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Stuart, J.L. 1935 Sep-Oct

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September 2, 1935

Sent by Dr. Stuart's letter
9/4/35

Dear Doctor Stuart:

Although you said it was not necessary, I am returning the letter from Mr. C. A. Evans to you of June 5th. I am wondering if you answered it, and if so, how? I have written a very full letter to Mr. Mason concerning this whole matter and hope that he and Mr. E. E. Day will be willing to recommend to the Trustees an extension of two years of the original Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial grant.

I feel that in fairness to me this matter should be cleared up with Mr. Evans. You did not give me an inkoing during our conversation in Peiping that the surplus, which you did not mention until late in our conversation, was money from Rockefeller sources, and that Yenching was under obligation to refund the unexpended balance at the end of seven years. If I had only known this at the time we could have avoided this complication in presenting the Yenching Project to New York at the May meeting. Therefore, Mr. Evans' first question can be answered, that no definite authority was given to use Rockefeller funds on next year's budgets, as in the first place I did not know that the surplus was Rockefeller funds, and in the second place, would have had no authority to make a decision in this matter. Mr. Evans' second question needs no answer in terms of the remarks I have made with regard to his first.

I have asked Mr. Mason to include a new request for \$25,000 L.C., if he and Mr. Day find it impossible to recommend the two year extension. After thinking over the whole question very thoroughly and writing very frankly, I cannot feel a responsibility on my part for this mix-up. It certainly could have been avoided if there had been an annual financial statement.

I am asking New York to appropriate an additional \$22,000.00 L.C. to take care of the work for the training in Rural Service and Village Industries. I hope that this will be granted. It is unfortunate that at the time of making this additional grant that I have to take up with New York the complications with regard to the unexpended balance. I am also confused by the various financial budgets you have submitted to me. The budget that you gave me in Peiping which I sent to New York gave the income of the College of Public Affairs as follows:

Income from Princeton-Yenching	US\$4,000.00
" " Women's College	2,280.00
Other income for University (\$31,000.00L.C.)	12,400.00
Income from Rockefeller Foundation	17,000.00
Total	US\$35,680.00

On the other hand, the budget for the same College which was sent to me by you with your letter of July 11th is as follows:

Princeton-Yenching	US\$4,500.00
Sailer Book Fund	500.00.
Special Gift for H.P.Price	<u>1,500.00</u>
Total	US\$6,500.00
Less payments in U.S.Currency	<u>1,094.00</u>
Balance	US\$5,406.00

The rest of the figures are in local currency and understandable. I am afraid you must give me some elucidation as to the two budgets. Otherwise, I am quite certain that New York will ask for an explanation of the discrepancies and this will cause delay. Frankly, I am puzzled by the whole matter.

An early reply to all of the matters raised in this letter will be highly appreciated, and may also accelerate matters.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Selskar M. Gunn.

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Stewart's letter
9/4/35

September 4, 1935

Mr. S. M. Gunn
Rockefeller Foundation
Hamilton House
Shanghai

My dear Mr. Gunn:

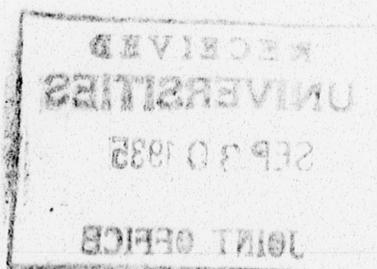
Your letter has just reached me. In reply I wrote Mr. Evans that this whole matter had been taken up with you and that you were doubtless communicating with the Foundation headquarters, and that I would keep him informed as to developments. I sent him a copy of my last letter to you. I am also sending him a copy of the pertinent paragraphs in your letter just received, so that he may have the total situation before him.

In regard to the discrepancies in the budgets submitted to you, the explanation is as follows. Our first budget included \$4000 from Princeton-Yenching which was based upon the amount promised us last year. We afterwards learned that a grant had been made for the present fiscal year of \$5000. In each case, however, \$500 has been specified for the "Sailer Book Fund", and in the latest budget to avoid misunderstanding, we have listed this as a separate item. The special gift for H. B. Price also came to our knowledge after preparing the earlier budget.

I trust that these explanations are satisfactory.

Very sincerely yours,

jls c



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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

INDEXED

September 4, 1935

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Cee 6 10/24/35

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

My dear Mr. Evans:

I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter to Mr. Gunn which I think explains itself. Also copies of a letter received from him today, and my reply. I have doubtless been at fault in not making clear to Mr. Gunn that this surplus reported to him last winter was Rockefeller money, and in assuming that his advice on the subject was with that knowledge. On the other hand, it was because of the consultations with him a year previous when he expected to have only a short trip to the States and be back in the spring of last year, but was actually away twelve months, and because we thought it best to wait until his return here before taking up this matter, that this question has arisen. It might be worthwhile to take up this whole matter as promptly as possible with Sidney Gamble. He might feel it desirable to have some of the more influential members of the P-Y Trustees see Dr. Mason and Dr. May of the Foundation. There has never been any thought on our part of failing to report this surplus and of having it either returned to the Foundation or included at their discretion in a continuance of the work which had been maintained chiefly through their generous support. I am entirely willing to take the responsibility for not having clearly explained the facts to Mr. Gunn last winter, but would be distressed beyond measure if my intention to deal in the most straight-forward way with the authoritative representative of the Foundation should cause an enterprise in which we are all alike interested and which apart from this is in no way at fault, to suffer. So I trust that you and Sidney will do all that can be done at your end.

Very sincerely yours,

Richard C. Coope

jls c

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SEP 30 1935
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1205

(For private circulation only)

Distributed to
Cc Com. Unit
9/6/35

To the American friends of Yenching University:

This letter will be confined to the one engrossing topic of further Japanese aggression in this area and the problems it is creating for us. Despite the danger of military invasion which seemed most imminent as our final examinations were beginning early last month we were able to close the session as usual. The most notable feature of the Commencement Exercises this year was the presence of our Vice-president Emeritus, Dr. Henry W. Luce, who was the chief speaker at the events of three successive days, and seemed greatly to enjoy the evidences of progress since his last visit here ten years ago. Due to the renewal of grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Chinese Government we shall apparently be able to balance our much curtailed budget for the coming academic year and find no slight encouragement in the stamp of approval these represent. Students had been applying for entrance from all over the country in larger numbers than ever, so that we should have had no difficulty in selecting enough of the most promising of these to complete our restricted enrollment. But the rumors of military occupation and the apprehension so widely felt may cause a serious reduction in the number not only of new students but of our present ones as well.

You will recall the seizure of Manchuria in the autumn of 1931 and the revelation that gave of the Japanese intention to advance her program of economic exploitation on the mainland of Asia by imperialistic conquest. Despite the violation of treaties to which she was a signatory and the condemnation of that act in the Report of the Lytton Commission and its adoption by the League of Nations, her military leaders have been emboldened by the lack of any more effective protest. They feel reasonably confident therefore that this can be repeated without hindrance. Whatever pretexts they may have urged to justify their action in Manchuria, there cannot be the slightest argument for invading China proper, nor do they any longer bother to present any. But the inability to suppress banditry and patriotic resistance in that region almost requires the creation of a buffer state south of the Great Wall. China meanwhile has been impotent to defend her own territory. This inability is due to a variety of circumstances for some of which, but by no means all, her present leaders are morally responsible. But none of these give the right to another country to invade her soil and interfere in her internal affairs. Japan has, while spreading propaganda about disorder and disunity in China, been deliberately and persistently aggravating those conditions.

There is evidence of rather violent differences of policy between the all-powerful military group and the civil authorities in Tokyo as to how China is to be compelled to accept the hegemony of Japan. Upon the outcome of this struggle the fate of North China now hangs in the balance. In any case there will be - already exists in fact - a virtual dictatorship by

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Japan in so far as her interests are concerned. It seems improbable, however, at this writing that there will be complete administrative control as in Manchuria with the military ruthlessness needed to enforce it. The threatened invasion of a month ago was directly caused by their fear that the rapprochement between a certain Mongolian Prince and the Chinese authorities would endanger their control of the area northwest from here in the event of the war with Russia the anticipation of which probably accounts for much of their China policy. The most recent indications are that, rather than further alienate Chinese support in such an eventuality, even the war-lords are tending toward working agreements with the Chinese which would make of Tientsin a commercial and of Peking a cultural centre for Sino-Japanese interests. Responsible Chinese - whatever their personal feelings - will be compelled for the nonce to acquiesce in such a program, with the probable consequence that at any rate for the immediate future there will be no drastic military operations in this region.

The problems this situation creates for us are broadly of two types. One is immediate and practical. Students from other provinces may not be permitted by their parents to come into this danger zone or will themselves be averse to living under even so mild a form of Japanese domination. As less than 20% come from our home province of Hopei the effect on our enrollment would be obvious. Our best Chinese teachers would also find it extremely vexatious, and in some cases actually unsafe, to be under the surveillance of the Japanese military, with no legal protection or other redress from their ever-present secret agents. There would be constant harassing interference with all of our normal activities, encroachments upon our academic freedom, the enforcement of regulations all the more odious and harsh because of the smouldering resentment known to be felt especially among high-spirited, intelligent students, and the haunting fear of an untoward incident at any time flaring out into a disastrous crisis. The other type of problem has to do with our basic purpose. Under such limitations as have been suggested above we cannot but ask ourselves what is our special function, our distinctive contribution to China's national progress. Can we fulfil that better by struggling on in what has become a frontier post, enduring the annoyances and anxieties because of the larger gains, or would the restrictions become so intolerable that the whole complexion of our faculty and student-body, the aim and quality of our academic life, would be changed? And in this event would the American donors of our present plant and those who will, as we trust, continue to share in our maintenance feel that we were fulfilling our mission more truly and usefully if we retreated to some place where we could continue to attract the finest of China's freedom-loving youth and do our best toward training them to help win for their country the privileges and the realization of those ideals which we Americans cherish most? There are sobering questions and the fact that I am bringing them to your attention will indicate how insistently they have been forced upon ours. But we are determined to carry on for the coming session as usual, and shall hope that meanwhile other factors may relieve the present tension. In any

event all that has been accomplished thus far will not be wasted, and what Chinese constantly speak of as "the Yenching spirit" will somehow be conserved and kept actively at work for the service of this country.

Underlying all that is happening in this part of the world is the far-reaching issue of what Lord Lytton speaks of as "collective security for peace" as against "power politics". The actions of Japan in Manchuria and more recently in North China have shattered effective international agreements for peaceful processes, and have driven each nation to depend as hitherto upon armaments. If other countries, especially Great Britain and America acting conjointly, would implement their opposition - not with any necessity of recourse to war - they would not only render an immensely useful assistance to China, but benefit the whole Pacific region, and find a surprising amount of sympathy in Japan whose liberals and many of whose common people are as helplessly opposed to their military rulers as are those elsewhere who are alert to the significance of the trend of events in Eastern Asia.

J. Leighton Stuart

July 8, 1935

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YENCHING

INDEXED

September 9, 1935

My dear Dr. Stuart:

At the meeting of our Yenching Executive Committee on September sixth, I was asked to pass along to you some of the information presented to the Committee, and to summarize the discussion which took place, at somewhat greater length than could be included in the minutes of the meeting.

The major topic of this meeting of the Committee was the problems created at Yenching as a result of Japanese aggression in North China. This is a subject which during recent months has been very much in the minds not only of all our Trustees, but also of a wide circle of Yenching friends throughout North America. Even at this distance we have been able to realize to a degree the strain placed upon you and your associates as you have had to carry on from day to day in a tense situation where at any moment a grave crisis might develop. We have appreciated the sense of responsibility you have had for the safety of the staff and the student body, for the security of the physical plant of the University, and for the future of the institution. We have recognized, too, that some three months ago, just when it was necessary to make decisions and lay plans for the coming academic year, the situation in North China seemed very threatening and the prospects for the future appeared the darkest. So we have all had a very warm admiration for the courageous way in which those of you in authority at Yenching have gone ahead with your work and your plans for the future without yielding to any of the threats and uncertainties with which you have been surrounded. During recent weeks we have been greatly relieved at the evidences of lessening tension in the North China situation and have been earnestly hoping that the worst of the crisis has now passed.

At our request, Dr. Warnshuis gave some time, while he was in Washington about a fortnight ago, to a frank and informal discussion of these Yenching problems with some very responsible men both in the Department of State and in the Chinese Embassy. It is perhaps wiser not to give any direct quotations in a letter like this which might go astray. But you may rest assured that the judgments which I will mention later, while wholly unofficial, come from sources we all respect very highly.

The Committee's discussion touched chiefly on three aspects of the major questions:-

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1. Possible Move From Present Location. The Committee understood that the marked improvement in conditions since the middle of June have pushed into the background, for the present at least, any serious thought that Yenching might have to transfer its activities to some point more remote from the disturbing factors present in Peiping. It recognized, however, that since new crises may arise it is quite possible that this question may at any time be pushed to the forefront again. The members of the Committee therefore discussed this matter quite fully, and Dr. Warnshuis shared with us his conversations on the subject with officials in Washington.

Of course the Trustees must leave entirely in the hands of the field authorities the final decision as to whether at any time conditions in Peiping have reached a state where the lives of staff and students are unsafe, or where the carrying on of an educational program is no longer possible. Also, we know that you are much better aware than we can be of the tremendous practical difficulties which would be involved in moving to the campus of any of the other Christian colleges, none of which have more than a fraction of the residential, dormitory, and instructional facilities of the Yenching campus, and all of which are already filled almost or entirely to their capacity by their own staff and student body. You also are better acquainted than are we with the various other disturbing factors present in other parts of China - as for instance the fact that at the very time it was being suggested that Yenching might move to Chengtu, many of the West China faculty members and their families had been compelled by communistic disturbances there to leave the campus hurriedly and to go by plane to Chungking.

The only contribution the Trustees can make to this important subject is to keep you informed of opinion here and to point out what would probably be the effect of our western constituency if such a move should be made.

One of the great sources of Yenching's strength here in America has been the conviction of our friends and supporters that the University has such an important service to render China that no matter what crisis develops it will in some way manage to go on with its work. The way in which Yenching has forged ahead through all the disturbances and difficulties of the last decade has created widespread admiration and confidence which are among our most valuable assets. Should the university be compelled to give up its work on its own splendid campus and to move to some distant spot not only would the immediate effects on support from the West be very severe, but also this effect would probably be long-continued.

This problem of support would affect not only our individual contributors but also the participating Mission Boards. Yenching's present location is of course ideal for each of these four Boards, and any move to a distant point would injure or destroy the value of this service. If, for example, Yenching were to move to Chengtu, it would be so far from the areas where the American Board, the London Missionary Society, and the Presbyterian Board are at work that practically none of the young people to whom these groups look for future leadership could be sent to the institution for training.

Of course we all hope most earnestly that no such move will ever be necessary. Even though conditions might cause a radical reduction of student enrollment, the temporary shift to other institutions of

certain staff members, and even the closing or transfer of some departments of the University, it would be of tremendous advantage if Yenching could still carry on its work as best it could on its own campus.

We trust, however, that conditions will continue to improve so that this question will not again become an urgent one. Our latest reports from the field indicate that perhaps after all our enrollment this year will not be so badly affected as we feared some months ago. And the accounts coming to us from Manchuria indicate that after the first crisis had passed and more moderate councils prevailed on both sides, the tension was greatly relieved and a more friendly atmosphere has gradually developed. We have asked our Yenching office to obtain from Dr. Warnshuis and to mail to you an interesting and encouraging article which is to appear in the October number of the "International Review of Missions", describing some of the recent developments which have been taking place in Moukden.

2. Appeal to State Department. Dr. Warnshuis had a long and frank discussion with influential men in the Department of State as to possible ways in which assistance might be rendered to the University through diplomatic channels both to protect it from injury at the hands of hostile and unrestrained forces and also to secure redress if such injury did occur. While our friends in Washington were very cordial and sympathetic, they were not particularly encouraging. They reminded us tactfully of two major considerations.

In the first place, the whole trend in the attitude of the State Department toward the protection of missionary lives and missionary property has been changing substantially during the last decade — and this change has been brought about primarily at the insistence of the missionaries themselves. Our missionary forces have led in the movement to abolish extraliquor rights, and have counted on the good-will of the peoples among whom they labor, rather than governmental protection, to assure the safety of their persons and their property. Even when loss of life or property occurs, missionaries have preferred to accept the loss without adequate redress rather than have the matter become the cause of international difficulties. Also, the degree to which our universities in China have avowedly become Chinese institutions has done much to remove them from under the protection of the American government. As long ago as 1929 the Department of State sent to Dr. Warnshuis a letter containing the following statements:-

"While the Department desires to leave American missionary and philanthropic institutions free to follow such courses in this respect as seem to them most advantageous in the prosecution of their work, and while it desires to extend to them every assistance consistent with the course which they elect to follow, it should be made clear to the American institutions concerned that when the control of their enterprises and of their property is by them given to Chinese citizens they must look primarily to the Chinese authorities for protection. Chinese citizens are not amenable to American law nor are they entitled to any of the benefits accruing to American citizens and institutions from the treaties. The American Government is thus estopped from intervening on their behalf. It is assumed that American institutions in making these new arrangements will protect themselves, so far as possible, by forms of contract that will enable

"them to have recourse to Chinese courts for the remedy of any injuries received. The jurisdiction of American courts, of course, will be asserted over American legal persons and their property, and appropriate assistance will be rendered in cases of denial of justice, but the limitations and modifications which necessarily flow from the transfer of authority must be recognized."

Since Yenching is registered under the Chinese government, has a board of control which is predominantly Chinese, and is under Chinese law directed by a Chinese chancellor, it is coming to be widely recognized as no longer an American institution in China, but a Chinese institution in which Americans are participating. About the only point at which we could legally ask assistance from the State Department would be for the protection of the physical plant of the University which is owned by an American corporation; although even here the fact that the property is leased without charge to a Chinese body, and that some of the property has been provided with Chinese funds, might prove to be complicating factors.

In the second place the State Department cannot ignore the strong isolationist sentiment which is abroad in America just now. The general reaction throughout America to the threats of war both in the Far East and in Europe and Africa seems to be "neutrality at any price." On all sides one hears and reads vigorous statements that America must avoid any involvements that might draw it into an armed clash with the other nations. If our citizens, be they business men, tourists, or missionaries, get themselves into difficulties in other countries, they should be condemned for their foolhardiness, rather than defended as fellow Americans. I attach an editorial from the Scripps-Howard newspapers which happened to catch my eye Saturday afternoon just as I was thinking about this present letter. (As you know, the Scripps-Howard papers have been very friendly to international enterprises, as evidenced by their assistance of our Yenching Department of Journalism.) Even though we may vigorously disagree with some of the aspects of this attitude of mind we must recognize the effect it will have not only on government policy but also on our Yenching publicity methods.

3. Proposed Letter to Advisory Council. The above discussion will reveal several of the reasons why the Executive Committee deemed it unwise to send out to all of Yenching's Advisory Committee the very interesting letter you sent us on July 9th. All the material in this we are sharing with the Yenching Trustees and with a select group of friends. But it seems better not to give it as wide distribution as mailing to all members of the Advisory Committee for three reasons:-

1. Some of the statements in the letter might be used in certain quarters in ways inimical to Yenching, if a copy should happen to fall into unfriendly hands.

2. It is apt to cause more of a wave of discouragement among our supporters than we would desire if we seem to place too great emphasis on the likelihood that the University may have to move or to close.

3. In the present temper of American public opinion it would be psychologically unwise to send out a statement that might create an unfavorable reaction, as would possibly be caused by the last paragraph in your letter.

We all recognize that these comments are based on a passing current of thought, which you in China have not yet had a chance to sense, and which may be quite different a few months hence. We are anxious, of course, to have your letters to our Advisory Council going out at as frequent intervals as possible and we trust that as the work of the new year opens you will be sending us a new letter to the Council members which will reflect greatly improved conditions and a more favorable outlook.

With warmest personal regards, and all good wishes for the new year just opening at Yenching, I am

Very cordially yours,

President, Board of Trustees

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

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YENCHING

September 9, 1935

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

My dear Dr. Stuart,

INDEXED

I enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the meeting of Executive Committee held on September 6th. My own comments on these minutes can be quite brief, since the Committee asked Mr. Barber to write you in fuller detail regarding the discussion of the Committee. While Dr. Warnshuis and I have collaborated with Mr. Barber in drafting the letter, the final writing of it lies in his hands. I hope he will be able to get it in this mail, sending by air mail to the West Coast if necessary.

The Committee was a bit puzzled as to just what it should put in the minutes, or how far we should discuss these international questions in our correspondence, for elsewhere in the Orient there have been various illustrations of mail censorship which make too free expressions of judgment likely to cause embarrassment. I hope there is nothing of this sort in existence or likely to arise in North China. We would like information from you on this point.

For the reasons set forth in the letter Mr. Barber is writing, it seemed better to the Committee not to send out to the Advisory Council the letter you wrote on July 9th. We hope, therefore, that you will be able to send us another letter within the next month or so which we can send out to our Council members. Mr. Sherwood and Mrs. Macmillan are eager to keep this connection with our Council members as close as possible, and they may wish to send you a cable asking for another letter so as to avoid the delay involved in writing until this letter reaches you and a letter can be prepared and forwarded to us.

You will note the preliminary discussion of possible dates for the autumn meeting of our Yenching Board of Trustees. There will certainly be time after this letter reaches you for you to send any communications or recommendations you may wish to lay before the Board.

In the hope that the work of the new semester is opening up in a favorable way this month, despite all the difficulties with which Yenching is surrounded, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG/G

1214

C O P Y

Sealed

September 9, 1935

Let of Dr. Stuart letter 9/14/35

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

My dear Mr. Garside:

Your letter of February 25^{*} to President Stuart expresses a certain uneasiness, on the part of the Trustees, regarding the decrease of Mission representatives from eight to four.

Rather than bring this matter before the entire Board, Dr. Stuart, early in July, called together the Mission representatives on the Board to review their action in the light of your letter. I wish to say at the very outset that we are all very sympathetic with your statement of the problem. As the discussion proceeded, it was remarked more than once that we all agreed in principle.

The points you raised were discussed quite thoroughly. There are certain aspects of these problems which we who live and work in China will inevitably see in a different light from those who do not have this intimate contact with the actual situation. It is rather interesting that the representatives of the Missions, together with Mr. Dwight Edwards and Dr. Stuart, all agreed that the original proposal to have only one member from each Mission was based on sound judgment and insight. It was their conviction that the decrease would not jeopardize the vital interests of the Missions, but on the contrary would conserve their spiritual influence in this cooperative undertaking. It is unfortunate to think of Mission representation quantitatively. In any case, there is adequate representation to safeguard any and every legitimate interest. There is no cleavage in the Board between Mission and non-Mission interests and groups, nor has there been.

We desire most respectfully and earnestly to submit for the consideration of the Trustees the following:-

1. The question of Mission representation was fully discussed at the first meeting in June, 1934, and the representatives of all four of the Missions heartily approved of the change from eight members to four. This action was approved by the local Missions and by the China Council of the Presbyterian Church.

2. For the participating Missionary bodies to retain eight members, on a Board of fifteen, would be untactful, and we think, unreasonable. It would be untactful for it might suggest a lack

(Editorial note: - the letter referred to was written by Mr. Barber instead of Mr. Garside)*

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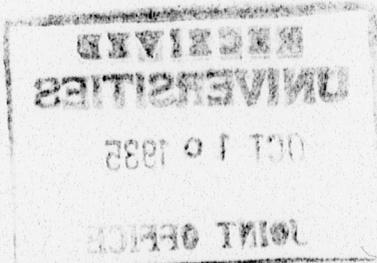
of confidence, making it appear that cooperation is possible only when there is the comfortable assurance of majority control. The contribution of the Mission Boards to the University has been enormous and continues to be so, but there are other factors to be considered in determining representation on a Board of Managers. The situation is different from what it was when Yenching University was first organized. There is, for example, the fact of the Million Dollar Endowment Campaign in China. It is hoped that in the future, increasing sums will be contributed by Chinese. Undue Mission representation might easily militate against Chinese cooperation.

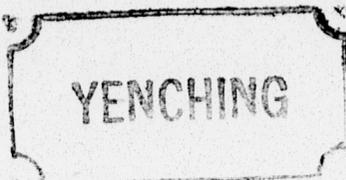
3. The suggestion that four of the members be representatives from the Church sounds most reasonable. But at present, there is no Chinese Presbyterian Church, neither is there an L.M.S. Church. The Kung Li Hui (American Board) is partly inside the Church of Christ in China and partly outside. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to effect such representation. Besides, the Church itself, in this broad and national sense, has not developed a consciousness of these large educational problems and their bearing on religion. Her representatives might not always be an asset to the University. However, it should be pointed out that in all probability the coopted members would be "from the Church" even if not appointed by the Church, because of the provision in the constitution, namely their "Profession of evangelical faith in and loyalty to Jesus Christ."

4. Provision is being made in the School of Religion for an Advisory Council to cooperate with the School. In this, the Church would naturally have a direct representation. It is to this department of the University that the Church is most vitally related.

Respectfully yours,

Signed: Wm. H. Gleysteen
A. Baxter
Rowland Cross
O. J. Krause
D. W. Edwards
Earle H. Ballou





September 10, 1935

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 14th with its enclosures.

We have mimeographed the comments to the Trustees regarding the School of Religion and are today distributing it to the members of the Board.

The Trustees have been constantly aware of the serious problems confronting the School of Religion, and have been hoping very earnestly that Dean Weigle's visit might point the way to the solution of some of these major difficulties. We are all eagerly awaiting the conferences with Dean Weigle which are to be held during the next few weeks. As I wrote you yesterday, the Trustees are already planning a meeting to be held a little later in the fall. You may be sure that we will do all we can to see that the matter is followed up as promptly as possible.

We have read with sympathetic interest the copy you enclosed of your letter to Mr. Henry Luce. I know that Mr. Luce will be glad to do anything he can to assist Raymond Cheong, although, of course, he is always under such pressure, and has such innumerable demands made upon him, that he never finds it possible to do more than a small fraction of the things he would like to accomplish. If we, here in the office, can be of any help to Mr. Cheong we will be glad to assist. No doubt you have told him of our Yenching office here in New York and have assured him that we would be glad to serve him in any way we can.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 13, 1935

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TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

We cabled you this morning regarding our enrolment and Dr. Maurice William. Regarding the latter, I feel it would be extremely unwise to have these suggestions carried out, that he become identified with this or any other Christian institution. I am quite ready to stand by the comments by myself which have been freely used in his publicity. On the other hand, he entirely over)rates the importance of his influence on Dr. Sun in its bearing on contemporary developments. It may be that he was chiefly responsible for changing Dr. Sun's views on communism and that there arose in consequence a real misunderstanding among his followers as to his views on this subject. It does not follow, however, that the present political differences in the country are due to this cause, or would be remedied by having it brought to their notice. "As a matter of fact, the political dissention in the country is due either to personal antagonisms or to conflicting individual or group interests, all of which are being deliberately aggravated by Japanese agents. Loyalty to Dr. Sun continues among a few of his closest associates, and in a more or less perfunctory form among others. It is, however, definitely on the wane in so far as it is an active factor in present day affairs." Dr. William has been so persistent in attempting to bring himself into the Chinese scene that I fear his presence would create embarassments and that he himself would experience some unpleasant disillusionments. If the persons quoted in your letter were really anxious to have him to come on the mission he has been advocating, they would make this quite apparent. In any case, for the success of his mission he ought to come under the auspices of some purely Chinese and more or less officially recognized group, such as the China Council or the Institute of Pacific Relations. For myself, I should wish to have him return to the practice of dentistry with the pleasing memory of the very real contribution which he happened to make to China's welfare unspoiled by painful reactions that may fall upon his too insistent efforts to improve on this.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

September 13, 1935

YENCHING

ack. 11/5/35 to California

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

Will you have the name of Mrs. Shen Yün-kung (née Margaret Chung-Ying Kuo) added to the Yenching alumni in the United States. Her address will be care of the Chinese Consulate General, New York City. (Note to Mrs. Van Buren attached.)

If I have not already done so, let me take this occasion to reply regarding Professor Hildebrand of De Pauw University. There would not be the slightest likelihood of our diverting any money from our shrinking budget for even a modest contribution toward his expenses. This can always be assumed in any similar *almost* correspondence that comes to your attention.

A word regarding our enrolment. Because of the wide-spread anxieties regarding conditions in North China, we rather expected that there would be quite a drop in enrolment both because old students would be kept by their parents from returning to danger zone, and new students would not think of coming. We therefore admitted a slightly increased percentage more than we ordinarily would have among the new applicants, whose number incidentally was not quite up to last year, but more than any previous year. There is always a percentage of these who do not come here even though accepted, and of course a percentage of old students who do not return. These percentages have continued fairly steadily for some years. This year, however, not only have the new students shattered this percentage, but apparently at least as many old ones as usual are returning, so that we shall have at least 860, and perhaps even more, when late arrivals are included. This reflects a general feeling over the country that the region is safe, and would also seem to indicate that we are quite holding our own despite increasing competition from government institutions, where the expenses are of course much lower. We put up our fees from \$80 to \$110 to begin this year, which is another reason why we are surprised at the large numbers. Freshman Week went through in great style, and our faculty Pre-Sessional Conference is said to have been the best for some years. A fine spirit among the students is being more commented on than usual, and altogether things are starting off in a way which we could not have anticipated at the close of the last session.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheng-tsun Sheng

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YENCHING

September 13, 1935
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President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

We were all tremendously delighted yesterday at the news in your cablegram that the enrollment at Yenching this year exceeds all our expectations. This in itself must indicate that conditions in North China are not nearly so tense as they were a few months ago. We earnestly hope that the excellence of your beginning will be maintained throughout the year and that Yenching is started on another very successful session.

We took the occasion of your message to wire the request to which I have referred in another letter this week, that you send us another letter for distribution to the members of our Yenching Advisory Council. Since the decision not to send out the letter dealing with the Japanese situation has left our Yenching Councilors without any direct news from the campus for several months, we are anxious to communicate with them as soon as we can. It seems that this encouraging opening should provide the material for a very encouraging and stimulating communication.

I have reported briefly to Dr. William that we have received a wire stating that it is impossible for Yenching to extend an invitation for him to come out this year and have told him I will write him more fully when explanatory letters arrive from Peiping.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP

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C O P Y

September 13, 1935

Sent w/ Dr.
Stuart's letter
9/24/35

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping West

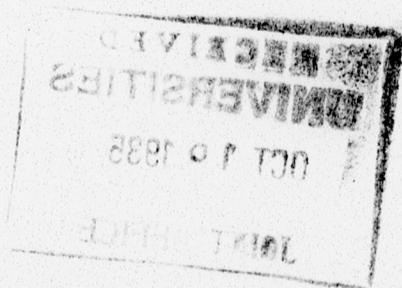
Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have your letter of the 11th inclosing the letter written by Mr. Gleysteen to Mr. Garside. I am returning it with my signature. At the time, I wondered a bit at my having been included in that conference, inasmuch as I am not a member of the Board of Managers of the University. I shall not feel offended if on that account you do not include my name when you send the letter on to New York. I was sure at the time that your secretary asked me personally, and so I went along.

I have no criticism or alteration to suggest, beyond saying that it seems to me that on the day of our conference we took a somewhat stronger position in support of the original action of the Board out here than Mr. Gleysteen presents in his letter. I should be glad to have the attention of the people in New York brought as forcibly as possible to the position which you and your colleagues in the University administration feel to be the wisest for the future.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Earle H. Ballou



1223

Yenching University

September 14, 1935

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I am writing to you today giving you the latest available information regarding the Jenkins will.

This has been on our minds a great deal, and we have not relaxed our efforts in using every influence to get a speedy settlement. But it seems impossible to stir up anything which will accelerate the action of the executors. Last April they replied after several letters had been written, stating that the appraisal of the estate had not been completed and it would take six months before a statement could be made up which would be satisfactory to the government and permit the trustees to go ahead with paying any funds on hand. That six months has nearly expired, and recently we have had feelers out, with the hope of securing some inside information. Failing in this, letters have been written to the executors, to which they do not reply.

Our attorneys have made a study of the individuals who are acting as executors, and confidentially I am told that when it comes to money matters, they are a hard-boiled lot. There are no assurances given from any reliable source that the full amount of the legacy will be available after the government takes its share of taxes. We are hoping that things will look much better when the final accounting is made, and that there will be no difficulty in securing sufficient funds to meet the conditions of the will.

I will keep you informed of any new developments, and only wish that something could be done to bring about an early settlement.

Very cordially yours,

CAE:RC

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 25, 1935

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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



My dear Dr. Garside:

I sent a cable this morning asking for authority to make a trip to America with the understanding that the travel would be provided out of local funds. The reasons for this have been somewhat foreshadowed in previous letters. After consultation with my closest associates here this decision was reached for the following reasons. The assured income for the Colleges of Natural and Social Sciences is so inadequate that the former would be seriously weakened, and the latter almost entirely disrupted if we fail to secure after this year, the more or less emergency grants which are maintaining them intact at present. The one from the Ministry of Education was under the care of a committee which functioned for only two years, and has therefore completed its task. Whether this can be renewed is wholly uncertain. The Rockefeller Foundation renewal will depend entirely upon the decision of its China representatives as to our place in their program of rural reconstruction, and at best could only be hoped for through the next two years under the present arrangement. We are not even assured of the grant for the current year, and our ability to justify all that we need for these two units on the rather tenuous claim to train for rural service is something about which we cannot be over confident. The China Foundation grant will almost certainly not be renewed. Turning to America, assuming that the A B CCC campaign will be entirely successful, we can only expect to receive U S \$25,000.00 of which about one-half must be charged up to promotional cost. We would be as bad off again the following year. The School of Religion problem I have dealt with at length in recent communications. There are features of general operation and maintenance which have been cut down in our recent economies, but cannot be permitted to continue thus without serious damage. Therefore, it seems essential that I have an opportunity to confer with the Trustees as to what is to be done if these vital features of our program cannot be continued. There would also be the opportunity to approach friends who have been cultivated in the past in an effort to secure factual evidence as to whether in the next few years there would be any reasonable hope of our securing enough endowment or other forms of assured income as will enable us to carry on. If such an inquiry proves more or less negative, we have the basis for facing the possible courses of action open to us. Which of these should be adopted can only be satisfactorily decided in personal conferences as some such test as my proposed trip would make possible. My thought would be that interviews would be sought only with the friends with whom we are already in touch, most able

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to give substantial assistance. Their response and perhaps even more, the general attitude, would be an almost determinative factor in making future plans. Such a program would not conflict with that of the ABCCC. I have no illusions as to how unpromising such an exploratory effort would be, but all the more it would seem that the time has come for being realistic about the outlook. In the light of conclusions reached with the Trustees, I could return for renewed appeals to the government or semi-public organizations in China which would be much more effective after having exhausted possibilities in America. These should be completed in time to give fair warning to teachers and students if we cannot carry on after another year, as we are doing at present. In justice to them this should not be a date later than April first.

If the Trustees reply favorably to my cable, I will plan to leave Shanghai on the first steamer after a meeting of the China Foundation on October 26, and would plan to proceed straight to New York. I earnestly request that as soon as you learn of these dates, meetings of the proper committees of the Trustees be planned so that my schedule can be begun with the least possible delay. Meanwhile I should like to ask that some qualified young man who had had training with Tamblin and Brown or Pierce and Hedrick (preferably the former), be secured to help me in planning appointments. I am not sure whether Mr. Sherwood would be able to give the time personally, and feel that the other suggestion for an intensive effort would be more satisfactory. Whether the P.Y.F. Trustees would care to work in with such efforts could be taken up in anticipation of my arrival.

It is obviously undesirable for me to leave here with the continuing political uncertainties and the increased enrolment, but nothing that is apt to happen here would be much worse than the inevitable disaster we are now facing next year, unless it can be averted by such desperate measures as this proposed trip. I am sure that in the event of this being carried out, you can be counted on to help in making it as effective as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Haigton Stuart

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Today registration is closed with 888.

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COST OF HOME BASE ADMINISTRATION AND PROMOTION
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

1931 to 1936

	<u>Expended</u> <u>1931--32</u>	<u>Expended</u> <u>1932-33</u>	<u>Expended</u> <u>1933--34</u>	<u>Expended</u> <u>1934--35</u>	<u>Estimates</u> <u>1935---36</u>
A. Trustees of Yenching University					
1. Administration					
a. Services of Central Office	\$4,904.36	\$4,876.80	\$4,972.18	\$3,794.84	\$4,500.00
b. Postage, cables, supplies	331.65	370.55	422.17	505.27	425.00
c. Trustees expenses:- auditing, Bonds, Trustees travel	1,224.22	465.80	738.12	418.00	425.00
d. Share in PYF administration	---	1,633.06	1,334.55	953.70	500.00
e. Share in ABCCC "	965.03	834.11	1,112.15	1,112.15	1,112.15
2. Promotion					
a. Yenching Promotional Office	23,208.92	26,710.47	17,729.51	9,447.44	7,405.00
b. Share in ABCCC	---	565.50	1,434.97	5,404.97	5,487.85*
Total Yenching Trustees	\$30,634.18	35,456.29	27,743.65	21,636.37	19,855.00
B. Yenching College Committee					
1. Administration					
a. Services of Central office	825.00	701.25	700.00	675.00	675.00
b. Expenses of Y.C. Committee	965.74	624.29	738.18	144.21	200.00
2. Promotion					
a. Share in Yenching Promotional office	975.00	828.75	800.00	775.00	775.00
Total Y. C. Committee	\$2,765.74	2,154.29	2,238.18	1,594.21	1,650.00
C. Princeton-Yenching Foundation					
1 & 2. Administration and Promotion	10,530.82	5,564.99	4,335.83	4,860.29	3,730.00
Grand Totals	\$43,930.74	43,175.57	34,317.66	28,090.87	25,235.00
					<u>5,487.85</u>
					19,747.15

*Total Yenching has underwritten. This is to be returned if, and to the extent that, the Associated Boards promotional budget is covered by undesignated gifts.

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September 16, 1935

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

We are all delighted by the intimation in your letter of August 9th that you have been considering coming to America soon, both to assist in special efforts for Journalism and the Social Sciences and also to aid in the other pressing needs of the University. I haven't yet had a chance to learn the views of Dr. Gamble and Dean Martin as to the possibility of using you productively in those special fields just at this time, but I will follow this up at once. If they think that present conditions justify our pressing the matter further, we can then take up the question with the proper committees.

We are always eager to have your assistance with these promotional tasks here in America, but try on the other hand to keep in mind the urgency of the needs for you in Peiping. Some months ago we talked seriously of whether we might not be justified in inviting you to come home some time this year to help with our promotional work but dismissed the idea for two reasons:- First, the situation in North China seemed so threatening that we felt we should not ask you to leave the campus. Second, after five years of depression the task of raising substantial amounts of new money at present has seemed an almost impossible one; and while we are just now getting a little upturn, it seems that we will be forced to spend at least a few more months of intensive cultivation with very meager immediate results before we can begin to hope for any returns on a larger scale.

So we have been thinking in a general way of devoting this year to carrying on with the help of the Yenching staff members who are to be available, meantime preparing the way so you could put in a much more productive period here next year if economic conditions continue to improve and the situation in China will permit your absence from Peiping. But if we can speed up those plans and have you with us this autumn or next winter and spring, all the better.

You take us completely by surprise, however, when you say you are appalled at the amount we are spending here in New York this year in promoting the interests of Yenching University. We were all allowing ourselves the luxury of a bit of self-congratulation that we have this year succeeded in bringing down the home-base expenditures of Yenching to the lowest figure in more than a decade!

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Attached hereto is a summary of the expenditures for our home-base administrative and promotional work for Yenching during the past four years, together with our estimates for the year just beginning. This statement deserves your careful study. You will note that the total amounts spent from year to year have been as follows:- 1931-32, \$43,930.74; 1932-33, \$43,175.57; 1933-34, \$34,317.66; and 1934-35, \$28,090.87. For the current year, 1935-36, our estimates contemplate maximum expenditures of \$25,235.00, and if we can succeed in meeting our Associated Boards promotional budget through undesignated gifts, this total will be reduced to \$19,747.15. Thus during the five years we will have reduced our home-base expenditures by about fifty percent. This has been accomplished during a period when the economic depression has thrown additional burdens on both the administrative and the promotional departments.

Of course not all this saving is reflected in our regular Yenching budget. Some of the saving has come in the Yenching College Committee budget, and a much larger amount has been saved in the Princeton-Yenching Foundation budget. But in every instance the economies effected have made possible the sending of correspondingly larger amounts to the field. In the case of Princeton-Yenching it has been imperative that we find some way to cut down the increasingly large and disproportionate overhead expenditures, for had this not been accomplished practically nothing would have been left for the field budget, donors would have discontinued their gifts, and even some trustees of the Foundation would probably have given up in discouragement.

While the major part of these savings have been appropriated toward the field budget, a portion has been used by the Yenching and P.Y.F. trustees to reduce some of the outstanding deficits which have greatly hampered their effectiveness. The Yenching trustees have been whittling away on our tremendous promotional deficit, which on July 1, 1932 stood at \$60,435.78, but which will probably be reduced, as of June 30, 1935, when pending adjustments are completed, to \$47,927.20. The Princeton-Yenching Foundation a year ago reduced their outstanding bank loans from \$7,000 to \$6,000, and are hoping to reduce this loan another \$1,000 as a result of savings last year. In both cases, money which otherwise would have gone to pay interest on these debts is now available for the work of the University.

The Yenching trustees and office staff here in America are always anxious to keep expenditures at the home-base reduced to the lowest possible level. This has been particularly true during recent years when income from every source has been declining. Most of the reductions in cost effected during the recent years have been possible only through increasing cooperation between Yenching and the other Colleges sharing in the work of our Associated Boards. We sincerely believe that except for this cooperation, not only would the cost of home-base administration and promotion for Yenching be more than doubled, but the effectiveness of this work in each of these departments would be greatly handicapped.

Aside from the general problems of expenditures, your letter raises two specific questions:

1. Method of meeting expenses of Mr. K. A. Wee. The general principle underwhich we have operated in our promotional work as individual

Colleges and as a united group has been that the Boards of Trustees of the individual Colleges have the primary responsibility for their representatives in America and that the Associated Boards reimburse the individual Boards for all expenses connected with work done by these representatives for the group as a whole. This plan was followed consistently last year and seemed both a fair and a satisfactory one. The case of President C. J. Lin of Fukien Christian University is typical. Although everyone in the united group joined heartily in the invitation that President and Mrs. Lin spend the year here in America, their coming was arranged for and financed primarily by the Fukien Board of Trustees. During his year here, President and Mrs. Lin gave themselves unreservedly to the interests of the entire group of Colleges in China, as well as to the special interests of their own university. In the final adjustment of their expenses, the Associated Boards repaid the Fukien trustees for all the expenditures of President and Mrs. Lin while engaged in serving the whole group, and also made a modest additional grant which in effect helped in meeting their travel expense to and from China. In the case of President Wei of Hua Chung, President Wang of Hwa Nan, and the other friends from China who assisted with our united promotional work last year, the Associated Boards paid only actual expenses while engaged in this united work.

For the year 1935-36 our plans have been made in much the same way. We have been hoping that at least one representative would be available this year from most of our individual colleges. From Yenching we have been counting chiefly on Mr. Wee, from Cheeloo on Dr. Shields, from Fukien on Prof. E. W. Stowe, from Hua Chung on Dean Paul Kwei, and so on. An invitation was extended through the Nanking Trustees to President Y. C. Chen, but he was unable to get away from the field this year. We have also been hoping that President Yang of Soochow would be in America this year, but the latest word is that his mother's death has modified his plans.

All these and a large number of others (such as Dr. Galt, Mr. Wiant, and Dr. Adolph from Yenching) we are hoping to use as advantageously as possible both to secure the special needs of the individual Colleges as recognized in our Associated Boards list of approved objectives and also to advance our combined efforts to secure undesignated gifts which may later be allocated toward meeting these approved objectives.

Obviously if our Associated Boards were to assume full responsibility for the expenses of any of these representatives from the different Colleges, we would soon find ourselves confronted by many serious problems. To bring even a single representative each year from each of the participating Colleges would involve an outlay several times larger than the whole of our present budget. To select a few Colleges each year would give grounds for complaint from those not included. Also, it would be difficult for the individual, and unsatisfactory both to his College and to the whole group, if we asked a representative to forget entirely his institutional background and the special needs of his College, and to try to represent impartially and authoritatively the whole cause of Christian higher education in China. It means, therefore, that the lines on which we have been working are the wiser ones.

The relation of Mr. Wee to this general situation has been as follows:- Mr. Wee's coming was first suggested to us in a letter you wrote Dr. Gee some time last winter. Our Yenching Committee on Promotion expressed itself as very cordial to the suggestion, and our Associated Boards Committee on Promotion also expressed its hope that Mr. Wee could come. The invitation to Mr. Wee came primarily from our Yenching trustees, with the Associated Boards concurring. The plans of our Yenching Committee on Promotion have been to use Mr. Wee, as fully as his studies at Columbia will permit, in working with Mr. Sherwood and Mrs. Macmillan on all our urgent Yenching needs. We are also hoping that Mr. Wee will be able and willing to take an active share in our efforts on behalf of the entire group of Colleges. Within our Associated Boards budget we have a modest account set aside to cover the expenses of Mr. Wee and our other friends from China while engaged in this united work. Yenching will, of course, profit from these united efforts both through resultant gifts designated for Yenching and also through the allocation of our pro-rata share of undesignated gifts.

2. Separate Yenching Promotional Budget. Your letter also seems to express surprise that any separate budget for our Yenching promotional work is provided for this year. This small budget, totalling \$8,180, is to cover only such activities as are carried on separately in the interests of Yenching, namely:-

- (a) Major portion of Mr. Wee's expenses as explained above.
- (b) One-half the salary of Miss Van Sciver and of the typist who is assisting her in the Yenching-Princeton-Yenching promotional office.
- (c) One-half of rent, light, supplied for the Yenching-Princeton-Yenching promotional office, which is still being kept distinct in Room 903 the same as last year.
- (d) Cost of special mailings and other special cultivation of our distinctively Yenching constituency.

Similar arrangements are made by each of the Boards of Trustees having promotional representatives here from year to year. Last year our Fukien trustees had a separate promotional budget to cover President Lin's work, this year our Cheeloo Governors have a budget for Dr. Shields' and Dr. Stanley's expenses and office help, and so on for the others.

Our Yenching share in the Associated Boards budget covers what is being done for Yenching by Mr. Sherwood and Mrs. Macmillan and by the clerical staff of the promotional staff; and our share in the general publicity and promotion of the united group and in the cultivation of new constituency. We are all hoping that our united promotional efforts this year will produce enough in undesignated gifts to cover most or all of our budget, so that amounts each of the Colleges have been asked to underwrite can be largely or wholly refunded before the year is over.

3. Reported approaches to "Special Friends of Yenching".

You state you have received news that special friends of Yenching have been asked to contribute toward a deficit on last year's Associated Boards promotional budget.

Briefly, the situation is this:- As many of us recognized and pointed out, a year ago when we began actively to build up our united promotional work, the first year of this work was inevitably the most expensive, and the least productive of any substantial new funds. We had first of all to secure new executives and clerical personnel, give them time to become familiar with this work, and to build up their organization. We scrupulously avoided deflecting the gifts of any individual already committed to a specific institution, and set out to develop an entirely new constituency for the group as a whole - a very slow process when most people at all interested in China are already donors to some one or another of our Colleges. We had to establish innumerable new contacts, most of whom could not become productive immediately. Also, we were working under economic conditions which while very favorable to laying foundations for future support, could not be expected to yield any large returns at once.

Personally, I believe we did this work as well as we could have hoped for. In the light of our experience we might wish to make some changes here and there, but I think that on the whole we went forward along sound lines. Yet, as we had foreseen for some time, we came down to the end of the year with a deficit which will amount, when final adjustments are made, to around eight thousand dollars.

It was Mr. McBrier who came forward with a proposal that he would be one of a group of ten who would give or get a thousand dollars each in order to provide a fund of ten thousand dollars which would be used both to clear off all outstanding deficits and also to provide working capital for the present year's budget. I believe Mr. McBrier had in mind that most or all of the other nine of the group would be members of the Associated Boards, though possibly a few might be special friends outside the ABCCC. This challenge has been communicated to all members of our Associated Boards - the Yenching Trustees along with the others. I believe that since you wrote Mr. Henry Luce has said he would be one of this group of ten. Aside from the members of our Yenching Board of Trustees, who, of course, are also members of the Associated Boards, I know of absolutely no "special friends of Yenching" who have been asked to contribute to this special fund. In fact, we have scrupulously avoided approaching a number of very good friends of China who might have been willing to assist, just because we have, within our Clearance Bureau, assigned them as definitely Yenching prospects.

On the larger question of maintaining the priority of the claims of each institution to its own special friends, I believe our group has this year carefully observed every possible precaution. Yet it must be kept in mind that a large proportion of our most generous Yenching donors have for many years been donors to some one or more of the other China Colleges as well.

Whether we work with or apart from, these other Colleges, we cannot always insist on exclusive rights to all the names on our lists. In fact, some of our warmest friends would be the first to assert any claim that they

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one exclusive allegiance to a single institution and must not be asked to share in others or in the group as a whole. Last year when the Associated Boards sent a general appeal to about three hundred names supplied by several of the Colleges, it often happened that a donor designated his gift for some different institution than the one which supplied his name. (Our Yenching list was not involved in that particular test, however, since Dr. Gee did not supply any names for that special mailing.)

One of the great advantages of working together in this promotional work is this adjustment of questions constantly arising as to who can most effectively approach specific individuals, and how harmful rivalries can be avoided.

I am sorry that your letter closes with an expression of your "hopelessness of any adequate relief from the methods which are being employed." This goes too deep to be touched by any argument except that of results. And results can only come from a prolonged and adequate test of the methods which our Yenching Board of Trustees are undertaking in the sincere conviction that they will be more productive for Yenching than any other system they could devise. Obviously the Trustees will be gravely handicapped, if not blocked altogether, unless they have the cordial cooperation and support of the administrative officers and faculty. Perhaps the time will never come when everyone will be in complete agreement as to the comparative merits of alternate methods of procedure. But certainly we can always work together in full confidence that we are all equally eager to serve the best interests of Yenching.

Very cordially yours,

B. A. GARSIDE

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C O P Y

September 18, 1935

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping West

*Letter of Dr.
Stuart to
9/24/35*

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Thanks for your letters received recently with enclosures regarding the Yenching School of Religion, and also a letter addressed to Mr. Garside. I am returning the letter to you signed, and I am fully in agreement with it. Moreover, both our L.M.S. China Council and our home Board have agreed to the change in representation, so that there is really no issue so far as the L.M.S. is concerned. We have just been carrying out a similar reduction in Cheeloo.

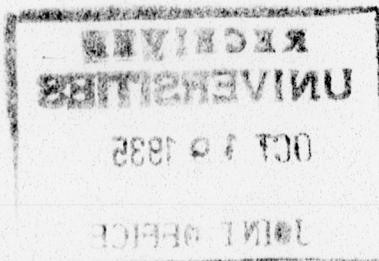
I take it you have sent a copy of the documents concerning Yenching to Mr. Cocker Brown in London. If not, I shall be glad if you will do so, as they strengthen materially the recommendation we are sending home from our China Council, which has just concluded. What we have proposed has still to be considered by our North China Synod and District Committee, and of course has to receive the sanction of the Board at home, so that at present it cannot be taken as official. We have very strongly recommended the appointment of Mr. Jowett Murray to the Yenching School of Religion for New Testament work, and I sincerely hope this recommendation may be carried through before he returns from furlough next year.

I trust Mr. Tayler's appointment is now confirmed, and that he is settling down happily to work at Yenching. I saw him and Mrs. Tayler on their way through, and I thought he looked very much more cheerful and assured. I trust this is proving to be the case.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

/s/ Alex. Baxter



1235



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 24, 1935

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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



ack 11/15

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am enclosing herewith a letter which is the reply to the inquiry of the Board of Trustees regarding the reorganization of the Board of Managers. I invited to a conference the representatives of the four constituent missions, together with Mr. Ballou, because of his official position in the American Board Mission, and Mr. Edwards, the fifth foreign member of the Board, representing the Princeton interests and closely associated with the affairs of the University for many years. Mr. Gleysteen was asked to draft a letter expressing the views expressed which was to be signed by all those present. This procedure has now been completed, and the individual signed copies are on file with me. The only comments were by Messrs. Ballou and Baxter, and I am enclosing copies of these. I trust that this will bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion.

Very sincerely yours,

W. H. S. H. H. H.

jls c

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
CHINA

Peiping, China
September 28, 1935

To the American Friends of Yenching University:

After the anxieties of the early summer, because of threatened military occupation of this region, it is with the greater satisfaction that I write now of the opening of the new session. Reports of this danger had spread all over China and had produced such nation-wide alarm that we were fully prepared for a serious reduction in enrollment even if we would be able to open at all. But entrance examinations were held with almost as many applicants as usual, from whom we accepted as many as would presumably keep our total within the limit of 800 which we have been maintaining. We always make allowance for a percentage of both old students and accepted new applicants who, as we have learned by experience, do not come. But this year a much

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larger proportion of new students entered with the result that we have a record enrollment of 885, with all dormitory, laboratory and other space crowded to capacity and various make-shift adjustments to provide for the overflow. This at least reflects restored confidence regarding North China conditions throughout the country, since all the provinces and all of China's outlying territories (including Manchuria) are represented.

As usual Canton leads with 21% of the total, our home province coming next, the other more distant provinces and those from overseas having about the normal ratio. It would also seem, therefore, that the University is gaining in general public esteem. The large numbers are the more surprising because we had increased our tuition fees 37½% and with the steady improvement in government institutions and their much lower costs, together with the economic depression which has at last reached China, and the widespread devastation by floods, we rather expected a smaller number of qualified applicants.

We always begin with a Pre-session Conference lasting two or three days, the only time during the year when the whole faculty are together for unhurried discussion. With the memory fresh in all our thoughts of the recent menace to us from further territorial conquest, we spent most of our time in a spirited re-thinking of our distinctive function in China, of those to whom it was of value or importance that we maintain this special contribution to the national life, and the concrete improvements called for in order to make this most effectively.

This was followed by Freshman Week more satisfactorily conducted with cumulative experience and more useful than ever with the larger numbers. With the Convocation in formal academic procedure, a packed auditorium, and a political atmosphere as placid as the perfect autumn day and in such happy contrast to the forebodings of the spring and summer, the new session has most auspiciously begun.

Perhaps an administrative issue with which I have been dealing yesterday and today will illustrate with a lighter touch some of the trends and conflicting currents in present-day Chinese life. For the past year or two the practice of hazing freshmen has been spreading in China colleges, and last year we gained notoriety because of the more pronounced or picturesque forms it assumed here, especially that of tossing into our beautiful lake from which a new term has been coined in Chinese (the equivalent in sound of *toss*) to describe the whole range of treatment. This year the Ministry of Education has issued

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strict orders against it, and we put up an official warning that it must not be indulged in. None the less a small group of rather westernized sophomores determined to require the wearing of tags until the republican Independence Day (October 10) and the penalizing of those freshmen refusing to comply. The latter were terrified at the thought of being flung into water and resentful of the loss of face in the enforced wearing of this badge. When they appealed to me I found myself in an amusing dilemma that might, however, result in really serious altercations among the students or in undesirable publicity. The American instinct to urge them to take it in fun and be good sports, with the assurance that by wearing the tags nothing worse would happen to them, was in conflict with the Chinese disapproval of inflicting discomfort or disgrace on one's fellows, their much greater sensitivity to any social or physical indignity and the obligation — reinforced by government instructions — to protect those who appealed to the university.

After conferences with class leaders on both sides and the friendly offices of our Student Self-government Association, the matter is in a fair way to amicable settlement. The incident is typical of the ferment of new forces on this ancient culture. But the really significant feature is that the freshmen, instead of tamely submitting, organized themselves with a unified and grimly resolute determination not to wear the badges, and apparently have won.

Another minor incident will suggest the delicate nature of problems created for us by the changed conditions in this area. An enterprising student secured a shoe-shop advertisement for the campus paper conducted for laboratory practice by our Department of Journalism. It turned out, however, that the shop in question was owned by Japanese. If the student-body discovered this fact there would be an indignant protest against the editors. On the other hand to refuse to carry the advertisement without some satisfactory reason would probably cause the shop to report the matter to the Japanese local authorities who in turn would make a demand on the helpless Chinese officials that the original agreement be carried out, and Yenching would be furnishing one more evidence of its supposed anti-Japanese prejudices.

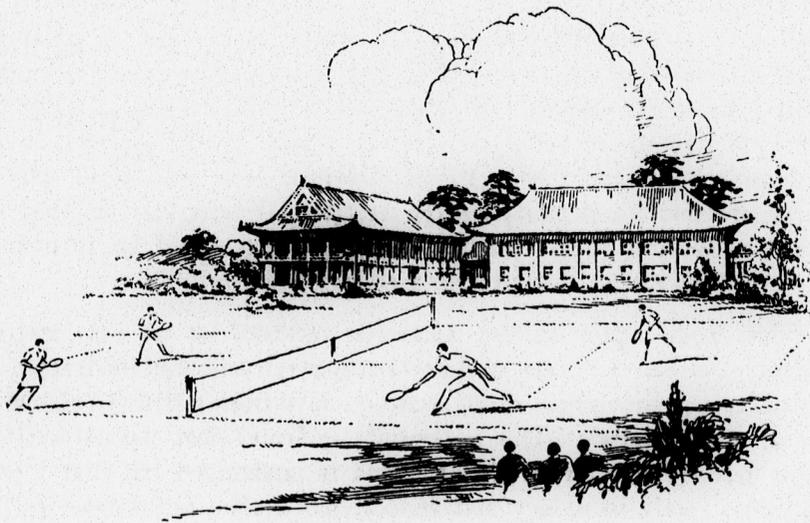
This leads again to the anxieties referred to in the opening sentence. As far as crass military occupation and administration of North China is concerned, there seems to have been a definite abandonment of such a policy. This apparently indicates that the avowed intention to dominate the whole of China is unchanged but that a procedure less costly in money and less offensive alike to Chinese and to

1240

world sentiment is being attempted. This would seem to give assurance that educational and cultural institutions will not be interfered with unless they are charged with obstructing Japanese economic or other aims. The outcome of the treatment of the Italian-Abysinnian dispute by the League of Nations will undoubtedly have important repercussions in Eastern Asia.

After cable correspondence with our Board of Trustees it has just been decided that I make a brief trip to America, arriving in New York about the middle of November and probably starting back to China after about three months. I shall hope to see during this visit as many of you as circumstances permit.

J. Highton Stuart



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YENCHING

September 30, 1935
G35-9-30-1

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I have not formally acknowledged receipt of your letters of July 12th and September 4th addressed to Mr. Evans and your letter of August 2nd addressed to me. We have, however, been following up the matters dealt with in the earlier of these three letters.

Report to Rockefeller Foundation Concerning Expenditures and Surpluses in the College of Public Affairs. We awaited the audited reports of the Field Treasurer for the year ending June 30th, 1935 before preparing our reports to the Rockefeller Foundation covering the expenditures and surpluses in the College of Public Affairs for the year ending June 30th, 1935. Our office had just finished copying the various financial statements, and I had just dictated a covering letter to Mr. Beal when your letter of September 4th reached us. Since your latest exchange of correspondence with Mr. Gunn raises some very important new issues, I have thought it wiser to get in touch with Dr. Sidney Gamble and to go over the whole matter with him before taking any steps toward making a report to the Rockefeller Foundation. I am, therefore, putting all our correspondence in Dr. Gamble's hands, and as soon as he has had an opportunity to go through it carefully I will talk with him further as to what our next steps should be. Meantime, I need not comment on the matter any further than to assure you that we will do everything we can to avoid our having to return this surplus to the Rockefeller Foundation without any assurance of its being reappropriated to us - and yet at the same time we must be very careful that nothing is done to injure the cordiality of our relations with the Rockefeller Foundation.

Appointment of Dr. and Mrs. de Vargas by the American Board. Mrs. Parlin has sent out a letter to all members of the Yenching College Committee asking their approval of the proposal that the American Board assume the support of Dr. and Mrs. de Vargas on condition that the Woman's College allow the American Board to apply toward their support the US\$636 now being paid the Woman's College to cover one vacancy in the American Board's quota of the Woman's College staff. So far as I can discover, all of the ladies on the Yenching College Committee are favorable

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9/30/35

to the idea and I hope that within a few weeks final action can be completed. Mrs. Parlin has today asked me to send a cablegram to Miss Margaret Speer asking the approval of the Woman's College leaders on the field. As soon as this approval is received, I believe we can clear up the details here quite promptly.

Special Support for Mr. and Mrs. Price. We will continue to follow up this matter with Dr. and Mrs. Thompson as indicated in our earlier correspondence.

Dr. J. C. Li. We communicated with the Commissioner of Immigration as you requested. We trust that Mr. Li was admitted to the United States without any difficulties with the immigration officials. Uncle Sam is all too frequently a most discourteous host, particularly to his Oriental nieces and nephews.

Mailing List. Thank you for the additional names you give for our Yenching mailing list this year. We were very much pleased to meet Miss Alice Gregg and hope to see her frequently during the year. Dr. Adolph and Mr. Wiant have been in the office and we are hoping to see Dr. Galt within the next month. We are passing on the list of Yenching students studying in America both to the officers of our Yenching alumni association in America and also to Mr. Y. E. Hsiao. We are also sending a letter of welcome to each of these former Yenching students insofar as their addresses are available. We will try to see that more complete addresses are secured in due course for students whose names only are shown on this list.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP

1243



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 30, 1935

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

ack-11/5/35 to California

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

The cable regarding my trip to the States has led our Faculty Executive Committee to approve of my going, and this will doubtless be ratified by the Board of Managers. I am planning, therefore, to take the S. S. "President McKinley" due in Seattle November 12, and shall proceed straight to New York.

I am enclosing herewith another letter to the Advisory Council and others with the request that this be sent out from your office in the attractive Chinese form in previous issues. Some variant of the campus scenes which appeared in those might be used. We are following this procedure because from the estimate of cost sent us by Miss Woodward there would probably not be any great difference between this and having the letter printed and mailed from here. The American work gives more attractive results. The time element is also a factor under the special circumstances. Be free of course to use discretion in editing or cutting out any references that would be objectionable. Having heard nothing from you or others, I assume that the letter written last summer was suppressed, which may be just as well, especially in view of changed conditions since then.

May I request that someone in your office ask that my subscription to the Forum and Christian Century be changed to the New York address until further notice. Other matters will keep until my arrival.

Will take care of this. M.

Very sincerely yours,

Haigton Stuart

jls c

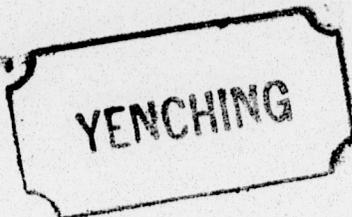
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Yenching University

INDEXED

October 2, 1935

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear President Stuart:

We are sending herewith the auditors' reports for the year ending June 30, 1935 for the following:

Princeton-Yenching Foundation
Yenching College for Women
Yenching University

These are accompanied by the Annual Report of the Treasurers covering the same period.

Yenching University. The comments in this report cover the situation very well. The very marked increase in the endowment situation is of great encouragement. In addition to that, the security list is in better shape to stand any wide fluctuations of the market should any occur. It is the thought that this fall will see a marked advance in business, which will be reflected in securities. During that period opportunity will be taken to clear the list of other securities which need to be changed before another reaction sets in. It is conceded on all sides that the next Congress will cause some decided reaction in the security market.

The year closed in good shape as far as the Current account was concerned, and we hope that the present year will work out as satisfactorily.

Under the Special account, the Porter Annuity represents the worst kind of holdings on our books. The pressure of Mr. Porter's attorneys upon our trustees to keep the bank stock which was donated was very unfortunate. It is entirely probable that the stock would have been sold, and in that case, anything on our list is not in as bad shape as what we are holding in the account at the present time.

The recommendations if approved by the Finance Committee and Trustees will help in reducing the Promotional deficit.

Yenching College for Women. Not much comment is required regarding this report, as the account is in excellent shape. The gradual building up of the endowment fund advances for natural science decreases the interest paid by the University, and gives the committee a chance to invest

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its own funds to a larger degree each year. We hope that ways and means will be opened where this can be cleared up at no distant date.

At the next meeting of the committee thought will be given to the recommendations as set forth in the last page of the report.

Princeton-Yenching Foundation. The Foundation has taken definite steps to reduce the interest charge on the note which is being carried at the Princeton Bank & Trust Company. Within the last week arrangements have been completed whereby 4% was the charge, the Foundation giving collateral to cover the balance of \$60,000. If the recommendations are followed, it will be possible to decrease this note still another \$1,000 during the present year. No other comments seem to be necessary.

Very truly yours,

CAE:RC

Enc.

cc - *Cookingham*

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HARPER & MATTHEWS
70 PINE STREET
NEW YORK

COPY TO Mr. C. A. Evans.

October 11, 1935.

Re: Estate of Helen Hartley
Jenkins.

Robbins B. Stoeckel, Esq.,
P. O. Box 1484, Hartford,
Connecticut.

Dear Sir:

We have had no word from you with respect to the above estate since your letter to us dated December 21, 1934, although we wrote you on December 31, 1934, on April 2, 1935, and again on September 13, 1935. Our client is pressing us for information with respect to the assets of the above estate, and we should appreciate it very much if you would let us have a reply to our letters.

Very truly yours,

HARPER & MATTHEWS.

BAM:NMR

1248

HARPER & MATTHEWS
70 PINE STREET
NEW YORK

COPY TO MR. J. A. DAVIS.

October 11, 1935.

Dear Mr. Davis:

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. regarding the matter of the proposed purchase of the book "The History of the United States" by the Joint Office of the Universities.

The book is a valuable work and it is our pleasure to have it included in the list of books to be purchased for the Joint Office.

I am sure that you will be pleased to hear that the purchase of this book has been approved by the Joint Office.

Very truly yours,
Harper & Matthews

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HARPER & MATTHEWS

70 PINE STREET
NEW YORK

BENJAMIN A. MATTHEWS
HAROLD HARPER
ALBERT C. ROTHWELL

VINCENT P. UHLEIN
ARTHUR R. GAETJENS
NIDA M. ROOT
JAMES WALLACE KEMP

CABLE ADDRESS: ROHARMA
TELEPHONE: DIGBY 4-7026

October 11, 1935.

Re: Estate of Helen
Hartley Jenkins.

Ack
10/16

Mr. C. A. Evans,
Care of Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

For your information I am enclosing a letter
I am today writing Mr. Stoeckel with respect to the
above estate.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Matthews

Enclosure

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China.

Telegraph Address
"Yenta"

October 15, 1935.

To the Trustees:

During the last two years there has been much discussion both in New York and Peiping of Yenching's relation to the Associated Boards. Little new of a general character can be added now to the arguments that have already been put forth. But as President Stuart is about to make a trip to America and will be discussing this matter with the Trustees, the Faculty Executive Committee wishes to take this opportunity to state once more its unanimous opinion in the hope that a clearer understanding may be reached. The correspondence on the matter reveals that the two sides have been looking at the question from such divergent angles that both have at times despaired of ever harmonizing the attitude of the Trustees and the attitude of the faculty and administrative officers on the field. Realizing the extreme gravity of a conflict on this vital point, we wish again to express our confidence in the Trustees and to ask from them a patient examination of the reasons for our differing point of view, particularly when these shall be presented by President Stuart. We must rely on a generous determination on the part of the Trustees to understand our true motives, for we realize fully how open to misinterpretation our position is.

A cooperative movement among the Christian Colleges of China that has commanded the services of such people as President Wu of Ginling and President Lin of Fukien deserves deep respect. Institutional loyalties being as intense as they are, such cooperation has not been brought about without the devoted work of years by its promoters and broadmindedness and statesmanship on the part of Board members. For any one institution to question the wisdom of this particular form of cooperation is to make it immediately suspect of narrow-mindedness and myopia growing out of provincialism and an over-expanded ego. For Yenching as one of the stronger institutions to take such an attitude, raises the feeling at once that it cares more for its own position than for the welfare of Christian education in China as a whole, and that it underestimates the value of its sister institutions while overestimating its own. To voice opposition to the present program in times of plenty would be bad enough, but in a period of desperate crisis, with each institution and Christian education as a whole fighting for life, even to raise such a question seems bad sportsmanship carried to the point of treachery. It is neither lightly nor without due consideration therefore that we raise the issue again.

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Though Yenching is fully subject to all the evils of self-deception which it is so easy to see in others, we need hardly say that we believe our desire that Yenching separate itself from the joint financial campaign of the Associated Boards is not the result of a selfish spirit of rivalry against the other Christian Colleges. Rather it rises from a conviction that now when Christian education is engaged in a death struggle for continued existence the only hope for all the Christian Colleges of China lies in a program of true cooperation and correlation based on a policy that will reduce duplication and direct all resources toward a more strategic effectiveness, whatever sacrifice may be involved. With a few exceptions, among them the splendid cooperation given by Yali to the union into Central China College, and what we believe to be the vision shown by our predecessors in making the combination that now stands as Yenching, the history of attempted team-work in China gives very little hope that it can come except through absolute financial or legal necessity. Any campaign that places its stamp of approval on present programs as formulated by individual colleges for themselves, seems likely to delay rather to hasten real cooperation.

Whatever may be said and believed by the supporters of the Associated Boards about the present program being merely a first step toward true cooperation, all the evidence we have is that the matter is being presented in America as if a "correlated program" were an accomplished fact. A united appeal is being made to the home constituencies on behalf of a united work on the field. We feel there is a grave danger in this perhaps unconscious misrepresentation. We believe that there is no correlated program on the field and that the result of the present program of the Associated Boards will be a strengthening of things as they are; therefore we should be honest and acknowledge the effort for what it is - a joint financial campaign. To plead for cooperation upon an unjustifiable program on the basis of the need for and values of cooperation per se seems to us unconvincing. Cooperation in raising money is of little or no value, if the cause of real correlation is thereby retarded. A joint financial campaign for the ten institutions as they now are is not likely to be a beginning toward genuine elimination of duplication and competition; it is far more probable that it will tend to stabilize the status quo.

From a purely financial standpoint, the joint campaign is using resources that are desperately needed. Money given for education in China in the midst of a depression shows warm interest and must represent much real sacrifice. Even though the Associated Boards have reduced the promotional budget to a low figure, it may be argued that much of this money would be more effectively spent on the field. At this time quiet cultivation by each college of its own constituency, with probably no attempt to reach a new public, would seem to us the wisest policy.

A second fundamental consideration moves us when we consider the problem from another angle. We believe that the contribution that Christian education can make to China will be in the long run determined, not by the relation of its institutions to each other, but of each to its own community, to government and private institutions around it, and to the educational system of the country as a whole. The unified program of the Burton Commission of 1921 was the high point of a strategy that envisaged Christian education advancing on China like a well-coordinated army. Such a conception was resented by growing Chinese nationalism. China neither desires nor will permit a system of Christian education in this sense, however much she may welcome the contribution of particular institutions in specific localities and with specific functions. Although the final decisions must, from the nature of the case, be made by bodies in America, a strategic cooperation that centres primarily in America is seriously handicapped. If some body consisting largely of Chinese educators or statesmen, should attempt to study the place that Christian education should and could have in the life of China, so that Christian education could come more as an invited guest, and as a part of a Chinese system of education, and if then and only then a financial campaign were launched that would have the power to direct funds in accordance with the recommendations of this body, cooperation of the kind most needed would be achieved, and Yenching would offer its hearty support, as would no doubt most of the other Christian Colleges.

In again pressing our point of view we are not motivated by any wish to embarrass the Trustees by taking an uncompromising position. We know that the members of the Associated Boards are devoted unselfishly to the cause of Christian education in China and have entered on this movement knowing well the immense difficulties of real cooperation but believing that the growing feeling of unity and desire for agreement shown by the participation of separate Boards in the Associated Boards is the most encouraging sign so far exhibited.

We have tried not to overstate our case. We feel very clearly the dangers of short-sightedness due to our own loyalty to Yenching. On the other hand, some of us who had at first eagerly welcomed the activities of the Associated Boards and were inclined to think that our administrative officers had fallen into these very dangers, have as a result of more intimate understanding of the issues involved, become convinced of the reasonableness and wisdom of the position stated here. By speaking frankly we are demonstrating our confidence in the patience and sincerity of our Trustees.

Respectfully submitted,

Faculty Executive Committee.
(Signatures appended)

1254

C. W. Loh
Chancellor (Acting)

J. Keighton Stewart
President

L. T. Hwang
Dean, College Arts and Letters

Stanley D. Wilson
Dean, College Natural Sciences

Harvey B. Rice
Dean, College Public Affairs
(Asst)

Margaret Bagley Speer
Dean, College for Women

W. M. Lee
Controller

Mary Cookingham
Bursar

W. H. Hwang
Librarian

Hsia Jui
Consultant on (Men Students
Welfare

Alice M. Boring
Miss A. M. Boring

Russell C. Sailer
Miss K. K. Lei R. C. Sailer

Kit King Lee
R. C. Sailer Miss K. K. Lei

Myfanwy Wood
Miss M. Wood

W. T. Wu
W. T. Wu

Yenching University

October 16, 1955

Harper & Matthews
70 Pine Street
New York City

Attention: Mr. B.A. Matthews

Gentlemen:

Thank you for your letter of October 11th enclosing copy of the communication sent to the executor of the Estate of Helen Hartley Jenkins.

Dr. Stuart will arrive in America about the middle of November for a short visit, and it is possible that we will be able to have him meet you during that period.

Very truly yours,

CAE:RC

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Copy to Mr. C. A. Evans.

October 18, 1935

Re: Estate of Helen Hartley
Jenkins, Deceased

Robbins B. Stoeckel, Esq.
P. O. Box 1484
Hartford, Connecticut

R. Hawley Truax, Esq.
232 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:-

From a telephone conversation had with Mr. Greenstein of Mr. Truax's office we understand that the executors now expect to make a forty per cent. (40%) distribution on account of the legacies in the above estate.

As we previously advised you, we hold a power of attorney running from Dr. Stuart to C. A. Evans, of No. 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., which was procured pursuant to instructions from Mr. Stoeckel for the purpose of avoiding delay. It is our understanding that Dr. Stuart will arrive in America about the middle of next month. We do not know whether he will be available in New York for the purpose of executing the necessary papers, but in any event Mr. Evans, his attorney in fact, can sign on his behalf. Please therefore advise us so that we can make arrangements to have either Dr. Stuart or Mr. Evans, on his behalf, call at Mr. Truax's office to receive the check for Dr. Stuart's share of the distribution and sign the necessary papers.

Also please advise us when further distributions may be expected and give us some idea of the amount and status of the assets in the estate.

Very truly yours,

HARPER & MATTHEWS.

BAM:HW

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