Yenching
Corres.
Stuart, J. L. 1931 Dec

(COPY)

TRANSFER

Yenching University

December 2, 1931.

Mr. L. M. Bocker,
National Bank of Commerce Building,
Seattle, Wash.

My dear Mr.Bocker:

Let me thank you for your letter of November 12th, with which you enclosed material relative to a resolution passed by the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin.

I have read over this material with a great deal of care, and have also given it to Mr. Wannamaker for his study.

For some months we have been hearing of this resolution passed by the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce criticizing American Institutions which have been built up largely from American contributions, making purchases, securing business and construction agents, from other than American sources. This however, is the first copy of the resolution we have had a chance to examine.

Since the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce seems to have in mind the policy of the field during the last few years, rather than policies carried on from the home base, we will have to leave to those on the field the preparation of any reply they may wish to make. I would however, like to point out that the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce has rather grossly distorted facts, and has made interpretations that are not really justifiable.

Recently I have gone back over our financial records during the period in which the major part of the construction of the present physical plant of Yenching was being carried on, in an effort to ascertain just how much of the money expended in the erection of the University's physical plant had gone elsewhere than to American firms, and to local Chinese contractors and dealers in raw material. I am enclosing herewith a copy of a statement I prepared a fortnight ago summarizing the results of my investigation.

While it is true that the University has employed a European to supervise the physical plant, and to take charge of any new construction, for part of the time since Mr. Gibbs gave up his position as building superintendent. it must be kept in mind that there has been very little new construction of any kind during recent years. Last year new machinery for the power plant was purchased from a European source, but this was done only after bids had been

from American as well as European Sources. There has never come to the attention of our Finance Committee any serious examples of whether the University has discriminated against American concerns in favor of European houses. We are however, glad to have this information and will use it in any way that will seem to be of advantage to the Institution.

We are very grateful to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce for the very sympathetic attitude it has taken in this matter, and are particularly grateful to Mr. Goode for the evidence of his sympathy and understanding.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PC
Enc.

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

TRANSFER

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

YENCHING

December 3, 1931
Ack 1/22/32

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION GRANT.

I was recently speaking with Mr. Gee, the representative in China of the Foundation, who remarked that if we felt it necessary to apply for an extension of the conditional grant expiring next June, we should not delay any longer. Will you therefore take this up as from the Trustees.

BROOKINGS INSTITUTE

Will you kindly get in touch with the Officers of this organization and request that material for the five year plan, which we understand it is working on, be sent to Mr. Gideon Chen, Chairman of our Department of Economics. My impression is that the head quarters of the Institute are in Washington, D. C.

Wrote 1-15-32

BUDGET 1932-1933

I have your letter warning us that we had best plan for a 10% reduction on the Gold income from the Trustees, and feel the force of the reasons. We shall undertake to do this, but with the probable rise of silver it will not be an easy task. We shall expect a more definite forecast before very long.

G. B. BARBOUR

I regret to inform you that Dr. and Mrs. Barbour have left here on what must be an indefinite leave of absence because of medical advice regarding their three boys for whom a change of climate seems to be imperative. They are sailing on the SS PRESIDENT COOLIDGE December 11th from Shanghai and will go direct to New York. They can be reached care of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. L. Dickinson, 438 West 116th Street. You will doubtless hear from them direct but they would appreciate a word from you on their arrival.

I have been so constantly preoccupied that all correspondence has been very much neglected. You can imagine something of the

exciting times through which we are passing.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS/P

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

December3, 1931.

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

Miss Van S. has made notes on matters pertaining to Princeton in this letter

My dear Olin:

University of Chicago. I fear that I have neglected writing regarding the appointment of our representatives on the committee for cooperation between this institution and ourselves in sociology. Let me now ask you to communicate the names of Leonard Hsu and myself as our representatives on the committee. We shall be ready to do anything toward putting into effect the plans which are contemplated.

Sailer Library Alcove. I have the correspondence on this matter and have talked with Randolph who is ready to help in a solution that avoids embarrassment. Leonard Hsu suggests that a whole room where they are collecting a great deal of source material be designated for the present as the alcove. As soon as the absorbing claims which have kept me busy since returning from Shanghai let up a little, I shall try to get to this matter.

"Peking". You will doubtless have discovered in one of the later issues of this monthly that it is not published by the Catholic University after all, but is a purely personal venture. Since the first issue it has proved somewhat disappointing. None the less I hope that you may find some suggestions.

Pledge by Walter A. Strong. I have made an affidavit with the American Legation and shall send this to you after securing it.

Names. Take note of Everett J. Case, a delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations, a Princeton man, friend of Randolph Sailer, son-in-law of Owen D. Young. We had him and his wife out here and they seemed quite interested. I imagine he has quite a future before him. He might be a good

person to put on the trustees. Bishop and Mrs. Robert L. Paddock have been with us today and may come again. One or other has some money and they give generously to a great variety of Christian causes. I do not have their New York address but their summer home is in Williamstown, Mass. Mrs. Robert E. Speer and Henry Hodgkin both know them well. Mrs. James W. Morrisson, Groton Conn. also a member of the I.P.R. is very intelligent and public-spirited, interested in art and in international goodwill. She should go on our mailing list.

✓ x to add Com.

Promotional Plans. I note your request that I write once a month or so to the list of our Advisory Committee and shall try to get to this in the near future. From all I can learn through various sources our only hope is in building up now the strongest possible group of friends to be ready to help when the time comes for active efforts to solicit money. Meanwhile, through them and otherwise it may be possible to learn of those few rather mythological people who both have money in fairly large amounts and are not too much committed to other needs. I am glad that Wills is going ahead on the Coast.

Princeton Funds. Sidney Gamble is very positive that any encroachment on other than Political Science for Jurisprudence violates the terms of the Rockefeller grant, and would not be acceptable to many of the Princeton constituency. He feels that we must prepare for a considerable reduction next year below the amount secured in the past from Princeton sources, and that even a forecast of $10,000 is rather optimistic. You will doubtless be writing soon on this matter. It might be well for you to give us an estimate as to what can be counted on after deducting office expenses and those connected with Duncan, salary and travel. The travel could, of course, be put into 1933-34, though it may be better to try to clear it off next year. It is going to be a grilling task to work out with the departments concerned the reductions that somehow must be enforced to keep within our probable income next year, and if possible add to the sinking fund for the year following.

I have just heard from Jim Henry to the effect that you will probably not make the trip to China this winter. Let us hope that the disturbed conditions in all parts of the world will soon improve sufficiently for aggressive financial efforts.

In such patience and planning,

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

JLS

Telegrams:—"Chiconcom" Shanghai
Codes:—Missions, C.I.M.

Telephone:—18010

THE NATIONAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF CHINA

23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
SHANGHAI, CHINA

December 3, 1931.

50 copies have been mimeographed and the Trustees are getting one 1-15-32

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
PEIPING.

Dear Leighton,

Plans are progressing for a meeting with Streeter in Nanking, as you may have heard from T.C. Chao. I am sorry that neither you nor Y.P. Mei can be present with us. We shall miss you much.

On the invitation of President Chiang Kai-shek through David Yui, a party of more than twenty missionaries including four Roman Catholic priests went to Nanking yesterday. We had an afternoon meeting of nearly two and a half hours with the President and Mrs. Chiang, and later had dinner with them. We were all very much impressed with the President, with his sincerity, straightforwardness and the point of view which he expressed in regard to the political outlook and in regard to the utter need of religion in solving problems of human life and supplying the dynamic by which solutions can be reached. He told us that the deciding factor that led him finally to join a denominational Church was the feeling that that would be the most effective way by which he could resist the anti-Christian movement in China. He had previously spoken of the dangers of bolshevism as having become a religion which was the deadly enemy of Christianity.

Ever sincerely yours,

ECL/e.

E. C. Lobenstine

December 7, 1931

Dear Leighton:

Thanks for your letter of November 14th accompanied by Mr. Eastwick's letter to you. We hope to persuade Mr. Jerome Greene to speak for us soon after he gets back here. We shall probably not attempt a meeting of our Committee until January. I assume from your silence in regard to his joining the Committee that you either did not have an opportunity to discuss this with him and ask him to speak for us, or else other matters crowded the mention of this out of your mind when you were writing me.

X declined later; see bc

Am sorry to say that conditions here look actually worse than at any time since the crash began. The latest estimate places the unemployed in New York City alone at one million persons. The volunteer unemployment fund now being raised will reach $18,000,000 for the city in place of the $9,000,000 raised last winter. There is already the most abject poverty and destitution among the unemployed and there will be enormous suffering during the winter in spite of the fact that $40,000,000 from various sources, public and private, will be expended in this city.

Under such conditions I must confess that it is terribly puzzling to know whether the University ought to continue expensive efforts toward raising funds, or whether it ought to cut its budget to the bone. As a matter of fact, the Trustees are going ahead on an aggressive plan. I earnestly hope we may reach some results. We have just sent out an appeal letter to a large portion of our mailing list asking for $10,000 urgently needed by the University - fixing that arbitrary sum simply because we felt that something between a very small figure and a very large figure might be most likely to win a response.

I am sure you must be under a terrific strain. The news from Manchuria is thoroughly disheartening. It looks to me as if the Japanese military were almost using the League of Nations as an inexpensive ally to help in getting the Chinese sutth of the great wall. The whole world's peace machinery looks as if it might crack and crash at any moment.

You closed your letter "Hope to write you soon at more length or to see you out here." I am a little perplexed by the last phrase. You have never urged me to come to China. Henry has been urging me incessantly and needs me to assist in formulating the new terms of relation with the directors at Canton. I have put him off in spite of urging from the Lingnan Trustees here, also, that I should go this month, telling them that my obligations to Yenching required that I remain in America and supervise efforts now being made to raise funds. But for our employment of Wills, I should have thought myself that this would be the best time for me to come to China, for the very reason that I can accomplish so little in America and my not being here during the present crisis would not involve very much loss. I shall be glad to have a candid expression from you in regard to this.

Mr. Roland Boyden died in the early autumn. Perhaps you may wish to write Mrs. Finley a short note of sympathy. My understanding is that they were cousins and very devoted to each other.

Cordially yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

ODW:KK

B

December 8, 1931.

Mr. George R. Kantzler,
Swan, Culbertson & Fritz,
25 Broad Street,
New York.

Dear Mr. Kantzler,

Mr. Wanamaker has written me of your willingness to join our Advisory Committee. Let me assure you at once of my deep personal appreciation. I trust that as you become better acquainted with our institution you will not regret this additional claim upon your time.

You may be interested in a brief comment on the Manchuria issue from the standpoint of an American living in China, and in its consequences for our University. The facts themselves have doubtless been sufficiently reported in the American press so that I shall not repeat.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that the Japanese military leaders have long intended to annex Manchuria and seized the opportunity when China was afflicted by an unprecedented flood disaster and unsettled political dissensions, and the western world was preoccupied with serious economic and other problems. There was apparently increasing opposition to this policy within the Japanese Government and liberal popular opinion, but this was disregarded by the dominant military faction.

Whatever provocation the Japanese may have had for the recent aggressions these were unwarranted by any actual or threatened attacks from Chinese, and were acting in direct violation of international law and more particularly of the Kellogg Peace-Pact and the Nine-Power Treaty regarding China.

The various pretexts given out from Japanese army sources are generally discredited by western people living out here as false, and it is as generally accepted among us that instigation of disorders in Manchuria, as well as in Tientsin, Peking and elsewhere, is part of the plot to arouse Chinese to violence and thus justify resort to war and consequent seizure of all North China. There has thus been precipitated in intense resentment among Chinese of all classes throughout the entire country which constitutes a terrific menace.

That political and economic disorders abound in this country, and that the struggle toward a stable government has been hindered by selfishness, ignorance and other faults of their leaders, will be frankly recognised by intelligent Chinese and their foreign friends. That these weaknesses have both encouraged and explained Japanese aggression will also be readily admitted. But this does not excuse in the slightest degree the series of military aggressions beginning September 18 and continuing without even the pretences given out after the earlier moves.

The whole procedure has also been incredibly stupid. Japan has economic interests in Manchuria which are vital to her national welfare. These could have been maintained with Chinese consent and even cooperation to the benefit of both countries. As it is, the Chinese have retaliated by a nation-wide economic boycott which is surprisingly effective and if continued long enough will substantially aggravate the internal problems Japan is facing. It may even result in the permanent loss of much of her immense China trade.

I feel entirely convinced that sooner or later the Chinese will accomplish the determination crystallized by this occurrence of recovering their territorial rights in Manchuria. If this will be done with the help of the League of Nations or America by peaceful processes so much the better. Otherwise she may turn to Russia with disastrous results to herself, Japan and our whole western world. Or she may wait until she herself becomes sufficiently stable and militarized, again with consequences that one shrinks from contemplating. Meanwhile one cannot overstate the depth and reality of their hostile feeling toward Japan. In all my years in China I have never known them so stirred over any issue.

It is entirely natural that our own Chinese faculty and the student body have shared in this emotional tension, all the more so because they are painfully conscious of the impotence of their own Government. Students in other schools around us have been led into all sorts unwise, even though understandable excesses, and although I have taken great pride in the sanity combined with patriotic fervor which our students have shown yet this might "boil over" at any time in some undesirable action.

We therefore announced a Patriotic Week when all classes would be suspended and faculty and students would be required to attend a series of discussion groups, lectures etc. each morning, with appropriate physical activities in the afternoons and informative reading in the evenings. The daily topics were such as:

Should China Declare War on Japan?
What Diplomatic Procedure Should be Followed?
The Fundamental Causes of the Manchuria Issue.
The Program for China's Internal Reconstructions, etc.

The experiment proved to be an amazing success. Every one entered into it heartily. It brought faculty and students into closer understanding. We all learned much timely knowledge. The students were given a wholesome escape-valve for pent-up feelings. We shall make-up the academic work by taking a week out of the midwinter vacation.

It is in such ways - this being an unusually dramatic one - that this institution is training our students in Christian and international ideals, and in the application of their studies to useful national service. I have personally never felt quite so vividly the significance of what we are trying to accomplish as during these recent weeks of anxiety over the immediate situation and of renewed belief in the ultimate supremacy of spiritual forces courageously practised.

In this fellowship of belief and purpose I am

Very sincerely yours,

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
New York City

NOTE:- President Stuart recently wrote a strictly confidential letter commenting on the Manchurian situation and interpreting this in the light of his direct personal contacts. I am taking the liberty of reproducing this letter in a very small number of copies for a carefully selected list of friends of the University. It would be harmful to the interests of Yenching and of President Stuart if any portion of this communication should be published or broadcast in any way.

Olin D. Wannamaker

December 14, 1931

Dear Mr.....

You may be interested in a brief comment on the Manchuria issue from the standpoint of an American living in China, and in its consequences for our University. The facts themselves have doubtless been sufficiently reported in the American press so that I shall not repeat.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that the Japanese military leaders have long intended to annex Manchuria and seized the opportunity when China was afflicted by an unprecedented flood disaster and unsettled political dissensions, and the western world was preoccupied with serious economic and other problems. There was apparently increasing opposition to this policy within the Japanese Government and liberal popular opinion, but this was disregarded by the dominant military faction.

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In this fellowship of belief and purpose I am

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ J. Leighton Stuart

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Peiping,
China.

December 14, 1931.

TO THE AMERICANS OF THE FACULTY:

The following communication has arrived this morning:

"My dear Dr. Stuart:

Referring to your call at the Legation the other day when you were good enough to show us a copy of the cable which you proposed to send to the Secretary of State on behalf of the American Members of the Faculty of Yenching University, I take pleasure in quoting below Secretary Stimson's reply, dated December 11th, which he desires the Legation to communicate to you:

'Your telegram of December 9 has been received and your interest is appreciated. You are assured that the Department of State is giving solicitous consideration to all factors within the field of its attention in its efforts to contribute effectively toward bring about settlement by peaceful means of the dispute between China and Japan.'

Very sincerely yours,
For the Minister:

C. Van H. Engert
First Secretary of Legation."

You must have rejoiced to read the statement of the Secretary of State which appeared in the LEADER Sunday. While expressed in the conventional language of diplomacy, it is in effect the protest we urged. Perhaps we shall never know whether our cable caused or confirmed Mr. Stimpson's intention to take the action he did, but in any case we can feel an added satisfaction in having sent it. This applies also, despite the heavy cost, to the method used, instead of sending in code to our New York office for transmission, by deferred rate or other more economical procedure.

The news of threatened Japanese military movements in the Chinchow and Tientsin areas accentuates the timeliness of our message.

J.L.S.

Eleven

TRANSFER

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

YENCHING

December 15, 1931.

ack. 1-13-32

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

Your letter of Nov. 10 and the Minutes of the Trustees meeting on Nov. 4 have reached me and been carefully considered. I regret my inability to endorse the proposals looking toward a Joint Board for the Christian Colleges of China and am writing at once to urge that no further commitment be made by our own Trustees until there is much further progress toward real correlation than I see any indications of at present. At the risk of wearisome reiteration I should like briefly to restate my position. If the Mission Boards responsible for establishing the various colleges and universities were to create a single Board of Christian High Education for China, with full authority to reorganize and direct the policy of all the institutions concerned, no one would support the plan more heartily than I. If it were empowered to include secondary schools also I should even more eagerly welcome the arrangement. It has always seemed to me to be the wise, efficient, courageous, truly Christian solution of the problem. In so far as I can speak for Yenching, we are ready now and always have been to submit all that we have at present and all our future program to such control.

The present proposal, as I understand it, is quite different, being essentially a merger of the American (or Western) control of the existing institutions as they have been projected. It is assumed that any further correlation must be worked out "on the field", whereas if the experience of the past decade teaches anything it would seem to be that progress in this direction initiated out here is extremely improbable and inherently difficult. I am unable to share your optimism regarding signs of such progress. Indeed there is less evidence now of any tendency toward unified, comprehensive planning than at any time since the visit of the Burton Commission. Such acceptance as there is of Dr. Cressy's scheme is in the main due to the dual consideration of slight change in the status of the institution and large hope of financial benefit. It is a reasonable assumption therefore that with the history of efforts at correlation in China and the conviction that this is not the responsibility of the proposed American Joint Board, the status quo will be more hopelessly fixed than before.

The above paragraphs are not written in criticism. If those concerned both in America and in China really prefer to maintain the secondary and higher educational work as it is at present rather than take the steps necessary to new adjustments it is a policy that can be understood and accepted. But if the individual institutions are to be perpetuated then each is still further weakened by being dependent on one Joint Board. The only ameliorating feature of the present system is that some Trustees can be counted on to develop a special interest in the institutions on the Boards of which they respectively serve.

In view therefore of what is to me an extremely disappointing outcome of negotiations conducted for some ten years, there seems to be only one practicable alternative. This is that each institution retain its independent status with a Board devoted to its own particular interests. This does not prevent but would perhaps aid in friendly mutual relations, these relations having become at last clearly defined.

As to Yenching University I plead that efforts be continued to secure a Board composed of members to whom it becomes increasingly their one major overseas interest. Having now a Board largely composed of such members, Yenching's recognised function in the whole task would almost certainly be weakened, with no corresponding advantage elsewhere, if this personnel built up with much care were allowed to disintegrate.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

P.S. - This letter has been submitted to the Faculty Executive Committee and been unanimously approved.

L.S.

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

Yenching University,
Peping, China.

December 18, 1931.

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

My dear Mr. Garside:

I am enclosing herewith copies of letters to Dean Donham and to Eric North which explain themselves. Will you kindly confer with Eric and Wannamaker, and if they feel it worth while have the proper committee of the trustees take action and cable me. If it is thought best for me to make the trip please communicate with Dean Donham and arrange a time when he could be certainly in Cambridge as soon after my arrival as possible, with the understanding that there would be a special meeting of the trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute or of a committee to deal with this matter, if that were thought to be sufficient. I should like this to be between the beginning and middle of March. I would come earlier if necessary and could, of course, delay. The practical point there, however, is that if we are to start building it would be a great advantage to get forward as much as possible before the summer rains.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

TRANSFER

Yenching University,
Peiping, China.

December 18, 1931.

Dean W. B. Donham,
Graduate School of Business Administration,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Dean Donham:

I have your letter of November 19 and can readily understand the difficulty you find in coming out here this winter.

The matter of the new building is of sufficient importance to us to make me feel that with the encouragement you hold out, I had better plan to make the trip. I am taking the matter up at once with our New York headquarters and shall ask them to communicate with you as to a date that would make it possible for you to be present. In general, I could scarcely get away from here before early February, and should like to have the consultation take place within the first two weeks of March. If the project is approved, word could be sent by cable and construction begun with the opening of spring weather about the middle of March. We shall, meanwhile, be making tentative working drawings, construction estimates, etc. Unless therefore our own trustees disapprove of my making the trip, I shall look forward to seeing you before many months.

Very sincerely yours,

(10)

TRANSFER

Yenching University,
Peping, China.

December 18, 1931.

Dr. Eric M. North,
Bible House,
Astor Place,
New York City.

My dear Eric:

You know something of the earnest hopes I have had that we might secure a building out of the Harvard-Yenching funds to be the headquarters for that work on our campus. Donham suggested when I raised the matter with him, that we wait until he had made a trip out here as he has been hoping to do this coming winter, and I felt that this would be the best possible method of securing favorable action. He wrote early in the autumn that the chance of getting out this season was improbable because of the general economic conditions in the country, to which I replied that if he really found himself unable to make the trip, I should like him to consider the advisability of my going to the States to present the case, the argument being that our present library facilities are very much congested and are proving inadequate, chiefly because of the development of our Chinese work; that there is insufficient space for offices, seminar rooms, etc., and this problem will become increasingly acute; that with a building for Chinese studies we already have a prospect of some quite valuable museum collections, and these could be added to as we become better known, especially in the present disturbed conditions; that exchange is now more favorable perhaps than it will ever be again, that silver may rise rapidly at any time in the near future; and that building costs are going up at the rate of roughly 15% per annum. Therefore, if we are ever to put up such a building, it will be very much to our advantage to be able to start construction work with the beginning of spring weather, soon after the middle

Copy to Dr Gamble

of March. The only hope we have is from this source. There is not an individual nor an organization known to us from which we have the slightest reason to hope for such a gift. My thought would be that this would be the fourth of the series of academic buildings and completing the group at the north end of our campus being with McBrier Hall related to Ninde Hall as are the two science buildings to the Library. We should also hope that enough be included to endow the operation and maintenance of the building, or that it be understood that an item for this be allowed us for this in our annual budget.

I proposed in my letter to Donham that the Harvard-Yenching Institute and the University share jointly in the expenses of such a trip, and he replies that he would favor my charging any proportion to the former that seemed right. I should be very grateful if you could take the time to consult with Garside and Wannamaker, and as many of the trustees as can be gotten together to consider the other questions involved in my making such a trip. I have already written Wannamaker, and shall send Garside a copy of this letter, but am writing you because you will especially understand the considerations affecting the Institute.

I fully realize, of course, that this is not the time for anyone to try to solicit money, especially for an enterprise in China, but there may be matters of general policy or cultivation that would justify the expense even under present conditions. I have in mind especially the precarious outlook of our College of Public Affairs, and have written Wannamaker who is fully conscious of this problem.

My own conviction, which is strongly shared by the only other two persons here with whom I have taken up the question, is that the advantage to us of securing the new building is alone worth the trip. On the other hand, I hesitate to ask the Institute trustees for the total cost. As to the advisability of my leaving here, conditions are essentially as they usually have been when I faced this problem before. Internal affairs are well organized. Everyone responsible is carrying on with fidelity and success. I shall try to clear off the budget for next year, and other major issues with a view to getting away early in February. I seem to be busy enough when here, but it is none the less true that things go along quite satisfactorily when I am away. As to the political disturbances, these are not apt to be any worse than they have been during the past few months, and the Chancellor can be counted on to help

so far as needed in this respect. With this statement of the case I shall await decision which I hope will be sent by cable as soon as practicable.

Very sincerely yours,

December 18, 1931.

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

My dear Dr. Stuart:

The last fortnight has been so filled with meetings and conferences that I have gotten behind on some details of our regular correspondence.

I am enclosing herewith a confirmation copy of the cablegram we sent you on December 2nd. The first part of the cablegram is in response to your cablegram of December 2nd which we decoded as follows:-

"AS PER MY TELEGRAM OF NOVEMBER 13, 1931, NO TELEGRAM HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM YOU. IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO DECIDE AT ONCE."

You will now have received our letter of November 13th in which we acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 15th, and your cablegram of November 13th discussing the proposal to purchase the Prince Regent's Garden rather than the President's Garden. In my letter I stated that we had not received any word from Mr. Hamilton; and indicated that the present financial situation of the University, and the whole business psychology at the present time is such as to make our Finance Committee very reluctant to authorise new expenditures of any kind unless the funds therefor are actually in hand.

Immediately after receiving your cablegram of December 2nd, I laid before Mr. McBrier and other members of the Finance Committee as were available your letter of October 15th, my letter of November 13th, and the two cablegrams from the field. All those with whom I talked were very definite in their statements that it would not be practicable to authorize the expenditure of G $5,000.00 at the present time for the purchase of this additional land. The Economic situation is growing steadily worse, so there is increasing doubt whether Mr. Hamilton will be able to make payment of his pledge at any time in the near future. The obligations already undertaken by our Yenching Board of Trustees for the fiscal year 1931-32 may be substantially larger than the income we will receive before the year closes.

The market value of securities of every grade have been falling rapidly to new low levels, and an increasing number of bonds and stocks are failing to maintain payments of interest and dividends. At the present time the psychology of business leaders is more pessimistic than it has been for

many years. If their gloomy predictions are fulfilled we may find ourselves in an extremely serious situation before the close of the fiscal year. Personally I feel much more optimistic, and am hoping that 1932 will see a definite upswing; but I believe that it would be the height of folly for us, in view of the present situation to do anything other than follow the policy of the most rigid economy, even though this means that we must fail to take advantage of many attractive opportunities for making purchases for new construction at favorable rates, and the like.

This matter will At the next meeting of the Finance Committee, which will be held on December 30th, ~~be~~ be presented formally, but I have little hope that any favorable action will be taken on the request for authorization to draw this G $50,000.00.

The latter half of the cablegram is directed to Mr. Barbour, but deals with the matter which is of general interest. Mr. Barbour wrote sending us covers torn from 1929 Clergy Certificate booklets, and asked our office to have new Clergy Certificates awaiting Mrs. Barbour and himself when they arrive in San Francisco on December 29th. We very much regreted that it was impossible for us to comply with this request. In making application for a Clergy Certificate one must subscribe to the following statement:- "I hereby certify on my honor - that the answers to the foregoing questions were written with my own hand, and are the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." It is not possible therefore, for anyone here in New York to make application on behalf of an individual on the field. I recognize that in a few instances this has been done, but unfortunately my ScotchPresbyterian conscience does not allow me to sign any persons name under these conditions, nor to ask a Clergyman and Railroad Agent to add their endorsement to such a statement on my assurances that it is correct and in order. In Professor Barbour's case we will have the application blanks awaiting him on arrival in San Francisco and suggest the possibility that he can secure in Shanghai travel accommodations at Clergy rates across the United States to some place where he will remain long enough for us to get Certificates for him.

However, this difficulty can be avoided if staff members planning to come on furlough will make out their applications well in advance and will send them to us. We try always to keep the President's office of each University supplied with these application blanks for the use of staff members who may be planning to come on furlough. It sometimes happens that staff members leaving the field near the end of the calendar year will require on arrival Certificates for the following year, and for which the new application blanks have not arrived. In such cases they can use the application blanks for the year that is closing simply correcting the date that is shown at the top of the blank. We are at this time sending 1932 application blanks to all of the Universities.

This year we failed to mail Christmas and New Year Greetings to our friends in China. We do hope however, that you will enjoy a pleasant and peaceful Holiday Season in spite of the trouble in Manchuria, and we hope too that the year 1932 will bring more of peace and prosperity than has 1931.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PC

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

December 18, 1931.

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

My dear Olin:

Thanks for your letters and the many interesting enclosures.

Andersen, Meyer and Co. I have been slightly amused at the efforts you have made to win Mr. Meyer and his representative, Mr. Forum, and should have looked ~~for the~~ outcome. The former hasthe usual Shanghai businessman's contempt for missionaries and Chinese, and is only interested in getting what business he can. Your memorandum about the amount of business that our construction work has provided for American firms and individuals came opportunely because of another criticism which came to us through the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, but I doubt if any such facts would make of Mr. Meyer a genuinely sympathetic and useful supporter of Yenching.

Rockefeller Foundation. I note what you write of your visit with Dr. Day, and shall try to guard this point carefully. We are quite prepared to have Wu Chi-yü come to us next autumn, and the same is true of J.C. Ch'ing whenever he finishes his studies. Our hesitation was really due to our realization that this was an essential feature of recommending these men.

List from Mrs. Hung. I am enclosing herewith a list from Mrs. Hung of people whom she has recently entertained and who should be cultivated. The Rockford people seem to be all of them members of Dr. Gordon's church. She says that he recently preached a sermon on Yenching which was a strong endorsement. Jenney would doubtless know the Lockport people. Mrs. Hung thinks that none of the names on the list should be solicited for money at this stage.

President Chiang and missionaries. I am enclosing letters from Barnett and Lobenstine which will be of interest. Despite

the fact that President Chiang has since then been forced to resign by political opposition, this information might be used in other than printed form, especially for those among our friends most interested in religious progress. He will probably come back, however, before very long, and in any case, has done admirably especially in the later period of his incumbency.

Very Just

My trip to the U.S.A. This is one subject that I had supposed would not have to be raised this year. There is, however, an invitation which arrived yesterday from Dean Donham, now acting chairman of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Board of Trustees, that I make a short trip as soon as I can because of certain rather urgent matters, and charge any proportion of the cost of the trip to that organization. I am writing Eric North more in detail on this special matter, but should like you to consider the advisability of such a trip on behalf of the university itself. I realize, of course, that any thought of the actual raising of money is out of the question. The only special reason that suggests itself to me is in connection with the Rockefeller Foundation. It looks as though our College of Public Affairs will have to be dissolved or at least very materially reduced unless we can have an assurance that the present support will be continued, or better still, funded. It would be of great help in planning for the future if we know our fate definitely. You will recall that I questioned Dr. Day when last in New York, and had what seemed to me a very encouraging response. If this could be made somewhat more positive, and the conditions known, it would help us very much in our planning. We have the case, and they have an apparent interest in the subject. Has not the time come also for some more effective field promotion among our Princeton alumni, than is possible by any present arrangement? I have no constructive suggestions, but feel deeply concerned over the steady reduction in income. How much of this is due to the present depression, and how much to lack of personal solicitation, is of course uncertain, but it would seem that our best hope of building this income up when things get better is to have someone who has access to them out in the field. We all realize, of course, how impossible it is for you to do this sort of thing except in the most sporadic way. I suggest that you consult with Dr. North and others regarding this matter and cable me if there seems to be sufficient reason for my making the trip on the assumption that it will be quite a brief one, and that one half or two thirds of the expenses would be charged to the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

I am sending Farside a copy of the letter Eric to North & asking him to send the cable.

(COPY)

BOCKER & CO.,INC.

Seattle, Wash.

TRANSFER

December 19, 1931.

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

Your good letter dated December 2nd in reply to ours of November 12th was shown to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and they were very glad to see it.

At the same time they gave me a copy of a letter which they had recently received from the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.A. I am enclosing this original communication from the Chamber's office in Washington which you can keep for your files and use in any way that you think best.

You will note that a copy of the Tientsin Chamber's letter dated September 10th and a copy of their Resolution dated July 19th make up the communication which has been broadcast to the various member groups from the Washington office. It seems unfortunate for you that so much publicity has been given to this Resolution.

One suggestion developed in our conversation here which may be worthy of passing on to you. It was based on the ruling of the U.S.Government Purchasing offices that at least three bids be received on each purchase involving more than a specified minimum cost. The suggestion as far as your China Institutions are concerned was that you request them to secure at least three bids on their purchases, of which at least one must be from a bonifide American source. The bonifide American source, of course, could be either in American or China, and preferably both.

This is just a friendly suggestion, but we believe that it might remove the criticism from Tientsin and still protect you on the matter of competitive prices. Of course you always have the right to reject any or all of the bids.

We are sending all of this on to you for what it might be worth.

Wishing you a Merry, Merry Christmas and a Very Happy New Year, we are,

Yours very cordially,

BOCKER & CO.
(Signed) By - L. Bocker

JLS

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

December 23, 1931

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

My dear Olin:

LETTERS TO ADVISORY COMMITTEE, etc.

I am sending you herewith a list of the persons to whom letters have been sent, together with samples of these letters.

THE DEFEAT OF CHIANG KAI SHEK

I am sending this "interpretation" for you to use as you think best. It must under no circumstances be allowed to get into print or to be quoted in such a way as to reach any supporters of the present Chinese Central Government.

Use your judgment as to whether to send it out to members of the Trustees, the Advisory Committee, Princeton supporters and other friends of the University. (sent see advisory Com files)

I should like copies to go to a little group of my personal friends, including my brother ~~John~~ Warren, the Murries, Harry Price, Mrs. Huyck, Dr. Nixon, and others whom you may think of. also Vernon Nash done

MR. L. W. FAUCETT

I am enclosing copies of letters to Bishop Roots and to himself which explains the situation. copies in mat file

It may be that Jenney has friends in the Episcopal Church who might be induced to undertake his support, or even part of it, especially if they could meet Mr. Faucett who is an unusually attractive personality.

He is easily one of the most valuable foreigners on our staff and has a unique experience, enthusiasm and equipment for specializing in the important subject of training Chinese Teachers of English, which we would like to make a feature here. In addition to this he seems almost necessary to carry on the work of the department as it is.

It is conceivable that Jenney might interest his friend

Bishop Scarlett of St. Louis.

MRS. BLAIR xto ✓

I am happy to report that at last Timothy Lew and our controller have worked out a satisfactory agreement by which, as soon as the weather conditions permit, that residence will be completely reconditioned. You can therefore encourage Mrs. Blair to carry out her generous suggestion of completing her pledge ahead of time. I am writing her by this mail.

Sincerely yours,

Creighton Abrams

JLS/P

Other Enclosures to follow

December 24, 1951.

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

My dear Dr. Stuart:

We enclose for your information copies of correspondence I have had with Mr. Booker, with the contents of which you are already familiar in a general way.

It seems to me that the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce has shown an amazingly narrow and unreasonable attitude, but there is always a possibility that unjustified criticism may travel much faster than a reason and adequate explanation.

I do not know whether or not you are planning to send any explanations from the field, that we can use "whenever we are embarrassed by echoes of this criticism from the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce". Mr. Wannamaker has already written to you, and no doubt any such material from the field would be directed to him.

Very cordially yous,

BAG:PC
Enc.

December 28, 1931

Dear Leighton:

I am replying through the Yenching office to that portion of your letter of December 3rd covering the Yenching matters.

Thanks for your affidavit regarding the Walter A. Strong pledge. I have already inquired whether documents submitted before your affidavit arrived would meet all requirements. I rather think they will. I shall hold yours until I hear from the lawyers, hoping that we may get a favorable reply within a few days.

With regard to the Yenching members on the Committee for cooperating for the University of Chicago in Social Research, a letter from Leonard Hsu received today also stated that in your conversation with him you had said you would name yourself, Leonard and myself on that Committee. I am not sure whether my appointment on the Committee might be useful or not, but I rather think it would be. I find my handling of the nominations for fellowships, for instance, to the Rockefeller Foundation would be somewhat easier if I had a certain official responsibility in that connection instead of being viewed simply as a promotional agent. I should be pleased to have you state in your next letter whether you entirely approve of my being on this Committee for cooperation of the University of Chicago. I will then use my own judgment as to whether to include my name or not. I understand, quite definitely, that this Chicago cooperation is to be kept distinct from the Princeton cooperation and should certainly see that the two things are in no way confused.

I am glad to know that you are going to write the members of our Advisory Committee. I think it would be well to call the group "Yenching University Advisory Council" since the word "Council" seems to mean more and to be more dignified than the word "Committee." Since receiving from you today the letter Roy Howard wrote you, I am taking up with Lou Froelick and also with Karl Bickel the question as to whether either one of them can induce Mr. Howard to accept membership.

Cordially yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

December 29, 1931.

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

My dear Olin:

Christian Students. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the Weekly Bulletin just out which contains some interesting figures regarding the number of Christian students. You will notice that it is over 45% this year as against less than 40% last year, which is a very encouraging increase in view of the breakdown of so much Christian secondary education, the widespread lack of interest in institutional Christianity, the recrudescence of nationalistic prejudice, etc. It is also interesting to note that the percentage is highest in the College of Natural Sciences and lowest in Public Affairs. It adds to the interest of these figures that they were collected by Christian students under the Yenta Christian Fellowship, and are therefore, free from administrative or other influence. I really feel that we have very fine ground for encouragement in this showing.

N. Gist Gee. I want to pass on to you quite confidentially the opportunity which has come of securing the services of Mr. N. Gist Gee for our promotional work. You doubtless know of his history in China, first as a teacher of biology in Soochow University where he developed this subject so that it is still a notable feature of that institution. More recently he has been the adviser on science teaching to the Rockefeller Foundation. The special work for which they wanted him will apparently be ended next June, and he has approached me as to the possibility of some connection with us. He is not interested in going back to teaching, but it emerged in our conversation that promotional work in the States would appeal very strongly to him. It seems to me that there are many reasons why we should consider this opportunity seriously. He can speak from long and direct knowledge of educational work in this country and has formed an opinion of Yenching University which has been entirely detached, unprejudiced and objective. He would rather work for us than for any other

institution in China, and is prepared to endorse us because of the opinion he has formed during these years of observation. His long connection with the Rockefeller Foundation would give him a prestige elsewhere, to say nothing of the advantage to us of having him to represent us at 61 Broadway. He has never done financial solicitation, and is conscious of this possible handicap, but is, on the other hand, entirely ready to undertake it. He could direct work in the office when necessary, but my thought would be that he would serve us most usefully in presenting our case to men of large affairs. He would be ready to begin work probably next autumn. Our dependence on Jenney alone for field work means that we can never be quite sure of his real intentions. In any case, we are limited to those persons or types with which he has made or can make suitable connections. If or when the present financial depression lifts, we ought to be ready with more than one man to prosecute actively our objectives, both for Natural Science and Public Affairs, to say nothing of other less urgent needs. I still feel of the opinion that the more we have the better, provided that each one can cover his own expenses, because all the time he will be discovering possible sources for large gifts in the future, or it may be that Jenney could retain his present pastoral connection, but continue to give us the time between Sundays and during an occasional leave of absence, whereas Gee could be constantly in the field. He is not ready yet to make any announcement of the termination of his present work, so that until you hear from me again, this must be treated as confidential. Consult with any others you wish to with this understanding. I have written Jim Henry for his opinion, and will be hearing from him before very long.

P.L. Wills. I have your letter regarding the unsatisfactory developments in this case. In fact, it arrived on Christmas Eve. You sent me an extra copy which I forwarded to Henry not knowing whether you were writing him or not. It is difficult to make any comments at this distance except to express sympathy and the hope that somehow the difficulties may be cleared up. It is one of his characteristics to spend very little time in making reports except when he gets actual results.

Wills X to

If I am to go to America in the near future, these and other matters can be discussed more fully then.

As ever yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

Yenching University

December 30, 1931.

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

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I am enclosing herewith a sheaf of material relative to Professor E.H.C. Oliphant, who has been suggested as a possible short term appointee for work in English at Yenching.

Mr. Wannamaker was in touch with Mr. Oliphant in the spring of 1931, with the thought that an opening might be found at Lingnan. No opening materialized there, however, and the possibility of his going to China was not discussed further for a number of months. A short time ago Professor Oliphant got in touch with Dr. Porter, Miss Boynton, and Miss Cochran, and discussed the possibility of his spending some years in Yenching.

Dr. Porter's report of this conference is contained in a letter he sent to Mr. Wannamaker under date of December 12th, a copy of which is in the enclosedsheaf of material. Last week I had a long conference with Professor Oliphant here in the office. At the time of this conference both he and I were under the impression that Mr. Wannamaker had already sent you our full information with regard to Professor Oliphant, so that we could send a cablegram to you merely reporting that Professor Oliphant was available and asking for the field's decision as to whether an invitation should be extended to him and Mrs. Oliphant to spend three years at Yenching. I found however, that Mr. Wannamaker did not send you any information regarding Professor Oliphant, so we have not attempted to send a cablegram because the matter is too large to compress within the limits of a cable.

The matter is further complicated by the fact that Professor Oliphant has indicated that he desires some decision from Yenching not later than the middle of January, since he has other plans in mind which he feels must be completed by that date if his appointment to Yenching does not materialize. Since you cannot receive this letter by the middle of January it is quite possible that this will reach you too late to be of any value. I am however, hurrying it to you with the thought that Professor Oliphant may be able to delay a final decision of other plans until this letter has reached you and you have had time to cable us a reply. From the positive side, it appears that Professor Oliphant's appointment to Yenching University is very desirable in a number of ways. He is an outstanding man in his special field of English Literature. If he could spend three years at

Yenching his presence there would bring something of prestige, and no doubt he could make an extremely valuable contribution.

On the other hand there are many other serious problems closely connected with such a proposal. First of all is the fact that Professor Oliphant will pass his 70th birthday during the coming summer, and Mrs. Oliphant is approximately the same age. Although preliminary inquiries indicate that both of them are in unusually vigorous health for their age, it is a very serious medical problem to contemplate sending people of this age to China for the first time for a three year period of service.

In the second place, although Professor Oliphant states that he desires to receive only necessary expenses plus "a living wage", he is inclined to find such a salary in terms substantially above the usual missionary scale. Basing his estimate upon one possible interpretation of a tentative proposal made by Lingnan University, he has taken the figure of G $2,700. per year as a salary which he considers reasonable. I pointed out to him that the usual salary of a University Supported Western man and his wife at Yenching is considerably below this figure, and that the payment of such a salary might create very embarrassing precedents at the University. He wished however, to retain this figure of G $2,700. per year in presenting his application to the University. Even though he should be willing to accept the usual University schedule of salary and allowances for a short term worker, it would be a very expensive undertaking to send him and his wife to the field, support them for three years and then pay the usual return travel in 1935.

Professor Oliphant's replies to inquiries as to his religious interests and his attitude toward the missionary enterprise, have been very reserved and non-committal. This does not necessarily indicate any weakness at this point, but it does reveal the necessity for further study at this point before attempting any definite judgment as to whether his presence on the campus would be a constructive one from the religious viewpoint. My own personal impression of him was quite favorable, but our contact was too brief to permit a judgment of any weight.

In view of the fact that Professor Oliphant is anxious for an early decision, and that it will be almost a month at best before we can receive any word from the field, I have corresponded with Dr. Porter, have had a brief conversation with Miss Boynton, and have gone over Professor Oliphant's papers with several members of our Yenching Committee on Instruction. I believe that Dr. Porter and Miss Boynton both feel the weight of the problems we would have to solve before we could appoint Professor Oliphant, that they are still inclined to hope that the solutions can be found and that Yenching will be able to secure his services. The members of the Committee on Instruction are inclined to the opinion that under the circumstances, unless Professor Oliphant is willing to accept the usual schedule of salary and allowances it would not be possible to carry through his appointment. They feel also that in view of his advanced age, and the heavy expense which the University would have to bear even on a missionary salary scale, that it is extremely doubtful whether his appointment should be made in any case. They desire however, that the decision should rest with the field if time will permit.

When you receive this letter, if the judgment of the field is that you desire to secure Professor Oliphant's services, or at least to negotiate further with him will you please send us a cablegram to that effect immediately, giving all the necessary instructions and information we would need to complete an agreement with him without further delay. If you are not actively interested, it is not necessary for you to incur the expense of a cable, although if convenient for you to do so you might add a word of some cablegram being sent anyway as for example, "AMESZEHCO" which we would decode as meaning "CANNOT APPOINT PROFESSOR E.H.C.OLIPHANT."

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PC

Yenching University,
[illegible] Fifth Ave.,
New York City

To NY TIMES for Immediate release

Yenching University at Peiping, China, largely supported by funds raised in the United States, is not considering closing its doors as a result of the present militaristic attitude adopted by many Chinese students throughout that country, according to a cablegram received Saturday by the New York offices of the University.

Earlier in the week cable dispatches reported that one university, supported by Boxer Indemnity funds, had closed its doors in order to permit its pupils to enroll for military training, and intimated that Yenching and other colleges supported by American funds were contemplating similar action.

Apprised of such publication, Dr. Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching, cabled yesterday :"The report that the Peiping offices have considered closing is unfounded. All students are quietly continuing work."

At the New York offices, where Lingnan University at Canton, also received financial support from the United States, is also represented, it was stated that assurances have been received that no closing is anticipated there, and attention was called to the fact that even through the period of serious tension between the Canton and Nanking governments during recent months, work has been carried on as usual.

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Copy to Mr. B. W. Garside

December 31, 1931.

Professor W. E. Hocking,
Chairman Laymen's Commission.

Dear Dr. Hocking:

This letter is intended in part as one more word of welcome to the members of your Commission as you enter upon your task in China. Writing from the standpoint of Christian Higher Education your visit could scarcely have been better timed and would seem to have the possibility of making a notable contribution toward the solving of an increasingly complicated problem. For this reason therefore, as well as because of the larger significance of the undertaking thus approaching its fulfilment, and because of its personnel, I most heartily welcome all of you in thus coming to our aid.

As a further reason for writing so as to reach you at the beginning of your inquiries in China, may I venture to outline as briefly as I can my personal convictions as to the unsatisfactory aspects of Higher Education as at present organized and the direction in which entirely practicable improvements may be realized. You already have ample factual material and expert opinion, so that I shall only attempt to express the individual views of one of those who is striving to maintain under present conditions the purpose and the abiding values of the earlier missionary enterprise.

The different colleges were all established when denominational, geographical, academic, financial and religious factors were all utterly different from those which affect them now.

There has been some progress in local unions but nothing as yet on a comprehensive scale nor in any adequate adjustment to the changed conditions. Such adjustments will become less easy as the schools passes into Chinese control and alumni influence becomes more articulate. The financial considerations alone would seem to be sufficient to justify drastic reduction in the number of institutions of higher learning now in existence, and concentration at a few centres. While recent developments both in China and the West tend to

accentuate the force of these arguments, yet the religious ineffectiveness of the present policy - even though funds were ample - is an approach to the problem more in harmony with the purpose of your coming.

As the Sadler Commission to India had pointed out even before The Burton Commission to China, the reform of university education should begin with the middle (high) school. But it is precisely here that the situation is growing worse rather than better. Reduction in mission board grants, government regulations, with drawal of devoted and capable missionary personnel, the exigencies forced upon Chinese executives, the superior attractiveness of college positions, are among the causes for the deterioration both in the number and the quality of Christian secondary schools. This also helps to explain why in the enforced abandonment of methods formerly relied on for exerting religious influence no effective technique is being developed for the altered conditions. In so far as it is true that student religious attitudes are usually formed before entering college is this a serious weakness, which is further aggravated by the inevitable tendency of the colleges to grow, and the necessity of receiving any students who pass the academic tests. In the China of today no college can be dynamically Christian, whatever its historical origin or financial control or faculty personnel, unless its student body has a sufficient proportion of vitally Christian students. Or to indulge in the pleasing effort to imagine what might result from a different distribution even of now available resources and equipment, middle schools might be so planned as to provide in plant, staff and all other features the facilities for exerting the best academic, physical, social and spiritual influences on the students, and then advising each to go to that one of the very few but very excellent Christian colleges remaining which best met his individual need. The Christian Movement could create Academies which might rank with the best in western countries at a time when the government and other secondary schools are perhaps in even worse plight than ours, and when parents are eagerly searching for the sort of schools to which they dare entrust their children. The Commission on Intellectual Cooperation from the League of Nations which visited China last autumn has testified emphatically to this deficiency.

The noticeably larger proportion of girls in colleges who are Christians reveals the benefits of intensive effort in secondary schools. The relations in such schools between teachers and students are closer than in boys' schools, there is more concern for the welfare of the whole personality, the colleges draw in smaller numbers from more and perhaps on the whole better sources. Making due allowance for the religious inclinations of women, the conviction is irresistible that given similar conditions for boys there would be a corresponding gain in college life.

A greater relative emphasis on secondary education ought to result in a larger proportion of Christian students in the colleges, and the creation of an atmosphere in them favorable at once for nurturing their religious life and for repelling undesirable elements from seeking entrance. But it should also relieve another strain which consists in attempting to staff the colleges with truly qualified Chinese. The number of these who have alike the requisite academic or administrative and spiritual attainments is not enough to go around, and those who possess in addition whatever is the Chinese equivalent for what we mean by missionary zeal is very much fewer. Indeed the supposed necessity for keeping the institutions going on as they are drives executives to the use of inferior teachers and at the same time by furnishing a livelihood to those who have or seek employment adds to the financial burden and to the difficulty of reorganization.

The present policy tends to give prestige and economic advantage to those in colleges and leaves middle school jobs to others less fortunate, whereas a superb demonstration of the Christian spirit could be made by missionaries choosing to work in the secularly less rewarding secondary schools and leading the very finest among their Chinese colleagues to discover the rich satisfaction of such service. We could thus challenge the nobler spirits in Chinese education to similar self-dedication, and set the standard of intelligent and unselfish devotion to the welfare of the country.

Another aspect of the maladjustment is seen in the inability under the present procedure to provide the best vocational opportunities for students. Some of the middle schools might well be technical or might lead on to one or more years of higher technical study. The colleges are not anything like as equipped to provide vocational training as would be the case if costly overhead and duplication were reduced through greater concentration. We are therefore actually in danger of rendering a disservice to China by adding to the number of college graduates unfitted for useful careers or in excess of the capacity of the country to absorb them, as is already so disastrously the case in India, Japan, the Philippines and elsewhere.

A comparison of conditions obtaining in China with those described in the Report of the Commission on Christian Higher Education in India is encouraging in the standing of the Christian institutions relative to others in the country, in the percentage of native Christian teachers and notably in that of Christian students, in the amount of research and extension work, and in their greater financial independence. But as political and economic conditions improve it is certain that much of our present superiority to government education will disappear and unless we can maintain a distinctive quality, our institutions like those in India will sink into secondary importance and cease to attract the better students.

The problem described above is more or less recognised by most of those concerned, but the question is as to what can be done about it. Ever since the Burton Commission made its report there have been conferences aimed at achieving a correlated program. Very little has resulted thus far out here, and the proposal to create a Joint Board of Trustees in America which at the very outset disclaims responsibility for effecting such correlation on the ground that this should be dealt with "on the field" would seem to fix the present status more hopelessly than ever. The arguments, however, have been mainly financial, just as the inducement held out to the colleges has been the success of a joint campaign for more funds. The contention of this letter is that the issue should be examined primarily in its religious rather than its financial implications.

It would seem to the writer that ideally the solution might be found in the creation of a single Protestant Board of Christian Education in China (Higher and Secondary) to which the constituent missionary agencies would entrust all funds for this purpose and full authority. This Board would keep itself informed and make or withhold grants from year to year according as institutions seemed to serve the common purpose, it would conduct continuous efforts to secure additional funds, and become a Foundation unifying the American assistance to Christian schools while leaving them free to develop as they might apart from this source of support.

Whatever may be the best procedure for securing the results desired, it seems highly probable than unless the present Commission is able to make recommendations that will lead to a change of policy there is little hope that this will come about hereafter. The feasibility of a greatly improved use of present or potential resources, and the thrilling consequences of such improvement for a Cause that is worthy of the very best that can be done for it, are the excuse for so lengthy a letter.

With constant rememberance in your abundantly worthwhile endeavor.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

The problem described above is more or less recognized by most of those concerned, but only vague and tentative steps have been taken to deal with it. Very little has been done about it. Yet since the British Commission made its report there have been considerable efforts made to secure a coordinated program. Very little has been attempted thus far in Palestine to deal with the problem, and the present commission seems quite clearly to realize that there is little time to lose if the results desired, if some kind of a program is to be worked out and put into effect.

Another way in which the present commission may be of great service is in the matter of recommendations that will lead to a change of policy is apt to make recommendations that will lead to a change of policy there is little hope that this will come upon their own initiative. The possibility of a Royal Commission coming to Palestine to investigate and report on the situation is a matter of great importance to the Jewish people. It seems highly probable that unless the present commission does something of the sort, it will be a source of great disappointment.

It would seem to the writer that ultimately the solution might be found in the creation of a single representative body of Palestine Jewry which should contain (higher and secondary) of which the constituent educational agencies would contain all kinds of opinion and be in touch with all the Jewish population. This body would keep in touch with the Palestine Jewish community and be a means of getting information and opinion from Jews of all parts of the country. It would be a common platform on which all the different groups could meet and be a means of bringing about understanding and mutual appreciation. Such a body would be able to make recommendations that would lead to a change of policy which would be a great help to the Palestine Jewish community. It would be able to make representations to the Palestine Government and to the Jewish Agency. It would be able to make representations to the Palestine Government and to the Jewish Agency. It would be able to make representations to the Palestine Government and to the Jewish Agency