I am enclosing herewith a letter to Mr. Hamilton which more or less explains the situation. We feel the obligation to get his consent, although one of these estates means about as much to him as another. There is the further question as to whether the trustees feel that the pledge he has given warrants your authorizing purchase at this time, and whether the explicit instructions not to expand in any form would apply to this transaction also. When I last saw Mr. Hamilton he asked me if we were delaying the purchase of the garden because he had not made his payment, and I explained to him whatthe real difficulty was. He remarked that his pledge was perfectly good and that he would not want us to delay for that reason. I am quite confident that he means what he says, and that when certain business matters which he explained to me in detail are cleared up, he will carry out his promise. As the one who more than any other has wanted to buy the President's Garden and has persisted in using every possible approach in an effort to get that piece of property rather than any of the others around us, I am writing now to admit my conversion.

May I ask, therefore, for a cabled authorization not to exceed G$5,000 for what we might come to designate as the Regent's Garden (code word: UFOEX)

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

copy to Prom. 88.

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JOINT OFFICE

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Copy

TRANSFER

Stanford University
October 15, 1921.

Mr. Carl A. Hamilton,
Hermoyne Hotel
Los Angeles,
Cal.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I am writing to you because of certain developments regarding the land purchase which you have made possible for us, in the hope that the suggestion of this letter may be acceptable.

You will recall that what we have spoken of as The President's Garden is on the north boundary of our present campus, and is connected with another garden which we have leased for a period of over twenty years. Since my return, the elderly statesman to whom the former was given by the Little Emperor has finally refused to consider any proposals for disposing of it to us or to anyone else. He is becoming feeble and probably will not live many years. There are indications that the family would sell to us after his death, though it would be impossible to secure assurance to this effect until then. Meanwhile, the opportunity has come to purchase a larger and lovlier garden immediately across the highway from our main campus and that garden. It is one belongs to the former Prince Regent and father of the Little Emperor. It contains approximately twenty acres and must have been the most beautiful of these old estates created by imperial princes and officials around the Summer Palace and the Jade Fountain stream which they all tap. The lotus ponds, rockeries, trees, etc., are still intact, and the houses though badly dilapidated might be restored very much according to the original patterns. Another event to the excellent conditionsof the protecting wall. We had always placed that this estate had more aesthetic charm than any of the others, but the proximity of The President's Garden has seemed to offer practical benifits which made us desire to secure it

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if possible. The present political disturbances, the straitened conditions of the Bank, and the exceptionally high value of gold exchange combine to enable us to purchase this remarkable property for approximately $5,000 gold. I feel entirely confident that if you were here and could go over the two[illegible]ces, you would not hesitate to approve of our purchasing this one, for the same reasons which led you to make possible the other purchase, but we should not want to negotiate the purchase without your full understanding and approval of the change.

It happens that Mr. P.L. Wills whom you may recall is helping our university in California, made a trip out here this summer, and with the present contingency in mind I took him for a walk through the garden in question. If you care to do so, I am sure that he would be glad to give you an idea to call upon you and give his own impressions of the place. His address is 7515 Beachmore Avenue, Hollywood, California.

I am writing by this same mail to our trustees and shall ask you to write or telegraph Mr. D.A. Garside, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, if you do not approve of the exchange of sites. Otherwise, we shall assume your consent. I am asking Mr. Garside to cable us soon after receiving my letter as we may have to act quickly in putting the transaction through. We may even cable for such authorization if conditions seem to require it.

I shall not attempt to do more in this letter than deal with the practical issue, but shall try to write you on more general matters before very long.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. Stuart

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JOINT OFFICE

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YENCHING

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TRANSFER

October 26, 1931.

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

My dear Dr. Stuart:

It is still two months until the date when we are accustomed to send the field detailed estimates as to the amount of income which will be available for the next fiscal year. However, we are now facing an economic situation that seems to be growing more and more serious, so I am venturing to send at this time a word of warning, which the administrative officers of the University should bear in mind in their preliminary planning for 1932-33.

Our Yenching list of investment securities has stood up exceptionally well during the depression of the last two years. There is a general agreement that our Yenching holdings have come through the depression in much better shape than is the case of most endowment security lists of educational and philanthropic institutions.

Nevertheless, our Yenching holdings have inevitably become somewhat seriously affected by the condition of the economic depression. Of course, the market prices of practically all securities have depreciated greatly; but this is not a matter of immediate concern so long as we can be sure of the regular payment of interest and dividends, and can rely on the ultimate recovery of the principle we have invested; and so long as it is nnnecessary for the University to make any forced sales. A more immediate danger that confronts us however, is the non payment of interest on bonds, and the passing or deduction of dividends on stocks. Up to the present time a few of our bonds have defaulted interest, and several of our stocks have made substantial reductions in dividends. Unless there is rapid and unexpected reversal of economic trends during the next few months, it seems very likely that there will be further defaults in interest and reductions in dividends before we get through the fiscal year 1932-33.

We have been particularly concered over the instability of our Aluminum Preferred Stock, which has this year, sunk from a high point of G $110. to a value of approximately $79. per share. While the Aluminum Company does not furnish very complete or detailed financial statements, it is known that the earnings of the Company have depreciated greatly this year, and there has been a growing uneasiness, lest the Company pass dividends on its 6% Preferred Stock. We have made as thorough an investigation of the situation of this stock as we possibly could, and from the most reliable sources we have been assured that

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there is no immediate likelihood that this dividend will be passed; but because of the predominant importance of this stock in our list of Yenching securities, it would be very short sighted for us to ignore the danger which may confront us.

During the last few days Mr. McBrier and Mr. Evans have been making a very exhaustive study of our Yenching List of securities, and the prospective amount of income we can count on for next year. They agree that in view of the present conditions we should count on a reduction of income of at least 10% during the fiscal year 1932-33.

The other main source of University income is contributions from the cooperating Mission Boards. While as yet there have been no marked losses of income from this source, each of the Mission Boards is facing a critical condition, and with each the situation is growing worse rather than better. We must be prepared therefore, for readjusting our work for next year on a basis of possible losses of income and Mission Board contributions.

At the present time it is beyond the realm of probability that any substantial additions of income can be secured in the near future, no matter how energetically the promotional office, assisted by the whole-hearted support of the Board of Trustees, may carry on its work. Philanthropic objectives of every kind are facing the same condition of greatly reduced income, and the almost total lack of new contributions. Almost every man of wealth is today seeing his investments shrink to around 50% of their former value, and in many cases men of the type who contribute generously to Christian causes have been forced to liquidate their assets at any price they could obtain in order to meet pressing obligations. In such a situation as this, it would be folly to count seriously on any prospect for securing substantial new gifts in the near future.

We will get off to you before the end of December as definite information as we can concerning income that will be available for 1932-33, but we trust that in the preliminary Budget studies the field will be undertaking during the weeks before these definite figures reach you, everyone will begin working out estimates for next year on a basis which contemplates a cut of at least 10% in the income received from the Board of Trustees in 1931-32.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PC

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YENCHING

INDEXED

TRANSFER

October 29, 1931.

Copy- Accounting Office

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,
Mr. Stephen Tsai,
Yenching University,
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart and Mr. Tsai:

Mr. Franklin Warner forwarded to our office Dr. Stuart's letter of September 28th, in which request is made for Mr. Warner to make an additional contribution of approximately G $1,332. to meet the apparent net deficit of approximately L.C. $5,929.48 outstanding on the Warner Gymnasium account, in accordance with the tabulation dated September 20, 1931 which is attached to Dr. Stuart's letter.

Mr. Warner states that it would be quite impossible for him, at the present time to make any further contribution toward the Gymnasium. However, an analysis of our Gymnasium accounts as they now stand on our New York books seem to indicate that with the completion of Mr. Warner's pledge this fall, funds in hand are now sufficient to complete the construction and equipment of this building. My letter to Mr. Warner, a copy of which is attached to Dr. Stuart's copy of this letter gives the details of our calculations.

At the time Dr. Stuart wrote Mr. Warner the field had not had time to receive word of Mr. Warner's completion of his pledge toward the Gymnasium through the execution of a note for G $23,000 which he gave to the Board of Trustees about two months ago, backed with collateral consisting of 1,000 shares of the Capital Stock of the Franklin Insurance Company.

On our plant accounts we show the receipt of G $69,000 to the credit of the Warner Gymnasium. As a matter of fact we have received only G $46,000 in cash, as we are holding a note for $23,000, and it seems likely that it will be a long timebefore the actual cash for this note is in hand. Mr. Warner instructed us to sell the Insurance stock whenever it reaches 35 on the market, but the stock today is quoted at approximately 17, and it may easily be years before such a sale could be consummated. It is important to keep this cash position in mind when we study our Gymnasium accounts, since all expenditures above G $46,000 must be borrowed, either from other funds or from actual loans negotiated at a bank. To date we have spent G $58,565.38 on account of the Gymnasium and its equipment.

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We have authorized the field to draw on us for the amount required to purchase foreign equipment up to a maximum of G $5,000. However, if we correctly interpret Dr. Stuart's letter, and its attached summary of the Gymnasium accounts, the field has planned to spend only approximately G $2,500 for western equipment, so we hope it will not be necessary for you to utilize the entire G $5,000. authorized for equipment.

We note that the outstanding deficit on the construction of the building, together with orders already placed and estimates of work still to be done, amounts to approximately L.C. $17,179.48. If we understand this analysis correctly, this figures represents the final amount needed by the field to clear the Gymnasium accounts, and to have these accounts ready for transfer to our completed buildings section. On the basis of this understanding, we give the following authorization:-

> Authorization #3149 - You are authorized to draw at three days for the amount required, not in excess of L.C.$18,000, to clear deficits now standing on the Warner Gymnasium construction accounts, and to meet outstanding bills and the expenses of work still to be done, as set forth in the analysis attached to Dr. Stuart's letter to Mr. Franklin Warner, under date of September 28, 1931.

If, as we hope, this building can now be transferred to the completed buildings section, will you please send us as promptly as you can the final figures for the cost of the building, together with your suggestions as to the disposition of any small balance remaining in this account? Heretofore, we have usually applied such small balances to the reduction of the large deficit on heat, light, water and sewerage system accounts.

Very cordially yours,

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October 31, 1931

Dear Leighton:

Thank you for sending the considerable number of replies received by you after your letter of August 13th addressed to Committee Members and prospective Committee Members here. I am sure these letters sent from China are most helpful.

After a great amount of effort, I finally had five minutes' conversation yesterday with Mr. Meyer, of Andersen, Meyer & Company, on his way through New York from Europe to China. I requested him to give me a brief estimate of the place of Yenching in China for use with prominent business leaders in New York. I was perplexed and rather amused by his reply. It was in substance, that Yenching University had been severely criticised in China because in all its construction work it had turned to foreigners and not to Americans -- foreign architects, contractors, and suppliers of all materials used in construction. I told him that he must be thinking of some other institution, that there was absolutely no basis for such a statement. I got the impression that it would really not make a great deal of difference with Mr. Meyer in any case, but that a few words from him to Mr. Forum, whom we have been cultivating here, and to Mr. Kugeman, Vice-President of the American Radiator Company, might really hurt us. I have, therefore, requested Mr. Garside to give me the actual figures showing expenditures by the University which have gone to Americans, and those which have gone to other nationalities. This would show the absurdity of Mr. Meyer's statement. I shall present this information to Mr. Forum and Mr. Kugeman. Mr. Meyer rather patronizingly informed me that upon his return to China he would make inquiries and that if my statement proved correct, he would write me a letter.

Now for something more important. The Promotional Committee has decided to load you with a big burden. We definitely wish to place on your calendar a regular monthly letter to every member now enrolled on our Committee. The Committee feels that your letter should be relatively brief, but not so brief as to seem to the recipient a mere formality. It ought to contain real information about events in China, and, so far as possible, seem to the recipient rather special and confidential. I think this will be one of the most important means of binding to the University the business men we are gradually getting into this Committee -- which we shall probably call the Advisory Council in order to give it greater dignity.

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October 31, 1931

I send you herewith a list of those who have definitely accepted, with their addresses. I am adding a few who have not yet accepted, but whom we hope to secure. We may have to burden you still further by adding gradually to the list of those to receive your letter.

If possible, please give a slight special touch to certain letters where I have made special note on the list.

I cabled you two days ago requesting that you persuade Jerome Greene and Professor Joseph Chamberlain to speak to our Committee and other friends the first part of December. I am delaying actual preparations until I hear who will speak and what date will be acceptable. In spite of the enormous amount of effort required by Aydelott, with the help I could give him, to bring this Committee up to the present status, there is in it the potentiality of eventual success in raising funds in this city for Yenching. It should be enlarged and strengthened by getting additional first-class men of affairs. That is something we shall still continue to work at. Success, however, with the Committee will be measured largely by the effect of your direct communications from China. Knowing how extremely busy you are, I still feel that this is important enough for you to give very genuine thought to the kind of letter you send month after month. I think you can really afford to say certain things like delicate political and military situations with the assurance that the men to whom you write will not quote you. I believe the more you create the impression that you are really writing confidentially, the greater will be the value of your letters from our point of view.

Please let me know the dates you mark on your calendar for these letters so that we may have the matter clearly in mind.

Cordially yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

ODW*KK

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0033

October 31, 1931

To the Friends of Yenching:

All those who are interested in the primary and central purpose of the University - to be an embodiment of Christianity in the educational life - cannot fail to be deeply impressed and greatly encouraged by the following letter. It was written to President Stuart by Mr. Hughes, a member of the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China, August 31st last.

Olin D. Wannamaker

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

August 31st, 1931.

To Dr. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I arrived back here last night, and before the bustle of the National Committee claims me I want to get down on paper some more of the reflections which have come to me from my two months in and around Peiping. First of all come some very vivid impressions of Yenching, students and faculty, and these I will pass on to you, for I am thinking you may be interested.

First, by way of background, I had come over a period of years to feel that a very distinctive spiritual experiment was being made in Yenching. Doubtless there is much on the detailed side of that experiment which I have not grasped, so that what I say may sound a bit crude. R.K.Evans talked to me a good bit in 1922, but after that my impression grew unconsciously by slow accretion of news from all sorts of quarters, including those which regarded Yenching pretty dubiously. I came to see you folks as taking your stand on certain fundamental truths: the Christian's debt to God to give nothing less than the best in education: the Christian's honouring of God and man, honouring the latter as equally with him a child of God and able by God's boundless grace to make his own responses to God's calls, responses not necessarily along the same lines by which the West has been disciplined: the Christian's faith that without any artificial props, solely on the basis of his matchless power and man's need, Christ can and will assert his authority whatever the conditions: the Christian's willingness to be crucified, in this case willingness to find that the fostering of vital religion in the university is one which must take time and involve much more hardship of hope deferred and reputations discounted than your hearts had the courage and wisdom to visualize in the beginning. I saw also that in the greatness and intricacy of this Yenching task you folks were almost bound to make mistakes, that in your stark determination to allow no pettifogging restrictions, you might easily find yourselves involved in actions which you hated. Therein lay the distinctiveness of your experiment.

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Now from all this you will conceive that I had a good admiration of your faith and courage. Yes, but I must confess also to considerable qualms. You see I had had a "cure of souls" for some twenty years either in England or China, and along with a developed sense of the individual soul had come a doubt of some of the huge institutions which are built up for the glory of God: as if there were a mechanical element in Nature which was able most of all to assert its power in such institutions and make them spiritually null. It seemed to me that Yenching might suffer such a fate and that you folks might wake up some day and find you had pursued a will o'tho wisp. Then three years ago I spent three months on the campus, and at the end came away wondering whether you would after all be able to pull it off. My admiration was greatly increased, but I felt the dead weight of your size and intricate organization, the wheels within wheels, lives spent in the mere keeping of the machinery running so that their spiritual witness was almost lost in the whir and clank of that machinery. Then this summer I have been again, and had two months in and around Yenching, getting to know many kinds of students and faculty members better than I did last time. My qualms are gone now. Not that you have won out, not that you are not in danger- it is going to be an uphill fight all the way- but I feel so sure that you have done the right thing and that the Spirit is with you. Two words are in my mind. One is our Lord's command "Lend expecting no return". There has been too much of the huckster spirit in much of the Church's giving to China, the feeling that we have a right to get a quid pro quo. Yenching is standing for something more truly Christian than that and teaching us to honour man as well as God. The other word is that about the tares growing with the wheat. For a university to be a university, it must be planned on the principle that it approximates much more to the larger community of society than to the smaller community of the family. What then may foster life in a family and a junior school may do the exact opposite in a university. So that parable of our Lord's holds here. What is more, I have seen the good Yenching wheat growing- or rather I should say the good Yenching rice.

To begin with, I was for the first time this summer at the Hopei Province Student Conference, a conference such as I had never seen before in China both for numbers, student initiative, and excellence of devotional periods. The part Yenching played there was most marked; indeed from one aspect it was too marked. The Conference Committee had relied quite obviously on being able to get Yenching professors to fill the bill for lectures. They would do well to get to work earlier and go further afield. Still this feature shews the value Yenching is to this splendid institution. Further the faculty members who were there apart from the visiting lecturers very much demonstrated their value. It was good to see the terms on which they were, both with their own Yenching students and with the general body; whilst Y. P. Mei's wit and wisdom were a joy to behold. As advisor to the Provincial Union he must have a very fine influence. My own particular duty was in connection with the Morning Watch and again I was greatly struck with the part Yenching played. Without T. C. Chao's preliminary help the students could never have successfully carried through their bold purpose of dividing the conference into small groups and getting these to spend a whole hour in quiet worship. When I reached Peiping I was amazed to find that this was the plan, for quite half the 250 students expected were high school students. I sympathized very much with the nervous apprehension

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which afflicted the student in charge of the arrangements. She, by the way, was a Yenching student, a girl whom I knew for some years before she came to Peiping- I think she would have been a Communist anywhere else, but you are surely making a Christian of her. Well, that bold plan succeeded. I kept tab with my friend and we found that only a very small proportion stayed away from the Morning Watch.

To come to the student side and Yenching's contribution, besides my young friend, there was the girl who was chairman of the Conference, whom I did not know, but what struck me was that ordinarily she would have been a very nice young party, a bit inclined to be comfortable in whatever environment she found herself. And yet here she was taking the lead and doing it well. And then too there was my friend 'the Bishop' as he is called- popular, you know, in spite of intense reserve. I know a good bit of his history and I should say that Yenching has helped a lot in saving him from being a dour fanatic; God gave him a temperament which will never be weak-kneed and you have added the Pauline grace of sweet reasonableness. Well, he very much pulled his weight both in the planning and running of the Conference. These were the outstanding people, but there were others, devotional group leaders, study group leaders, the girl in charge of Evening Prayers, etc. Altogether, the Conference would have been a much poorer spiritual event without what Yenching did for it.

In the Student Commission meeting with its representatives from all over China, Yenching of course did not stand out so prominently. But even there your folks were always found ready to help and to give as occasion required. T. C. Chao was back from his student conferences in East and Central China, and the Committee got him to take the daily devotional period. He was very good, whilst Y. P. Mei seemed to me to do a lot in the discussions to push things along to those more constructive decisions which I had hoped for and which in the end the Commission failed to reach. I noticed too the attention with which Yenching people were always listened to, whilst a few days before the meeting was held, one evening when I went to have a talk with the Chancellor, I found one of the Commission leaders closeted with him taking his counsel on the Student Movement. With regard to the feeling against the Churches amongst Christian students, I have found suspicion in Yenching as elsewhere, but not with that bitterness of prejudice which does exist in other places. These outstanding folks whom I have met strike me as well-balanced, ready to give the Church their full loyalty. All the same the denominational spirit does not attract them.

These are my impressions, I trust not too longwinded. Having arrived at this position, you can understand how encouraged I am to pray for you folks in your great venture.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) E. R. Hughes.

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## YENCHING STUDENTS QUIET.

### Dr. Stuart Cables They Are Ignoring Militaristic Movement.

A cablegram received here yesterday from Dr. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University at Peiping, China, disclosed that the students of the university are quietly continuing work, apparently ignoring the militaristic attitude adopted by students of other Chinese universities. The cablegram was made public at the New York offices of the university which is supported largely by funds raised here.

Dr. Stuart's message denied the report that Yenching University was considered closing as had another university, supported by Boxer Indemnity Funds, earlier in the week. Lingnan University, in Canton, also has remained open and probably will continue so, the massage said.

10/5/31

Memo for Mr.Wannamaker:

Herewith for your information is copy given to Times on Saturday morning, and clipping showing how they got it all mixed up when they published it on Sunday.

However, you can't stand over them till the paper goes to press, and these things are liable to happen occasionally.

Zeininger.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1931.

## YENCHING STUDENTS QUIET.

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Zeininger.

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Hilda Hague

October 1931

YENCHING

TRANSFER

## A RETREAT AT THE JADE FOUNTAIN PARK

On the first Sunday of October I was privileged to attend an all-day Retreat of the Christian faculty members of Yenching University. After an early breakfast we set off for the Jade Fountain Park where the Retreat was to be held, some on bicycles, some in rickshaws and some on foot. It was a beautiful, still day of autumn, with tawny colors showing on the hillsides and fields, and with the mistiness peculiar to the season lying low over the land. All along the road that led to the Western Hills, the country people were busy with the old, old labor of the harvest. The grain had been gathered to the threshing floors, and there was a continuous murmur of flails and of the happy voces of women and little children who had come to watch their winter food stored safely away. But we had little occasion for feeling light-hearted that morning, for to the south in the flooded Yangtse valley the tragedy of the starving and the homeless was still being enacted, and from the northern province of Manchuria came daily menacing rumors of war with Japan. Even as we went, we passed little bands of young students setting out to rouse the country people to a sense of national consciousness.

From the gateway of the Jade Fountain Park we climbed a winding stone pathway that led up the bare hillside to a spot just beneath the famous pagoda, and above the fountain of fresh water that bubbles out into a small reed-fringed lake. Here little groups gathered and chatted waiting for the conference to begin. Shortly after nine o'clock the chairman for the day collected and led us off to a quiet temple enclosure where we settled ourselves informally on the steps and flagstones of the open court, Chinese, Americans and British sitting happily together as of one family. Among the foreign members were those whose faces were wise with the experience of years, but the Chinese members were almost without exception youthful, the oldest of them scarcely middle-aged and youngest obviously not long out of the classroom.

The morning's program was to consist of a discussion of the Christian life within the University; how could it be encouraged and maintained; how could the faculty best develop its own corporate religious life, and foster that of the young people in its care? It was the kind of discussion that I had listened to many times elsewhere, but never under circumstances just such as these. Here were represented the old, traditional methods, fixed habits of thought and expression of the western members; and over against them, the penetrating, practical and sometimes mystical thinking of their eastern colleagues, many of whose Christian affiliations were scarcely older than their student days.

The Retreat opened with the reading of scripture and prayers by one of the western members, which was followed by a few remarks from the chairman on the nature and purpose of the Retreat. Very boyish he looked, standing bare-headed in the sunshine, the Director of Studies in the University, himself a student of Chinese, American and German universities and the author of a dissertation on one of China's great philosophers. He was very much in earnest, but he touched in somewhat whimsical vein on the fact that it is not very easy to change the habits of the older members of staff who have long ago fixed upon their own individual methods of expressing their religious life. He regretted the fact that many of the Chinese members were not regular supporters of chapel services and religious discussion groups, and he urged most seriously the responsibility of all faculty members towards the students, whose characters are being influenced and moulded by the actions of the teachers whose leadership they admire and follow.

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The second speaker, who was to lead the discussion, a young Chinese with a keen, clever face, also prominent in university circles, prefaced his remarks by stating that he would have been an atheist had he not been so deeply attracted to the person of Jesus. He admitted that he rarely spoke publicly of what religion meant to him; that for himself, as for many another Chinese, attendance at church services and discussions on religious matters were not felt to be essential elements in religious growth; those particular modes of expression being to them as to him somewhat alien and unconvincing. His central theme was the importance of the spirit that lies behind all action; something that is far more essential than formal or external expression. To him religion meant so much a part of everyday life that to do slovenly work in classroom or office was in itself an unchristian act. He emphasized the significance of conserving the spiritual values of the Chinese civilization, of seeing clearly what is the real essence of Christianity, and of realizing in our task of education, and in our common life together, only what is best and what is true.

The western members joined readily in the discussion that followed the two speakers, and they seemed one and all to be feeling after some more vital method of expressing their religious life in some outward form. This appears to be a western need. The Chinese members were more reticent, and evidently found it less easy to talk about religious matters. One of them regretted some of the militant and imperialistic traditions that during the course of the years had grown up about the name of Jesus, and which modern social and democratic movements were rendering very unattractive to young students of the present day. The president of the University spoke not at all, but with alert and sympathetic attention he followed every turn of the discussion, and one was very conscious that he was as much a part of it as if he had spoken. Probably, because I am a westerner myself, I was more interested in what was contributed to the discussion by the Chinese members. We know at times only too well what we as westerners think of religion, and sometimes we take it all so much for granted that we do not think at all. But what were these young Chinese men and women thinking of this new religion brought to them from over the seas? How do they regard the vast accumulation of historical association and traditional practice, so precious to us as being very bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh? Is it a wonder that they seem to us at times to too lightly brush all this aside as unessential, and to prefer to go straight to the source to seek for themselves inspiration from the life and teaching of Jesus? Yenching University is indeed fortunate in possessing so many Christian Chinese members whose thinking is independent and thorough, and whose contribution to the corporate Christian life of the institution is surely for this reason the more vital.

At noon the morning session ended, and everyone descended the hill to the shady precincts of the fountain, and here lunched from picnic baskets. At two o'clock the afternoon session began. The sun was now hot upon the hill, so we forsook the temple court and met in one of the shady gardens, beautiful still with its fine old trees, and its once splendid buildings weatherworn and crumbling away.

The afternoon session was to consist of a devotional service and the speaker had been invited out from town. When all that was said and done at this Retreat will have been long forgotten, I shall still remember that afternoon, because I heard then done a thing that only a really brave man could do. It was just fourteen days since the Japanese forces had invaded portions of

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Manchuria, which was a deliberate act of aggression. Feeling was running high all over the country, and especially in university circles, for the thinking classes in China are intensely alive to national issues. News had come through of the killing of innocent victims, and we seemed here in the east to be leading up to just such a situation as occurred in the west in 1914. I was vividly reminded of what had happened in my own country in those early days of the war; how from every pulpit we hung the national flag and how we listened each Sunday to the doctrine of righteous war, as did the congregations in the churches in German lands. I wondered as the speaker rose from the low steps on which he was sitting, after the singing of Whittier's hymn which describes such an informal out of door service as ours that afternoon, just what would be said, I confess that I was quite unprepared for what followed. He came directly to the great national crisis that boded war. He called upon all Christians, both Japanese and Chinese, to unite in the cause of world peace and human brotherhood as "following in the footsteps of our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ, who has shown us the way of supreme love and sacrifice". He cast not one word of blame upon Japan, and he urged that China set her own house in order. It was not easy for a Chinese to say these things at a time like this, nor was it easy to be known as the one who had said them.

As we came home in the late afternoon, when the Western Hills were throwing their long shadows over the plain, I thought again, as I have done before, that from the east we may look for a new evaluation of the story of the Gospels, of which the west is sorely in need.

October, 1931. Hilda Hague

To Every Friend of Yenching:

We are sure that you will share our feeling after reading this account - the feeling that such a living force as that at Yenching must be strengthened for its task. We are always glad to have comments on reports sent you.

Cordially yours,

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YENCHING

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TRANSFER

Yenching

November 9, 1931

ack 12/15

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

My dear Dr. Stuart,

I am enclosing herewith two copies of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees held on November 4th. A supply sufficient for the Board of Managers will follow by third class mail. This letter will comment on the high lights of the meeting.

General Atmosphere. It may be said in general that the meeting was well attended and the attitude was one of intelligent interest in the matters under discussion. In our Yenching meetings one generally feels that the Trustees have a good grasp of the topics with which they are dealing, and that they are anxiously seeking the welfare of the University in all that they do.

Minutes of Meeting of Board of Managers. These minutes were gone through with some care, but it appeared that only a few matters required specific note or action. The one matter which elicited the most discussion was the item relative to the revision of the Foreign Salary Schedule. The Trustees have had a growing feeling for some time that the problem of a satisfactory schedule of salaries for University-supported Western staff is one of the most difficult and delicate perplexities the University is facing. Inasmuch as these staff members are the appointees of the Board of Trustees it seemed desirable to request the Committee on Salaries to correspond with the field in regard to the matter to see if some more satisfactory and equitable arrangement could be found. We know that the field, and yourself in particular, are already studying this problem more intently, and at closer range, than could the Committee on Salaries, so the only desire of the Trustees in taking action No. 2998 is simply that of ascertaining the present situation, and offering any assistance they can. The Committee will no doubt be writing in the near future.

Request for permission to confer degree of Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Journalism. This topic aroused quite a bit of interest in the Board and brought out a good deal of discussion.

So far as Journalism is concerned, it seemed that about the only course there is any possibility of persuading the Regents

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to approve is the granting of some such degree as Bachelor of Arts (Journalism). We understand that the Regents do not consider it necessary for the University to ask for any further formal authorization to grant this degree, the matter being covered by the authority already granted. It seemed wise, however, to request the Managers to refer to the Trustees any further proposals that may arise for granting such specialized degrees as these, for at the present time the Board of Regents are beginning to get restive over the institutions they have chartered in China, and it is the part of wisdom to deal cautiously with them for the present at least.

When the Board turned its attention to the proposal to request authority to grant the degree of Bachelor of Laws, surprise was at once expressed from a number of sources that the University was contemplating the rather radical development of its program which would be necessary before the Regents could be expected to approve the granting of this degree. The representatives of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation were asked to state their attitude toward the matter because of the directness of their connection with the College of Public Affairs, but these representatives were pretty definite in their statements that the Foundation considers that it has fully as large a burden as it can carry in contributing toward the support of the three original departments of Sociology, Economics, and Political Science. They were quite chilly as regards the recently formed Department of Jurisprudence, and stated categorically that they could not contribute toward any further expansion necessary to give the full law course which would be requisite for securing the Regents' permission to confer the degree of Bachelor of Laws. From the standpoint of general university funds, the Trustees were agreed that the amount available is scarce sufficient for work already well established, and that any new developments at this time would be unthinkable. Attention was also called by several members of the Board to the fact that the Correlated Program does not contemplate any work in Law at Yenching. Dr. Porter pointed out that the Chinese title for the College of Public Affairs is the "Fa Hsueh Yuan", and that this seems to point toward a degree in Law; but the Board expressed the conviction that in such a case the name of the College should be changed to describe more adequately its present program, rather than that the present program should be so radically revised to fit an unfortunate title.

I have reported the Board's discussion quite fully, that you may see the factors behind T-3000. Is there any further information or viewpoint that we should bring before the Trustees.

Financial Items. You have already been mailed copies of the minutes of the Finance Committee meeting of October 30th, to which were attached copies of the Treasurer's Report. I believe no special comments are required. We have already corresponded with the field regarding the procedure proposed in action T-3002, and I understand this is acceptable to you.

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TRANSFER



Terms of Relationship with Princeton-Yenching Foundation. You are already familiar with thid document.

Possible Reorganization of Board of Trustees. It was the judgment of the special committee appointed to deal with this matter that about all it would be wise to attempt at this time in the direction of reorganization would be to emphasize the need of prominent and influential laymen among the mission board representatives. The Board agreed with this judgment with very little discussion.

Proposed Joint Board for Christian Colleges in China. This movement, as you know, has been contemplated for many years. The present seems an auspicious time to make a beginning. While it is recognized that such a body would have certain problems and possible disadvantages, there is a growing conviction that only by greater unanimity of action here at the home base will it be possible to effect any satisfactory correlation on the field or any union of promotional efforts here in the West. It is to be hoped that within a short time a preliminary meeting of the various college boards can be held to explore the possibilities of such a union. The matter is of such importance that we must not rush ahead impetuously; and on the other hand when the massive inertia of all the groups concerned has been somewhat stirred, we ought to take advantage of the opportunity to make concrete progress.

I believe the other matters in the minutes do not require specific comment.

With warmest regards, I am

Cordially,

BAG/G

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Yenching University

November 10, 1931.

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

My dear Dr. Stuart:

While our correspondence has made a number of references to the letter you sent to our Committee for Christian Colleges in China under date of August 8th, I have heretofore failed to send you a personal acknowledgement of this letter, or of the supplementary note that accompanied it. We have all been very grateful to you for this clear-cut and vigorous presentation of these aspects with the problem of Correlation. We sent copies of your letter, as a part of the compilation of the replies received from the various universities, to all members of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China, to the two related Committees of Council, and to the Field Administration of the Colleges in China, and to various other individuals and groups directly interested in our Christian Higher Educational Work in China. Most of the members of our Yenching Board of Trustees received copies of your letter through these various channels.

You will note that during recent months the major emphasis of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China has been in the direction of creating greater unity among the Board here in the West responsible for the various China Colleges. There is a growing conviction that we must bring all these separate Boards into a much closer relationship before we can hope to work out any effective program in China, or can present later any powerful appeal for increased support from the West.

I find there is a deepening conviction here in the West that we must leave to the institutions on the field the working out of the details of plans for Correlation, as well as the administration of individual institutions. One fear that has been expressed in connection with the bringing together of our separate Boards, has been that this might mean the formation of a powerful agency, which would seek th exert too much authority over the colleges on the field. Dr. Lucius Porter raised this question at our Yenching meeting last week, and maintained quite vigorously that the colleges must be allowed to work out among themselves on the field, the problems and policies both of the individual institutions and of the entire group. These views as presented by Dr. Porter are quite in line with those accepted here in the West. Our Boards here recognize that they have neither the time, the exact information, nor the wisdom,

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necessary to solve all the intricate problems of Correlation, nor to decide among the various viewpoints which were revealed in the replies received from the various institutions in China. Results of our referandum were in some degreedisappointing, for it is evident that there are a great many differences of opinion with regard to the Correlated Program as it is now drafted.

It was interesting to note however, that the program as at present proposed, lies pretty close to the central focus of these divergent opinions. Those who have been most closely connected with the long struggle to bring our China Colleges together in some united program on the field and at home, seem to agree quite definitely that our colleges have come a long way toward teaching a commong point of view. We all earnestly hope that such differences as still exist will be more and more closely reconciled as time goes on. Of course no one expects - or desires - that all our colleges in China will ever arrive at monotonous unanimity of viewpoint and policy. Friendly differences are often a valuable stimulant. Also, it is inconceivable that any Correlated Program could ever be formulated that would be entirely satisfactory to all the institutions and all the supporting agencies in the West. The best we can hope for is something that is reasonably satisfactory to each one, and which can be used as a commonly accepted basis of action.

The question that is most important to our groups here in the West is therefore not so much, whether the Correlated Program as now drafted is as nearly ideal as we hope to secure, as it is whether this program meets with the hearty support of the institutions on the field, and at the same time is practicable from the standpoint of financial implications. If the program does not yet meet with the heartiest possible agreement among the institutions, we must look to the field to make the necessary adjustments, either in the program or in individual and institutional viewpoints, which will result in a more satisfactory agreement.

I believe that during the last few months we have made more satisfactory progress here in the West than has been accomplished in several years previously. While the present is no time for launching any appeals for support, at least this existing period of depression gives us an ideal opportunity for careful and thoughtful planning for the future.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PC

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(COPY)

BOCKER & CO., INC.
Seattle, Wash.

TRANSFER

November 12, 1951.

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

Enclosed are copies of a Resolution passed by the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, a copy of a reply from the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, and a copy of our letter to Dr. Stuart.

No doubt you have already seen a copy of the Resolution from Tientsin. We want you to know, however, the position which Seattle takes in the matter.

We are, therefore, sending these copies to you with the hope and confidence that they will receive whatever action the situation merits or requires.

Yours cordially,

BOCKER & CO. INC.

BY; (Signed) L. Bocker

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YENCHING

TRANSFER

Yenching University

November 13, 1931.

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

My dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 15th. This discusses the proposal to purchase the Prince Regent's Garden rather than the President's Garden.

As yet we have had no word from Mr. Hamilton, so we cannot be certain as to his attitude in the matter. Your letter to him states that we shall assume he consents to the proposed change unless we hear from him to the contrary, but the absence of your word from him always contains the possibility that your letter may not have reached him, or may have found him unwilling to commit himself at this time by indicating his preference for the original purchase.

I have gone through the Minutes of the Trustees and of the Finance Committee on meetings following the receipt of Mr. Hamilton's pledge, and have also gone through our correspondence of that period. While authorization was given to advance the funds necessary to purchase the Athletic Field without awaiting the receipt of Mr. Hamilton's gift, apparently no authorization has yet been given to advance funds for the purchase of the President's Garden or the Prince Regent's Garden. This matter will therefore, have to come to the attention of the Finance Committee before we can cable any authorization for a draft on our office. I will bring the matter up at the next meeting. We must remember however, that, due to the serious financial situation that affects individuals and organizations alike at the present time, and due to the uncertainty as to when, if ever, Mr. Hamilton's pledge will be paid, the Finance Committee may find it impossible to authorize the advance of any funds for land purchase just now.

Since we had a meeting of the Finance Committee a short time ago, it will probably be a month before another meeting will be held.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PC

PS:- Since the above was dictated we have received your cablegram of November 13th urging the necessity of remitting G $5,000 to permit the purchase of the Prince Regent's Garden. We will seek a meeting of the Finance Committee and will cable you their decision.

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

November 14, 1931

Mr. O. D. Wanamaker
150 Fifth Avenue
My dear Olin:

This is just a short note to catch a mail leaving tomorrow morning. The constant pressure on my time due to Flood Relief, the Japanese issue, a three weeks' absence at the Institute of Pacific Relations, entertainment of delegates before and since, in addition to the usual routine, has kept me from any correspondence except that which seemed immediately necessary.

None the less, I have been reading your letters and the copies of correspondence sent me with the keenest interest, and hope soon to write on the whole matter of our Promotional affairs.

The outlook is certainly unpromising because of general conditions in the country although I am somewhat reassured by the decision to have Mr. Wills go ahead on the Pacific Coast.

The news regarding Harkness was not much of a surprise. Disappointments of this kind will probably be our chief experience for a while yet.

Hoping to write you soon at more length, or to see you out here,

As ever yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS/P

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

4 copies
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TRANSFER

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

YENCHING

November 16, 1931.

Copy sent to - E M North
E T Scott.

RECEIVED ATTENTION
DEC 16 1931

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

My dear Mr. McBrier:

With some hesitation I am writing again at the request of the Truth and Life editorial committee to request a renewal of your grant to this publication from the McBrier Fund. The appalling flood disaster, the violent emotional and economic disturbance resulting from the Japanese issue in Manchuria, and other minor causes, continue to make it difficult for this publication to get on a self-supporting basis, and the little group who believe in its work are continuing to do their part towards its support. For the reasons just mentioned, it is almost impossible for them to do more than this in view of wholly unforeseen happenings. Meanwhile, the little paper is being published with, what seems to me, deepening Christian experience and conviction by our theological faculty and others, and is unquestionably meeting a need here and elsewhere in a way that is unique in China today. I realize that it does not come strictly within the purpose of the McBrier Fund, and rather than argue the case with one as well informed and as devoted to the Christian cause in China as are you, I prefer merely to transmit this request as one opportunity for maintaining a stimulating Christian belief and its practical application in our Yenching community and in spots all over China. If you feel disposed to accede to this request, it should be understood to be because of abnormal conditions in the country, and in the expectation that after another year this would not be necessary.

The students who are here under special scholarships from the Fund, seem to be carrying on well. This is undoubtedly true of K.S. Wang who is proving, as we have expected, a real force among undergraduate students. I am more than ever attracted to the idea of selecting men of his type from other schools which

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supply students to us in large numbers as an effective method of working with these groups and interrelating them to one another.

With cordial regards,

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

November 19, 1931
ack. 12-29-31

YENCHING

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

TRANSFER

INDEX

Dear Mr. Garside:

The enclosed letter explains itself. If you have Mr. Woo's latest address, or any information regarding him, please help to get a decision and communicate with us.

Our Danish Engineer, Mr. Holm, is apparently willing to consider an extension of his work and he is quite satisfactory, but for obvious reasons we would rather have a well trained Chinese provided that we can be assured that he wants to settle down with us. Mr. Woo, being an enterprising and capable young man, may prefer to go into something that has more promise of advancement than would be possible here, in which case we would rather know it in advance and plan accordingly, whatever disappointment it might bring us. We shall be grateful for your help in securing a decision.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS/P

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RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
DEC 16 1931
JOINT OFFICE

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TRANSFER

November 19, 1931

Mr. William H. F. Woo
612 West Dayton Street
Madison, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Woo:

We have been anxiously awaiting word from you as to your prospective plans. As you know and realize, we are counting definitely on your coming to us not later than next summer and are deferring any other arrangements.

It is probable that we could retain the services of a foreign engineer, but if there is assurance that we can have you we should much prefer this to any other arrangement.

Kindly let us know what are your plans so that we can act accordingly. If necessary to cable, feel free to request that this be done through Mr. B. A. Garside, Yenching University, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, to whom I am sending a copy of this letter.

Very sincerely yours,

JLS/P

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