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COLLEGE FILES
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Stuart, J.L. 1934 Sep-Oct

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CABLES: SMITHAMEST LONDON.
TELEGRAMS: SMITHAMEST FLEET LONDON.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 1401.

Transatlantic Estates & Credit Company.

EASTERN COMPANY, UNION CITY, N.J. (INCORPORATED AND BONDED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY)
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C. A. V. SMITH.

FOREIGN CLAIMS

Alfred A. Smith & Son,

*5, King's Bench Walk,
Inner Temple,
London, E.C.4.*

1st. September 1934.

Leighton Stuart Esq.,
University of Peking,
Peking,
China.

Re. Helen Hartley Jenkins, deceased.

Dear Sir,

With reference to our letter dated 26th. June last and the enclosures, we have so far not received any reply from yourself. As we are desirous of reporting to the Company on this matter, we shall be very much obliged by your kindly just letting us know whether you wish to make use of their offer of service or not.

Yours faithfully,

Alfred A. Smith & Son

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VERNON

September 4, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I wish to thank you for your letter of July 24th.

I am glad you expressed yourself in reference to your attitude toward the joint campaign of the Associated Boards, and I am particularly pleased that you have stated in your letter, as you definitely have, that "We at Yenching will loyally abide by these decisions."

It is probably true, as you state, that "there is a great deal of needless waste and duplication in maintaining as much higher education as is being done," and "that the mission boards are in consequence allowing middle schools to deteriorate seriously although these are far more important as a period of life decisions and response to formative influences."

The next sentence, however, causes me concern. You say, "After these glaring and universally admitted faults have been corrected I shall be enthusiastically in favor." I am sure you will not object to me giving you my point of view. I think you are putting the cart before the horse. You will not get these faults corrected until the Associated Boards here in America gets to functioning as we hope it may function in the raising of money, and when we can demonstrate that we can produce funds for the needs of the various institutions, we can then demand, as a condition of turning over these funds, that the changes be made on the field.

In my judgment you will never get the necessary corrections made on the field until the Associated Boards can employ the "money compulsion."

For this reason, the thing we ask for is your enthusiastic support for our united campaign, both here and in China. We want you wholeheartedly with the Associated Boards movement because in it we see the answer to a corrected situation on the field.

The people on the field have been talking Correlated Program and elimination of duplication for the last twenty years and they never will get anywhere until they are plainly told, - "Change your methods or you get no money." Am I not right?

On this basis I consider it the best possible strategy for you, as the President of the leading institution in China, to give your wholehearted

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Dr. J. Leighton Stuart

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Sept. 4, 1934

support to the Associated Boards movement. As I have previously said, you are never going to get the changes made on the field unless there is the money compulsion applied from America.

Therefore join us wholeheartedly and enthusiastically, forgetting for the time that there is duplication, that there is unnecessary expense, that there are maladjustments on the field. If we can this year raise our quota and prove that the Associated Boards can get funds, it is going to solve a lot of problems on the field. That is the thing we have had in mind all along, and we want you with us 100% in this endeavor.

I trust you received my cablegram, also letter of July 5th, with copy of letter I wrote Mr. Garside; and I trust this assisted you in the retention of Dr. Hsu.

When you have time to reply to same (probably your reply is already on its way) I hope you will make a recommendation as to what committee on the campus should work out the budget for religious work and make recommendations to the McBrier Foundation Committee in New York. If you will refer to the last page of my letter to Mr. Garside you will see to what I am referring.

With sincere personal regards, I am,

Most truly yours,

EMMcB.A

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September 5, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

In answer to your letter of August 3rd I wish to acknowledge receipt of your message for THE CHINA COLLEGES. We are turning this over at once to Mr. Garside and will provide him with the necessary illustrations, using what we have here.

I think it would be well as you have occasion to make pictures there, especially those with some life in them, to let us have copies of these. The campus is changing constantly and our older pictures do not give the present likeness of the buildings.

I regret very much that the Government did not see its way clear to make this grant to the work at Yenching University. I had hoped that we might have at least this recognition of Yenching's value in the educational system. Possibly another year something may be secured.

I hope that soon we may have from you and Mr. Tsai the statements which we wish to use in our letter to our entire mailing list early this fall on our present financial situation. You will recall that I wish a statement from you, a simple financial summary from Mr. Tsai and that we are to get Mr. McBrier here to contribute a letter also. With this we intend to send out a general appeal.

With kind regards, I am

Very sincerely,

N. Gist Gee

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September 10, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I wish to thank you for your letter of August 16th with its three enclosures: one, your letter to the Board of Trustees of August 16th; two, copy of your letter to the British firms undated; three, copy of your letter to the Advisory Council dated August 16th.

We have also this morning received the three splendid photographs of the main building. We can use one of these I am sure with your message for the China Colleges quarterly.

Your letter and the copies of the other letters will furnish us with the material which we need and I shall soon formulate a letter, signing your name to it, for use in our appeal for funds early in the fall, possibly within a month. I may be able to secure from Mr. Garside something in the way of a financial statement which I wanted from Mr. Stephen Tsai to add to the letter from you. Then we will cover this with a statement from Mr. McBrier and an appeal for funds. This will go out soon.

I have just had from Mr. Nash this morning a letter stating the present situation in Journalism and this together with your letters has given me very much encouragement. It looks as though things are covered for the year 1934-35 but we will do what we can to secure additional funds.

I am much discouraged over the failure of our financial situation here in America to pick up. It seems to me that we are getting further and further into difficulty and that there is a great deal of discontent among the industrialists over present labor conditions. This morning's paper states that Gorman, the strike leader in the textile industry, has refused to even negotiate until every mill is closed. This attitude seems to me impossible. Wall Street also seems to be getting further into the dumps. Stocks and bonds are at a very low ebb. Predictions have been confidently made that the upturn would come early in September. Instead of turning upward the present tendency is still downward, BUT WE ARE EVER BOUYED BY HOPE!

With all good wishes, I am

NGG:HW

Very sincerely,

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September 11, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

This morning I made a call on Mr. O. F. Harvey of the American Car and Foundry Company. He asked to be remembered to you. He indicated that he intends to continue to support Yenching so far as he is able though the present financial situation is difficult for him.

I have just returned from a talk with Dr. Grant at the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Gunn is in Mexico and I thought I would feel out just how Dr. Grant reacted toward the work at Yenching. He intimated that Mr. Gunn's request for funds would be not for specific enterprises but for a lump sum for China and that this money would be distributed after another study of the situation on the field. Dr. Grant said that he and Mr. Gunn feel that conditions are changing so rapidly in China that definite commitments to enterprises of six months or a year ago are unwise and that they would prefer to come back to the field, restudy the situation in the light of recent developments and make their decisions there. I hope this does not mean that Mr. Gunn has withdrawn his support of the project already outlined and I do not believe it does. It would be well, however, for you to get in touch with Mr. Gunn immediately upon his return to China and go over all of these matters with him there again. Of course I shall see him later this fall and discuss matters in a general way with him.

Dr. H. S. Houghton has been asked by the China Medical Board to go to China to study the situation at P.U.M.C. It seems that Mr. Greene has asked for an additional amount for the operation of that institution and they want a very careful study made of just what the situation is with reference to its finances. Dr. Houghton's work will doubtless tie up with the whole situation connected with P.U.M.C. and in that relationship I think it would be well to discuss with him as well as with Mr. Greene Yenching's place in that picture. It may be that the Rockefeller Foundation in this way would do for Yenching what it might not be willing to do in the present program with great stress on the social sciences.

Dr. Houghton leaves here the middle of November. It is not likely that I will have an opportunity to see him before he leaves for China, though I

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shall write him relative to the endorsement of Yenching by the Modern Missions Movement and I shall add a note concerning this other matter also.

I am sending this on to you at once in order that your plans may be drawn before Mr. Gunn's return and that you may prepare to see him soon after he arrives in China.

Dr. Grant did not seem to think that the sum of \$12,500 American money which we need another year for the natural sciences was excessive. I think he would probably support our request if he were properly approached there in China. It is well to secure all possible influence in this matter.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely,

N. Gist Gee

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September 13, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

You will note from the enclosed clipping Dr. Williams' plans for the future. I hope that when he gets back to Journalism we may be able to follow up the Yenching Journalism plans and with the return of a moderate degree of better times here we may raise some money for the support of this.

I have been getting the reaction of various persons with reference to the financial situation in America and in China due to the American Governors' action on silver. Of course you can get as many opinions as there are individuals consulted but I believe the predominating opinion here is that China will do one of two things, that is, either put an embargo on silver or evaluate her own. You are doubtless in closer touch with the feeling of the financial representatives of China than even the bankers here, though Mr. Li Ming is at present in New York City and I think has been discussing matters with our financiers here. I was talking with one man yesterday who strongly advised converting available funds into silver with the thought that the value of the Chinese dollar might increase as much as 50% of its present value or reach a greater exchange of around two for one or less.

The present unsettled financial situation in America makes it very difficult for us to know what to do. People are more uncertain today than they have been since the beginning of the depression, I think. Under these conditions we are going to find it increasingly difficult to secure funds.

My plans for the present year are to go with the Associated Boards group beginning the first of November and running through almost continuously until February. I will then spend a little time consecutively here in the office and then I hope to get to the West Coast to repair my contacts there and to see if it is possible to secure funds from Yenching's friends in that region.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely,

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I am to devote my time very largely from now on until the end of this academic year asking for money which I have not done to any great extent up to the present since my time has been largely occupied with these Associated Boards conferences. I hope we may get gifts that are worthwhile.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely,

N. Gist Gee

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 14, 1934.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Dr. N. Gist Gee
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Gee:

We have just opened up and enrollment to date is 768. We have had a rather perplexing experience in regard to the number of students admitted. More took our entrance examinations than ever before and we were afraid we had accepted too many. We have learned by experience that a certain rather uniform percentage of those accepted do not come here. Either they are prevented at the last or they go to another institution by which they have also been accepted which is less expensive or has some other favoring circumstance. We also have instituted fines for late registration, so that the whole process has been more prompt and in every way more satisfactory than before. It may be that a number will come in before the final date for late registration (September 26). In any case we shall make a study of the cause of the drop. The almost nation-wide floods and droughts of the past summer have aggravated an already serious economic distress, and this is probably the chief explanation. A curious factor is the small number of natural science students, despite the strong drift in that direction which led to the strictest limitation put on by that faculty. In any case we have a very carefully selected group of new students, and they seem free^{ly} and eager for work. The shrinkage is probably in the number of transfers and graduate students. We accepted roughly one-tenth of the former who applied, and may have been too strict.

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Dr. N. Gist Gee

September 14, 1934.

There is not much else to add, which is usually the best sort of news. I am enclosing two clippings. One is a translation of a Chinese paper in which the underscored references to Yenching are gratifying. The other is an account of our opening exercises yesterday. I am also sending you a few copies of a reprint of an article by me which may be of interest to certain people whose names will occur to you.

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. H. H. H.

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Also a list of graduates known to have gone to U.S.A., you may care to write them a note, and send their names to the American Alumni Secy -

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September 15, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

You will recall that soon after I came home in '32 I undertook to get some action on a uniform heading for all of Yenching's stationery. It is my thought that we should work out together the enclosed large general heading and use this on all stationery in China and in America, and make this official after we have decided upon something satisfactory to both you there and us here in the New York office.

I am writing to Dr. C. F. Wu concerning this matter, asking him to assist us in getting up a design. The type used on the Yenching stationery appeals to me in many ways but possibly the English type should be a little larger if you are going to use as large a Chinese type as is now being used. Possibly these two should be about the same size. After a decision has been reached you can then have blocks made there and sent to us for use in all of our printing here.

One other matter which has come to my attention just recently is the need of an attractive form of seal for the University. At present I believe you use simply the conventionalized characters with nothing around them. We are sending you with this imprints of the Harvard and Wellesley seals and the imprint of the stamp of the Trustees of Yenching University. We here would like to see the motto of Yenching put around the conventionalized characters and I would suggest that while the group there is working on the question of stationery they also take up the matter of the seal.

We are printing some folders at the present time and are using the seal. It is for this reason especially that we are calling your attention to the need for a more satisfactory seal. We recognize that these are small things, but uniformity gives a certain amount of dignity to our stationery. Possibly you might even wish to put the seal on the stationery.

Very sincerely,

NGG:HW

N. Gist Gee

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[From "The Chinese Recorder," September, 1934]

Modern Leadership Training

J. LEIGHTON STUART, *Yenching University Peking*

IN attempting to answer the question of what should be the chief emphasis in modern leadership training one's thought turns instinctively to the prevailing emphases of the past. The earliest urge to the missionary enterprise was that of saving heathen souls from eternal damnation, and that was quite naturally passed on to the native preachers who, both by example and by teaching, were brought to regard this as their primary function. But with the winning of the first converts practical considerations required that they be organized into churches and this was reinforced alike by the very human desire for concrete achievement and the promotional value to the sending bodies of such evidence. Especially in the case of American missionaries, this was in part a sublimation of the national genius for salesmanship, or the capacity for persuading others to buy or to believe that which they would not unless thus skilfully induced.

In the United States this has been, until the present depression, an inevitable accompaniment of expanding opportunity and the energies aroused by observing its successful exploitation. Chinese workers soon became aware that what their employers really desired were tangible results in the form of additional memberships and congregations. The result of all this has been an excessive emphasis on doctrines largely accepted on the authority of their missionary teachers, but lacking in direct empirical conviction; and on the aims and activities of ecclesiastical organizations.

From the beginning, however, the working of the Spirit of Jesus in the lives of missionaries and their own intelligent appreciation of the needs they discovered had combined to cause the establishment by them of schools, hospitals, and other eleemosynary institutions, as well as to manifest in more personal sympathies a concern for the welfare of those who came under their influence.

If one of their members who by heritage and lengthening association over a fairly wide range may be permitted to detach himself from his colleagues, it is a joy to testify to his own increasing admiration of the missionary body and the strengthening of faith which has come from observing the behavior of individuals among them of many differing types. For a people as shrewdly accustomed to evaluate conduct and its hidden springs as are the Chinese this has perhaps been the largest actual influence in the training of those who have entered Christian service, all the more so because it has been unconscious. Nonetheless the avowed intention has been to equip them in the main by indoctrination in one or another system of western theology deductively formulated and its accompanying standardized observances, with self-supporting congregations as the goal. This goal is really the attempt to lead Chinese to continue the maintenance of the western patterns projected into China and hitherto kept alive chiefly by the strong personalities and consecrated zeal of missionaries.

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The results by and large have been rather disconcerting. The underlying assumption that China can afford full-time, professional, paid pastors is being questioned by many of the most thoughtful Christians, and such questioning is accentuated by the obvious fact that the economic capacity of any given congregation is often in inverse ratio to the grade of pastor whom they are willing to support. A diminishing number of the graduates of the strongest theological school in the country are continuing in the service of the church and an increasing proportion of these are finding themselves out of employment. This has become much more the case in the last two or three years. Evidently our policy for the future requires some more "rethinking."

We should attempt to distinguish between temporary or incidental factors such as local political or world-wide economic disturbances on the one hand, and those which are inherent or constant in the Chinese scene, on the other hand. We should also be on guard against the artificiality of the conflict between an individual as over against a social gospel. There are belligerent fundamentalists engaged in beautiful applications of social service and those of the other extreme who content themselves with somewhat vapid theorizing. Christianity, if it is to be regarded as in any real sense religious, is meaningless unless it effects personal regeneration or the literal imparting of new spiritual life, and no religion will have any appreciable part in the life of so pragmatic a people as the Chinese which does not bring results in moral character, especially as this shows itself in social amelioration.

This leads to another aspect of vocational training which has to do with its content and objective. An examination of typical *curricula* of theological schools will probably disclose a preponderating proportion of what might be regarded as informational subjects, *i.e.* historical, geographical, antiquarian, linguistic, creedal and similar aids to or philosophies deduced from Bible study and western Church History, as against those which would be of guidance in creating, controlling, and criticising present, personal, vital, fruitful Christian experience. For all such the New Testament, and primarily Jesus Himself, will of course be the everlasting source and standard. Scholarship must also have its full share in the training of those who have inherited the great cultural tradition of China and must encounter all forms of modern knowledge and thought.

But again, especially because of our Chinese *milieu*, should we keep in mind the ready tendency to accept what is taught or practised because of the teacher or of prevailing trends in the environment, or of economic considerations, rather than because of a compelling inner conviction and a passion for sharing this with others in the spread of the reign of righteousness and peace and joy in holiness or spirit.

There is furthermore a change in the situation which must not be ignored. This is the probably permanent diminution of western funds for supporting Chinese preachers and the lack as yet of evidence that Chinese Christian communities can, or care to, absorb at their own charges the output of our training schools. Nonetheless

there unquestionably are young men and women, not a few, and potentially many more, who are genuinely willing to serve Christ and their fellowmen in activities which seem to them worthwhile and with the necessary assurance of an adequate livelihood. It is not so much a want of spiritual idealism among our youth as a maladjustment between them and the programs of service offered. It is easy to understand why the best of them are usually found in schools or other Christian agencies rather than in evangelistic or ecclesiastical work.

The substance of what has been written is that the major emphasis in the Christian training of the past has been doctrinal and organizational. This is certainly understandable, and may have been unavoidable or even desirable. But it must not be the accepted policy for the future. Both past experience and the changing exigencies and opportunities of the present warn us. If, as probably every reader will agree, Christianity is essentially a way of life, rather than a system of doctrines or even of intellectual beliefs drawn from ancient documents and historical *data*, then absolutely the first and fundamental feature must be the consciousness of conversion in the unequivocally religious sense of that word and the determination to dedicate oneself to the transmission of this divine life to others.

In this respect the Oxford Group Movement has a pertinent message for us all, whatever our general attitude to it may be. The literal and creative significance of this in terms of biology and psychology should be stressed. Faith in the truth of this, drawn from Jesus as its pioneer and perfection, tested by the earliest records of its working and by cumulative Christian experience through all the subsequent centuries, but capable of personal observation and experimentation in truly scientific method must be practised. Church activity should be taught as the part of generating, nurturing, improving, transmitting spiritual life, of bringing it into correspondence with its environment, and of employing it to alter or adapt the environment so that such life may become more fine and fruitful and far-reaching. This may sound platitudinous but it is emphasized because of much hearing of Chinese preachers whose training would appear to have been of another type.

Next to personal experience comes the problem of technique. Is the training to be in the conduct of one or more Sunday services when the congregation assembles and departs simultaneously, and spends a large part of the time in listening to a sermon? If so, why do so very few of the Christian graduates of our own or of western colleges—to take only one of the questions that force themselves upon us—attend such services? Meanwhile in these colleges of ours, and in all schools throughout the country and of every grade, there is the problem of how to effect character-building education. In other days this was aimed at, and to no slight degree attained, in Christian schools by methods that are no longer feasible, just as it was the very heart of the ancient Chinese education.



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The Church can render no more fitting and timely service to China than the training of specialists in whatever is a modern, scientific, ethically and socially dynamic equivalent for these now obsolete disciplines. And may not Religious Education so conceived and so promoted point the way toward a solution of the problem in the churches where skilful teaching and teaching for personal and social moralization will invigorate further the life struggling for growth? The message and function of the Church consist as much as ever in the bringing of salvation, but it is salvation from sin and unto character and unselfish, socially beneficial service, if it is to conform to New Testament teaching and to win Chinese acceptance. Such life derives from God and is of such nature that it must be endless, but the emphasis is on quality and present human transformation, rather than on its duration or its too exclusive absorption with what happens after death.

The most baffling aspect of the training problem is, however, neither that of vital religious experience, nor of the teaching technique, but economic. Existing arrangements have been built on the dual assumption of continuing funds from abroad and increasing local support. Both of these reliances are crumbling. One possibility which might be considered is the training and employment of Chinese evangelists who in education and otherwise would be the peers of foreign missionaries, and be supported by mission funds, supplemented by those contributed in China or eventually discontinued as part of a temporary mission. The Church would thus take a leaf out of the experience of our schools where the available money is used to get the desired results, regardless of whether spent on foreigners or Chinese. In so far as by this process life would be generated, it could be confidently expected that, as always with living things, it would organize itself and draw sustenance from its environment. Here again the pattern of the Oxford groups may have a lesson. Small voluntary groups, with help from evangelists or those trained in religious education, but without economic connection, may be the initial stage. Chinese conditions and common-sense will develop more permanent organization and its financing.

There are indications that the Government and other agencies will be calling for well-trained social workers for rural and other reconstructive projects, and that there will be less hostility to the religious activity of such specialists. In these and other vocational careers, Christians can be economically independent while consecrated to religious service. But reliance on such workers presupposes an emphasis on religious education in our secondary schools of a quality and potency very different from what now generally obtains.

After all, in so far as we missionaries and foreigners are concerned with this issue, is it not primarily one of training Chinese colleagues and successors in our own temporary and transitional task, and of releasing life energies which will form themselves into organisms of Chinese structure, rather than of anticipating the problems of Chinese Christianity in its more enduring developments?

September 15, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have just discussed with Mr. McBrier your letter to the Board of Trustees. His reaction to the statement is about as follows: that it would be utterly impossible under present conditions of our standing even a remote hope that we could raise in America such a sum as \$250,000 to match a gift from the Rockefeller Foundation, even if they should make this offer. You have doubtless already had my letters stating that such a request did not meet at all with Mr. Gunn's approval at the present time and that we here have practically dropped this idea for the present. If we were to request such a gift now it would certainly meet with refusal and in that way ruin our hope of ever having the opportunity of securing such a gift in the future. I have recently also suggested to you the possibility of approaching this matter through Dr. Houghton who is to come to Peiping this fall.

Mr. McBrier calls attention to our failure to secure funds while you were over here in 1933 and also that during this past year it has been almost an impossibility even with the heavy expenses which have been involved of having promotional directors and special solicitors to secure even enough funds to pay these expenses. Under these conditions it seems very unlikely that we can look for any large amount of money during the present depression which instead of getting better is I think getting worse. People are certainly far more uncertain as to the future now than ever before. The question involves the future of the American dollar and the activities of our national government in its connection with labor troubles. The whole of the East Coast is at present involved in a very serious textiles and allied industries strike. This certainly is causing a very decided feeling of pessimism. Even the question of raising \$12,500 is something we cannot promise until there is a decided change in conditions.

The same general question is true with reference to the College of Public Affairs. I think, however, that Mr. Gunn is still definitely in favor of putting through the request for an appropriation which you and he have agreed upon. Dr. Grant, however, intimated as I wrote you yesterday,

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that all of these problems are to be worked over again when Mr. Greene returns to China sometime around the beginning of next year. He claims that conditions have changed very decidedly since Mr. Gunn's arrival in America and that Mr. Gunn's idea is that whatever is given to China will be given as a lump sum and that the various enterprises requesting aid will be studied after his return to China.

Mr. McBrier does feel that the work in Religion has an opportunity to make a strong appeal at the present time, stronger even than either of these other two because so many people consider this fundamental and would be willing to give to it even at a sacrifice. He was not able to give me any definite suggestions as to whom we might approach for this purpose. I would be glad to have you indicate some of the people who would be closely interested here and whom we might approach definitely for this cause.

We have heard nothing from Mrs. Marmon or Miss Munger recently although Dr. Jenney claims to be actively looking after those two cases.

Mr. McBrier was very much pleased with your letter to the Advisory Council and commended it most highly. I agreed with him to communicate with you along this line.

We do not wish to be too pessimistic but according to my way of thinking our financial situation in America is very much worse than it was when you were here nearly two years ago. The long hoped for pick up or upward turn has not yet come and you have never seen a bluer group than the Wall Street people. Some are still confidently predicting an upward turn soon. We are awaiting it eagerly!

Very sincerely,

N. Gist Gee

NGG:HW

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Yenching University

September 17, 1934

Harper & Matthews
70 Pine Street
New York, N. Y.

Attention: Mr. B. A. Matthews

Dear Mr. Matthews:

Enclosed find the correspondence received from J. Leighton Stuart today. The last address we have on our books of Helen Hartley Jenkins was 655 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.

I should be glad to have you call me after you have studied this case.

Very cordially yours,

Assistant Treasurer

CAR:HV
3 Encls.

Personal J.L.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 18, 1934.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS

"YENTA"

Recd 11/13/34



Recd

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

Thanks for sending me a copy of the letter written by you at sea to Mr. Ballou. This is a very complete statement of the whole problem from your standpoint, and in your usual effort to be open-minded, patient and ready to consider all the various factors in the situation.

It would be a waste of your time and mine if I undertook to take up the points one by one and repeat my contentions. I have always been quite conscious that the general position advocated by Yenching would bring upon us a great deal of opprobrium. It would have been much easier to drift along in the general current and let things (and mission board secretaries) take their natural course. We are willing to be misunderstood and to have our motives impugned if only there were more hope of our having helped to forward the cause for which we have been struggling. To me the most dispiriting impression from the reading of your letter is a certain note recurrent in it, of complacency as to the status quo. This is not articulate and you could quote phrases to the contrary. Nonetheless it is sensed by me and reflects a mood which seems to be the real hindrance to progress. If you and the other active members of the controlling bodies really felt seriously concerned with the existing situation, I cannot but believe that the difficulties - real and formidable as we all know these to be - could be overcome. This is why the action passed by the Associated Boards and echoed by the British group becomes almost a danger because it lulls those who took the action into feeling that they have actually achieved something by so doing, in which case it would become nothing more than a pious platitude.

Meanwhile things are happening in China which accentuate the force of all that has been argued against the present excessive number of Christian colleges. The Chinese press all over the country has, during the past few months, had numerous editorials and other articles dealing with the inability of college graduates to get employment and the serious problems which this situation creates. The figures generally quoted are that only 2,000 out of 7,000 graduates

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Mr. B.A. Garside

September 18, 1934

have succeeded in finding jobs. Granting that this is inaccurate, as it probably is, it registers the popular impression. These editorials point out the lack of vocational training in the colleges and various other causes, in a strain which sounds not unlike much that has been written concerning the Christian schools by those most interested in their success. At the same time there has been almost as much writing on the weaknesses of the middle schools, which again could be paralleled by criticisms of Christian secondary education on the part of its warmest supporters. Curiously, so far as I know, no general comments have been made on the Christian schools in any of these discussions as either better or worse than others. There have been occasional references to some individual institution. There is a certain measure of comfort in this but certainly no cause for satisfaction.

Another development has been the appointment by the Ministry of Education of a commission to visit all the higher educational institutions. Their comments have been published in the Chinese press in installments and are remarkably fair and frank. The Christian colleges have been treated without discrimination. Some weeks ago I wrote Cressy, suggesting that he see that you be supplied with this material. Apart from the commendations and criticisms, specified instructions are given to each institution. The significance of this lies in the fact that we may have the beginning of much more drastic orders to all of these institutions to reorganize or alter their programs, of which this first move is only a warning. It would be most deplorable to have forced on our colleges from such a source reforms which should be initiated by their creators. The pity of it is that we are losing an opportunity to take the lead now, as we so often have in the past, in demonstrating what standards of efficiency ought to be maintained.

One more new departure has been the determination of the Ministry of Education to make grants to selected private universities and colleges, and the eager seeking of a share in this benefit by the Christian institutions. It would seem to me that this would have a very sobering effect upon Board secretaries and others who have been chiefly responsible in allowing the present situation to develop. There is good reason to suppose that in one form or another these grants will be continued, but this will carry with it an increased sense of dependence upon this source and a subtle tendency toward secularization. Ostensibly this is now offered and accepted in our case because of the American depression. In the case of Yenching I do not see how we could have avoided a substantial deficit had it not been for this grant; nor do I see any present indications that our Trustees will be able to protect us from similar difficulties

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Mr.. B.A. Garside

September 18, 1934

in the future, even apart from the special problems in our colleges of natural science and public affairs. Some interested person in the future, a few decades or centuries from now, can be imagined as reviewing the present situation and pointing out how much wiser it would have been if those who started and have perpetuated this group of Christian colleges had not attempted more than they themselves were able to support, and thus have been better able to control them in the interest of the purpose for which they had been founded.

I am calling your attention to these new features because to my mind they have a very practical bearing upon the issue and are probably not being commented on from this standpoint by many others. Those who are working so faithfully on the committees of the Associated Boards would do well to keep themselves informed and alert in regard to these tendencies.

The outlook for securing adequate support in the west you are in a far better position to judge than am I. All of us will be attempting campaigns in China, but in the terms in which we must be successful if able to carry on at all I see not only an aggravation of all the competition of the past but also very little hope of success. The Mayor of Shanghai who had undertaken, because of personal considerations, to lead in an effort for Yenching, has been beset by a number of other colleges (chiefly Christian ones) to do the same for them. The rasping effects of this struggle, and to a large extent the foredoomed futility of it, ought to be unnecessary.

You realize, I am sure, that my writing thus is only because I care so much about the service our whole enterprise could be rendering at a time of superlative opportunity, if a fuller realization of what this opportunity is and a determination to meet it adequately could overcome the institutional prejudices and complicated machinery which are hindering. You take me to task for not going into detail as to what should be a desirable rearrangement. I have already incurred enough odium by dealing with generalities! I have opinions and am quite ready to share them for what they are worth, but it would seem quite out of place for me as representing one of the institutions concerned to make such proposals. The things that might be done are fairly obvious and the difficulty seems to me to be in quite other directions.

Despite this letter I sympathize keenly with your own share in this problem and have the warmest admiration for the ways in which you are working at it. Take this letter as evidence of this sympathy and goodwill, as it is really meant to be.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stewart

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 20, 1934.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

ack 11/15/34

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

On November 2nd of last year I wrote to you regarding the problem our School of Religion is facing. No reply has yet come from the Trustees, chiefly, no doubt, because they have not felt in a position to make any definite decision. I hope that before the end of this calendar year, however, we can have some indication of their policy.

The present resources only provide for the salary of the Dean, one-fourth time of J.F. Li, and various miscellaneous expenses reduced to their minimum. Dr. P.C. Hsu is only provided for this current year. What his loss would be to the University I have dealt on in previous letters. The American Board has reduced our quota by three members, one of whom is Dr. de Vargas, on the understanding it is applied only to the present academic year when he is at home in Switzerland without expense to the Board. He also is one of those who ought to be retained if by any means possible.

Instead of repeating the contents of my previous letter, it might be of interest to add certain facts regarding the new session. At this writing there are five college graduates and five special students (in other words students whose standing is not strictly equivalent but who are fully able to take the regular course). The short course also has ten students, including five experienced Y.M.C.A. secretaries, several teachers and two pastors. Each of these is expecting one more student who has not yet arrived, making a total of twenty-two. It is also of some interest to note that at least eight college graduates have been expected for the regular course but were prevented for various reasons. A graduate of the University of Nanking was compelled to stay in his pastorate in Hunan because his missionary colleague had been called out of the province by bandit disturbances. One of our own graduates was prevented because of somewhat similar Communist disturbances in Fukien. Two others, including one of our graduates, were prevented by economic distress in their localities. Another one seemed indispensable in the Eddy evangel-

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Mr. B.A. Garside

September 20, 1934.

istic campaign which is just beginning. Another was needed in Fukien Christian University. All of them expect, however, to come to us next year. This makes concrete the problem as to whether or not we shall plan to carry on next year at all, or at any rate whether we shall make announcements with a view to securing new students.

Another instance of the contribution our School is making to the Christian movement generally is in connection with the New Union Hymnal. After several years of work on this by the group of Episcopal Churches known in China as the Sheng Kung Hui, a movement was started which has resulted in the six largest denominations in China uniting in this project. Never before perhaps in the history of Protestant hymnology have so many communions so widely divergent in polity and doctrine gotten together for such a task. The work has been conducted with harmony and much hard work. Four hundred and fifty western hymns and fifty Chinese original hymns have been included in the collection. These five hundred hymns have been most carefully selected, the lists having been worked over many times. The guiding principle of selection has been one of comprehensiveness in order to satisfy the broad interests of the combined communions. Hymns from the leading countries in the world, from the outstanding generations of Christians - beginning with the first century and extending down to the present year - have been included. The guiding principle of the translators and revisors of the western hymns has been that of conformity to the ideas of the original writers. In the fifty hymns written by contemporary Chinese Christians one will find topics which have to do with the problems and the customs of the Chinese people. Such things as self-support, a new nationalism, New Year celebrations, weddings in the Christian spirit, ancestral worship and home dedication with the Christian emphasis, etc., all have their place.

In all this work of preparation our School has had a decidedly leading part. The Chairman has been Dr. T.T. Lew, with whom one of our students has been serving as personal secretary and also general secretary of the Committee. Dean Chao has been of very great help both because of his translations of hymns in the book prepared for our own use by Mr. Wiant and himself, and the widely used People's Hymn Book which they have since published. Mr. Wiant has been indispensable in the more technical features and has put a great deal of time into the undertaking. We have reluctantly agreed to release him for a large part of this session in order to put the book through the press.

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Mr. B.A. Garside

September 20, 1934.

Even in minor matters we have been actively associated. Thus, prizes were offered for the best tunes to go with some fifty original Chinese hymns. The first and second prizes went to our students. Of the thirty-five tunes already approved, twenty-five were submitted by Yenching faculty or students. This is a suggestion of ways in which we are contributing to the Christian movement outside of our own immediate task. A recent printed letter by Dean Chao was sent to New York and copies have doubtless been supplied to all the Trustees. This gives various other activities of this faculty.

In regard to the Nanking Seminary, apart from the delay in the realizing of its new resources, the basic questions as I see it are the two following. 1) Is there a place somewhere in China for a school with the intellectual freedom which the Yenching faculty have and where the school is integrated with University life? Is this a factor in the Christian movement of the present and perhaps even more of the future, which from the nature of the case cannot be supplied in quite the same form in Nanking, and has sufficient value to be maintained? 2) Is it sufficiently important to the whole life of our University to maintain this school because of its religious value to the Institution? No one is perhaps more committed than am I to avoidance of duplication and concentration with a view to greater efficiency. My answer would be in the affirmative to both of these questions, as in no sense contrary to the spirit of such ideals.

Very sincerely yours,

J. LEIGHTON STUART *(signed) White*

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YENCHING

Yenching

September 24, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

Your letter of August 25th has just been received, and agreeable to your request, I am sending the check for \$25.00 to the Post Box Book Service. This will be charged out to the field in the usual way.

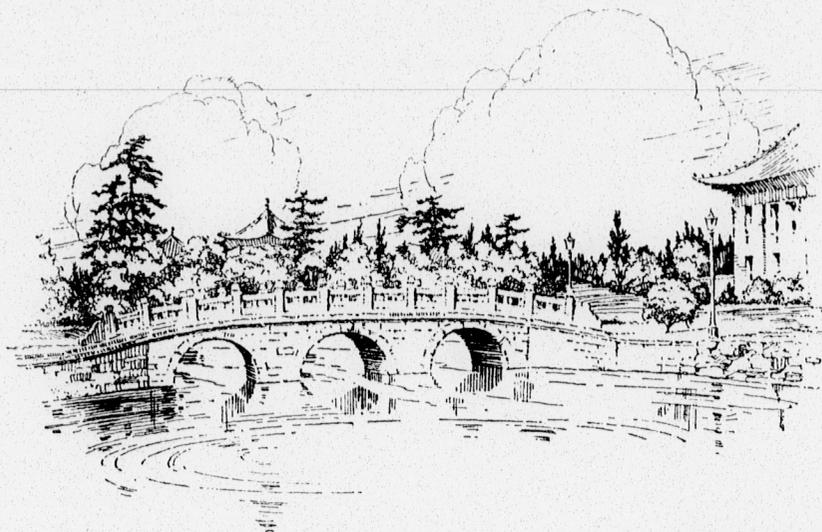
I have nothing new to report on the will of Helen Hartley Jenkins. The final record here in the office as to where the will was probated is being investigated by our lawyers. Last Friday I had a telephone message from Mr. Matthews of the firm of Harper & Matthews, and he stated that he was doing everything possible to locate the will. I will keep you informed of any developments.

Very cordially yours,

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Yenching University
Peiping, China

October 2, 1934

To our American Friends:

For some time we have discussed placing before the Chinese people some of the problems which have been causing us at Yenching such grave concern during these last two or three years. After much hesitation and consultation, we have undertaken to raise in China an endowment fund of one million dollars, the income from which, after it is secured, will help to meet our budget needs. Such a goal had never been attempted before and was prominently featured in the daily press all over China. It had the very gratifying effect of winning endorsement from all classes of society, notably our own former students, many leaders of national prominence and editorial writers.

It has also been of no slight moral value to have our need and our expectation of Chinese support thus widely publicized. In this way, even more than we had hoped for, a sympathetic reception of our plans has already been realized. But even at best we did not hope to raise such a sum within a short time. The idea was a new one for China, the personnel and technique had to be developed, economic conditions in China due to world-wide depression and to internal factors have been growing steadily worse, and we preferred to proceed slowly in building up a constituency and habits of giving that would strengthen friendship and some time be productive. There is a Chinese proverb that distant water will not avail for a fire at hand, and we have been actively conscious of the application of this principle to our immediate problem.

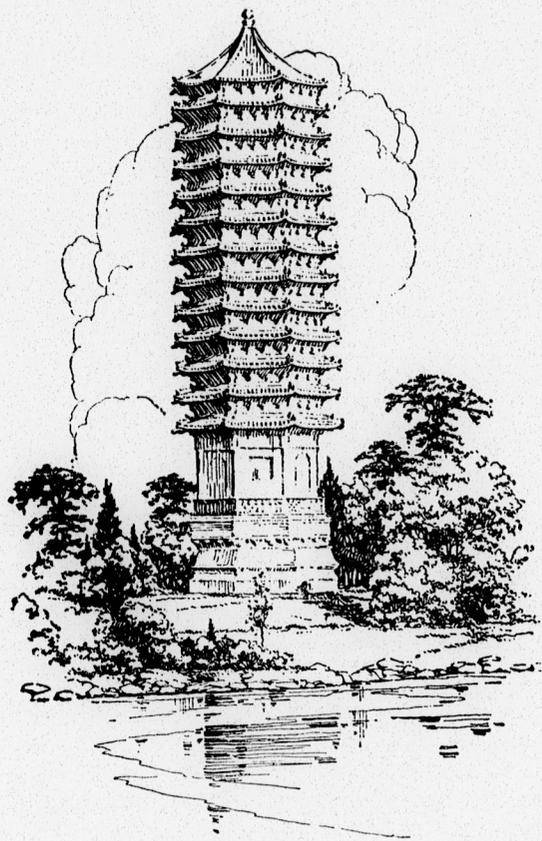
Meanwhile the Minister of Education had conceived the idea of applying to the Central Government for a sum to be used as a grant-in-aid to selected private colleges and universities during these very difficult financial times. After much discussion and delay a bill was passed authorizing \$720,000 local currency for this purpose. The present Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung, who is also Chairman of our Board of Managers, with the Minister of Education, has been largely instrumental in securing this action.

It was partly with the distribution of this fund in view that the Ministry of Education sent a group of its own staff on a tour of inspection to all government and private institutions of higher learning. Their amazingly frank reports on individual schools are being published in full in successive instalments. It would be tedious to quote the full report on Yenching, so I shall confine myself to reporting the comment made to us constantly by Chinese that the report on Yenching was the most favorable one to have appeared yet. It contains high commendations and criticisms on minor points which we have already recognized and are trying to correct. Most significantly they close by urging that we be given adequate support, which was not mentioned in any other instance that has come to my notice.

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October 2, 1934

After long suspense the announcement of these grants was made a short time ago and Yenching was allotted \$60,000 l.c. Amoy University, privately founded by a wealthy Chinese resident of the Straits Settlements, who has been recently ruined by the tin and rubber depression there, received \$90,000 l.c. Nankai University, Tientsin, generally regarded as the best purely Chinese private institution in the country, was given \$40,000 l.c. The remaining 29 institutions received smaller sums, as low in some cases as \$5,000 l.c. Fifty thousand dollars l.c. have been reserved by the Ministry of Education for emergency use.



The fact that an institution founded and hitherto almost entirely supported by foreigners and singled out for relatively so large an amount, has given us almost as much encouragement as the actual monetary relief itself. We feel that it marks a new era in the relationships between China and America and in the recognition of Yenching by the Chinese Government and people as having its welcomed and established place in their educational program.

Another grant that has been gratifying, because of the approval it implies, is one from the newly organized British Boxer Indemnity Board of Trustees. With applications amounting to over thirty million dollars local currency and less than one-tenth of the sum to expend, only four private universities were included, or in China proper only three, these being the same three as received the largest subsidies from the Ministry of Education. But in this instance ours was almost equal to the other two combined. The gift was \$45,000 l.c., to be utilized over a period of three years for research in Ceramics with the purpose of helping to revive and modernize China's ancient pottery industry.

This subsidy has but little bearing on our general budget problems but it does enable us to strengthen a phase of industrial chemistry which has economic benefit to the country, and it comes from a source hitherto so unrelated to our institution that it represents quite a detached and objective judgment.

Although filling my letter with financial affairs, the meaning of all this is therefore spiritual rather than material and is written that you may share with us the relief or even elation with which we are beginning the session.

For the rest, despite political fears and economic uncertainties, we have examined and received more and better new students than ever before, and our prospects in all academic and other essential aspects are exhilarating. Especially have we the hope that during the new session this will prove true in matters of internal discipline and in a vocational emphasis more directed to meet the nation's needs.

J. Highton Stuart

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J. Brighton Street

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BENJAMIN A. MATTHEWS
HAROLD HARPER
ALBERT C. ROTHWELL

HARPER & MATTHEWS

70 PINE STREET

NEW YORK

VINCENT P. UHLEIN
ARTHUR R. GAETJENS
NIDA M. ROOT

YENCHING

October 6, 1934.

CABLE ADDRESS: ROHARMA
TELEPHONE: DIGBY 4-7026

Hartley Tracy
Evans R.
Stocks Norfolk
Harper

Re: Estate of Helen Hartley Jenkins.

Mr. C. A. Evans,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Our inquiries so far have failed to reveal any trace of the estate of Helen Hartley Jenkins. We know you also are following up the matter. Meanwhile if you can suggest any further places where her estate may be administered, please do so.

Very truly yours,

HARPER & MATTHEWS,

By *Ben A. Matthews,*
per M.M.R.

655 0th Ave
New York City

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Mr. F. J. DeGruy
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October 11th, 1934

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

Dear Dr Stuart:-

You have doubtless heard by this time that Dr Houghton is coming to China before the end of the year, I think he is sailing the last of November from the west coast, and that he is to represent the founders of the P. U. M. C. in China and he is expecting to remain there permanently in this position. He is not to be Director of the college but with the Board of Trustees on the field, he will help in the shaping of policies and in the determining lines of action.

I ran in to see him for a long talk yesterday afternoon and put up to him our science situation. He is very close to Mr Rockefeller and will have a good deal of influence in the matter of continuing our annual gift of \$12,500 if we can get him to take an active part in our behalf. Mr Gunn is to be back about the middle of November and I hope to see him before the meeting of the Foundation around the middle of December. It seems that it will likely be the action of the Foundation to give a lump sum which will be distributed after Mr Gunn gets back to the field and re-studies his situation there. I would strongly urge that Yenching make its preparation to make its formal

application anew to Mr Gunn and to do this by getting him to come up to Peiping and spend some time going over carefully the Yenching needs and our financial situation. I believe from all that he tells me that he is very sympathetic with Yenching and I believe also that he is going to give us just as liberally as he can. We will have to approach him early, however, put a strong application for the several interests of the University. Dr Houghton is very sympathetic with your views as to the correlated program and I am sure you will find him a strong ally if he is willing to put himself on Yenching's side. Have him out to the University soon after he comes and put our case before him. He is also quite influential with the Modern Missions Movement. Doubtless they will refer many matters to him.

I have just received your letter of September 14th reporting 768 students. Doubtless the number will reach the 800 before the end of the year. I am delighted that they are so well prepared and so eager for work.

Thank you also for the clippings. The translation from the YI SHIH PAO is good material for promotion and I shall use it in my meetings with our Advisory Council members in the series of Conferences of the ABCCC which begins the first of November. I am enclosing a list of the places with the dates of the meetings.

I wish also to thank you for the list of students who have come to USA this year. We are now actively revising our list and will send you a copy when it is mimeographed.

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We have gone right ahead with our little folders on the various units which have been cooperating with Yenching. You have doubtless had the Wellesley ones by this time and we are sending you under separate cover to day some of the Harvard-Yenching ones. Will you kindly see that Dr Porter and Dr Hung have copies?

I have also given some time this fall to trying to make openings for our publicity in the newspapers and other such places. Mr Prices article will appear later on in Social Forces; we have just arranged for the enclosed article in the N.Y.-SUN; another article about Chingho and centered around Miss Wu will probably come out in the FORECAST, and food periodical. Miss Wu has cooperated most splendidly in these matters and is a fine sport. She meets people well and makes a most excellent impression. We are also preparing a little story about Miss Wu for the United Press and it is likely that the Presbyterian Mission Press will issue for us the story by Miss Boynton about Miss Wu. These things are just now in the slow process of being worked out.

The reprints which you sent will doubtless arrive in due time. Packages are always slower than letters.

We will be kept very busy with the ABCCC program until the end of January, 1935, and I want to get out with Dr Young for about a month after that and then I shall start to the west coast again to try to cultivate that area a little more.

I am raising with our promotion group the question of a possible visit to China for me from the west coast while I am out there next spring. People now want first hand and recent information from China. The fact that I am getting on toward three years away from close touch already tells.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely,

N. Gist Gee.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 12, 1934.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Dr. N. Gist Gee
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Gee:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter just received from Mrs. Marmon, which closes out that possibility; also a copy of a letter I am writing her.

Let me call your attention to the marriage of Miss Gertrude Wood to Mr. Samuel D. Groff, and their address: 903 West Emmons Street, Mexico, Missouri. As you know, they have both been members of our faculty and are friends who should be kept on our mailing list.

I note what you say about general economic conditions in America and the improbability of either raising an endowment to match the quarter of a million which we have been hoping for from the Rockefeller Foundation, or of receiving that capital fund from the R.F. in the near future. On Mr. Gunn's return here I shall take up with him the possibility of the continuance of the annual grant, to be matched, if no progress is made in America, from the grant we hope for from the Chinese Government. This means that we are planning next year's budget with three hypothetical factors: 1) the grant for social sciences from the R.F., to be decided upon at the meeting on December 15; 2) an extension of the annual grant of US\$12,500 for natural sciences; 3) a renewal of the grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Education. No. 3 will probably be continued. Nos. 1 and 2 you are in as good a position as am I for making a guess. I should say there is a fair probability of our receiving both. Meanwhile you will of course be following up all possibilities in America.

You will have received our radio reply to your request for information about enrollment and progress in the China endowment campaign. On the former, we tried to keep within the 800 limit and have done so this year by rigid exclusion of all

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Dr. N. Gist Gee

October 12, 1934

but the most promising students. Unfortunately this has resulted in giving offense to more than one past or potential friend of the institution.

The endowment campaign is progressing very slowly, chiefly because of our lack of anyone who could give time to it. Dr. Y.T. Tsur has been in bad health ever since he undertook to be the director, and in fact for some time previous. In addition to this he is occupied with a wide range of philanthropic and other interests which press heavily upon his time. We have no member of the staff who is either free or qualified for this sort of work, and until we have a Chinese who can fill this position there cannot be much progress. I have been working in a rather sporadic way with various personal contacts, and could do more of this were the economic conditions less distressing and the political uncertainties less of a hindrance. Meanwhile we are making our contacts and building up a very worthwhile constituency. I have just returned from a trip to Shanghai where the very energetic and influential Mayor Wu Tieh-ch'eng had organized a movement among the leading Chinese of the city, which has resulted in pledges made at his home amounting to \$46,000, and the effort is still in progress. All the Chinese who commented on it regarded this as an exceptionally striking achievement in these times. We have had abundant evidence of endorsement and goodwill, but it would be a mistake to look to this effort as easing up our budget problems for several years to come. The pledges made cover from three to five years and may have to be discounted. We have skimmed the cream with our own faculty, and in such cities as Tientsin and Shanghai both economic and political conditions are apt to be unfavorable in the immediate future. I would not, therefore, give too much prominence to this project in American publicity except as an evidence of our determination and of a friendly attitude in the country.

We have lost our alumni secretary and have not found a man who seems qualified for this position. We are therefore attempting to have a thorough improvement of office records of former students, an alumni bulletin to be issued perhaps monthly and visitation and correspondence as can be arranged for on a temporary basis.

You can see from this letter and from the lack of recent ones that there is not much happening here about which to make report. In a way this is a satisfying situation because the work is going on smoothly and normally. The teachers feel that the freshman class seems to be of better quality than

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Dr. N. Gist Gee

October 12, 1934

usual and we are starting out this session with a distinct advance in the administrative attention to men student welfare and in the matter of student self-government. On the other hand, this does not furnish much in the way of publicity material for American use. I hope, however, that material recently sent will supply the need for this purpose, and we shall try to watch for other matters that can be featured.

Very sincerely yours,

Haighon Stuart

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encl: as stated

YENCHING

Yenching

October 15, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Doctor Stuart:

I notice that in the recent correspondence regarding the auditors' report for Yenching that your office did not receive copies of the annual report of the treasurer. We are, therefore, enclosing report for the College for Women and for the University.

In the former case there seems to be no necessity for further comment.

Regarding the University, it might be said that the endowment funds are in better shape than they have been for some time. A survey of the list shows a preponderance of the funds in common stocks, but with the threat of inflation still hanging over our heads, this position is not at all undesirable. As a matter of fact, the stocks purchased on the list were secured at such attractive prices as to permit of holding them for some considerable period. They are very largely producers of income, have tremendous cash resources, and everyone possesses potential increases in value in any upward swing of the market as a result of the recovery of business or of inflation. Negotiations are under way to continue the present contract with Young & Ottley on a reduced cost scale.

The decrease in the plant section was due to the transfer of the Wheeler Memorial Fund to the endowment section. The settlement of interest on this account has not been completed with the Wheeler Estate, but the next meeting of the Finance Committee will see a further consideration of this situation.

Under current operations the year was completed with a surplus of \$1,268.13, but subsequently items appeared not considered at the closing time which will somewhat lessen this surplus.

The decrease in income on endowment funds was caused through the selling of certain bonds of a questionable future and the holding of the cash in reserve. We anticipate that at an early date we will receive recommendations for the reinvestment of these funds. You will notice in the closing that the suspense account of S. J. Chang amounting to \$250.66 was closed out.

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Dr. J. Leighton Stuart

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October 15, 1934

The main cause for comment under the current special section is the cessation of interest being paid by Mr. Porter. This leaves us in a very poor situation regarding this fund, but it is being held intact with a hope that some portion of it can be rebuilt. The bank upon which Mr. Porter's advisor placed so much confidence has gone through a complete reorganization, and the stock is now worth in the neighborhood of 40 as against 725, at which figure it came to us.

The promotional section shows that that department lived within its budget through 1933-34, and it was not required to draw further upon the resources of the University.

If there are any questions which arise in the course of your study of the account, we should be very glad to answer questions. We are also enclosing a copy of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation annual report, which is short and to the point. I do not see where any comments are required. We are also sending one additional copy to the field treasurer.

Very cordially yours,

CAE:RC

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October 15, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We have this morning received your message of October 11 through Station WBCNU C. A. Cheatham, Beverly Hills, California, as follows:

STUDENT ENROLLMENT EIGHT HUNDRED AND ONE STOP ENDOWMENT CAMPAIGN
PROGRESSING FAVORABLY STOP ABOUT ONE FOURTH SUBSCRIBED TODAY

We are delighted that the opening of the University has been so favorable and that you have succeeded so well in raising during the first year of your effort one fourth of the endowment fund.

The series of meetings planned here in America this fall are being repeatedly postponed, but I think the date for Wilmington, where we have almost no one on our list, is now definitely settled for November 15th. We are to be in Philadelphia on the 14th. I hope these conferences will mean much since they will occupy all of our time through the month of January.

I hope, following this, to go out for about a month with Dr. Young asking for subscriptions. Then I plan to go to the West Coast, as I have written you, with a view to cultivating our contacts there and if possible securing some gifts.

I would like especially to have your comment concerning the possibility of our securing a gift in Dr. Edward Lincoln Smith's will. Is the situation there such that I might go in and ask for this? When I was in Seattle last I saw him and had a delightful conversation with him but I did not bring up the question of a gift. If I have your advice in the matter it will help me in my approach.

Very sincerely,

N. Gist Gee

NGG:HW

0913

October 19, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have just discussed with Mr. Garside a letter which came from Mr. Luce of "Time" relative to a gift which he plans to make to Yenching University. In this letter which is being sent to you, he states that \$50,000 would be given at the end of 1936. Mr. Garside has a very definite impression that Dr. Luce will make this total gift finally as much as \$100,000. I hope this is still his idea and that the \$50,000 simply indicates what he sees immediately ahead of him.

Dr. Luce is planning to spend a year in China and I am sure you will have frequent opportunity to discuss with him the special use to which this money may be put.

With kind regards, I am,

Very sincerely,

NGG/HLW

N. Gist Gee

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Shanghai, Oct. 19/34

My dear Mr. Yee,

On the 16th a tea was given in the Officers Moral Endeavor Society, Nanking, for the Yenching Endowment Campaign to which all the leading figures in the Central Government were invited, well over one hundred in all. Invitations were issued in the names of Chiang Kai-shek, Wang Ching-wei and H. H. Kung. General Chiang was in Shensi at the time but had telegraphed his approval. Mr. Wang (who is in effect Premier, which is what head of the Executive Yuan amounts to) presided and spoke with strong endorsement of Yenching. Dr. Kung followed and spoke with much more of a personal note than I have heard from him before, telling of his long connection with the older college which was ^{one} of ~~the~~ constituent colleges + later with Yenching itself. I followed with a statement. Then the Minister of Education was called upon and made a most significant & impromptu speech - the importance of private institutions in China, of the Christian colleges in this group, of Yenching as the best among them fall in (1) the high quality of its faculty and the liberal treatment given them, (2) the physical plant and equipment, (3) the curriculum and academic standards which are those of a real university and (4) its vocational emphasis and consequent value to China, all of which were its

0915

destructive features. He closed with some very kind references to me as had the others, which is of interest as showing what an American can still count for. These men would never have had such a function for a Chinese executive. In fact they all expressed their gratitude for American generosity past and present, and the obligation of Chinese to show appreciation and to help out the institution during the American depression. Practically all the high officials were present. Mr. Wang had thoughtfully had a message sent to our local alumni association inviting them to attend and a number of them did, adding a most attractive sprinkling of youth among all the dignitaries. There are about 80 in the city, chiefly in government bureaus. The affair has been reported in all the newspapers and has attracted wide attention, though care was taken not to let the speeches be reported. The heads of the Chinese Government have to be careful about what is published regarding their opinion of any one institution. None the less, it is quite safe to say that they would not have done this for any other, and the occurrence has given us no little prestige. For the same reason, the financial results cannot be very large. They cannot single out one institution too generously with their individual gifts. Furthermore

very few of them can give in substantial amounts, and these cannot incur the criticism of appearing to be able to or of not helping others in like manner. In fact it is a wonder that the hosts were willing at all and that the general reaction was so favorable.

Col. Huang, confidante of Genl. Chidung, son-in-law of David Yui, strapping officer over 6 feet tall, zealous Christian, head of the Moral Endeavor Society (a sort of Army Y.M.C.A. without the C in name but with much of its spirit) was asked to take charge of the follow-up and I spent two busy days with him and his staff, and must go back next week. Meanwhile I am here on the same errand with Mayor Wu.

Use the above according to your judgment for publicity. It can have great value if carefully used. I shall probably make it the feature of my next letter to the Advisory Council. Our own Trustees or ought to be given a full statement of it. Rewrite the above as you wish. I am merely giving you the essential facts. You are of course following the Yenching News.

Yours as ever,
J. Leighton Stewart

YENCHING

Yenching

October 24, 1934
E-34-10-34-1

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

My dear Dr. Stuart and Mr. Tsai:

Enclosed with this letter you will find two copies of the minutes of the Finance Committee meeting held October 19th.

Investments. Changes made in the investment list were for the purpose of taking advantage of appreciation in First National Stores Common Stock, and to secure an advance price position on the first three bonds mentioned. The \$4,000. Oklahoma Gas & Electric bonds were in a very unfavorable position, although they represent a first lien on property. That section of the country has been hit exceedingly hard. While the company will probably come through, it was deemed advisable to sell out on a high bond market.

Investment Management Contract. This situation has consumed a great deal of time. The Investment Committee has deliberated hours and hours about it. Most of the meetings have been held at the Federal Reserve Bank, where Mr. Rounds has entertained us at luncheons, and where ordinarily most of the afternoon has been spent in discussion and investigation. If there is any phase of this whole subject which has not been covered in these discussions, I am frank to admit that I do not know what it is.

You will note from the minutes that an investigation of the possibility of establishing a separate statistical organization in our office was seriously considered. This would not have resulted in any less expenditure as some sort of statistical and advisory service would be required, as well as an additional person in the office. The main objection to this plan seemed to be the necessity of adding to our executive responsibilities at a time when so much is going on, and so much depends upon the future of the China Colleges,—a time also when the universities are not attuned to the idea of synchronizing their financial problems. Frankly, it is a position into which we will have to grow, and I believe that within the next twelve months much progress will be made along this line.

The contract we have agreed upon is costing much less than the previous one, but it was deemed absolutely essential that such a service be continued, the results of which are already apparent in the greatly improved condition of our security list. The funds are now invested in a large block of the highest grade common stocks, which require additional care and study in management. Situations change in all industries, and there must be careful and constant scrutiny of such a list to take advantage of price fluctuations, both in

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Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Mr. Stephen Tsai

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October 24, 1934

getting in and out of the market. This does not mean that the Trustees have embarked on a trading proposition, but that they have taken the only common sense course to protect the capital involved, and at the same time open the avenue for recovery on some of the losses sustained. The last study of our security list showed a present increase in valuation of about twenty-five per cent, which is due entirely to the method pursued in the handling of the list, and which represents the proportionate difference between doing nothing with a security list and taking an active interest in following the individual investment items.

There is no need for further comment on the participating certificate situation on 125 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Matters Arising From the Annual Report of the Treasurer. The Finance Committee was much pleased at the outcome of the year's operations on the field. It was recalled that at an earlier meeting the field anticipated a large deficit, and the fact that you have carried on so well to decrease it so materially has called for very favorable comment on all sides.

While there is a definite upward trend in the line of business here in America, the trend is not sufficient to warrant any optimism, and the basic industries are still floundering in uncertainties to such an extent that optimism is a word unknown. Therefore, such an effort as the field made to close up its work in a satisfactory manner is all the more appreciated.

Gain on Exchange for 1933-34. Mr. Tsai's letter of September 13th states that "exchange surplus/be credited to the Trustees is L.C.\$12,578.75", and it is noted that this amount is being carried on the field books to the credit of the Trustees.

The committee gave consideration to his *request for* recommendations for the use of these funds, and took under advice not alone the economic situation in America, but the conditions prevailing throughout the world at the present time. There is so much unrest, such an upheaval of all that has seemed stable and solid in the past, such an overturning of government authority, such a curtailing of individual liberty, that none can tell the trend of the tide. I have just come from a Finance Committee meeting of another University, which consisted of a stock salesman, a broker, a banker and a financial promoter, and one of the outstanding statements made at that meeting in its consideration of prevailing financial conditions was that some of the greatest economists believe that 1930 will be written in history as the end of an old regime, and that today we are in the birth throes of a new era, the extent of which none can tell, and to which many look forward with dread and apprehension. With thoughts similar to these in mind, the Yenching Committee felt that holding gain on exchange against future use would be the best possible method of protection for which funds could be utilized.

We trust, therefore, that the recommendation in FC-3349 that this L.C.\$12,578.75 be set aside as a reserve fund and that no thought be given to its existence, much less plans made for its expenditure, will meet with the approval of your Board of Directors.

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J. Leighton Stuart
Dr. Stephen Tsai

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October 24, 1934

Gain on Exchange for 1932-33. The committee felt that the same use of the balance of L.C.\$8,333.43, representing gain on exchange for 1932-33, be made as the exchange for 1933-34, with the exception that the deduction voted in FC-3352 be made. It is quite possible that the field will have some recommendations to make regarding the depositing or investment of these funds, and it is quite probable that the Finance Committee will welcome some suggestions from the Treasurer's Office.

Annual Report for Yenching Women's College. The standing of the books of the Women's College at the end of the fiscal year gave further cause for gratification and appreciation to the committee, and as a result, FC-3351 was voted.

Loss of L.C.\$513.81 on Library Funds. I am writing a separate letter on this situation, a copy of which is to be sent to the Harvard University Bursar.

No comment is required on the Alter Road Gardens situation. Everything possible is being done to push collections, but it is a difficult time to interest anyone in real estate.

Use of Finance Fund Proceeds. Please do not consider the action of the committee on this request as being critical in any way. It was felt that it was such a good taking point for promotional purposes that everyone agreed that it would be an excellent thing to hold it in abeyance for a while, with the hope of gaining some contacts more specially interested in a proposition of this kind. We are hoping, therefore, that you will allow this to remain without conclusive action for a period, and I will promise to bring it up again at a future meeting of the Finance Committee and this matter will not be lost sight of. We sincerely trust this will be agreeable to you.

Wheeler Memorial Chapel Fund. The committee gave a great deal of consideration to this subject, and was distressed to learn of the recent death of Mrs. Wheeler. This, however, places an entirely different aspect upon the whole situation, and any consideration or debate of use of income accruing prior to July 1, 1933, seems out of order. Just prior to the meeting we were in receipt of a letter from Mr. Rex Wheeler, telling of his visit at the Yenching campus and expressing a very keen desire to see the money used in some sort of building for religious purposes. With these facts in hand, we are ready to approach the question from different angles than we have been at liberty to do in the past.

Transfer of Building Accounts. The request of the field to make certain transfers of building projects to the completed buildings section by setting up certain loan accounts and using the Wallace Campus Fund did not meet with very hearty endorsement. It was felt that to have these fund accounts remain open would present a much better picture, and open the possibility of securing donations of gifts, which must be done within the very near future. It would be a much easier method than to make transfers which possibly might submerge some funds into a minor position. However, there was no definite conclusion, it being left to the Assistant Treasurer and Miss Cookingham to study the situation and report at another meeting.

The presence of Miss Cookingham at the meeting engendered a very beneficial feeling. She entered into the discussion, gave us much information, and there was a general expression of gratification that she had made the effort and the sacrifice to attend the meeting. It is our earnest hope that she will be able to attend other meetings during the coming month.

Very cordially yours,

0920

October 25, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I am enclosing with this a letter which came this morning from Miss Dorothy Stevens. Her training is so unusual that I am passing this on for your consideration there. If when you have looked the correspondence over you do not find it of interest to Yenching I would be glad to have you send it to the P.U.M.C. as they might be in need of someone with this special training. I have written Miss Stevens that you will be corresponding directly with her from China.

Things here are very quiet, but we are hoping that the President's speech to the bankers last night will make for better relationships between the bankers and the government and then this should give the stimulus to business affairs. We certainly need some kind of a stimulus. New York is in the depths as is usual under conditions of this kind, though we do get encouraging reports from certain spots in the country.

Thank you very much for the radio message which reached us on the 22nd reading as follows:

"President entranced (?) by H.H. Kung and Wan Ching and Chiang Kai Shek opening endowment campaign at Nanjing stop all at Yenching optimistic"

Things of this kind are encouraging and if you could let us have messages from time to time it would add interest to any public announcement which we may make during the ABCCC conferences. These are supposed to begin about the middle of November. In the meantime I have been visiting a number of people, without any financial success so far, in this region. I really feel that we have been handicapped this fall by the continued delay of the ABCCC plans.

Very sincerely,

H. Gist Gee

NSG:HW

0921

October 21, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Dr. Jenney has just been in after a visit to Mrs. Mannon in Culver, Indiana. He reports that Mrs. Mannon is now ready to give to Yenching University \$100,000 on an annuity basis with the understanding that she will receive only the income from this fund during her life time. This will, of course, save us from the possibility of a repetition of the fund from Mr. Porter. Mrs. Mannon is now 85 years old and under normal conditions the money should be available within a reasonable period of time.

This has been discussed and arranged clearly with her and Dr. Jenney follows it up shortly when he goes back to the mid-west. He is taking the matter up today with Mr. McBrier and Mr. Carside and asking for authority from Mr. McBrier to make the final arrangements. He hopes on his next visit to conclude the arrangements and have a legal document drawn up.

This is all very encouraging and I send it to you at once.

Very sincerely,

H. Gist Gee

HGG:HW

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October 23, 1954

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I am sending with this some correspondence which is self-explanatory. I am quite sure that Yenching has no funds for securing the services of Professor Davis, but it may be that the Chinese Foundation might be interested and that possibly Dr. Davis might stop in Peiping over a day or so in order to meet the Yenching group. I should be glad to pass on to Dr. Duggan any plans which you may suggest.

Very sincerely,

H. Gist Gee

NGG:HW

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
燕京大學

PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 31, 1934

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS

"YENTA"

ack 12/19/34

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

I am writing to ask that our Board of Trustees make a request to the Harvard-Yenching Trustees that the US\$12,500 granted for our natural science work be given this year without restriction. The reason for this is that the Government subsidy of LC\$60,000 specifies that \$44,000 be used for natural science. We need the whole amount to balance the total University budget and must present to the Ministry a detailed report of expenditures. It would therefore be of very real assistance to us in making the necessary internal adjustments if this request can be acceded to. The Ministry further specifies that the larger part of its natural science allotment be for equipment, and even with the change requested herewith we shall find it very difficult to comply. Since our good friends on the Harvard-Yenching Board took this generous action in order to help Yenching as a whole, I venture to hope that if this unexpected development is explained to them they will give further evidence of their readiness to help. Since this is the last year of the grant the issue is simplified.

While writing to you I should call your attention to the lack of any action by the Trustees, as far as I can tell from the mail which has reached me so far, regarding the proposed reorganization of our Board of Managers. I take this to mean that the Trustees in giving no formal approval are at least ready to acquiesce. On this assumption we shall proceed to the organization which has been already held up for several months.

Very sincerely yours,

Heiglen Stuart

jls:jw

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Sent w/Dr
Stout
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October 31, 1934

Rev. W.R. Wheeler
University of Nanking
Nanking

My dear Rex:

On my return here I found your letter regarding the Wheeler Memorial Chapel and brought the matter up yesterday at the meeting of the Faculty Executive Committee. There was a long and very sympathetic discussion and it was decided to appoint a committee to secure more information about costs and other pertinent factors, this committee to report back to the larger body. All present felt that we needed more information regarding various practical aspects of costs of construction, etc.

I shall hope to write you again on this subject before long.

Very sincerely yours,

jls:jw

cc Mr. Garside

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