Yenching
Corres.
Stuart, J.L. 1933 Mar-Jul

YENCHING

31/33

PACIFIC COAST ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR

DR. STUART and DR. GEE

* * * * *

The following is the itinerary arranged for Dr. Stuart and Dr. Gee:

Tuesday evening, March 7th - Annual Dinner, China Club of Seattle. They are inviting as special guests their entire list of Seattle prospects. This is an event of considerable importance in Seattle and serves every purpose because it has extensive publicity and has a very fine attendance.

March 8th - interviews.

March 9th - President Norman Coleman of Reed College will be host for a luncheon at the University Club to a carefully selected group.

March 10th - Stuart will speak at an assembly of Reed College at 11:30.

" " 12:15 - Stuart will be the guest of the City Club which is the great distinguished forum of Portland, corresponding to the San Francisco Commonwealth Club.

March 12th, Sunday - Dr. Stuart will speak at the Presbyterian Church in Berkeley at 5:30, and at 6:30 he will lead the discussion at International House on the subject, "Should Christian Missions be Continued?"

March 13th, Monday, 12:15, - He will address the Foreign Trade Club of the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco on the subject, "China, - Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow." This will be broadcast over NBC.

March 14th, Tuesday, at 8 A.M., he will address the Faculty Forum at the University of California, and at 12:15 noon will speak at the City Commons Club in Berkeley.

The Club, in each instance, will invite as special guests, our lists.

Dr. Gee will speak at a church service on Sunday, March 12th, and on Monday, the 13th, at 2:30 P.M. he will address a very influential group of women at the San Francisco Center, Section on International Affairs.

On Wednesday morning, March 15th, at eight o'clock, Stuart will speak at the Breakfast Club in Los Angeles. This address will be broadcast. The Breakfast Club is the greatest of all the Southern California Forums, altho their time for addresses is very brief.

At 12:15 on Thursday, March 16th, Doctors Stuart and Gee will be the guests of Mr. Warner and Ralph Lloyd at a luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel, Los

Angeles, given to the twenty odd members of the Advisory Council in the vicinity of Los Angeles. The balance of the time in Los Angeles and Pasadena will be given to interviews.

Mr. Warner and I thought it a great mistake to omit Santa Barbara which is far more important to us than San Diego and fully as important as Pasadena. Dr. Bronson of Santa Barbara will entertain Doctors Stuart and Gee on Monday, March 20th. They will probably be guests of the International Relations Club of Santa Barbara. On Thursday, the twenty-third, Mr. Warner will entertain both Dr. Stuart and Dr. Gee, and will arrange an assembly at Pomona College which he greatly desired. He will then take them on to San Diego for the 24th and 25th. On the 24th, Dr. Jacob C. Harper, probably the foremost figure in San Diego, will be the host at a special affair probably at La Jolla, the fashionable suburb of San Diego. Mr. Warner will accompany them to San Diego and will guide them in the two days there.

March 1, 1933.

Yenching University

March 2, 1933.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
c/o Hotel Olympic
Seattle, Washington

My dear Dr. Stuart:

We have received this morning a night cable letter from Dr. Faucett, who is still in Oxford, England. It reads as follows:-

"MONROES BACKING IMPORTANT FUTURE WORK CHINA HOPE YEAR IN TURKEY MAY BE ARRANGED DUBIOUS ABOUT RETURNING YENCHING WITHOUT FOUNDATION SUPPORT."

This seems to reflect a different state of mind from that contained in Dr. Faucett's cablegram of February 23rd, which I have already communicated to Dr. Gee. This cablegram of February 23rd read as follows:-

"WRITE GARSIDE MONROE IN NEW YORK I AGREE ACCEPT GIST GEE'S ARRANGEMENT."

I have this morning talked with Mr. Staub as to what should be done. Dr. Monroe is in the United States until the end of March, but will not be in New York City during the next few days. As soon as he returned to the city, Mr. Staub will talk over the matter with him. I have told Mr. Staub that I am communicating with you and asking for your instructions.

If it were possible for you, Dr. Monroe, and Dr. Faucett to meet together here in New York during the next month or so, it would probably be much easier for us to reach a satisfactory arrangement. However, that does not now seem to be possible, since Dr. Monroe is expecting to return to the Near East about the end of March, and your own schedule will not bring you to New York until about the middle of April.

We will be glad to try to follow out any suggestions you may make.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PW

American Mail Line
PRESIDENT LINERS
JAPAN-CHINA-PHILLIPINES
ROUND THE WORLD

March 6/33
ack 3/21

My dear Gaside,

We are due at Seattle tomorrow and I shall slip this into the letter brought from our treasurers. The voyage has been pleasantly restful, except for speculating as to what may be about to happen at Yenching. Sometimes I debate whether it was more

senseless to leave there or to come to America to raise money with conditions in each place as they are at present. In any case it will be a relief to begin attempting to do something to morrow. I have a copy of the Budget and can send it on to you if you do not get one direct or need it before I myself arrive in New York. Other matters will keep till then. My greetings to Evans and others in the office.

Yours sincerely,

J. Leighton Stuart

Yenching University

March 7, 1933.
Air Mail

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
c/o Hotel Portland
Portland, Oregon

My dear Dr. Stuart:

We will try to trouble you as little as possible with administrative matters while you are engaged on the West Coast. However, one specific question has just now arison, which I hope you may be able to answer without much difficulty.

The Woman's College has asked our Yenching College Committee for authorization to erect their projected new infirmary at a cost not to exceed L. C. $19,000, of which L. C. $15,000 is already available on the field. The Yenching College Committee is inclined to approve this request, and the Trustees will undoubtedly give their sanction, though they may issue some admonition to study the present situation carefully before undertaking any new construction.

Before giving final approval to this building project, our Finance Committee would like to know where the building is to be located, and how this location will fit into this general layout of the University campus. We have not been able to get any very authentic information on this point, though Miss Boynton has informed us that she understands the infirmary will be located at the spot indicated on the enclosed ground plan. It would appear that the location of a building at the spot indicated would seriously disturb the present layout of the University. This, however, is a point on which we would like your judgment.

Is Miss Boynton correct in the location she has indicated for the new infirmary? If not, what is the proper location? Will the location of the infirmaty fit in harmoniously with the general arrangement of the campus? If not, what steps should we take here? I am enclosing herewith a return air mail envelope for your use in replying. If there is no objection to the present plans and location for the new infirmary, we will probably be able to cable the field within the next week or two, authorizing them to proceed. But if any serious difficulty exists, we should be sure the matter is clarified before anything is done.

We trust that your meetings on the West Coast are proving successful in spite of the nationawide excitement created by the banking moratorium.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PW
Enc.

CABLE ADDRESS
PORTHOTEL

The Portland

Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.

Mch. 10/33
ack 3/21

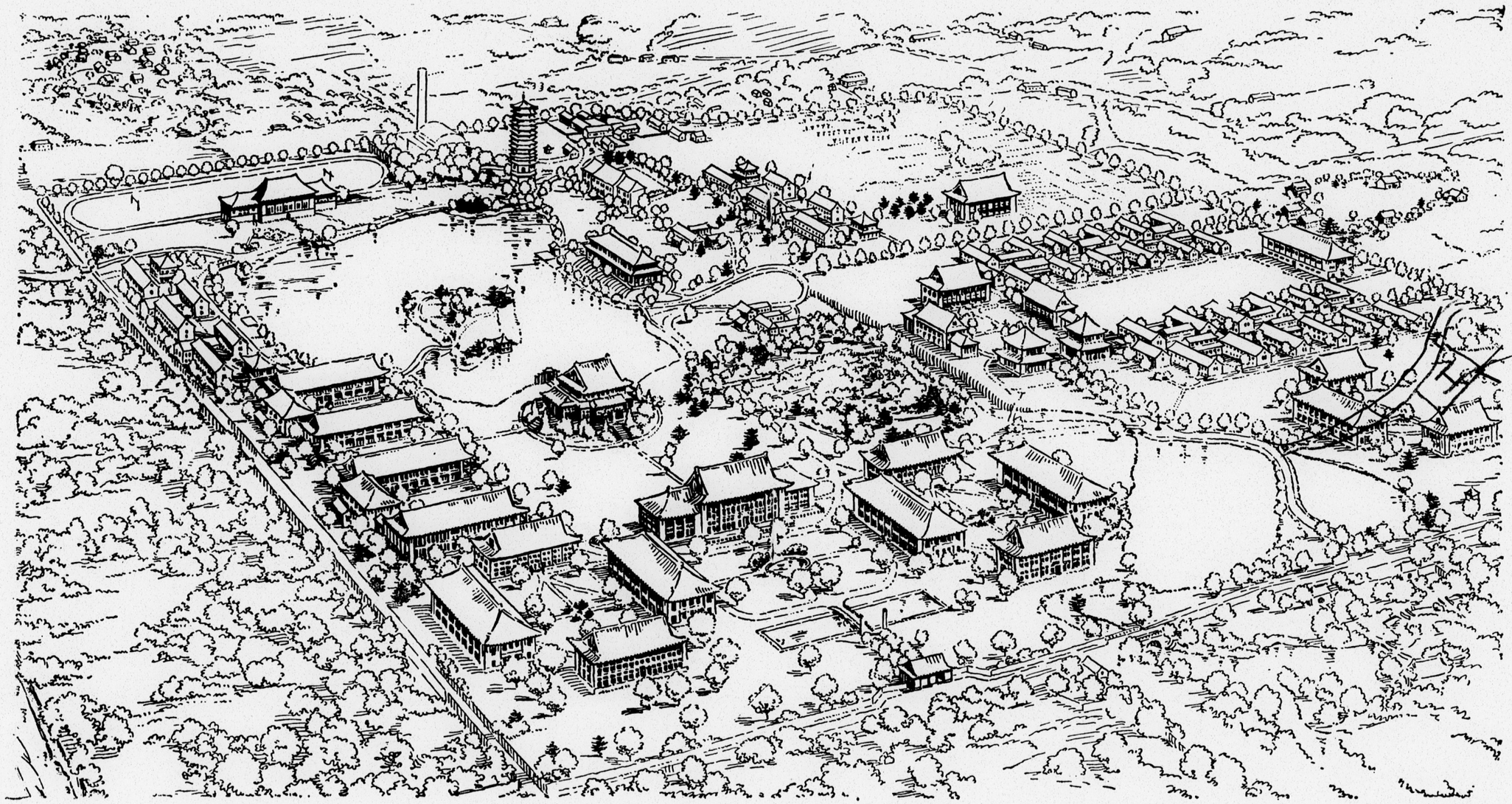
Dear Mr. Garside

Replying to your enquiry, Miss Boynton's location of the Women's Infirmary is essentially correct. I am quite in favor both of this location and of the, its immediate construction. Both aspects have been discussed at length in various conferences before I left Peking and I think the sentiment was entirely unanimous. On the former point it would be a long time before women's dormitories will need the space, and it has advantages over other possible sites. Dr. Nutting especially prefers it. The place is so inconspicuous that general landscape or architectural considerations scarcely enter in. The expense would be amply justified by the absolute necessity of either building a new Infirmary, repairing the present one at wasteful expenditure,

or using property demanded for other uses.

Yours hurriedly

J. Leighton Stuart



JLS

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Re emergency measures at time of Japanese invasion

March 20, 1933

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Leighton:

After your departure we waited expectantly for a letter from you from Shanghai especially regarding the proposal to invite Mr. Lin here as treasurer. Your letter finally came posted back from Japan. In the meantime the Committee of the Board of Managers had been taking further steps, and about the time your letter arrived I heard from Y. T. Tsur to the effect that the Board of Managers approved of going forward in the matter. At this point I brought the proposal again to the F E C and the vote was to follow your suggestion to invite Mr. Lin here for a visit. Subsequently a letter was sent to him. His reply has not yet been received. Whether or not the military situation here in the north may tend to delay his coming we cannot now say. Upon the advice of the Board of Managers Committee and the F E C both we did not make him a formal offer at this time, but only invited him to come to Yenching for a conference, it being understood that the definite invitation presumably would follow.

May I report also that the Committee of the Board of Managers dealing with the Chancellorship has been active, a meeting of the Committee being held in my home a week ago yesterday. The Committee agreed to recommend an invitation to Y. T. Tsur along the lines which you discussed before you went away. A communication containing the proposed written recommendations is now circulating in the Committee.

Life and work here at the University have gone on quite uneventfully, and yet with a tenseness and anxiety in the atmosphere. I do not need to report the military and political events which have taken place. For a time we were anxious both regarding the results of a political turnover here at Peiping, and of the fighting along the Jehol border. The danger of disturbance from the former source seems now to have passed, and I think everyone is glad that the central government has taken a firmer hold of the North China situation.

JLS
466
BMH

I have called upon Minister Johnson twice since you went away, the second time was last Saturday. He is very free to chat on the situation, but has little real information to impart beyond what is generally published in the papers. On Saturday he told me that he thought that the probabilities were in favor of the situation's settling down now with the two sides watching each other along the Great Wall, but he added, however, that with the strained situation, and either side taking "pot shots" at the other as occasion offered, further fighting might be easily stirred up and result in the Japanese coming down this way. This, however, he regards as improbable. I asked him directly if he thought there was any prospect of direct negotiation at this point to settle the controversy, and he said that Lo Wen Keng, who had recently been visiting Peking, asserted most positively that nothing of that sort would happen. This seems to be the general conviction of public opinion here.

Some ten days ago we thought it best to proceed with what we call an emergency organization. This has proceeded on the policy of close cooperation between faculty and students. It involves a central committee and six special committees, each of the latter is composed of three faculty or staff members and three students. Each student representation is comprised of two men and one woman. In all cases faculty or staff members are chairmen. These special committees are the following: Protection, Supplies, Finances, Communications, Housing, Power Plant. The chairmen of these six committees are ex officiis members of the central committee. The members of the central committee are the more important administrative officers and deans together with three representatives from the Student Association. This organization has been completed, but is dormant and not yet functioning. It is simply ready to be called into life when an emergency presents itself. Members of the various committees have been notified. The F E C approved the whole plan which was worked out by Dr. Luh and myself, and although no direct announcement to the community has been made, many people know that some sort of emergency organization has been provided.

This emergency organization has absorbed the Vigilance Committee which had been set up before you left. Besides the

organization mentioned above, which is for the main campus, each of the outlying compounds is supposed to have a committee of three to attend to any matters which may arise in those compounds.

In addition we have applied to the police authorities in Peking for twelve special campus police. They have been promised and are expected now in a day or so. For the first month they will cost us nearly $300 for we have to pay for uniforms and other incidental expenses. A second month will cost a little over $100. C W and I thought that this much was a good investment in public psychology, and in case of increasing anxiety and alarm, would probably allow us to continue University work longer than would otherwise be possible.

The above are all precautionary measures, my own opinion being that no great emergency will arise. The students are carrying on their activities, although there is not quite so much doing just at the present moment. The steel helmet movement went over the top, and subsequently the whole Yenching community, faculty and students, cooperated in the preparation of more than 30,000 first aid bandages to be sent to the front. Just now everyone is helping in greater or less measure in providing for the many wounded soldiers now in and around Peking, said to be around two or three thousand in number.

Internal affairs are going on successfully and C W in the Chancellor's office is a thorough success. He goes into Peking occasionally and keeps in touch with Chinese sources of information, and we counsel almost daily on the general situation.

As to your own work, fortune seems to have been against you. We estimated that you were arriving on the Pacific Coast just about the time of the bank crisis all over the country. Later we estimated that you were in ~~Southern California~~ San Francisco at the time of the serious earthquake, and were due in and around Los Angeles for appointments while quakes were still taking place to a minor degree. We have wondered to what extent that situation interferred with your plans. I have pictured you as perhaps spending a few days in watchful waiting, perhaps with the Warner's in Clarement. If that were the case, I wondered

also if by any chance you may have met Mrs. Galt there.

Regarding her plans, I may report that her sister passed away on February 25, as we were informed here by radio, and she expected to go east at once to visit our two daughters in Greenfield, Massachusetts, later returning again to Southern California. Whether she had come back at the time of the earthquake or not, I have no way of knowing. I am expecting her to sail again for China soon.

With best wishes for your welfare and the success of your most arduous duties,

Cordially yours,

Howard

Howard S. Galt
Acting President

HSG C

YENCHING

Yenching University

March 21, 1933.
AIR MAIL

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Hotel SanDiego
San Diego, Calif.

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I have not troubled you with any formal acknowledgment of various letters I have received from you during the last ten days, for I know you have been too busy to spend much time reading correspondence.

Women's College Infirmary. We are grateful for your information regarding location. I am hoping within the next day or two we can cable the field authorization to go ahead with construction of the Infirmary whenever they consider it wise to do so.

Dr. Faucett. I am passing on to Dr. and Mrs. Faucett the comments in your letter of March 9th. Dr. Monroe is sailing for the Near East on Friday of this week, so you will not have an opportunity to confer with him. I do not know just when Dr. Faucett gets back from Europe. Possibly there will be time after you arrive here to reach some final decision as to his plans for the future.

1933-34 Budget. As yet we have not received from the field a copy of the 1933-34 Budget. I am afraid that they did not realize that you would not reach New York until amost the date of the Annual Meeting, and that they are counting on you to present the budget in person. While we will try to hold open any important decisions until you are here to consult with us, it is necessary that we make a preliminary study of the budget a week or two in advance of the Annual Meeting. Will you therefore, send us your copy of the budget together with any additional information we may need in order to deal with it intelligently? I hope the field has given you the budget for such special departments as the Woman's College and Journalism, as well as the more general departments. This will be a very difficult time to make any accurate estimates as to our financial resources for the coming year, but we will have to do the best we can under the circumstances.

Your suitcase has arrived and will be sent over to the Prince George Hotel just before you reach the city.

With warmest good wishes for the success of the difficult and trying work you are doing, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PW

Central China College
Fukien Christian College
Ginling College
Hangchow Christian College
Lingnan University

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B. A. GARSIDE, *Secretary and Assoc. Treas.*
C. A. EVANS, *Assoc. Secy. and Assoc. Treas.*

Yenching University

March 23, 1933

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
San Diego Hotel
San Diego, California

My dear Doctor Stuart

I have just had a long conversation with Dr. Paul Monroe, who is sailing on the Paris tomorrow. The conversation had to do with the plans for Dr. Faucett.

Briefly summarized, the latest developments are about as follows:-

When Dr. Monroe came through Europe, he met Dr. Faucett in Paris (Faucett making the trip from London to Paris at Dr. Monroe's expense). In this conference Dr. Faucett evidently indicated to Dr. Monroe that he was quite anxious to spend the next year at Robert College, and that he believed Yenching would welcome being relieved of his salary for the coming fiscal year. Dr. Monroe promised that when he arrived in New York, he would try to see what arrangements could be made.

During the weeks he has been in New York, Dr. Monroe has been in frequent touch with the Carnegie Foundation. Dr. Monroe states, what I did not know before, that he has been instrumental at numerous times during the past ten years in securing support for Dr. Faucett from the Carnegie Foundation. He had a share, along with Dr. Thorndike, in securing Faucett's present fellowship at Yale.

Dr. Monroe has now secured of the Carnegie Foundation the continuation of Professor Faucett's grant for at least one more year. This grant will still be paid to Yale University, since the Carnegie Foundation could not, in line with its policy, pay over any appropriation either to Robert College or to Yenching University. While it is not definitely stipulated, I believe it is the understanding of the Carnegie people that Faucett will be spending 1933-34 in Robert College. Dr. Monroe thinks that the Carnegie Foundation will probably be willing to continue this fellowship beyond next year, though he says that they made it quite plain in his conversations with them that they have no desire to assume Dr. Faucett's support on any long-time arrangement.

The question now is whether we should give our agreement to the arrangement for Dr. Faucett to spend 1933-34 at Robert College, with the understanding that he would then go on to Yenching. You will at once see the numerous and delicate problems involved in the situation. Since Dr. Monroe was directly

responsible for securing this extension of Dr. Faucett's fellowship for 1933-34, we might get into difficulties with the Carnegie Foundation if Yenching refuses to release him. Of course, Dr. Gee has had several conferences with the officers of the Foundation also, and possibly they would maintain their present arrangement if he goes to Yenching the same as if he goes to Robert.

Dr. Faucett probably did not give Dr. Monroe a very clear or accurate picture of just how his relationships with Yenching now stand; and I believe that Dr. Monroe carried on his negotiations with the Carnegie Foundation in good faith and with no realization of any complications from the Yenching angle. He asked me to assure you that he does not wish to do anything whatever that would be unfair to Yenching or would in any way interfere with your relationships with one of your staff members. I believe the fundamental cause of our difficulties has been Faucett's rather frequent changes in viewpoint. During the last six months he has radically changed his opinion at least three times, with the result that we have all become rather bewildered.

I promised Dr. Monroe that I would get this information off to you at once, and would ask you to advise us. I stated that I would try to have a cablegram awaiting Dr. Monroe in London when he arrives there on March 30. He is planning to have another conference with Dr. Faucett at that time.

Shall we continue to urge Faucett to return to Yenching this fall, or shall we release him to Robert College for this year with the understanding that he comes on to Yenching by the autumn of 1934? Will you write, or send a night letter, which will reach me not later than the morning of March 30?

Sorry to trouble you with this matter.

Very cordially yours

B.A. Garside

BAG:MS
CC: General Delivery
Kansas City, Kansas

YENCHING

Yenching University

March 29, 1933.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
c/o University Club
Monroe Street & Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Stuart:

We are glad to note that your revised schedule brings you to New York on April 14th. We have been hoping that you could get here by that date without unduly hurrying through your engagements en route, for there are many matters to be discussed before we go into the important series of meetings beginning April 18th.

We are planning a meeting of the Yenching Budget, Finance, and Promotional Committees on April 14th. Four important questions have already suggested themselves:- (1) Financial situation for current fiscal year; (2) 1933-34 budget estimates; (3) promotional plans for next year; and (4) action on Mr. Farley's request for return of a part of the Wheeler Memorial Chapel Funds. Undoubtedly this list will lengthen during the next fortnight. We need your presence and counsel on all these items, and undoubtedly you will have other topics to present to us. Within the next week or so we will be sending you more detailed information on all these subjects, so that you and Dr. Gee will have an opportunity to study the latest developments before you reach New York City.

Until this morning we had expected that you would spend Monday, April 17th in Boston attending the meeting of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. But Dean Donham has just telephoned that he will have to be absent at that time, and has suggested deferring the meeting of the Institute Trustees until the following week. We will all welcome this additional day for conferences with you before the series of meetings begin on April 18th.

We are very anxious indeed to have you present at the first Annual Meeting of our Associated Boards, which will begin on April 18th, and will probably continue through April 19th. At this meeting we will be facing problems of the utmost importance to the whole field of Christian higher education in China. I believe we have made some very important progress since you were here a year ago, but not until after these sessions on April 18th and April 19th will we be able to say definitely just what has been accomplished. Constructive progress in the field of correlation is at best very slow and very difficult, and it is easy at this stage to

nullify or destroy the constructive beginnings we have made. Last week we had a very satisfactory conference with Dr. Houghton, Dr. Woodward, and several other educational leaders, both within and without the Appraisal Commission of the Laymen's Inquiry. It seemed to be their consensus of opinion that we are now working along the right lines both here and in China, though much remains to be accomplished.

On the morning of April 20th we have a meeting of the Yenching College Committee, and during the afternoon the Annual Meeting of our Yenching Trustees. This is the first time we have found it necessary to compress the Annual Meeting of our Yenching Trustees into one afternoon, so it will be all the more necessary that we have our preparations carefully made in advance, so that no time may be wasted.

Looking forward to seeing you here a fortnight hence, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PW

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
4-4-33

YOUTH STRIVES FOR NEW CHINA, EDUCATOR SAYS

The making of a new China will be assured if the idealism of the Chinese youth and their enthusiasm for Nationalism can be nourished, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart declared yesterday at a convocation at Northwestern university. Dr. Stuart is president of Yenching university, Peiping, China.

He said that a new China as he outlined would "not be a temptation for armed aggression." In this connection he discussed Japan's military program in the far east. Japan's plea of self-defense for her acts was a "shallow pretext," he asserted.

"The league of nations had an opportunity in the early months to bring pressure on Japan," continued Dr. Stuart. "If it had done so, most of what has followed could have been averted. But public opinion in Japan is now so crystallized, so inflamed, that any attempt by the league to apply sanctions would precipitate a dangerous crisis, in the opinion of those familiar with conditions there."

Interesting Speaker Predicts Rapid Rise Of Chinese People

Dr. John Stuart, President of Yenching U. Tells of Chinese Education.

On Thursday morning the school was called to a special Chapel session in order to hear Dr. John Leighton Stuart, whom Mr. Thompson met in China on his trip around the world. Dr. Stuart was born in China and is the son of a missionary. For the past thirteen years he has been president of Yenching University in Peking.

Speaks on Japanese Situation

The subject matter of his speech concerned education of the Chinese and the invasion of China by the Japanese. Although the latter occupies the headlines of the newspapers almost every day, Dr. Stuart gave us a slant on this question that is not often discussed in the periodicals: the attitude of the Chinese toward the invasion of Jehol and Manchuria.

He first discussed the question of what should be done to relieve China of her great burdens and what Yenching is doing. We read something about this country every day. If it is not the Japanese invasion, it is either earthquake, flood, or famine. It goes without saying that China needs help, but it is a question whether the needed assistance should come from outside or whether she should be left alone to help herself.

Chinese Must Advance Themselves

At this time the Chinese as a whole are not much farther advanced than they were three thousands years ago. China must have all the modern conveniences which we use, but Dr. Stuart thinks that they should skip over what we have gone through, and go ahead to more advanced ideas. For example, the Chinese, instead of bothering with the telegraph, should go into something like wireless or radio telephone.

Dr. Stuart feels that this cannot be done by foreigners, but must be accomplished by the Chinese themselves, and in this way Yenching University is creating a new China. By showing Chinese boys and girls the way and giving them a cultural and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Speaker Predicts Chinese Rise

(Continued from Page 1, Column 1)

intellectual background, Yenching is spreading modern civilization throughout China.

When China first began to realize that she must modernize, many Chinese boys and girls came to the United States to study. However, the disadvantage of this was that when these students returned to China, they just didn't fit in, because after they had lived in this country, they could not put aside their American customs and manners. By giving in China an education equal to that which one could receive in America, Yenching is also overcoming this difficulty.

The University itself is built in Chinese style, but has electric lights, modern plumbing, and other modern conveniences. The classes are conducted both in English and Chinese so that all the students are able to speak both languages well. They are being taught all the subjects which we take, in order that they may have an education equal to ours and thereby spread their knowledge to the people. Thus it is that Yenching is giving China her new leadership to make her a well-governed, modern nation.

Dr. Stuart next discussed the feeling of the Chinese toward Japan. He stated that if they were not resentful, we would have no respect for them. They do feel indignant, but they also have a feeling of helplessness. For what can they do against Japan? China has not learned the modern methods of warfare; their enemies are thoroughly equipped with battleships, airplanes, guns, and submarines. The Chinese feel that they should build these things, but Dr. Stuart expressed a doubt as to the advisability of this.

The population of Japan is 70,000-000. China has over 450,000,000 inhabitants. Anyone can see what would be the result if airplanes, and poison gases were put into the hands of these people. After the recent out-

OAKLAND TRIBUNE
March 15, 1933

EXPERT GIVES SOLUTION FOR CRISIS IN CHINA

Yenching University President Sees Possibility of Japan Economic Collapse

BERKELEY, March 16.—China's weak government is not only a source of danger for Asia but for the rest of the world as well declares Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University of Peiping, who addressed members of the City Commons Club at a special meeting held at the Women's City Club.

Speaking on "China Today and Tomorrow," Dr. Stuart stated that the League of Nations might have prevented the present crisis if it had acted promptly following trouble in September, 1931.

SOLUTIONS OUTLINED.

"If the stand taken following the report of the league's commission, endorsed unanimously by the assembly with the exception of Japan, had been pursued, I feel certain that Japan might have quit," said Dr. Stuart. "Now I can see several possible solutions. First is the possibility of some form of international interference, which I do not believe is likely. The long continued censorship of the military party has developed a belief on the part of the Japanese they are a superior people with a high mission and with the conviction that Manchuria belongs to them, is in fact their life line.

"A second method of adjustment would be by negotiation between China and Japan which the League might have brought about but neither the temper of the Japanese people or the incensed state of mind of the Chinese will permit this solution now.

REVOLUTION IN JAPAN.

"Should anything like a political revolution occur in Japan and the present popular approval of the military government, at least of its objectives if not of its methods, be withdrawn, that might end the war. Autocratic control at present does the thinking, and although there is a growth of liberal feeling it has no way to become articulate.

"Another possibility is the economic collapse of Japan. This country, like the rest of the world, is in serous financial condition, but there is a noticeable temporary prosperity and the question is whether the military crowd can demonstrate Manchuria to be an economic asset before the commercial interests rebel.

BERKELEY GAZETTE
March 15, 1933

EDUCATOR FROM CHINA TELLS OF FAR EAST CRISIS

"The continuance of a weak government in China is bound to be a source of danger, not only between that country and Japan, but to the rest of the world," was the opinion expressed by Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University of Peiping, who spoke at the City Commons Club yesterday on "China Today and Tomorrow."

"It is my judgment," said Dr. Stuart, "that the League of Nations might have prevented the present crisis if it had acted promptly following trouble in September, 1931. If the stand taken following the report of the League's commission, endorsed by the Assembly unanimously with the exception of Japan, had been taken then, I feel certain Japan might have quit.

"This commission, sent to Manchuria at the request of Japan, has made a thoroughly careful, documented and impartial report, showing insight, courage and constructive spirit. When it came out, Japan repudiated it and has withdrawn from the League.

Possible Solutions

"I can see now five possible solutions. First is the possibility of some form of international interference, which I do not believe is likely. The long continued censorship of the military party has developed a belief on the part of the Japanese they are a superior people with a high mission and with the conviction that Manchuria belongs to them, is in fact their life line.

"A second method of adjustment would be by negotiation between China and Japan, which the League might have brought about but neither the temper of the Japanese people or the incensed state of mind of the Chinese will permit this solution now.

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Possibility of Collapse

"Another possibility is the economic collapse of Japan. This country, like the rest of the world, is in serious financial condition, but there is a noticeable temporary prosperity and the question is whether the military crowd can demonstrate Manchuria to be an economic asset before the commercial interests rebel.

"If China had a strong stabilized government and was not weakened by corruption, she would ultimately succeed. She may succeed anyway, but it is a dangerous situation at best, not only for Asia but for the rest of the world."

LOS ANGELUS TIMES
March 16, 1933

JAPANESE WAR PERIL SCOUTED

Possibility of World Clash Declared Remote

Head of Chinese University Analyzes Trouble

Dr. J. L. Stuart Looks Ahead to Better Times

The possibility of world conflict growing out of the present disturbances in the Orient cannot be disregarded, in the opinion of Dr. John Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University in Peiping, who has just arrived here from China, but the possibility he regards as rather remote because of the earnest and supreme effort in every quarter to prevent the touching off of the spark which might start the conflagration.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that there has been much discussion in Japan about the necessity of fighting America. This has been fostered by the militarist element as a part of the propaganda to make Japan martial-minded. The real leaders of the country know this, however, and are doing everything possible to combat the war spirit. They know in the final analysis that war is a matter of economic resources and that Japan could not compete with us.

"I believe Japanese interests and rights are legitimate and eventually they will be helpful to China as well as Japan. The trouble at present is that Japan has proceeded about promoting her interests in the wrong way. She has violated treaties and encroached on China's territorial integrity and has succeeded in arousing bitter resentment against herself throughout the world.

MORAL ISSUE

"In the last analysis the question resolves itself into the fact that this is not an issue primarily between China and Japan or between Japan and the League of Nations, but an issue between the Japanese militarist party and a new international outlook or code of moral values which strenuously resents Japan's methods of procedure."

Dr. Stuart says that once China is stabilized invasion will be impossible and a unified China will mean, in the long course, increased economic and cultural advantage to Japan as well as to the rest of the world and especially to the United States.

It is for the purpose of bringing a better understanding of these facts to the friends of Yenching University in the United States that Dr. Stuart has made the trip across the Pacific.

IN CITY FOR WEEK

Dr. Stuart will be in Los Angeles for about a week, making his headquarters at the Rex Arms Apartments, 945 Wilshire Boulevard. With him is Nathaniel Gist Gee of New York, American representative of Yenching University.

Dr. Stuart will be the guest of honor today at a luncheon at the Biltmore given by Ralph Lloyd of this city and Franklin Warner of Claremont, both members of the board of trustees of the university. Other guests will include some thirty-five members of the advisory council, who live in this vicinity. Dr. Stuart was one of the speakers at the Breakfast Club yesterday morning.

Yenching University is one of the leading universities established by Americans in China. Its student body includes 800 Chinese, of whom about 250 are girls.

PEIPING EDUCATOR ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Dr. John Leighton Stuart

Charge to the account of China Colleges, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City $ Office

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
TELEGRAM		FULL RATE	
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NIGHT MESSAGE		NIGHT LETTER	
NIGHT LETTER		WEEK END LETTER	

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WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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ACCT'G INFMN.

TIME FILED 3 PM

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

April 5, 1933

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Hotel Statler
Cleveland, Ohio

Can arrange broadcast two thirty Easter afternoon sixteenth but immediate confirmation necessary. Please wire Yenching office immediately.

B. M. Hedrick

R) Sawa. he will have

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201 S

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WESTERN UNION

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DL = Day Letter
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NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1933 APR 6 PM 12 33

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at Flatiron Bldg., New York City

NBH223 10=SANDUSKY OHIO 6 1213P

YENCHING UNIVERSITY=

150 FIFTH AVE=

STUART BELIEVES SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT EASTER BROADCAST NO APPROPRIATE SUBJECT=

LYMAN H THOMPSON.

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER
20	

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0444

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

April 6, 1933

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I received your letter of March 6 yesterday, upon my return from a few days in the hills - T'an Chih Ssu and Chieh T'ai Ssu, with Miss Boring, Miss Ssu-t'u and Mr. Adolph. We had a fine trip and feel thoroughly refreshed. -- It was very nice to find your letter and to know that you had had a good passage. I am glad you could really rest, for I feel sure that you needed a sort of interim between Yenching activities and American activities. I do believe we are going to get through the semester without much interruption, and am thankful. I also believe that your trip to America will count in the long run, even if the results are not exactly immediate. To keep a foothold is most important. But I do hope it will all seem worthwhile to you even now, and that the depression there will not seem overpowering. In the same mail with your letter I found a very newsy and cordial one from Miss Comstock, who says that while the present at Radcliffe remains about the same, yet there are dark clouds on the horizon. But you may see her in Cambridge or elsewhere. She seems so much interested in China and in Yenching, and wrote of being on the Advisory Council.

Dr. Galt has stayed here this vacation, although we invited him to join our trip. He does not seem to be getting too tired, although he has had a peculiar problem to deal with, which I suppose he has written you about.

I wonder what will become of our little model of Yenching. Dr. Galt wrote you, or Mr. Garside, that it was being returned from Shanghai, China having decided not to participate in the Chicago Exposition after all! I hope it will eventually find its way to the New York office, for I am sure many visitors and friends would find it quite fascinating.

We had some very warm summery weather during the first of the week, and when we arrived home found many flowering trees in bloom on the campus. But the last two days have been cold and rainy, and we enjoy most the warmth and comfort of our fireplaces!

I shall quote most of your letter in this week's Bulletin, as everyone is interested and asks about news from you.

I hope that everything continues to go as well as can be expected in these abnormal conditions all over the world, and that things will not be too discouraging. It's bound to be worthwhile in the end.

Greetings from us all,

Sincerely,

Doris D.T.

April 7, 1933 No. 1

ack. 4/10

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
C/o University Club,
Monroe St & Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I just had a talk with Mr. Jason Cheng. Mr. Hedrick has also shown me your letter of March 31st.

Mr. Hedrick is keeping Saturday, April 22nd, and also Sunday, April 23d free from any other appointments, so as to leave the way clear for you to make a special trip to Chicago to officiate at Mr. Cheng's wedding on the afternoon of April 22nd.

Always, when you come to America, we have a tendency to load you down with far too many duties. We marvel that you are not a complete nervous and physical wreck by the time you start back across the Pacific. We trust that this trip out to Chicago will give you a couple of days in which to relax - if that be possible when you are traveling on a Pullman.

Mr. Hedrick had not written to Mr. Cheng to committ you definitely to making this trip out to Chicago, and in my conversation with him I stated that we were leaving the matter entirely in your hands. Mr. Cheng knows how very crowded your trips to America always are, and if you should decide that the pressure of your other responsibilities makes it undesirable for you to take this trip, he would understand the situation.

Mr. Cheng offered to purchase and mail you your ticket to and from Chicago, but I suggested that inasmuch as you travel at clergy rates, it would be more economical if you handle the travel expenses and let him adjust the account with you when he sees you. He states that the wedding is to be at 5 o'clock April 22nd, at 5540 Woodlawn Avenue, Chicago. I believe he expects you to arrive in Englewood at 3:30 P M.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:F

Ang.

Central China College
Fukien Christian College
Ginling College
Hangchow Christian College
Lingnan University

ASSOCIATED BOARDS
FOR
CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

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Telephone: W Atkins 9-8703-4-5

B. A. GARSIDE, *Secretary and Assoc. Treas.*
C. A. EVANS, *Assoc. Secy. and Assoc. Treas.*

Yenching

April 7, 1933 No. 2

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,
C/o University Club,
Monroe Street & Michigan Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I sent you in duplicate on March 23d. The copy sent by air mail to San Diego was returned, so we know that it failed to reach you. The one sent to Kansas City has not been heard from but I am afraid that it also missed you.

Probably, however, you will wish to wait until you reach New York before taking any further steps in regard to plans for Dr. Fawcett. A few days ago we received a cable letter from London reading as follows:

"MONROE SECURED FELLOWSHIP EXTENSION PERHAPS FOR THREE YEARS STOP FOR THIS AND PERSONAL FINANCIAL REASONS MUST GO TURKEY NEXT YEAR SORRY WRITING"- FAWCETT

My letter of the 23d gives the background for this cablegram. As yet we have not received the letter which Dr. Fawcett says he is writing. However, it should be in hand when you arrive next week.

Is there anything you wish me to do in the meantime, or shall we let the matter stand until you arrive?

We have been very much distressed to receive from the office of the American Board the following cable from Peiping:

"DEEPLY REGRET TO CONVEY THE SAD NEWS OF DEATH OF MRS.DEVARGAS TODAY (APRIL 6) CAUSE AS FOLLOWS: PNEUMONIA AND MISCARRIAGE PLEASE NOTIFY TRUSTEES OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY"

No doubt you have also seen the notices in the press regarding the death of Dr. H. T. Hodgkin, who died in Dublin, Ireland on March 26th.

I believe you have already been informed that the Harvard-Yenching Institute meeting has been postponed to Monday, April 24th.

From the reports we have received during recent weeks, we know that you have been working under a very heavy pressure ever since you arrived on the West Coast. We hope that you may be able to find a little time

for rest before you reach New York, for I am afraid your days here will be far too crowded.

With warmest regards,

Very cordially yours,

BAG:F
Encl.

Apr. 10/33

Dear Mr. Garside,

Yours just to hand.

(1) Please send a cable to Yenching reporting the news from Fawcett and inquiring if they wish us to secure a substitute here. Also include sympathy for de Vargas from Gee & me as well as the Trustees.

(2) I shall definitely make the trip to Chicago for the wedding on the 22nd, and reach Boston from there Mon. aft. following.

(3) I note that I must be back in N.Y. for a broadcasting engagement the Wednesday following, but must have the Tuesday

between for Harvard.

Other matters can wait till I see you.

Yours hurriedly,

Sheighton Stewart

學 大 京 燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA
American Office
150 Fifth Avenue
New York

April 24, 1933

Dear Mr. McBrier:

Re Dr. Stuart's NBC Broadcast April 26th.

Doctor Stuart will broadcast over an N.B.C. circuit at 4:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday, April 26th. Mr. Zeininger has obtained permission to take four or five guests into the broadcasting room on this occasion. Mr. Hedrick is particularly anxious that you be present. Mr. Zeininger plans to call at the Yenching office for Doctor Stuart and a few others at 3:45 o'clock that afternoon and take the party to the NBC studio at 711 - 5th Avenue.

Please advise me if you can be present on this occasion.

Sincerely yours,

Lyman H. Thompson

Mr. E. M. McBrier
Yenching University
150 Fifth Ave.
New York City, N. Y.

LHT-ER

Friday, April 28th. (1933)

My dear Dr. Stuart,

I understand you are seeing Mrs. Henry Pfeiffer this afternoon, so you may wish to have in mind the latest facts as to the Rockefeller Foundation conditional gift for natural science.

To date our collections on pledges recognized by the Rockefeller Foundation total $245,198.62, leaving only $4,801.38 still to be collected to meet the conditions of their grant.

Unpaid pledges still outstanding total $48,606.13, the largest single unpaid pledge being that of Mrs. Pfeiffer amounting to $25,000.00. Mrs. Pfeiffer's pledge promises $5,000 not later than July 1, 1933, and the balance at her convenience not later than July 1, 1937.

Mrs. Pfeiffer's payment of $5,000 now or in the near future would be particularly welcome in helping us clear off this first gift from the Rockefeller Foundation, and the balance would help to meet our moral obligations to the Harvard Yenching Institute and the Munger fund intended for Theology. Since Mrs. Pfeiffer made her pledge on the condition that it would be paid only if required to meet the conditions of the Rockefeller gift, some care will need to be exercis ed in any explanations given her.

Cordially,

BAG/G

May 8, 1933.

My dear Doris:

I was very glad to have your letter of April 6th and have often intended writing you but my time seems constantly occupied while here and the intervals for correspondence are usually taken up with more immediate matters so that letters to China suffer severely. None the less I have been thinking constantly, and not without much anxious solicitude, about conditions on the campus. Press reports here keep us worrying about the threatened Japanese attacks on Peking and Tientsin. The radio messages and the cable from Dr. Galt were therefore the more welcome.

I have been constantly occupied with speaking on the Chinese-Japanese issue, or more directly on the University, calling upon friends already made, attempting to discover new ones, attending conferences on the general cause of Christian higher education or related matters, committee meetings that have to do with Dr. Gee's future plans and our promotional interests generally, which, with other claims, have kept each day quite full.

The depression is far worse even than it was last year, and any thought of securing immediate contributions is out of the question, although there are several indications of hopeful possibilities in the future, and the American people are certainly thinking about China as never before. Everyone seems to feel that ours is a cause worth supporting. I feel quite encouraged therefore about the outlook when this depression passes, if it ever will.

During the past few days I have had two especially interesting experiences. One of these was a nation-wide "hook-up" arranged by the National Broadcasting Company. It was quite exciting to realize that I was talking where anybody in the United States could hear me if he wished to. One of my relatives in Berkeley, California, with her daughter, happened to be in a store and recognized my voice, so they both listened throughout. I was also summoned to the White House and had what was to me a very pleasant interview with President Roosevelt regarding conditions in Eastern Asia.

For the rest, I have met Yenching faculty members and students or persons known to one or another of us in various parts of the country, and hear all sorts of pleasant comments about us or sympathy for us or for China,

although at present we cannot hope for financial results, nor does there seem much likelihood of any concrete activity in the Chinese-Japanese issue.

I have kept very well and am looking forward eagerly to arriving back at Yenching. As you already know, my sailing is by S.S. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, due in Shanghai June 13th.

It was a poignant satisfaction to have letters in the last two mails giving details regarding the death and funeral of Mrs. de Vargas. My heart aches for him.

I have been asked to have a photograph taken of the Princeton men on our faculty,- Messrs. Sailer, Ritter, Mead, Sweet and Duncan. As two of these will be leaving soon, will you see that this is done and sent to - Mr. Laurence Fenninger, Murray Dodge Hall, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

With greetings to everyone, including yourself,

Very sincerely yours,

JLS

Miss Doris I. Cummings
Yenching University
Peiping, China

A.

J. L. Stuart

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Buffalo
May 18/33

My dear Garside,

Today I had a long talk with Mr. Farley of Rochester about the Wheeler Chapel matter, and cleared up apparently any misapprehension as to ~~intentions~~ proposals not to carry out the original intention &c. He also understands the responsibility of the Trustees not to return money merely because of need. On the other hand his description of old Mrs. Wheeler's impoverished and worried condition and of the family finances is pitiful. I told him that there seemed to be only two courses open to the Trustees: one, to determine not to build the Chapel as originally intended,

(A)

because of insufficient funds, to help the Wheelers, or for any other reason; and the other to keep to the original intention and secure additional funds for that purpose as soon as possible. I explained my own attitude as leaving all such decisions to the Trustees, and wanting a solution that in view of all the factors would be recognised as Christian. I suggest that you get action as soon as you can and write him at length!! He had planned to write the day before I arrived regarding the mothers share as well as his wife's. Explain also how little it would amount to if changed back into gold.

Yours re

J. R. S.

THE PROVINCE
VAN COUVER, B.C.

This cut this from the Province

Stuart of Yenching

WHEN President Roosevelt the other day sent for President John Leighton Stuart of Yenching University, to discuss problems of the Far East with him, he summoned not only an American citizen and a man born in China but a member of an old-time and distinguished Canadian family. The first of the family known to fame was John Stuart, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1740 and became a missionary among the Mohawks near Schenectady, New York. There Joseph Brant was one of his parishioners and not far off was Johnson Hall, the seat of Sir William Johnson and afterwards of his son, Sir John. When the American revolution broke out, Sir John Johnson, Stuart and the Mohawks took the British side, and Stuart in particular was harshly treated by the revolutionists. He joined the tide of United Empire Loyalists to Canada in 1780, taught school at Montreal for a time, and then became the first Church of England missionary to the "Western Settlements." He became, thus, the father of the Church of England in Canada West. He became also the father of education by establishing at Cataraqui the first school in Upper Canada. Later he became rector of St. George's Church in Kingston and died there in 1811. One of Kingston's streets is named for him and another for Jane Okill, his wife.

✦ ✦ ✦

John Stuart had five sons and three daughters, and two of the former held distinguished positions in the public life of early Canada. James Stuart, the third son, was for a time the leading advocate in Lower Canada. He was solicitor-general and later attorney-general of the colony, and was appointed chief justice of the Court of Queen's Bench by Lord Durham. In 1839 he was president of the Special Council of Lower Canada and in that capacity had a great deal to do with framing the Act of Union which joined Upper and Lower Canada. He was made a baronet for his work in this connection but the baronetcy is now extinct.

A younger brother, Andrew, was closely associated with Papineau in the twenties and early thirties of the last century, but broke with the popular leader before the Rebellion of 1837 and became his principal opponent. He was solicitor-general of Lower Canada when he died in 1840. His eldest son, Andrew, was a judge of the Superior Court of Quebec for twenty-five years and chief justice for six years. He was knighted in 1887 and died in 1891.

✦ ✦ ✦

Sir Campbell Stuart of the London Times is one of the present generation of Stuarts. Dr. J. L. Stuart of Yenching is a member of the American branch. His university is situated outside the wall of Peking and on the road to the Western Hills. It is a large institution with faculties of arts, science and law and a graduate research institute. Its buildings illustrate an attempt to adapt the Chinese style of architecture to the large structures required for academic work.

From Vancouver B.C.
Published in The Province

May 1933

RADIOGRAM

CITY OF ORIGIN	STATION OF ORIGIN	NUMBER	DATE
Peiping	AC2RT	82	May 23/33

To

YENCHING

Dr. J. L. Stuart,
Care Mrs F. M. Fisher,
464 N. June St.,
Los Angeles.

THIS MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED AT
AMATEUR RADIO STATION
W6HM OF CLAIR FOSTER,
CARMEL, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.

Critical situation Peiping easing today. Yenching permits make up exams so many students leaving, but classes continue normally. Bon Voyage.

AC2RT

Sent with Dr. Stuart's letter 5/27/33

	FROM STATION	LOCATED AT	DATE	TIME
RECEIVED	AC2RT	Peiping	May 23	4.30 AM
DELIVERED		By mail		

RADIOGRAM

CITY OF ORIGIN	STATION OF ORIGIN	NUMBER	DATE
Peiping	AC2RT	90	May 24/33

To

YENCHING

THIS MESSAGE WAS RECEIVED AT
AMATEUR RADIO STATION
W6HM OF CLAIR FOSTER,
CARMEL, CALIFORNIA, U.S.A.

Dr. J. L. Stuart,
Care Mrs F. M. Fisher,
464 N. June St.,
Los Angeles.

Considering threatening situation have permitted individual students withdraw with makeup facilities later. About 250 students departed. Remainder with faculty continue work. Situation now less alarming.

Galt.

Sent with Dr. Stuart's letter 5/27/33

	FROM STATION	LOCATED AT	DATE	TIME
RECEIVED	AC2RT	Peiping	May 24	4.30 AM
DELIVERED		By mail		

May 24, 1933

Dear Doctor Stuart:

Thank you for your two letters written in Kansas City on the 21st of May. They have come in this morning.

I am turning over for record the letter concerning Mrs. Blaine so that this may be available in case anything happenes to any of us concerned.

I thank you also for the personal note which you enclosed. It is a comfort to have this word from you.

This morning two messages from China have been received, the latest one dated May 23rd from Mr. Greene to the C.M.B., Inc. office: "ALL WELL HERE." The other is from Dr. Galt through Col. Clair Foster and is as follows: "Despite anxiety university work uninterrupted. Hope to complete semester."

The Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees meets on Friday, and we may be able to wire you concerning their action so that you will receive it before you sail.

Things are moving normally in the office. With kind regards and best wishes for a very pleasant and restful voyage, and with the hope that you may find things in China much better than any of us expect, I am,

Very sincerely,

N. Gist Gee
Vice President

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
c/o S. S. Pres. Cleveland
Seattle, Washington

P. S. Kindly let us have messages as frequently as possible from the amateur radio service as to conditions in China as they develop. We will be constantly eager to hear just what is actually happening at Yenching.

NGG-ER

JHS

3 copies made
2 of wh. to
BMH + EMcB

American Mail Line

PRESIDENT LINERS

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILLIPINES
ROUND THE WORLD

May 27/33

CL's will be noted on the typed copy of this letter

My dear Gee,

Your letter was awaiting me at Seattle and I shall try to act on your suggestion of drafting something on the voyage for associating ourselves with other institutions. Meanwhile the letter to Dr. Rhees seems quite satisfactory. I have had no report as to the meeting yesterday, so shall assume that it concluded arrangements as had been hoped. This is about the fourteenth letter I have written since leaving Seattle, and have several more before reaching Victoria

so shall try to summarize a report of places last visited as the most important topic for this letter.

Los Angeles. Dr. Flewelling has a rather comprehensive scheme to build up a million dollar endowment for some 20 fellowships for Asiatic students to study in U.S.C. School of Philosophy, exchange professors in both directions, etc. He thinks it easier to raise money for a large proposition like this than a smaller one. I am to see Bishop Welch in Shanghai and work out details. This is far more for the Christian cause than merely providing forever small Philosophy budget which can quite possibly be included in the general scheme. He does not care for Carruthers' connection with this.

Fortunately he was prevented from being present so Dr. F. could talk quite frankly. C. had best be eliminated from future developments. Mr. Chas. Pheuler, 421 Grand Avenue, South Pasadena, who went with us before, took me around at U.S.C. and for calling in Pasadena. He will gladly help you. He telephoned the Treanor house, and found her not responsive. She may not have connected this call with our visit, and perhaps I should have handled it myself - At any rate it seemed best not to press it, but you can deal with Mr. Treanor when you get there. Had lunch with Mr. Lloyd who was most friendly and interested in the Nat. Sc. problem. I went into this fully with Mr Pierce. Failed to see Monnette, Wig, Mudd & others. Only in L.A. one day.-

San Francisco. For some reason which I do not understand these plans were delayed so that Mrs. Watkins had only a week to work up a reception the details of which she was to pass on to J. Henry Smith. Had a very encouraging interview with Mr. Chas. Kendrick, but Dibblee, Olney, out of the city. Discussed matters fully with Mr. Pierce. My relatives, the Nathan Morans, 3343 Pacific Avenue, may be worth cultivating, asking him to be on Advisory Council. Saw Dean Deutsch who is very friendly. No other special items.

Eugene, Oregon. Dean Milam can advise with you. She is to send you a list of worth while people at Mrs. Warner's dinner. I suggest you ask her to be on Ad. Council which will give you the occasion

Mrs. W.

to go to Eugene & consult with her. Her controlling interest is museums. Had a very cordial response from the Univ. Assembly, faculty lunch, and the dinner was socially at any rate a success. The "wealth" of Eugene was there!

Seattle. Hilltner postponed telephoning till so late that all the people on our committee refused for one or another reason except Lew Ray. Bocker also got hold of Dr. Tifield, so that these with Mr. Pierce and me had a conference. If you can get Plymouth Church to have an assignment for Teaching

from American Board, and we go on with Lew Kay we have the two most promising approaches. The latter had about a dozen Chinese meet me at dinner last night and it all went off well. He is quite willing to work on this when business conditions improve.

On the whole, I am more than ever of the opinion that your coming here to the Coast next autumn and settling down will bring results.

Good bye, again, and constant remembrance.

Yours heartily,

J. R. S.

Am beginning to feel the reaction from recent activity and look forward to rest on steamer.

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201-S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
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The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 113 Cherry St., Seattle. Wash.

1933 MAY 27 AM 3 29

YENCHING

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

SA11 23 NL=HOLLYWOOD CALIF 26

DR J LEIGHTON STUART=

PASSENGER SS PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SAILING MAY 27

1100AM SEATTLE WASH=

RADIOGRAM TWENTY FIFTH SITUATION TENSE EASING TWO HUNDRED STUDENTS LEAVING TO MAKE UP WORK FACULTY CARRYING ON THOUSANDS RETREATING SOLDIERS NEAR BON VOYAGE=

GALT FISHER.

Sent with Dr. Stuart's letter 5/27/33

TELEGRAMS MAY BE TELEPHONED TO WESTERN UNION FROM ANY PRIVATE OR PAY-STATION TELEPHONE

Yenching University
Peiping, China
June, 1933

To the American Friends of Yenching University :

You can imagine the relief and joy with which we carried through our Commencement program after the anxieties of the past few months. I landed in Shanghai Tuesday morning, June 13, and after two very busy days there reached Peiping Saturday noon. That afternoon we had the Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers, the Baccalaureate Service Sunday morning, and the Graduation Exercises Tuesday morning. The corresponding week in May, when I was shortly to sail from America, had been a time when the worst fears as to our property and even life were being aroused by the Japanese advance and the remembrance of their ruthless destruction in other places attacked by their armies. This made all the more impressive the peaceful scenes on the ancient streets of the city, and the calm beauty of our own campus. Even the weather was propitious ; the summer rains had begun early resulting in an unusual wealth of green in our somewhat arid climate ; and the heat was tempered by clouds which did not even threaten rain till our functions had been safely concluded. The Auditorium was crowded for Commencement and a surprising number of Seniors and Graduates were present to receive their degrees. China's most distinguished geologist, who had recently been serving as Minister of Education, gave the principal address, and the exercises were conducted with the usual dignity and far more than the usual emotion. This record is the more gratifying in view of the disruption which has affected more or less seriously all the other schools in this great educational centre. Despite even more danger and terror than I had supposed, not a single Chinese or foreign faculty or staff member fled, the academic work was maintained, and of the comparatively small mumber of students who left at least one-third had returned. I am delighted at the way in which they all carried through.

Of general conditions it is difficult to write without exceeding the proper length of this letter. When the steamer was in the Japan ports I tried to learn what I could. The nation is unquestionably united in the determination to hold on to Manchuria, nor does any political revolution or economic collapse that would affect such a policy seem to me likely in the near future. There is an almost incomprehensible and yet very real and wide-spread fear of war with America and this is aggravated by the military leaders. Some of these argue that since this is inevitable sooner or later it is better for Japan to provoke it now when her chances of winning are best. Our Ambassador told me that this strange fear among the masses and the jingoistic spirit of the militarists have alike been much reduced by reports of the friendly conferences between Viscount Ishii and President Roosevelt, by the amenities resulting from Admiral Taylor's visit on his flagship the *Houston*, and that of Bishop Perry, as well as by the statement always made by Japanese returning from the U.S.A. that all the talk of war is on their side rather than on ours. The liberals are hoping that a reaction will soon come which will enable them to assert themselves in a more friendly treatment of China with a curbing of armed force in the service of imperialistic expansion. Meanwhile liberal sentiment is intimidated and radical movements though seething under the surface are being ruthlessly suppressed. We shall probably soon witness a revival of the Pan-Asia appeal to China, of course, under Japanese leadership, which in so far as successful would mean the elimination of western opportunity in China of all kinds as is already proving to be the case in Manchuria. But the Japanese military policy has been so bitterly resented in China that this seems very improbable.

Impressions on returning to China after a four months' absence in which so much has transpired must be compressed into a few closing sentences. The Chinese resistance at the Great Wall revealed at once the unsuspected bravery and patriotism of the common soldiers and the disgraceful incompetence of their superiors. The weakness of China due no less to the long tradition of official graft than to lack of modern munitions of war has been brought home to the public consciousness. Internal reform as the first step toward national salvation is being urged in newspaper editorials and in discussions among thinking people. Especially hopeful are actual beginnings of rural

reconstruction schemes in various parts of the country, some of which have been stimulated greatly by the Japanese menace. The stupid futilities of factional political struggle are being exposed but not as yet noticeably dissolved by the recent humiliation and the lingering threat of further invasion. The countryside between here and the Great Wall has been tragically ravaged and the Japanese have let loose hordes of northern bandits to harass the region with the danger of Japanese assistance if Chinese troops attempt to clear them out. The city of Peking has of course suffered also and there is a fear of further attacks. As against these ominous or distressing factors there are the awakening of a chastened and more heroic national consciousness, the increasing self-assertion of the hitherto ignored commercial classes, the sturdy worth of the vast farming population, the idealism of youth, and the infusion of new knowledge and new moral and spiritual forces into this ancient culture. The problems and the potentialities are alike enormous, and perhaps my most definite conviction on returning here is of the significance of such training as Yenching is endeavoring to give. In this exhilarating fellowship, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

Yenching

June 6, 1933.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Dr. Joseph Beech
Rev. L. J. Davies
Dr. Y. C. Chen
Mr. C. J. Lin
Dr. James M. Henry

Gentlemen:

Dean George H. Chase has very kindly sent me a copy of the letter he wrote you on May 26th, setting forth the recent actions of the Harvard-Yenching Institute relating to cooperation of the Institute in the general Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China.

I believe that all of you will agree that these actions of the Institute constitute a very important and constructive step in the direction of more effective and more unified work. Heretofore, the policy of the Institute has been to restrict their appropriations entirely to the development and strengthening of the departments of Chinese language, literature, and history, and allied objects. Now the Institute has taken the position that after the support of each University's program of work in these Chinese departments has been provided for in a way that harmonizes with the other departments of the institution, and after any definite non-recurrent items related to this specific work have been provided for, that any remaining part of their appropriation may be used "to meet other needs of the institution in ways that will mosteffectively advance its participation in the Correlated Program."

All the Trustees of the Institute have displayed a very fine attitude, and have shown a warm spirit of friendly interest in the work of our Christian colleges in China. President Stuart has also rendered all our colleges a very fine service during his recent visit in proposing to the Institute that its Educational Committee undertake this study. The specific things we must do are as follows:-

1. Through the Advisory Committee for undergraduate studies we must work out a unified program for the field of Chinese Cultural Studies, in which each institution will be able to make its maximum contribution. This program in the field of Chinese studies should fit in smoothly and harmoniously with the other departments of each institution, and should be in line with the general program for Christian higher education in China.

2. After the support of this work in Chinese Cultural Studies has been provided from Harvard-Yenching Institute Funds, any remainder should be used in whatever ways will most effectively

assist each university to cooperate loyally in the Correlated Program. This will mean that each institution will deal with its surplus in a different way. But in each case these available funds should very clearly be used in a way that helps forward the Correlated Program, and should not simply be absorbed in "general expenses".

There is one other matter which I have already mentioned a number of times, but which is of such great importance as to deserve repetition. Each University should take care to see that the best possible annual reports are sent to the Institute promptly after the close of the academic year. These reports should give as clearly and concisely as possible the financial and statistical information the Institute desires, but they should not stop there. They should be prepared from a standpoint that will give them life and interest.

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a statement drafted for the Educational Committee's study in advance of the meeting on May 11th. Most of you are already familiar with much of the information contained in this statement, but you may find it of some interest.

Very cordially yours,

RAC:MT
Enc. Statement Filed under Harvard Yenching Inst "Documents Misc."

June 7, 1933.

ack-9/9/33

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I am writing you today, in accordance with my promise to you, to report the status of the McBrier Foundation Account, and to remind you of the fact that as yet we have not adopted any budget for the work to be supported by this Foundation during 1933-34.

At the present time the cash balance in this fund is U.S.$7,051.68. However, we have not yet remitted to the field L.C.$4,800.00 appropriated for the 1932-33 budget of the Foundation. At prevailing rates of exchange this L.C.$4,800.00 will be equivalent to approximately U.S. $1,200.00, which will reduce the cash balance on hand at the beginning of 1933-34 to approximately U.S.$5,850.00.

The present investments of the McBrier Foundation Funds yield an annual income of U.S.$1,685.00. (It is hoped that certain reinvestments will increase this income somewhat, but for the present we cannot safely take any larger figure). Adding this $1,685.00 to the $5,850.00 on hand at the beginning of the year will give us $7,535.00 as the approximate amount we will have available for 1933-34. (Though it is not contemplated that we spend anymore than necessary of this reserve surplus carried forward at the beginning of the year.)

The first item of expenditure in the budget is that of the salary and allowances of Harry Price. This can be estimated as follows:-

Salary	$1,500	
Child's Allowance	150	300
Pro rata on Travel, Approximate	450	
Medical and other Allowances, Estimated	250	2,500
		$2,350.00

Last year Professor and Mrs. W. J. Thompson intimated that they would probably be able to continue their contribution of U.S.$1,500.00 per year toward the support of Mr. and Mrs. Price. This pledge has not been put in writing and since Professor and Mrs. Thompson are now in Europe, we cannot get an immediate verification. But perhaps we can go ahead tentatively on the supposition that this $1,500.00 will be available for

1933-34. This would leave around U.S.$850.00 to be taken from the McBrier Foundation Funds to complete the support of Mr. and Mrs. Price. Subtracting this from the total amount available U.S.$7,525.00 would leave U.S.$6,685.00. I do not know how much of this balance the Committee would be willing to appropriate for next year. Much would depend on the nature of the budget submitted by the field.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PW

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

June 23, 1933

Mr. B. M. Hedrick
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Hedrick:

I arrived here a week ago to-morrow and have had an extremely busy, but on the whole encouraging time. I am preparing a letter to the members of the Advisory Council, but if the list as revised does not reach us in the next few days, we may send this to the New York office for mailing. If in this case, any letters are sent direct from here, we shall check these off in notifying you.

Because of your active part in arranging my interview with President Roosevelt, you will be interested to know that it seems to have created a great deal more attention in China than I had ever dreamed. On landing in Shanghai I almost found myself famous. Every person, Chinese or foreign, I think, without exception, whom I met during the two days there, commented on this almost in the first breath. It seems to have been carried all over China in the vernacular papers, and there have been various editorials, one of which I enclose herewith, which you may care to use in a restricted way. I had half a dozen or so newspaper interviews to get more details. The somewhat exaggerated United Press report that came over here, quite different from the one that appeared in the States, has given me an artificial popularity, and a corresponding amount of criticism in Japan.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS C

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

July 7, 1933

ack- 7/18/33

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

My dear Mr. Garside:

I am conveying herewith the action of the Board of Managers to the effect that the Board requests the Trustees to allocate the surplus from exchange for the past fiscal year to our deficit. This amounts to L C $20,437.08. I shall not give an argument for this but earnestly hope that the Trustees will approve. We are finding it very hard to carry on with the steadily decreasing income, and in view of the fact that we cannot draw upon the various financially independent units to help in these problems of general administration and the group of basic studies in the College of Arts and Letters. I might add, however, that regarding the coming year, the afternoon of Commencement Day was the beginning of a series of committee meetings which occupied almost my entire time until we had further reduced the budget so as to bring it within a 4.00 rate. We are, therefore, trying to be foresighted and cautious. On the other hand we are passing through an emergency period and it would not be really good administration to allow the institution to be permanently weakened in any respect worth preserving until we know more about our permanent prospects, or are driven to this by the necessity of the case. In other words, we are trying to deal with this present situation as an emergency, while at the same time avoiding any further deficits. We are also planning to begin our budget preparation early next autumn on the assumption that the exchange will be not more than 3.00. This will give more time for making the adjustments called for.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS C

P.S. 1 May we assume that this is approved unless we have a cable to the contrary.

P.S. 2. Please note that salary of H.G. Gee is to be charged to College of Natural Sciences + not to the University General.

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

July 10, 1933

ak-8/8/33

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

My dear Mr. Garside:

Replying to your letter of June 9, I am sending to you an exact translation of the paragraph in our Constitution which was submitted to the Ministry of Education at the time of registration, also a comment on the same by myself. I am sure that you will help to clear up a confusion which it has always seemed to me need not exist at all over this issue. The government educational authorities in any country would have to require some such statement of purpose as the one we have given. Nor does it seem to me that Christian missionary agencies from the west, or any other religious bodies, would have a right to operate a University in China or elsewhere, on any other basis. On the other hand, we are just as free to exert Christian influence, both in respect to the control from abroad and in curriculum and other methods here as we would be, if explicit reference were made in our statement of purpose. We shall be dynamically Christian or shall fail to do so because of factors independent of the phraseology used in our relations here with the Chinese govennment. Furthermore, I see no reason why we should not be equally frank in dealing with out supporting constituencies. This is one form of witnessing to the meaning and value of Christian faith, of training those who have accepted it, or wish to give themselves to its service, and of assisting this nation from the Christian motive of love. Those to whom this method commends itself will give it their intelligent and sympathetic support. Others may prefer other forms of advancing the Christian cause in China. As a missionary and a son of missionaries, I have no question whatever as to the contribution of university education, nor as to the wisdom of the general policy adopted at Yenching and other institutions of this type. It should also not be overlooked that this is in accord with the judgment of all Chinese Christian educators with whose opinions I am acquainted.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

JLS C

July 24, 1933.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

We enclose a confirmation copy of a cablegram we sent you about ten days ago at the request of Miss Catherine Boyden, 6 Central Street, Winchester, Massachusetts.

I trust that you will still remember the conversation you had with Miss Boyden in the spring. She is desirous of spending the coming year studying at Yenching, but in view of the disturbed conditions in China when you talked with her, you suggested that before she begins her journey, it would be well for her to cable to ascertain whether conditions seemed safe enough for her to start out.

I doubt whether there is much you can say to her that is not already being told by the newspaper dispatches. Even though the situation seems peaceful at the moment, we certainly cannot assure her that it will remain so during the coming year.

Miss Boyden was expecting to leave her home on July 17th and sailing from San Francisco on July 28th, so possibly she will be arriving in China at the same time as this letter. No reply has come to this cable, so I do not know whether or not she is waiting for word, or has already begun her journey.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:TW
Enc.

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

July 28, 1933

ack 9/1

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

My dear Garside:

This is to be a somewhat personal and disagreeably complaining letter in comment upon yours to the group of Chinese colleges of the date of June 22. You know me well enough to permit me to reiterate warnings and grievances with which you are already familiar. In the present case I am frankly very much disappointed because the natural effect upon the heads of the different institutions will be to encourage each in the belief that his institution has its present status and further aspirations assured and endorsed, and that by collecting a few motion picture films and other publicity material at all Yenching and Lingnan they can all have similar results. It will be argued that this is not implied but it is a very fair inference from the tone of your letter, nor is there any hint of the determination reached last April to insist on a more rational correlation. It seems to me quite unfair to the fine young Chinese executives in most of these institutions to go on thus stimulating their quite natural ambitions, reinforced as these are by faculty, alumni, and all other forms of local pressure and institution-centered interests. This, however, is the least serious phase of the issue. Since returning to China all the arguments that I have urged before seem to me very much accentuated by recent developments. That we have entirely too many colleges and pitifully disproportionate provisions for middle schools is apparently recognized by everyone. My earlier interest in the problem was was forced on me by a realistic facing of financial limitations and surely no one in America needs any reminder of what these are. The plight of all our institutions might, however, force a little more sense of responsibility on those in America who are responsible for their continued maintenance as at present constituted. But there are at least two other aspects of the question, which one would expect to find a still more sympathetic response from those who are officially directing Christian educational policy in China. One of these is the religious benefit in improving the quality of the middle schools, and the unavoidable relations between these and the colleges, all of which I urged with passionate insistence at the April meeting. The other one is the difficulty college graduates are finding in securing jobs. I have referred to this before, more as something that was sure to show itself in time, but there is tragic evidence that this time has now arrived. It cannot be explained away as in America by a supposedly temporary depression. The situation could be very much remedied by more

vocational training both in collegiate and secondary schools.

But to do this we must pay the price of drastic reorganization. These more or less eager and idealistic young people turned out from our schools into a disordered society that has no use for them are certain to become embittered and an easy prey to radicalism, and are apt to react in resentment against the well-meant schools which failed to fit them for a livelihood. Among many evidences that I might quote, I spent a day last week paying official calls in Nanking. Both the new Minister of Education and the Minister of Foreign Affairs commented on this danger on their own initiative. I might add that the latter who is a rather sophisticated British educated man of the world said to me in his office, and reverted to the same subject at the luncheon to which he had invited me, that he felt all schools ought to require students to study either the Confucian Classics or the Bible because there was such obvious evidence of lack of moral character everywhere in China today. He added the he would prefer the compulsory study of the latter were it not for the charge of proselytism which would be made. This is only one of many indications that China wants schools for her children that will exert moral influences. The Christian movement has an opportunity greater than has come to us yet if we would only cease to think in terms of institutions to be protected and think in terms of a task to be worthily performed. I mean by this that the middle schools need to be very much strengthened and that it is impossible to do this to the point of supplying the present colleges while adequately maintaining them. Meanwhile your committee spends its time fussing over irrelevant matters of phrasing of documents to the Chinese Minister of Education, and perfecting elaborate organizations-in New York. I am perfectly sincere in standing whole-heartedly for a co-operative effort which seemed promising last April, but I am just as sincere in threatening that unless those in New York, who alone can improve the situation, stick to their determination I shall do everything I possibly can to have Yenching dissociate itself from a policy which is recognized as indefensible.

One closing comment regarding Cressy's strategy. He was out with me for a day about two weeks ago and made the comment that Soochow University was showing a fine spirit and that if only enough money could be picked up to buy land near the University of Shanghai and to enable it to locate its Senior College and professional work there that President Yang and his associates would be delighted, and that this would set an example for others. When I asked for figures as to what this involved the total was just under a half million gold. He, in other words, is dreaming of solving the East China situation by a vast additional expenditure if the University of Shanghai will not go into a union scheme. Let Mohammed go to the mountain and maintain essentially all the existing work while piling up a great big new institution. I submit again that some very authoritative action must be taken in New York or this sort of folly will continue unchecked.

Bob McMullen gave me a suggestive insight into the pshchology of the colleges which are struggling to develop their own programs. When he saw me last week he told me that the faculty members in Hangchow College are now blaming poor old Dr. Mattox for not having

pressed harder on behalf of that college and thus let the others in that area get a start which gives them an advantage in any proposed reorganization. It is this state of mind existing more or less in every institution which I feel has been harmfully aggravated by the contents of your letter.

It is not a pleasant comment to make but one that should be urged that one reason for maintaining the institutions as they are is the livelihood of not a few members of their faculties. This has been rather caustically pointed out by the members of the Layman's fact finding group. It will not be referred to in the official arguments of each institution. None the less it is a real factor in the struggle that each will make to hold its own place undisturbed. You in New York who must take the responsibility will find yourselves unwittingly continuing a status quo to provide rice bowls for individuals rather than thinking primarily of the welfare of the students, of the nation, and of the Christian cause.

I leave it to your discretion whether the time has come for you, or for someone other than myself, to point out to the Mission Boards that since they have created these institutions and have made commitments to them in money and personnel which they are being compelled to reduce they should face the question whether it is not more honorable and efficient to reconsider the numerical maintenance of as many colleges as each may be connected with or to determine that they can only assign so many missionaries to higher and secondary education altogether and take appropriate steps to see that the contribution in personnel and money is so distributed as to strengthen the right institutions and aid in a comprehensive scheme for the good of the whole cause.

Forgive me if I am writing as disagreeably as I threatened to do. It is because I feel intensely the possibilities in something infinitely better and the necessity for action by those with whom you are associated before things get much worse than they are now.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

Yenching University.

July 28, 1933
rec. by Mr Gault 9/13/33 -

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Doctor Stuart:

Your letter of July 7th, relative to the use of gain on exchange for 1932-33 reached our office this morning. Since you say in your postscript that you will assume that the action proposed by the Board of Managers is approved unless you have a cable to the contrary, we immediately sent the cable of which I attach a confirmation copy herewith.

Cablegram 7/28/3

We can be sure that the Trustees will give very sympathetic consideration to the action proposed by the Board of Managers. But they will naturally desire to have full information available before any definite decision is reached. For them to attempt to deal with the matter with no more facts than we now possess, would be a very blind groping in the dark. In the first place, we should have the minutes of the Board of Managers, so as to have the benefit of the action itself, together with any discussion which preceded it. You state that the Managers request the Trustees "to allocate the surplus from exchange for the past fiscal year to our deficit," and then go on to say that "this amounts to L.C.$20,437.08." This leaves two or three impertant questions unsolved:-

To which deficit is the surplus to be allocated, an actual deficit at the end of 1932-33, or a threatened deficit in the 1933-34 budget?

Is the L.C.$20,437.08 the amount of the surplus from exchange, or the amount of the deficit?

What is the amount of the other item?

Presumably these, and other questions, will all be cleared up as soon as the Managers minutes reach us.

In my cablegram I stated that the Trustees would wish to have an annual report of the field treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30th before reaching any final decision in this matter. We have already been in correspondence with the field for some months regarding the possible uses of the 1932-33 gain on exchange. To begin with the

Trustees suggested that the L.C.$1,000 for the model which we plan to exhibit at Chicago, might be obtained from this source. There is now pending the question whether the additional appropriation for the 1932-33 budget amounting to U.S.$6,912 requested by the field a few months ago might be taken from this surplus.

All these questions, and probably a number of others, will have to be considered when the allocation of the 1932-33 surplus is being dealt with. As a matter of fact it would be almost impossible to secure any satisfactory meeting of either the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee until after Labor Day. A great many of our members are spending the summer at a distance from New York, and some of the others are absent on vacations at any given time. By the time we can get a suitable meeting of one of these committees we should have received the information necessary for an intelligent study of the whole matter.

I am interested in your comments on the steps the field is taking to keep its budget for 1933-34 within the available appropriation, and to make plans for 1934-35 on the basis of an exchange ratio of 3 to 1. Both these steps are certainly in the right direction. As a matter of fact, a number of our Yenching Trustees have recently suggested informally that I write to the field urging that you begin immediately to make some very real retrenchement as a safeguard against an even more disastrous going down of our work a year or two hence.

The views expressed by the Trustees who have talked to me, and which are quite in line with the thinking of nearly all the other members of the Board, may briefly be summarized as follows:-

Within six months exchange has dropped from 5 to 1, down to 3.25 to 1. Its tendency is still downward. There is every likelihood that the value of the American dollar may suffer even more serious depreciation during the next year. In June, 1934, we may be getting 2 to 1, or even less, rather than some higher figure.

From the income side, the prospects for 1934-35 are even less optimistic. Our Mission Boards income is still tending downward, and it will take a prolonged period of prosperity to make any substantial improvement. At the moment economic conditions seem to be improving somewhat, and the outlook for income on our investments is better than it was a few months ago. But here, too, it will take a prolonged period of recovery before our income will get back to the level it maintained up to 1929. As a matter of fact, our Trustees have taken the position that the experience of the last three years has proven the necessity for a very conservative investment policy, with no attempt to get any high rate of income.

We are rapidly approaching the termination of two large special gifts, and we have no assurance that either will be continued or replaced. The appropriation of the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial for the College of Public Affairs is dropping at the rate of $5,000 a year, and will disappear entirely in two more years. The $20,000 a year appropriated by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Harvard-Yenching Institute for the endowment of Natural Science will be received only to June 30, 1935, and

as yet we have no assurance that any funds will be secured to replace this major item of income. Even if the Rockefeller Foundation should be willing to make a second conditional grant for Natural Science, we might not be able to match the conditions of the gift until long after June 30, 1955.

Our Trustees believe that all these considerations make it necessary for the field not only to avoid a deficit in 1953-54, but also to go even further in economy, and to lay aside a substantial reserve for the future.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:HV

The Summer Conference of 1933.

Twenty years ago, I made my first visit to the Temple of the Sleeping Buddha which had recently been leased for Y.M.C.A. Conferences and other Christian uses. The conference of that year was entirely planned and carried through by professional Christian workers, chiefly missionaries. This year, in the same beautiful temple grounds, the annual conference was held, but managed throughout - as has been the case for the last few years - by the Christian Student Union of this province. It had been feared that because of the effects of the Japanese invasion it would be impossible to hold any such meeting or that the attendance would be small. But as it turned out there were over 150 college and high-school students. As in almost all present-day student activities boys and girls unite.

It is intensely interesting and reassuring to compare the conduct of such a conference with the former ones under the control of Y.M.C.A. or Y.W.C.A. secretaries. The theme this year was quite appropriately: Our Message for the National Revival. There was not the slightest desire to break free from older people, of whom a number, both foreign and Chinese, were present throughout as advisers or leaders, and others took part as invited. I had been asked to speak the first evening in an open-air service. Every one testified to a more strongly religious atmosphere than in previous years, and to an earnestness shown in early devotions, in the discussion groups, and in the general meetings. Certainly the Sunday morning worship was as reverently and as religiously impressive as any I have attended for many a day. There was no sermon, but hymns, prayers, scripture readings, directed meditations, their own creed and vows read in unison and so forth, with a large white cross in full view and surrounded by flowers and candles. The business management was perfect. There were the usual outings, stunts, picnics, etc. On the whole these young people, entirely free to follow their own devices, vary surprisingly little from established patterns, although there is a sense of spontaneity and reality that is most encouraging for the future of Christianity in this country.

It is natural that Yenching had a prominent part, - about one-fifth of the attendance, most of the student leaders, and a number of faculty members being among the speakers and advisors. After all the forebodings of recent months and with many causes for anxiety remaining, it was exhilirating to look in on these very wide-awake Christian boys and girls actively preparing for their message to the nation in the courts of this ancient temple where reclines the Sleeping Buddha.

/S/ J. LEIGHTON STUART

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

July 28, 1933.

Miss Louise McCoy,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Miss McCoy:

Replying to your letter of June 19, I failed to see Mrs. Wright in Philadelphia but I wrote to her after I arrived here and enclosed a copy of my printed letter. I hope Dr. Gee will make a point of calling on her.

Let me call the attention of Mr. Hedrick through you to two items that may have publicity value. (1) The passages describing Yenching faculty relations on page 438 of the July number of the "Chinese Recorder". (2) There are in China one hundred three government and private registered colleges or universities (including forty-eight higher technical schools). The China Foundation awards several fellowships to applicants from all such institutions. During the past year of class A fellowships (for professor's) Yenching received one out of six. Of class B and C fellowships (for graduates) Yenching received four out of forty, or one-tenth of the number awarded. These items will be of special help to Dr. Gee.

It might be of further interest that in the grants the Fondation made this month to such institutions seven out of seventeen were given to Mission Colleges, this being twenty-two percent of the total amount of money awarded. This shows a growing appreciation of the work of these schools by a highly qualified and disinterested group. Of these schools Yenching received the largest amount and was one of two whose request was not reduced.

Very sincerely yours,

J.L.S.

JLS:A

Yenching University

July 29, 1933

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Doctor Stuart

Let me acknowledge receipt of two telegrams from Yenching both dated July 27.

The first cablegram we have decoded as follows:-

"PLEASE REQUEST THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL AT HARVARD RESERVE ROOM FOR L.T.HWANG PLEASE ASCERTAIN AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AND TELEGRAPH HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE FELLOWSHIP HSU TI-SHAN AS PER LETTER OF DR. LUCIUS PORTER"

We are this morning sending you the answering cablegram of which a copy is enclosed herewith. On July 25 Dean Chase wrote Dr. Porter explaining that it has been necessary to postpone the decision regarding Professor Hsu Ti-Shan's fellowship until the November meeting of the Institute's Executive Committee. Dean Chase's letter will probably be arriving in the same mail as this one, so I need not repeat what he says.

Miss Bayley informs us that a few rooms are still available in two of the dormitories of the Harvard Divinity School, and she is tentatively making a reservation of one of these rooms for him. She seems surprised, however, at the suggestion that Professor Hwang is planning to enrol in the Divinity School and has asked us to verify this before she makes the reservation definite. I believe that our office has had no direct information as to just where Professor Hwang is planning to do his work at Harvard, and since the cablegram was slightly garbled when it arrived, it seemed wiser to verify this point from the field before we give any certification to Miss Bayley.

Your second cablegram of July 27 we have decoded as follows:-

"ADVISE MISS GRACE M. BOYNTON AT ONCE PEKING ABSOLUTELY SAFE THERE IS CAUSE FOR HESITATING"

The last part of the cablegram seems to contradict the first part, and we suspect that the message was intended to read: "There is no cause for hesitating." However, the whole cablegram shows that the field misunderstood, as we feared you might, the cablegram we sent at Miss

Boyden's request on July 12. I presume that you had forgotten, in the midst of your more important contacts while in America, the conversation you had with Miss Catherine Boyden of Winchester, Massachusetts, and assumed that the inquiry came from Miss Grace Boynton. Or possibly you were absent from the campus when the cablegram arrived, and whoever was in charge at the moment made this very natural mistake. However, my letter of July 24 confirming our cablegram of July 12 will have explained our inquiry sent at Miss Boyden's request. I believe that both Miss Boyden and Miss Boynton are now on the Pacific, and will arrive in Peiping before this letter gets there. I can imagine that there will be many questions for Miss Boynton to answer when she arrives.

Very cordially yours

BAG:MS
Enc.