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YENCHING

Yenching

October 2, 1936

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

see Baker Yenching file for letter from 9/26/36

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Mrs. Gladys H. Baker, 115 East Hamtramck Street, Mount Vernon, Ohio, has sent us five dollars ($5.00) for the Emma Konantz Memorial Scholarship Fund.

We have written her that the fund is being accumulated in China, and that we were forwarding the check to you. In order to facilitate collection upon her check, we have cashed same and enclose the University's check for $5.00 herewith. We trust this is the procedure you wish us to follow.

Very truly yours,

CAE:RC
Enc.

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PARK HOTEL
SHANGHAI

INDEXED

Oct. 2/36
Rec'd 11/10/36

My dear Garside,

I cannot recall whether I actually wrote you or not regarding Dr. A.S. Houghton as I intended to do a week or so ago. He is sailing tonight and going direct to New York. He has cordially agreed to my request that he meet with a group of our most active Trustees and report the political situation as he understands it as well as

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his impression of preaching and other matters of common interest. I should especially hope that Messrs. McBrier and Hedrick have this opportunity. Houghton can of course be reached through the China Medical Board officers.

Yours sincerely,

J. Leighton Stuart

UNIVERSITIES
OCT 6 1935
JOINT COMMITTEE

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YENCHING

Yenching

October 5, 1936

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

Through some invisible means, part of the message contained in your letter of September 9th reached me in advance of the letter. To be more specific, last week I ran across a notation regarding the Jenkins Estate, and as a consequence, have started investigations thereon. As it is too early to have any word available at this writing, I shall make it a point to follow it up consistently until we have received some definite communication from the executors of the estate as to what the prospects are for an early division of remaining funds.

As requested, we are sending five dollars ($5.00) to Mr. P. Tulane Atkinson, and also are renewing your subscription to the FORUM magazine. We hope that the magazine will be coming through without delay.

The accounting office has handed me a statement of your personal account as of September 30th. This shows a credit of $99.55.

From day to day we are keeping a very close watch on newspaper reports on the situation in China, but it is amazing how many ups and downs the situation can take. It is quite probable, however, that by the underground route there are more "downs" than there are "ups". I presume that if we had sufficient faith that we could leave the matter in the hands of the good Lord, with the assurance that the best good for the most involved would be the ultimate outcome.

With cordial good wishes, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

CAE:RC
Enc.

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HARPER & MATTHEWS
70 PINE STREET
NEW YORK

COPY TO C. A. Evans, Esq.

October 6, 1936.

Re: Estate of Helen Hartley Jenkins, Deceased.
Dr. Stuart's legacy.

Hobbins B. Goodsell, Esq.,
P. O. Box 1464,
Hartford, Connecticut.

R. Hartley Swan, Esq.,
232 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:

As it is now nearly a year since the distribution was made of a portion of the legacies in the above estate, at your client's request, when further distribution will be made, we should appreciate it if you would kindly advise us as to the present status of the estate, whether you are planning to make a distribution shortly and, if so, in what amount. We should like to be able to report to Dr. Stuart promptly, giving him all the information we can with respect to this matter.

Yours very truly,

HHH:AMK

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.CHING

October 10, 1936

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

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of our Yenching Promotional Committee held this week. We have had to await the return of Dr. Thompson before calling the initial session of the committee this fall.

There has of course been little productive promotional work during the summer, and the results to September 30th were necessarily small. But with the beginning of our fall efforts, the results from month to month should be more encouraging. In general we are planning a thorough and systematic solicitation in person of all of our Yenching friends in as many communities as we can reach this year, personal solicitation of selected prospects in other communities which cannot be covered quite so thoroughly, and mail solicitation of all who cannot thus be seen in person. Meantime, we are of course constantly on the lookout for new friends. In addition to being credited with all gifts received from Yenching donors and prospects, we will also receive our pro rata share of all undesignated gifts received through the joint efforts of the Colleges within the Associated Boards.

As their initial public affair this autumn, the Trustees are planning a dinner meeting which will be primarily in honor of Dr. Henry W. Luce. The Committee is plotting to have all the trustees and the Yenching College committee, their wives and husbands, and a select list of Yenching friends, join in a benevolent conspiracy to honor Dr. Luce for the share he has had in the rise of Yenching to its present place of leadership. We may be sending you a cable in a few days, asking the field to cable its felicitations. The dinner is not purely altruistic, for it should serve both to stimulate the sense of pride and satisfaction which our Yenching constituency have in the splendid institution they have helped to create and also to remind them that the task is not yet complete.

Sincerely,

BAG/G

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YENCHING

Yenching

October 10, 1936
E36-10-10-1

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Miss Mary Cookingham
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Friends:

We are enclosing herewith minutes of the Finance Committee meeting held October 2nd.

Investments. Considerable time was consumed in reviewing the actions of the Investment Committee during the past few months. Special attention was called to the next to the last paragraph at the bottom of page two, which shows that if the security list had been sold out as of August 31st, we would have had a net loss of $47,513.33. At one time this net loss on our books was nearly $500,000., and no end of credit is due the Investment Committee for their constant watchfulness and untiring efforts to recover the losses. The next step is to consolidate gains which we have made and conserve our capital resources. This cannot be done immediately as the medium for high-grade investment in bonds or real estate mortgages is not immediately available. There are plenty of real estate mortgages on the market, but not the kind that the committee will accept. We could also go out into the market and purchase high-grade bonds at random, but that would be ridiculous. Income and price as well as safety are the factors which are constantly before the committee. Even with all the care we have exercised, the average income over the past year from all sources is a fraction over 3.77. Just recently an aggregate of three whole days have been consumed studying this income problem, which will give you some idea of the care which is being exercised in handling the funds.

Budget for 1936-37. Several efforts were made to get the committee together to consider the 1936-37 budget, which came to hand during the summer. However, the members were scattered to the four winds of heaven - and consequently this delay. The Associated Boards has requested that our office submit figures to the field early in November, giving ample opportunity to build a budget for the coming year, and to permit the boards of trustees to study the requirements before the beginning of the new fiscal year. We are planning to restudy the income situation early next month and will write you immediately thereafter. We have included the detailed sources of income in the action covering the University budget, and under separate cover authorizations are being forwarded. Due to the building up of the Pfeiffer gift, the income for the General University has been increased even if the per cent of income is less. This is due to the increase of funds in the General University, but where special funds are figured, percentage of ratio is shown as a decrease. This shows especially in the Harkness Endow-

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ment and the Thompson Endowment and the Natural Science, although in the latter case it is the same figure included in your budget. This is due to the fact that we have used some of the Natural Science Reserve Fund carried on the books of the trustees. We will give this account and others carried on our books a more careful analysis in sending you income available for next year.

In the case of the Women's College, there has been a slight increase over the anticipated income included in your budget, and the committee decided that if it was agreeable to Yenching College Committee, that $327.05 be taken from Surplus to give the field its requirements for this year. Authorizations on the Women's College budget are also being forwarded under separate cover.

Fannie B. Look Annuity. This item is practically self explanatory, it being decided that the fund be restored to the original $5,000 by using $310.55 of the Natural Science Reserve Account and transfer the restored fund to the Natural Science Section.

Restoration to Harvard-Yenching Institute of Natural Science Funds. This last item is explained in detail in the minutes, and the secretary has written to the Institute, setting forth the facts involved. Of course, we are hoping the decision will be that no further payments from the trustees of the University will be required.

Annual Report of the Treasurer. We are also enclosing herewith copies of the Annual Report of the Treasurer, both for the University and the College for Women. We believe that no explanation is required, with the possible exception of one item in the University report --- the difference between the $3.24 mentioned as annual income and 3.77 mentioned above. The fact is that the latter figure is gross - before the cost of collection and custodian fees are deducted. The 3.24 is the net figure.

One item which was discussed is not shown in the minutes - neither was it on the docket --- and that was the prevailing conditions in China and particularly North China, and the trials and tribulations involved in handling an educational institution under such circumstances. The opening prayer centered around a petition for guidance, wisdom and strength for those administering the affairs of the University, and that God Almighty would be watchful over the destiny of the Chinese people, with the hope that opportunity would be given for them to develop to more abundant living.

This morning's paper give us some reassurance in that the extreme tension has been somewhat lessened. There is also a paragraph wherein it is intimated that the Japanese are exceedingly anxious to have the next Olympic games in their country, and to become embroiled in war at the present time would practically annul any possibility of having it come to pass. Whatever it is, we hope the influence will continue wherein peace will be maintained.

Most sincerely yours,

CAE:RC
Enc.

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CHINA PRESS
OCT. 11,1936

61 Foreigners Mentioned In Honors List

Many Nationalities Are Represented Among Those Decorated

NANKING, Oct. 10.—(Central).—Sixty-two foreign notables were today announced to receive decorations from the National Government of China on its Silver Jubilee anniversary, it was learned here today.

The honors list is as follows:

Le Comte Galleazzo Ciano di Cortellazzo, Italian Foreign Minister; L. Aubert, Norwegian Foreign Minister and former Minister to China; C. Zarine, Latvian Minister to Great Britain; Rene, Governor of Indo-China; M. Mouter, French Colonial Affairs Minister.

M. Yono, Japanese Minister to Chile; M. Dovalle, Director of the Protocal Department of the Chilean Foreign Ministry; C. Cortini, Assistant Director of the Protocol Department of the Italian Foreign Ministry; T. Horiuchi, Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin; I. Ishii, Japanese Minister to Siam; J. Bustamante, Mayor of San Diego, Chile.

N. Aall, Norwegian Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General in Shanghai; K. Teraoka, Adviser to the Japanese Naval Ministry; K. Ostovan, the outgoing Iranian Consul-General in Shanghai; M. Steinbuch, magistrate of Palembang, Sumatra; E. Baeza, master of ceremonies at the Chilean Presidential Mansion; M. Arino, Japanese Consul-General in Tsinan; T. Liaoghoei, of the Dutch Colonial Office in the Dutch East Indies; Wardenier, magistrate of Palembang, Sumatra;

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 6.)

61 Foreigners Mentioned In Honors List

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 5.)

M. Pelters, honorary Chinese Consul to Belgium.

Lambert Listed

R. Farodi, honorary Chinese Consul in Peru; Le Marquis G. G. Cittadini Cesi, outgoing Second Secretary of the Italian Embassy; A. Galopin, Governor of the Bank of Belgium; Le Baron Jeanempain, General Manager of the Belgian Industrial Bank; Le Baron Ludovie-Moncheur, Chairman of the Belgian Board of Directors on Loans to the Lunghai Railway.

H. Lambert, Belgian Chief Engineer of the Lunghai Railway; Setburman van roy Francis, Vice-chairman of the Belgian Board of Directors on Loans to the Lunghai Railway; Disiere, representative of the Bank of Belgium, Moureau du Peroux et y Dozinel, officer of the Bank of Belgium; Orenadeiongh, Manager of the Bank of Belgium; Jacque Dutilo et Willet, Belgian representatives for Loans to the Lunghai Railway.

Defon, assistant Chief of Police at Bruxelles; Delathon, secretary of the Belgian Indemnity Refund Commission; O. H. Lange, honorary Chinese Consul-General in Denmark; Nielsen, honorary secretary of the Chinese Consulate-General in Denmark; Dr. H. Bentz, German Consul-General in Tientsin; H. Tanaka and M. K. Asakai, outgoing Third secretaries of the Japanese Embassy in Nanking.

Frenchmen Included

Y. C. Chatel, chief secretary to the Governor of Indo-China; A. E. L. Tholance, E. Jean Jacques, A. Guillemainet Jacques, H. P. le Prevose, French magistrates in Indo-China; E. L. F. Grandjean, Director of Political and Police Affairs Department of Indo-China; A. Prats, director of Taxation Department of Indo-China.

F. Dioque, chief of the Information and Police Bureau of Indo-China; Castanet, Customs Commissioner in Indo-China; P. Arnoux, chief of police in Indo-China; J. Queinnee, French official in Indo-China; Benavides, president of the Peruvian Republic; Ulloa, Peruvian Foreign Minister; Concha, former Peruvian Foreign Minister.

Cuneo et Porras, director and assistant director of the Protocol Department of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry; J. Ubico, president of the Gautemala Republic; Lord Riverdale et Sir R. Wedgewood, member of the London Purchasing Commission;

Sir Frederick White, former Political Adviser to the National Government of China; U. Israel, honorary Chinese Consul in Peru; Dr. Frank B. Kellogg, former American Secretary of State; Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University.

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

October 14, 1936

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

My dear Mr. Hedrick:

I have written to you before regarding the case of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Price, and in view of a letter just written to Dr. Garside, I am taking the occasion to bring this matter again to your attention. You will already have become aware of the reluctance of the Trustees to act on my suggestion of a project maintained by them as a group. I have explained to Garside the difficulty we would find in including the Prices on the budget of the College of Public Affairs during the one or two years of their stay in America, and have urged in previous communications the great importance, especially to them, of having him permanently on our faculty. If anyone of them, or if a small group of those more able to do so, could be induced to take this item, I feel that he or they would derive a great satisfaction from this form of investment. This will be especially easy after acquaintance with this unusually attractive couple. If something could be worked out analagous to the individual budgets for Y M C A secretaries, which was a plan so largely used for the foreign service of that organization, it would be a very happy solution. The money we are holding for them would not do much more than get them back to the United States, and they have no resources of their own whatever to fall back on. It is, therefore, a fairly urgent issue, but on the other hand they could be more easily "sold" after their arrival in the country. He ought to spend a year at Yale in completing the work for his doctorate, and I should like to see him tried out in financial work, possibly for another year before returning to China. It may be that certain Trustees or other friends of the University would contribute what is necessary for his maintenance at Yale during the first year or two, during which time a somewhat more permanent basis might be worked out. I am sure that you appreciate the importance of this matter and will do your best to find a solution. If they could be advised well in advance of the time of their departure from China that arrangements had been made, it would be a great relief to them. It may be that some foundation could grant him a fellowship. He and I are exploring such possibilities as we happen to know, but there may be others.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

jls c

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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 14, 1936

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
" YENTA "

INDEXED
YENCHING

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I have your letters under dates of August 25, 27, 28.

Mr. H. B. Price. I quite understand the reluctance of the Trustees to act on my suggestion that there be a special Trustees object maintained by them as such. It might be contended that one who cannot contribute or solicit elsewhere the modest amount suggested, scarcely qualifies for membership on a Board of this sort. Of course the argument will be made that some are of value in securing appropriations from mission boards. However, it would be idle to press the proposal in the face of the attitude you describe, and in any case, it does not seem to be the solution for the Prices. Regarding his plans, my own thought would be that he be allowed to have all of the coming academic year at Yale for completion of his studies without interruption, or at most, for such claims upon his time as would not interfere with his studies. The problem will be how to support him during that period. The Rockefeller Foundation policy does not permit the granting of fellowships to residents of China other than natives. Our resources for the College of Public Affairs depend upon Princeton and RF funds, the former very small, and the latter designated for actual rural reconstruction training work. On the other hand, the arguments for taking care of this couple with a view to their returning to China have already been presented, and I should like the Trustees to take up the matter as a problem that especially concerns them, and for which some solution should be found before they leave here next summer. I am also writing Mr. Hedrick on the subject.

Dr. P. C. Hsü. We have indications that he may feel free to leave his present task in Kiangsi by the close of our present fiscal year. On grounds of teaching requirements, we could scarcely justify his being brought back here either on the budget of the School of Religion or that of the Department of Philosophy or any other academic needs. I should like to have the Committee on the McBrier Foundation discuss the advisability of arranging for his salary and expenses on a somewhat permanent basis for religious activities among our students. He is being urged to

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join the Christian Literature Society, and, as I understand, the Nanking Seminary faculty, and is being constantly sought by the National Committee of the Y M C A. It is not, therefore, in any sense a problem either of securing a teacher here or of finding a job for him. Of all the Chinese I know, he has more of earnest purpose for aggressive religious effort among students, combined with the necessary scholarly standing, than almost anyone else who could be mentioned, or anyone who would probably be available. In addition to this, he knows our situation thoroughly, and such limitations as he may have are equally well understood by us. A Chinese, other things being equal, should be more effective than a western person, and those who have this as their primary purpose and are otherwise qualified, are extremely rare. Mr. Arthur Rugh will have left us by the coming summer, and we have no other recommendations for the use of this fund other than the continuance of a limited number of scholarships to students. Incidentally, on this last point I feel sure that others familiar with the facts will fully agree with me that this form of using the income continues to be fully justified. Dr. Hsü would naturally do some teaching work, and it would be quite proper for the pro rata share of this to be charged to our institutional budget.

K. A. Wee. I believe the adjustments regarding his salary have been cared for by previous correspondence and in line with what you advocate.

Fellowships. I have written before regarding opportunities for our graduates to secure scholarships or fellowships in American universities, and have gone into the matter rather thoroughly with the Institute of International Education. What openings there are for foreign students usually require the application to be in hand by February or March. It might be worthwhile for someone in your office to consult with someone in Dr. Duggan's, and send me the latest information available as to such possibilities, especially in the general fields of Political Science and Economics. This would enable those applying to write in time for the making of awards.

By way of personal comment, the press of this country, both Chinese and English, has recently carried reports of the honor done me by the national government, which was formally carried out on October 10th, the Chinese Independence Day. In any reference to this in our American publicity, I hope it will be treated in its real significance, which seems to me to be a recognition of the purpose of Christian educational effort in China, and of its value, by the Chinese government and people. I happen to be the peg on which this is being hung. One additional satisfaction which strengthens the point just made is in the comments which are reaching me in various ways and which I frequently heard during a recent trip to

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Shanghai and Nanking, indicating that this action of the government has rather general approval.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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YENCHING

October 15, 1936

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I have your letter of August 19th discussing the disposition of the latest gifts from Mrs. J. F. Shoemaker.

We have exchanged quite a number of letters with the field on this topic during the last two years, and I thought that we had reached a complete agreement with the field on the various points under discussion. To avoid going over all this ground again, let me refer to the following letters which I am sure your secretary could get from the Field Treasurer's files:-

My letter to Miss Cookingham dated June 14, 1934, #G34-6-14-3
Mr. Tsai's reply to this letter dated July 23, 1934, #T34-7-23-32.
My letter to Mr. Hung dated July 13, 1936.
My letter to Mr. Tsai dated July 13th, 1936, #G36-7-13-1
Mr. Tsai's reply to this letter dated August 18, 1936, #T36-8-18-144.
Mr. Evan's letter to Mr. Tsai dated September 18, 1936, #E36-9-18-1.

Let me attempt to summarize very briefly the facts as revealed in the correspondence mentioned above:- The last two gifts received from Mrs. Shoemaker came on June 13th, 1934, and on December 5th, 1935. The gift received in June 1934 was credited toward Mr. Hung's salary in the 1933-34 budget which was at that time included in the regular budget. This disposition was explained in my letter of June 14, 1934, and was approved by Mr. Tsai in his letter of July 23, 1934. Mrs. Shoemaker's gift of December 5th, 1935 was deposited in the Field Treasurer's account here in New York, and Mr. Tsai returned the $1,000 to our Trustees' accounts and asked that we hold the amount in a separate account, with the notation that "the fund will be used eventually for the purchase of western books for the library to be known as the Shoemaker collection." We have set up a separate account in our plant section "#124(e) Shoemaker Book Fund."

Possibly one source of confusion may be the fact that no gift from Mrs. Shoemaker was received during the fiscal year 1934-35. Her gift

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in 1934 was received during the fiscal year 1933-34 and her gift in 1935 came in during the year 1935-36.

Mrs. Shoemaker has been sending $1,000 nearly every year and we hope that she will continue her gift during the current fiscal year 1936-37. We have set up in the budget a special item of $1,000 designated as "Library Fund" in anticipation of this gift from Mrs. Shoemaker. If and when the gift is received we will add it to the Shoemaker Book Fund already set up on our Trustees' account, or will make any other disposition of this and future gifts from Mrs. Shoemaker as the field may designate.

As I have said, I believe that we and the field are in complete agreement as to the disposition of all gifts from Mrs. Shoemaker up to the present time, but if there is any question still to be cleared, we will be glad to bring it before our Yenching Finance Committee at any time.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP

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Copy

ROBBINS B. STOECKEL
P. O. Box 1484
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Hartford, Conn.
October 19, 1936.

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

Gentlemen:

Answering now your letter of October 8th, I think you understand that the reason the distribution has been withheld on the legacies is that the Estate executors have been in a considerable discussion about the inheritance taxes and the executors have felt obliged to wait, in view of the questions involved, until a definite decision might be received on this matter.

It seems to me now that it is about to come along and I am hopeful that we will be able to close the Estate up sometime inside of the next six months.

Sincerely yours,

(Sgd) Robbins B. Stoeckel

RBS-c.

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COPY.

CHINESE EMBASSY

Washington, D.C.

October 20, 1936

My dear Dr. Stuart:

It affords me great pleasure to inform you that my Government has been pleased to confer upon you the Red Cravat with White and Blue Borders of the Order of the Jade as a recipient of t the Tenth of October Anniversary honors.

I take this opportunity to extend to you my hearty congratulations.

With best regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Sao Ke Alfred Sze

Dr. John Leighton Stuart
Associated Boards for Christian
Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

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HARPER & MATTHEWS

70 PINE STREET
NEW YORK

BENJAMIN A. MATTHEWS
HAROLD HARPER
ALBERT C. ROTHWELL

VINCENT P. UIHLEIN
ARTHUR R. GAETJENS
NIDA M. ROOT
JAMES WALLACE KEMP
MARY LOU ALLEN

CABLE ADDRESS: ROHARMA
TELEPHONE: DIGBY 4-7026

October 21, 1936

#1618
Re: Estate of Helen Hartley
Jenkins, Deceased

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

Dear Mr. Evans:-

We are enclosing herewith two copies of a letter, dated October 19, 1936, which we have received from Robbins B. Stoeckel, Esq. in reply to our letter of October 6th, which we addressed both to Mr. Stoeckel and Mr. Truax, one copy for your file and the other for Dr. Stuart. From Mr. Stoeckel's letter you will note that he hopes to close the estate sometime within the next six months. He does not, however, tell us whether there will be sufficient to pay the legacies in full.

Very truly yours,

Harper & Matthews

Enclosures

NRN:HW

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Oct. 22, 1936

To the Members of the Advisory Council:

Through occasional communications either to you or to the Board of Trustees I have been attempting to interpret the trend of events in Eastern Asia, with especial reference to the bearing of Japanese imperialistic aggression upon the affairs of Yenching University. I have been so frank in sharing with you the anxieties caused by this menace that a description of the happier outlook due to recent happenings will be the more reassuring.

To summarize what has in the main been pointed out in previous letters will supply background. It may be assumed that the Japanese Government has long been determined to gain some sort of political control over the whole of China, any divergence of view being only as to policy; that China cannot in the immediate future prevent such encroachments by military resistance; and that there will be no very effective protest from western nations. The determinative issue at present is the "independence" or enforced secession of the five provinces in North China under some guise of Japanese suzerainty. Unless, therefore, China can in some other way avert this catastrophe, the only possible alternatives are either humiliating loss of this vast territory with all the attendant moral degradation, economic exploitation solely in Japanese interest, sale of narcotics, festering resentment and rebellious outbreaks, or armed resistance with all the horrors of scientific slaughter and disastrous consequences for all concerned whichever side may win techical victories. Furthermore, the lack of positive action by the Central Government - while readily understandable - has been giving rise to much questioning of its capacity or even of its intention to protect this exposed area and has been fomenting radical or revolutionary sentiment, while stimulating in

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Japan the lust for easy and lucrative conquest or even coloring this with a mistaken sense of mission to a people unfit themselves for self-government. Meanwhile, however, the conviction has been steadily forming that China has resources for moral resistance which if wisely and courageously utilized would most probably restrain militaristic aggression or would in any case be a powerful asset if after exhausting all peaceful expedients she were finally compelled to resist by force. Such a reliance on moral energies would be based upon faith in the rightness of her cause, and a patriotic passion welding government leaders into a new political unity and the people of all sections into a new national consciousness and cohesion. All this would be immensely aided by a public opinion aroused and made articulate by unequivocal declarations of the leaders as to the only terms on which diplomatic negotiations can be continued and a resolute determination to yield to no form of coercion, whatever suffering this may involve. These statements should be framed on universal principles of national sovereignty and international law, should expose the specious character of Japanese pretexts, and should emphasize the mutual benefits in better understanding, and friendly as against forceful cooperation. One immediate result would be the clarifying of the issue within the country and the challenging of all parties, sections and social classes to unite in a program, the success of which depends on national solidarity. It would also help to make the Japanese people aware - as most of them are not - of the real aims and activities of their own warlords and might cause even these truculent would-be conquerors to hesitate to face popular disapproval at home as well as mass hostility in China. They have achieved a measure of success thus far in North China and elsewhere through secret intrigue, and

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the bribery of individuals, or through brutal intimidation rather than by much actual use of military force. China has therefore everything to gain by a publicity that need reveal nothing more than the text of demands being insistently presented and the replies of its own officials. The Japanese army or navy might indeed indulge again in acts of violence but the hardships these would entail would be less than either of the other alternatives. Even if Premier Hirota had not given the positive assurance that there would be no war while he remains in office, there are good reasons for the belief that Japan could not afford to risk a war with China even with her superior equipment and organization. Granting, however, this eventuality, China would have a juster cause, so recognized throughout the civilized world, and a more united popular support than by preparing for a merely military resistance after timidly temporizing without avail. The really dynamic energies are spiritual, and by adventuring on such a course Chinese statesmanship would be loyal to the teaching of her ancient sages, and might be making a far-seeing, courageous contribution toward the only rational solution hereafter of international problems.

It is considerations such as these which make significant the notable progress during recent months towards unification. The restoration of the long alienated southern provinces without the tragedy of civil war was not only a tribute to the patient self-restraint of General Chiang Kai-shek and the others primarily concerned, but it also revealed the rising influence of public opinion as a factor in national issues. The people of all sections were determined that there should be no more internal strife. The frustration of insidious Japanese intrigue in fomenting the antagonisms between Nanking and the southern leaders has not been without its effect in

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impressing upon Japan the futility hereafter of a policy committed to working for disunity and secession. With this political consolidation has come a psychological advance, manifesting itself in a strengthened confidence in the Nanking Government and a renewal of hope in the ability of the nation to become yet more completely unified.

The great outstanding problem is now North China, not only because of the Japanese determination to control it, but unfortunately because of the estrangements, conflicting interests, and mutual distrust which their persistent machinations have produced among Chinese. Pro-Japanese or anti-Nanking sentiment in this region ranges all the way from the few who sincerely believe that the Japanese program is desirable in itself or its realization inevitable, to the many who selfishly benefit by acquiescence, have lost faith in the Nanking regime, or are merely ignorant or indifferent. The crux of the problem is therefore not so much in the dealings with Japan as in convincing the rulers and people of North China that the Government is determined at any cost to preserve the territorial sovereignty and administrative control of this area. I recently had occasion to make a trip to Shanghai and Nanking and returned very much relieved as to the reality of the Government's purpose. I had the privilege of intimate personal talks with General Chiang Kai-shek and most of the other leaders, and am entirely convinced of the sincerity of this resolve. They have also been making public statements, which while endeavoring not to be provocative, are none the less sufficiently explicit. Much more to the point was the invitation, immediately after the most elaborate and enthusiastic celebration of their Independence Day (October 10) for several years, to the northern governors or their

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representatives to visit General Chiang and confer with him regarding plans for national defence. Their response and the notable success of the conference has dramatized the change in attitude and has been reflected in popular feeling. If this mutual confidence and cooperation between the Central Government and local officials can be made more inclusive than has yet been done, and be put on a more solid basis, it will almost complete the movement toward unity throughout the country and ought to reduce, rather than aggravate, the danger of Japanese aggression.

It has been of no slight help that just at this critical juncture the London and New York Times each published an editorial denouncing the Japanese policy in North China, and thus reminding those in both these Eastern Asia countries that opinion in the West is crystallizing toward open disapproval of the claim to "special rights" in North China and the attempts to coerce China into their recognition.

The Nanking Government is in a difficult dilemma: there is every moral advantage in making public the content of negotiations now in process, yet to do so might release the pent-up anti-Japanese feeling to the extent of out-breaks against Japanese residents all over China or other unfriendly demonstrations, which would in turn arouse such hostile emotions in both countries that any settlement thereby diplomacy and reason would become utterly hopeless. It is therefore - at the risk of being misunderstood and denounced or despised - exploring every possibility of reaching an understanding with its aggressive neighbor. Failing in this, it will make a full statement to the world of China's case, and appeal to its people to unite in attempting whatever resistance, and enduring whatever sacrifice, may be necessary.

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This explanation may help to interpret the news of further developments as it reaches you.

J. Leighton Stuart

October 22, 1936

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

October 22, 1936

Miss Elvena Van Sciver
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Van Sciver:

I am enclosing herewith a letter to the Advisory Council which may of course be used as desired with others. Please explain to Mr. Hedrick and others concerned that this is an attempt to describe quite objectively and without any intention of reassuring our own friends of the more hopeful trend of events as affecting North China and, therefore, our University. It represents my own present belief in the probabilities of the situation. Of course the more positive stand by the Chinese government may lead the war, and that may lead to the loss of this region, but this seems to me very unlikely. Apart from this contingency, the repetition of what happened in Mukden in 1931 and which seemed so imminent during the summer of 1935, seems definitely to have passed.

In case there are inquiries regarding the honor conferred on me by the Chinese government, we are enclosing herewith a clipping which gives the list of those who were similarly treated. The important point for our purpose is that it is the first class order and that I am the only missionary or educator; in fact, the only civilian, the others being all in some form of diplomatic or governmental position, or having had some official relation to the Chinese government. What seems to have happened is that growing out of my birthday celebration, Drs. Hu Shih and Chiang Mon-lin, Chancellor of the National University of Peking, started a proposal to the national government which led to an action by the cabinet as described in previous communications merely a sort of public recognition. Then it seems to have been decided to include me in the list of honors at the celebration of the Chinese Independence Day. I take it as public recognition of what Yenching University has come to mean in Chinese opinion, and in a broader sense all of our Christian education, rather than anything very personal.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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C O P Y

October 23, 1936

President Robert M. Hutchins
Chicago University
Chicago, Ill.

My dear President Hutchins;

We are experimenting with an arrangement for exchange fellowships between Yenching University and American universities, by which a graduate student would go from each institution to the other for further study with the remittance of tuition and certain other fees. The two universities with which this is already a working agreement are Columbia and California. I am writing to inquire if your institution would be interested in establishing such a relationship. The student coming to us would preferably be one who had specialized, if not in the study of the Chinese language, at any rate in some form of oriental archeology, history, economics, political science, or other phase of eastern Asia culture. This would not be essential, but would give significance to his work. We should, in turn, recommend one of our graduate students who would want to major in any subject for which facilities do not exist at present in China, but would equip him for increased usefulness in the reconstructive processes in this country.

If you are interested in considering this proposal, I shall be glad to answer further questions on hearing from you.

Very sincerely yours,

JLS

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YENCHING

October 24, 1936

Dear Dr. Stuart,

For some time we have been hearing rumors that China was planning to do fitting honor to one of her most distinguished foster sons. So the enclosed letter from Ambassador Sze did not come as a complete surprise. We are sure that you must have received this notification direct ere this, so there would be no point in cabling this news.

I hardly need add that all the American friends are both proud and pleased by this honor which has been conferred upon you. China is wiser than the West, for while we reserve most of our distinctions for those who are particularly clever in the art of slaughtering their fellow men, China pays her highest tributes to those who lead the way in the paths of peace and of self-forgetful service. No one ever received an honor more deservedly, or will wear it with greater credit both to China and to America.

Cordially,

BAG/G

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Yenching

November 2, 1936

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I promised you that I would write still further when any news came to hand relative to the settlement of the Jenkins Estate. I am enclosing a copy of a letter which came to our hand during last week, which indicates that it will take in the neighborhood of six months to close up matters. There is no indication and the attorneys are not able to ascertain whether or not there will be sufficient assets to cover all specific benefactions in the will. That is one reason for the delay in writing you.

We wish we could be more specific, but undoubtedly you are familiar with the workings of estates of this character and know the delays which are frequently involved.

I have a follow-up notation on my desk regarding this estate. This comes to my attention every morning and I am constantly debating whether or not it is advisable to put more pressure upon the executors or to mark time and given an occasional reminder. I find that the best results are secured through our attorneys. As a matter of fact, all the information we have received is through such a channel. We shall be glad to pass on any additional information any time it is available.

Very sincerely yours,

CAE:RC
Enc.

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YENCHING

November 10, 1936

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your note of October 2nd written from Shanghai.

Dr. Houghton has now arrived in New York and we will try to utilize him in the ways you suggest. I am taking up your letter with Mr. McBrier and Mr. Hedrick to see what we can plan.

On October 27th we had a remarkably pleasant and profitable gathering of our Yenching Trustees and friends to do honor to Dr. and Mrs. Henry W. Luce. I believe that all of the fifty-one people present agreed that it was a most pleasant and worthwhile occasion. While we carefully avoided any hint of "promotional" purposes in connection with the affair, I believe that everyone who shared in it had a stronger sense of pride in Yenching, of satisfaction in the gifts they have already made, and of sincere desire to continue and strengthen that support in future. Dr. and Mrs. Luce were both very happy about the affair. All four of their children were present, - Henry, Sheldon, Elizabeth, and Emma Vail. All of them seemed to be equally pleased at the well-merited honor paid to their father.

In view of this very recent meeting of all of the Yenching group, it will be a little difficult to get the same group together in the very near future to meet with Dr. Houghton. Perhaps, however, a smaller group, or even individual conferences with a few of the most important members of the Boards and constituency, might be more satisfactory than a large gathering. We will discuss all these possibilities with Mr. McBrier, Mr. Hedrick, and probably others.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

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YENCHING

November 10, 1936

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have for acknowledgment your letter of September 9th.

K. A. Wee. We have passed on to K. A. the information in the first paragraph of your letter, and are paying him US$20 per month, beginning July 1st. We are also trying to take care of all of his living and travel expenses within our promotional budget. K. A. is a chap who is always worried about his financial problems, but we are trying to do everything we can for him within the limit of our available resources. He is doing excellent work this year, although the concrete results are apt to be a bit slow in materializing.

Progress toward United Board. I need hardly assure you that there is no individual on either side of the Pacific more anxious to see a thorough simplification and unification of our Boards of Trustees than is your humble correspondent. When one has to live with the present complex organization seven days a week and fifty-two weeks of the year, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that we must go forward just as rapidly as possible in the direction of greater simplicity and afficiency.

On the other hand, after one has planted and cultivated as carefully as possible, one must exercise a measure of patience while tender plants are growing to maturity. Any attempt to force growth beyond certain natural limitations merely destroys the crop altogether. A large and growing number of those interested in our Christian Colleges in China are pressing ahead just as rapidly as they can toward the achievement of a united board of trustees. I believe we are moving steadily in that direction, and more rapidly than you in China may realize. But it is not a feat that can be accomplished over night.

We did not make any attempt last spring to push ahead with the proposal for a united board because at least two of the Boards of Trustees which we were anxious to have with us from the beginning had not had an opportunity to meet and appoint their representatives on the committee to study the matter. Both these Boards have now acted favorably, and the Committee is beginning its work. Nine of our eleven Boards of Trustees are represented. The other two - Hangchow and Soochow - have not had meetings of their Boards of Trustees, both of which are extremely inactive. Dr. Scott is making an effort to get representatives appointed by the Hangchow Trustees and I believe will be successful. I hope that Soochow

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will take similar action, although we have there the problem of an institution supported by a single denomination with headquarters at a great distance from New York City.

Of course, our Yenching Trustees are well represented on this Committee by Mr. Barber, Dr. North and Mrs. Finley. All three of these representatives, particularly Dr. North and Mrs. Finley have taken the lead in urging that we go forward slowly and cautiously, and that we avoid any abrupt and revolutionary measures which might be destructive of the degree of cooperation already attained.

This effort to hasten the development of a united board is our major task for the coming months. I am fairly hopeful that by the next annual meeting of the Associated Boards some very substantial progress will be made. But I am quite certain that we will still have to move forward a step at a time, and that we cannot leap to the complete unification of all of our Boards of Trustees at a single bound.

Visiting Professors. Thank you for your comments on the large, and sometimes complicated, problem of securing specialists in various fields for short terms in one or more of our China Colleges. We will pass your comments along to the Committee on Staff & Curriculum which will be meeting within a few weeks. I believe we will find the Committee is reasonably conscious of the difficulties to be faced, and will try to guard against them. While appointments of this kind will have to be made with the greatest care, occasionally opportunities do present themselves for securing outstanding American leaders willing and able to make distinctive contributions in their specific fields. In the past, we have not had any organized procedure in securing such men, or even of taking advantage of opportunities which present themselves.

Miss Roberta Hodgson. You discuss the unfortunate case of Miss Hodgson under the title of "visiting professors". But her case does not in any sense belong in the category I have been discussing in the preceding paragraph. This is a case which has distressed me a great deal during recent months although it is hard to see just where our office here was seriously at fault.

Some eight or ten months ago Miss Hodgson wrote, volunteering for service in China on a self-supporting basis. We wrote to her, and to the names of a number of prominent people she gave as references, to find out whether her qualifications were such as to justify our sending detailed information with regard to her to the Colleges which might be interested in securing her services. While we were in the most preliminary stages of collecting this information, Miss Hodgson wrote that she was planning to visit a relative in the Phillipine Islands. She reported this as a fixed decision on her part, and implied that she had contemplated such a visit even before she offered her services to the China Colleges. She did not at that time give any intimation that she planned to go further than the Phillipine Islands unless and until some definite invitation was received from some of our Colleges. While our office could certainly not have attempted to dissuade her from going to the Phillipine Islands if she so desired, we tried to avoid giving her any encouragement whatever to expect appointment by any of our China Colleges. As a metter of fact, she was on her way to the Orient within such a short time after she first announced her plans, that we hardly had time to exchange correspondence with her anyway.

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Early in our investigation of Miss Hodgson's qualifications, we discovered that while she seems to have been a very brilliant woman and to have accomplished some very worthwhile results, there are obviously tempramental characteristics which would make it most undesirable to invite her to any of our China Colleges campuses. Since these facts became clear, it seemed there was nothing more which our office could do about the matter. Just as Miss Hodgson was sailing from the west coast, she asked me to send her letters of introduction and recommendation to the presidents of our various Colleges in China. I could not conscientiously do this, but on the other hand I could not very well forbid her visiting these campuses if she so desired. As a matter of fact, I had no idea that she would go about over China as she seems to have done, otherwise I would have been compelled to send a confidential note to the presidents of the various Colleges reporting briefly on the facts we had discovered.

At one time early in our investigations of her qualifications, I wrote to Dr. William Fenn at Nanking telling briefly of her interest and stating that she might prove to be fitted for a vacancy in his department of English which was then vacant. A little later on, however, I wrote Dr. Fenn telling him of some of the unsatisfactory features which were uncovered by our further investigations.

I felt very badly about the whole affair, for apparently Miss Hodgson has been blaming me for not helping her secure a position in some one of our Colleges. Yet it is difficult to see just what else we could have done. Had Miss Hodgson waited a little longer before sailing, and had she given us any inkling at that time that she planned to visit the various Colleges and seek for appointment, we would, as a kindness to her, have told her quite plainly that we believed she would not be fitted for service in any of these Colleges.

Miss Hodgson is one illustration of the large number of men and women who, with very worthy motives in most cases, are constantly applying for service in our China Colleges and yet are not at all qualified for appointment. Our office has to handle hundreds of such applications each year. We try to deal with such cases in as kindly a way as we can. Miss Hodgson is the first case we have had of a person starting off to the Orient on their own initiative, and without any encouragement from us. But fortunately, not all the men and women willing to serve in our China Colleges on a self-sacrificial basis belong in this category. Occasionally one comes in contact with some of the finest Christian spirits here in the west, men and women who have a very genuine contribution to make, and who are willing to make it on the same sacrificial basis as the regular members of our College staff. Our problem is always that of sifting out these few grains of wheat from a great deal of chaff and seeing that proper use of them is made.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

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YENCHING

燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 20, 1936

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My lear Dr. Garside:

I am writing on behalf of Miss Li Man Kuei one of our graduates who has been studying at the University of Michigan under a Barbour scholarship. Not long ago she won a competitive prize of $500 for excellence in dramatic composition, which, for a Chinese over American students, is evidence of her ability. Further details about her record at Michigan could be secured from the authorities of that university. She is anxious to continue her work in this special field and wonders if there would be any sort of teaching fellowship or scholarship in the Chinese Department at Columbia, Yale, or elsewhere by which she could support herself and continue her studies. Her present address is: Division Orientalia, Library of Congress, Washington. Instead of attempting to make inquiries on her behalf at this long distance, I venture to add this to the many other similar claims upon your time, and am writing her to this effect. Anything that you can do to help her will be much appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 24, 1936

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Garside:

This is to request that you explore the possibilities of our securing some well-qualified teacher of the New Testament to spend the next academic year with us. The conditions make such a possibility very unlikely, but it may be worth trying. Out of our slender budget for the School of Religion it would be impossible to offer anything more than living quarters without charge. The expense for housekeeping arrangements would of course be relatively slight. It is possible that someone who is entitled to a sabbatical year would find it worthwhile to make a visit to this part of the world and gain impressions during residence here, while at the same time carrying not more than three courses, or, shall we say, from six to nine hours of classroom work a week. It is also not impossible that special funds might be secured for such a purpose. We have been disappointed in not securing as yet a man from the LMS despite the intentions of that society and the one or two hopeful possibilities. If Ritter secures a position by next summer, the Presbyterian Board would presumably be ready to supply his place, but thus far no person who would meet this need has come to mind. Incidentally, that Board might be willing to aid in the suggestion made above in lieu of assigning a more permanent person to our staff. The arrangement suggested is in order to give us time to secure someone on a permanent basis either from the LMS or elsewhere. I am helping out this year in a pitifully desultory sort of way, but even this will be impossible if I am to be called to the States next year. This request may seem inconsistent with my recent letter to you about visiting professors, but is not so from my viewpoint. It is just such occasional needs that can under certain circumstances become extremely helpful.

There is another matter which I venture to add to your already over-burdened program. We have begun to experiment with the possibilities of exchange students, and have established relationships with Columbia and the University of California. It would seem to me desirable to limit such efforts to graduate students or those of senior college grade, who are majoring in some phase of Chinese culture, preferably having studied Chinese in America. On our side, we would recommend our graduates who

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would continue some phase of graduate study for which the institution in question is especially fitted to meet their needs. In each case, tuition and, if possible, room rent and other fees, should be remitted. In the case of the two institutions mentioned, we have expected the students going from here to deposit l.c.$350 to defray the cost to us of such an arrangement. This is on the theory that the saving to the Chinese student is so out of proportion to the other factors, that he can well afford to do this. That, however, would be an aspect of the matter which need not enter into the American correspondence. I have written letters to the presidents of the following institutions, of which the enclosed is a specimen. University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; University of Michigan; University of Minnesota. It occurs to me that Dr. Duggan or someone in his office might be of help in suggesting such other institutions as would most probably respond to a proposal of this sort, and that certain details might be cleared up through your office with a great saving of time. It is possible that those especially interested in Yenching - Princeton, Swarthmore, Oberlin, etc. - might be consulted regarding this.

Gave to

Will you kindly inform Miss Van Sciver that Dr. and Mrs. J. Ross Stevenson and Mrs. Simpson, the widowed sister of the latter, have recently visited here, and seemed to have a pleasant impression of the place. Their primary interest is of course in Lingnan, but on their return to the States, he would doubtless be available for any help to us that he could render.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

jls c

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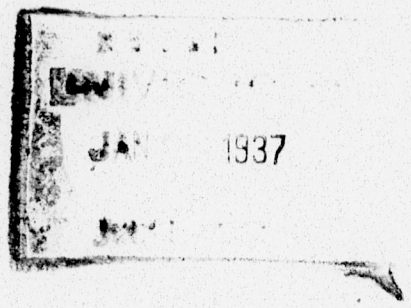

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Stuart

President Lincoln Dsang, West China Union University
President Y. G. Chen, University of Nanking
President W. K. Chung, Lingnan University
President S. T. Liu, Cheeloo University
President C. J. Lin, Fukien Christian University
President Francis Wei, Central China College
President Yi Fang Wu, Ginling College

My dear colleagues:

After much hesitation I am writing to suggest a conference at which we may discuss our attitude to the proposal made last spring by the Board of Trustees of Yenching University to the Associated Boards of China Christian Colleges that Christian Higher education in China be under a single unified control. (See Minutes A.B. 499, E 545).

It may be pertinent to explain the circumstances leading to this action in so far as I have been involved. You are all somewhat familiar with the position of the Faculty of Yenching University in opposing the so-called Correlated Program and in recommending to our Board of Trustees that we withdraw especially from the Joint Financial Campaign being conducted in the United States on the assumption that such correlation really exists. You are also aware that our Trustees have not seen fit to accept the faculty point of view, and have against our strong protest retained the relationship of Yenching to the Joint Campaign. When meeting with our Trustees last winter and explaining again our reasons for this attitude I reaffirmed our whole-hearted readiness to become an integral part of any truly correlated - or better still unified - reorganization of Christian higher education based not on institutional attachments or ambitions but upon the maximum of efficient service that we could thus together render the Christian cause and the Chinese people. I pointed out that our objection had always been not to the ideal but to the failure thus far to achieve it, and to the futility if not insincerity of attempting to raise money under such conditions for supposedly correlated but actually unrelated and autonomous institutions. The discussion which followed resulted in the unanimous action referred to in which I thoroughly concurred. I understand that the matter is being taken up by the various bodies concerned but in view of the cumbersome and complicated organization and the conflicting interests involved any constructive solution through that process is probably a long way off. Meanwhile I had urged that the union institutions, being already committed to the principle and having boards of control so constituted, might more easily make the initial moves, enabling denominational colleges to include themselves later on or not as they individually preferred.

Instead of leaving this vital issue to our controllinb boards abroad or dealing separately through them it would seem advisable for us to confer together and report our conclusions. If these are negative they will perhaps be a determinative factor; if positive we can greatly facilitate the process at each stage of its development.

The contention of the Yenching Faculty has been set forth in previous communications and in many meetings of the Council of Christian Higher Education. It may, however, be briefly summarized again as follows. Those institutions were in general established when geographical, denominational, educational and other

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considerations were very different from those that now obtain. Most of them have since become irrelevant. In the meantime educational standards are constantly rising and the potential resources and other advantages of non-Christian schools may cause ours to suffer in comparison. Economic trends in the West, as well as profound psychological changes, will make it increasingly difficult to secure funds from such sources in amounts at all adequate to the mounting costs. The waste in needless duplication and the often mediocre quality of our academic work or physical equipment could be largely improved and the benefits to our students and the nation be proportionately increased by securing greater concentration and vocational specialization. Until this has been accomplished any joint financial efforts in America or elsewhere are morally indefensible and are doomed - as has been for most of us the actual experience thus far - to expensive and unproductive outlay. If there is any substantial aid to be expected from Foundations it will most probably be only after some further reduction and consolidation. Any gain to our common cause inevitably demands local and personal adjustments and perhaps sacrifice. If after careful deliberation those responsible for our institutions prefer to maintain them essentially as they are, let us frankly recognise this and discontinue the pretence of a correlated program in presenting our needs to the American public. We can then continue to maintain an association of independent institutions with a common origin and purpose, and with friendly cooperation.

In addition to these oft-repeated arguments, the experience of the past fifteen years would seem to indicate that little will be accomplished by further conference of autonomous units, but that progress will be made when we relinquish all our separate institutional rights or claims in an absolute yielding up of all that we have or are to a more inclusive whole that will then so proceed to reorganize itself as to secure the most economical and efficient use of common possessions. The Board of Trustees and the Faculty of Yenching University are in complete harmony in our readiness to follow this course. We recognize that there are many concrete problems and inherent difficulties, but we also believe it to be the most truly Christian solution of this issue.

I am sending Dr. E. H. Cressy a copy of this letter and suggest that each of you correspond with him on this matter and that in the light of your replies he take whatever measures may seem to him advisable for attaining our objective.

Very sincerely yours,

December 1, 1936

/s/ J. Leighton Stuart

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

YENCHING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 8, 1936

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Check sent Dr Duggan Acc 2/11/37

INDEXED

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

My dear Garside:

I am writing to ask your help on behalf of the son of a prominent banker friend whose brother is one of our own students. The young man is named Yü Chih-yuan, and he is to go with Dr. C. T. Wang as one of the secretaries of the Chinese Embassy in Washington. He will by then have completed three and a half years of study in the National University of Peking and desires to complete his undergraduate study by taking evening courses either in Washington or Baltimore. The first question is as to whether or not there are such facilities close enough for him to attend regular evening classes. The next question is as to whether these could give him sufficient credits and could be of the necessary advanced standing to enable him to secure the Bachelor's degree; and thirdly, whether his credits from the National University would be accepted, and if so, at what valuation. On this last point a possible course would be to allow him tentative standing and if his subsequent studies justify it, he could then be credited with work previously done. Drs. Stephen Duggan, Paul Monroe and others in New York would doubtless be ready to give opinions as to the general quality of the work done in this institution. I am sorry to add to your many duties, especially in a matter which may be somewhat complicated, but it would be much appreciated by the rather influential and friendly banker father, and by the brother here, as well as by the young man himself. Dr. Wang's sailing is not yet fixed, but he is leaving as early as he can in the New Year, so that a reply should be as prompt as possible. Please keep the information easily available, and should the party leave before hearing from you, I shall write again telling you where to direct a reply to Mr. Yü himself.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

jls c

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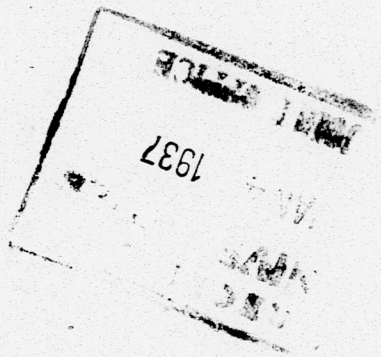
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December 10, 1936

YENCHING NEWS LETTER

The other day some one said that China stands right square in the center of the world's future. Well, here is live news, fresh from that center.

Items:

A letter from President J. Leighton Stuart.
Yenching's Current Objectives.
Extracts from Mr. Arthur Rugh's letter.
Dr. K. A. Wee in America.
Testimonial Dinner for Dr. Henry W. Luce.

Dr. Stuart's Letter:

To the Members of the ADVISORY COUNCIL:

Through occasional communications either to you or to the Board of Trustees, I have been attempting to interpret the trend of events in Eastern Asia, with especial reference to the bearing of Japanese imperialistic aggression upon the affairs of Yenching University. I have been so frank in sharing with you the anxieties caused by this menace that a description of the happier outlook due to recent happenings will be the more reassuring.

To summarize what has in the main been pointed out in previous letters will supply background. Apparently the Japanese Government has long been determined to gain some sort of political control over the whole of China, any divergence of view being only as to policy; that China cannot in the immediate future prevent such encroachments by military resistance; and that there will be no very effective protest from western nations. The determinative issue at present is the "independence" or enforced secession of the five provinces in North China under some guise of Japanese suzerainty. Unless, therefore, China can in some other way avert this catastrophe, the only possible alternatives are either humiliating loss of this vast territory with all the attendant moral degradation, economic exploitation solely in Japanese interest, sale of narcotics, festering resentment and rebellious outbreaks, or armed resistance with all the horrors of scientific slaughter and disastrous consequences for all concerned, whichever side may win technical victories. Furthermore, the lack of positive action by the Central Government - while readily understandable - has been giving rise to much questioning of its capacity or even of its intention to protect this exposed area.

Meanwhile, however, the conviction has been steadily forming that China has resources for moral resistance which if wisely and courageously utilized would most probably restrain militaristic aggression or would in any case be a powerful asset if after exhausting all peaceful expedients she were finally compelled to resist by force. Such a reliance on moral energies would be based upon faith in the rightness of her cause, and a patriotic passion welding government leaders into a new political unity and the people of all sections into a new national consciousness and cohesion. All this would be immensely aided by a public opinion aroused and made articulate by unequivocal declarations of the leaders as to the only terms on which diplomatic negotiations can be continued and a resolute determination to yield to no form of coercion, whatever suffering this may involve. These statements should be framed on universal principles of national sovereignty

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and international law, should expose the specious character of Japanese pretexts, and should emphasize the mutual benefits in better understanding and friendly, as against forceful, cooperation.

One immediate result would be the clarifying of the issue within the country and the challenging of all parties, sections and social classes to unite in a program, the success of which depends on national solidarity. It would also help to make the Japanese people aware - as most of them are not - of the real aims and activities of their own warlords and might cause even these truculent would-be conquerors to hesitate to face popular disapproval at home as well as mass hostility in China. They have achieved a measure of success thus far in North China and elsewhere through secret intrigue, and the bribery of individuals, or through brutal intimidation, rather than by much actual use of military force.

China has therefore everything to gain by a publicity that need reveal nothing more than the text of demands being insistently presented and the replies of its own officials. The Japanese army or navy might indeed indulge again in acts of violence but the hardships these would entail would be less than either of the other alternatives. Even if Premier Hirota had not given the positive assurance that there would be no war while he remains in office, there are good reasons for the belief that Japan could not afford to risk a war with China even with her superior equipment and organization. Granting, however, this eventuality, China would have a juster cause, so recognized throughout the civilized world, and a more united popular support than by preparing for a merely military resistance after timidly temporizing without avail. The really dynamic energies are spiritual, and by adventuring on such a course Chinese statesmanship would be loyal to the teaching of her ancient sages, and might be making a far-seeing, courageous contribution toward the only rational solution hereafter of international problems.

It is considerations such as these which make significant the notable progress during recent months towards unification. The restoration of the long alienated southern provinces without the tragedy of civil war was not only a tribute to the patient self-restraint of General Chiang Kai-shek and the others primarily concerned, but it also revealed the rising influence of public opinion as a factor in national issues. The people of all sections were determined that there should be no more internal strife. The frustration of insidious Japanese intrigue in fomenting the antagonisms between Nanking and the southern leaders has not been without its effect in impressing upon Japan the futility hereafter of a policy committed to working for disunity and secession. With this political consolidation has come a psychological advance, manifesting itself in a strengthened confidence in the Nanking Government and a renewal of hope in the ability of the nation to become yet more completely unified.

The great outstanding problem is now North China, not only because of the Japanese determination to control it, but unfortunately because of the estrangements, conflicting interests, and mutual distrust which their persistent machinations have produced among Chinese. Pro-Japanese or anti-Nanking sentiment in this region ranges all the way from the few who sincerely believe that the Japanese program is desirable in itself or its realization inevitable, to the many who selfishly benefit by acquiescence, or have lost faith in the Nanking regime, or are merely ignorant or indifferent. The crux of the problem is therefore not so much in the dealings with Japan as in convincing the rulers and the people of North China that the Government is determined at any cost to preserve the territorial sovereignty and administrative control of this area.

I recently had occasion to make a trip to Shanghai and Nanking and returned very much relieved as to the reality of the Government's

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purpose. I had the privilege of intimate personal talks with General Chiang Kai-shek and most of the other leaders, and am entirely convinced of the sincerity of this resolve. They have also been making public statements, which while endeavoring not to be provocative, are none the less sufficiently explicit. Much more to the point was the invitation, immediately after the most elaborate and enthusiastic celebration of their Independence Day (October 10) for several years, to the northern governors or their representatives to visit General Chiang and confer with him regarding plans for national defence. Their response and the notable success of the conference has dramatized the change in attitude and has been reflected in popular feeling. If this mutual confidence and coöperation between the Central Government and local officials can be made more inclusive than has yet been done, and be put on a more solid basis, it will almost complete the movement toward unity throughout the country and ought to reduce, rather than aggravate, the danger of Japanese aggression.

It has been of no slight help that just at this critical juncture the London and the New York Times each published an editorial denouncing the Japanese policy in North China, and thus reminding those in both these Eastern Asia countries that opinion in the West is crystallizing toward open disapproval of the claim to "special rights" in North China and the attempts to coerce China into their recognition.

The Nanking Government is in a difficult dilemma: there is every moral advantage in making public the content of negotiations now in process, yet to do so might release the pent-up anti-Japanese feeling to the extent of outbreaks against Japanese residents all over China or other unfriendly demonstrations, which would in turn arouse such hostile emotions in both countries that any settlement by diplomacy and reason would become utterly hopeless. It is therefore - at the risk of being misunderstood and denounced or despised - exploring every possibility of reaching an understanding with its aggressive neighbor. Failing in this, it will make a full statement to the world of China's case, appealing to its people to unite in attempting whatever resistance, and enduring whatever sacrifice, may be necessary.

This explanation may help to interpret the news of further developments as it reaches you.

J. Leighton Stuart

Peiping, China
October 22, 1936

Yenching's Current Objectives:

$21,500	for Current Budget, to enable the University to carry on its work on present basis.
100,000	for Additional Endowment or Capital Reserve for the general University.
50,000	for Additional Endowment of the Women's College.
25,000	for Additional Endowment of the School of Religion, to complete the fund of $50,000 undertaken last year.
25,000	for Endowment of the Department of Physical Education, to start a fund for this important work.

There is pressing need for these items and the Trustees have undertaken to raise them during the current fiscal year.

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Extracts from Mr. Rugh's Letter of October 12, 1936:

"I hope you saw Wellington Koo's address at Geneva on China's recent remarkable progress in political and economic reconstruction. Out here we can see China standing at a sharp fork of the road. Shall she be allowed to carry out her rebuilding program until a new modern China helps lift the world? Or shall she go military-mad and throw her terrible weight into the wrecking of our civilization by wars and more wars?

"I don't know how America should help. But I do wish our great democracy could do for the world what would be done if China could be given a chance to make her natural gift of peace to the world. Of course in the long run schools like this are the solution, and maybe that is America's part.

"My class in the Life of Christ just left this room. Most of them are Chinese graduate students from all over China. Miss Tang is from far-away Chentu; Mr. Yang from Canton. From all sections of China they sat here with two American students, one Greek and one Russian, and kept asking whether Jesus has the way out for this baffled world. I wish we had some Japanese students in the group.

"If the war-mad world doesn't wreck the works before these students become our leaders, they will lead us to peace. They do know that war is insane and that 'love never fails.'"

Dr. K. A. Wee in America:

Dr. K. A. Wee, head of the Yenching University Department of Physical Education, is in America. Much of his time is devoted to Yenching interests. He hopes to see many friends of the University during his stay.

Testimonial Dinner for Dr. Luce:

Dr. Henry W. Luce, Vice-President Emeritus of Yenching University, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Trustees of the University on October 27th in the Jansen Suite at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York City. About fifty friends were present.

Dr. John H. Finley acted as Toastmaster, introducing Dr. Edward H. Hume, who spoke of the wonderful growth of Yenching University under the leadership of President Stuart, and of the untiring efforts of Dr. Luce in securing the funds which made this growth possible. Dr. Luce, who has recently returned from a year spent in the Orient, spoke briefly of his interesting trip and of his delight in viewing Yenching University for the first time since its completion on one of the most beautiful and most efficiently-planned campuses in the Orient.

Many other friends of Dr. Luce who were unable to be present joined this small group by sending letters and telegrams of greeting to him on this occasion when the Trustees of Yenching paid tribute to him for his loyalty and sacrifices in carrying to completion their vision of this great university many years ago.

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 11, 1936

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Ack 2/1/37

INDEXED
YENCHING

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

My dear Garside:

I am writing to inquire regarding the possibility of our conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon one of our former students. You may recall that we once had a Department of Jurisprudence which, chiefly because of financial exigencies has since been discontinued. In our bulletins of that time we publicly announced that a student who completed all of the five-year courses required would have this degree conferred upon him. As it happens, only one student completed the prescribed work, so that there is no danger of further complications from the precedent. His name is Chang T'ien Fu. He is in quite a responsible position with his former teacher here, who is presiding judge of the First District Court of Shanghai, and is continuing his legal studies in the Soochow University Law School. I rather think there was some correspondence before on this general subject, but not perhaps in reference to a particular case. We feel morally obligated by the announcement. If there are no objections from the New York State end, will you kindly inquire into the matter and give me your advice?

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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UNIVERSITIES
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YENCHING

Yenching

December 15, 1936
E36-12-15-1

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

Dear Friends:

Due to the strike on the Pacific Coast, which has held up shipping, we are sending this letter and minutes by air mail to catch the next Empress boat from Vancouver.

Committee Membership. The meeting was actually called to take advantage of the personnel attending the Yenching College Committee meeting, which met at two o'clock the same afternoon. As it turned out, however, Mr. Rounds was unavoidably detained, Dr. Warnshuis was called to Washington, Dr. Fairfield did not come down from Boston, and Miss Burton was ill. This occasioned some comment on the part of the old standbys, and it was suggested that a larger Executive Committee be appointed to insure a more representative group in transacting business of importance involved in this particular meeting.

Report on Investments. Were it not for the mortgage situation in Yenching securities, the list would be in a beautiful condition. We have about $95,000 of mortgages, however, that are in default; and while we believe the principal is protected, yet the income most certainly will never be collected. Were we to sell out our securities as of December 1st, we would have absorbed all of our losses - both book and paper - and made $52,000. However, the conversion of stocks into other grades of securities will involve a little more time.

Report on Field Investments. This is a very gratifying report. The committees asked to have read the list of funds involved in these holdings, and noted the item of $139,608.14 of General University endowment. The balance sheet shows that there is a considerable quantity of pledges in this fund that have not been collected, and undoubtedly the $139,000. represents the collections. The committees were very much pleased at the progress that has been made and wished us to pass on to the field the congratulations and the appreciation of the Trustees in the effort that is being made to build up the endowment funds in China.

Treasurer's Report 1935-36. Copies of this report have been sent to the field, and same will not be included with this letter because of the extra cost of postage. The various sections of our accounting were studied with care, and consideration given to the recommendation to apply the surplus to the reduction of deficits, which finally was agreed to.

Kreuger & Toll Stock. This item is self explanatory. It might be said, however, that the closing out of the Kreuger & Toll investment some months ago

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did not include the adjustment account which is set up to bring the fund to $10,000. Action EF-3503 clears up this situation.

Model School Practice House. Miss Cookingham has written us regarding the transfer of a number of different items in the Plant section to the Completed Buildings section. At the present time there seems to be only one item which can be treated in this manner, which is the Model School Practice House. We are authorizing that this change be made, and the journal voucher covering same will go forward in the next monthly balance sheet.

Luce Scholarship Foundation. Before the meeting a number of members of the Board had seen the agreement which was presented, it having been drawn between Dr. Stuart and Dr. Luce. There was most hearty accord in approving this agreement, a question being raised, however, as to the desirability of setting up a perpetual endowment of this nature, when conditions 25 or 30 years from now might be greatly altered. In view of the understanding with Mr. Luce, however, it was deemed imprudent to raise such a question at the present time. It is hoped by having this agreement approved the balance of the $50,000 will be forthcoming at an early date.

1935-36 Field Closing and Gain on Exhhange. The committees noted with gratification the closing on the field and the increase of the Exchange Reserve account. In connection with the gains and surpluses, the auditors' report presented some very interesting situations, which we hope to have time to study at no distant date.

Extra Dividend on Aluminum Preferred. The Aluminum Company of America on December 3rd voted $7.250 of back dividends on preferred stock. This leaves a balance of $9.00 in afrears. The commi tees felt that the only sensible course would be to apply as much as possible of this income for the clearing up of old deficits on our books.

Publication of Dissertation for K. A. Wee. The one exception to the foregoing action was the cost of the publication of K. A. Wee's dissertation. There seemed to be no disagreement with the idea that we could take care of it at this end, and accordingly we have issued a check to cover the first payment.

Aluminum Co. Dividends with Harvard-Yenching Institute. A very interesting letter was received from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, setting forth the fact that above $65,000 would accrue from the payment of back dividends on Aluminum during December, and in view of the fact that about $40,000.had been advanced from General Funds to pay for the extra amount voted by the Institute for the carrying on of the work in the Restricted account, it was felt that the $40,000 should be restored. This leaves a sizable balance of approximately $25,000 to be distributed pro rata among the institutions interested. The Institute very graciously requested that some suggestion be made by the various boards. Yenching's attitude was that an Income Stabilization Fund would be favorable, but that probably representatives of other institutions should be brought into the conference. The Secretary was instructed to informally convey the impressions that were gained from the discussion.

Missouri-Yenching Foundation Application to "A Movement for World Christianity". This situation developed through Mr. Vernon Nash having made ap-

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plication to Mr. Petty of the Movement for World Christianity for recognition and approval of Journalism at Yenching University. Mr. Petty approached the Trustees with the idea of getting the approval of the Trustees to such an application, and some correspondence was exchanged upon the subject. The committees in session, however, deemed it imprudent to take such a step in view of the fact that the responsibility for Journalism has been turned over to the Missouri-Yenching Foundation and all cash had been forwarded. There is a sort of peculiar situation developed, which Mr. Nash of course recognizes, which is that Journalism has been put into the current year's budget and is being sponsored by Yenching. That, however, did not seem to alter the situation in so far as the Board of Trustees were concerned, and consequently no action was taken.

Funds Available for 1937-38. Several things must be noted in submitting these figures to the field for the 1937-38 budget. One is the possible reduction of the London Missionary Society from $1,000 to $500. We are somewhat puzzled that this reduction has not actually come before, as we understand that the decrease has been voted. However, as $500. was received early in the year as a partial payment, and the balance just reached us a few days ago, we are safe on this year. What will happen next year is another thing. We hope, but cannot guarantee, that it will be the full $1,000.

In order to bring up the appropriation for Natural Science to approximately the same amount as last year, $2,600 was voted from the Natural Science Reserve. This seems to be about the limit that we can use from this fund, as there will be an overdraft in Natural Science for this present year. The $17,000 included in this current year's budget has been put there with the hope that income will increase and that all of the reserve which we have set aside to stabilize this budget will not be used. It appears at the present time as though one-half will be required.

You will understand that the Princeton-Yenching Foundation figure is subject to the final reduction of the Foundation. At a meeting held last week, however, where I acted as secretary, $1,000 extra was discussed as being the amount that the Foundation is considering for the next fiscal year, and we are passing it on to you for what it is worth.

The Harvard-Yenching Institute Trust Account has been increased, but as the Institute has written us that probably $90,000 will be available for next year's work, Yenching's proportion of the $90,000 will be approximately $23,684.20.

In the School of Religion, you will find an extra $1,500. which is an appropriation from the reserve fund on our books. Everyone feels that this school should be encouraged as much as possible within the bounds of funds available, and the committees felt that this $1,500 would be of especial benefit at this time. It is quite possible that we will be able to get a repetition of the $500. gift in the budget for the current year, but that is not assured, so we have not included it in the figures, and we presume that if it comes in later on the School of Religion will be able to absorb it.

In the Women's College figures, we have included $241.35 to bring the appropriation up to the $13,250 which was asked for this current year. We hope that the budget will not be increased beyond this anticipated amount from the States, As the ladies are rather reluctant to draw upon their surplus still further. It is our hope that current income will increase sufficiently to avoid using much of it this year.

With sincerest regards to you, I am

Very cordially yours,

CAE:RC
enc.

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YENCHING

Yenching

December 16, 1936

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Your letter of November 20th at hand, and as requested we have placed the orders for the magazines CHRISTENDOM and CHINESE CHRISTIAN STUDENT. We have also forwarded your subscription of ten dollars ($10.00) to the American Council Institute of Pacific Relations. These are being charged to your account.

The news from China the last few days has been alarming beyond expression. Last night's papers broadcast the news that Chiang Kai-Shek had been assassinated. It cast something of a pall over a dinner for Ran Shields. However, this morning's paper gives new encouragement, and we pray and hope that this light that comes to us with the breaking of a new day will be true and that Chiang Kai-Shek will be spared to live out a life of usefulness, in which he seems to be so efficient and effective.

Most cordially yours,

CAE:RC

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file

December 16, 1936

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I have been looking, during recent days, for a reply to my letter of October 5th in regard to the McBrier Fund. Your answer is probably on the way. I hope so. We want to call a meeting of the Committee and take necessary action in proper businesslike form.

I am asking at this time if, about April 1st of each year, you will give the Committee an estimate of what is required from this fund for the next school year. If the budget was made up in same form for this fund as for your regular school work, so that same could be presented to the Committee in proper form, it would be appreciated.

As you know, Mr. Marston of San Diego made a pledge of $1,000 per year for five years. Dr. Luce is, I think, the one who first saw and interested Mr. Marston and secured the first pledge. We were talking about the matter this morning.

Mr. Marston is, as you know, an old man. A letter from him, written last winter, stated that he was in his 86th year. The pledge he made is on the basis of $1,000 per year for five years.

I asked Dr. Luce if he did not think it was possible to get Mr. Marston to capitalize this gift so that the University may receive $1,000 per year perpetually. On the basis of 4% income per annum, which is more than we can secure on conservatively invested funds at present, it would require $25,000 capital in order to accomplish this.

I understand that Mr. Marston has been a very beneficent man and has given large sums to California universities. Dr. Luce is going to write him, enclosing copy of his recent printed news letter of his round-the-world trip, and will add his personal testimony as to the value of Yenching work.

We should like to have a letter from you, outlining your thought as to how this matter might best be approached. We can well understand that it would not be accomplished by letter writing. Letters may prepare the way, however. Mr. Marston should be seen personally.

Do you think there is a good prospect of interesting Mr. Marston and getting from him a capital pledge for this sum?

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Who should be the party to see him?

Looking up the correspondence of last April, we find that Mr. Wilcox wrote under date of March 14th as follows:-

"Wednesday morning, March 11 - Dr. Galt took Dr. Stuart and motored to San Diego for a meeting with Mr. Marston."

You therefore saw him after he made his pledge on March 2, 1931. We have no information as to the result of your visit.

You will recognize the necessity of capitalizing these gifts when I recall to you that the same letter from Wilcox refers to Mrs. Colby. He says in regard to her,- "I understand, through Dr. Stuart, that she (Mrs. Colby) agreed to give $1,000 a year for a period of from five to ten years. Dr. Stuart will confirm this by letter to Mrs. Colby, and you will receive a copy of that letter. I hope that the amount will total at least $10,000, which of course may have to be paid over a period of years."

If you wrote to Mrs. Colby, we did not receive a copy of the letter referred to by Mr. Wilcox. Mrs. Colby paid $500 on her pledge and, as you know, she died last autumn.

You will therefore observe that there is a distinct loss when an incident of this kind occurs. The intention of Mrs. Colby was evidently to give $5,000 or $10,000, same to be paid in annual instalments.

Miss Van Sciver has handed me a letter which arrived this morning from your secretary, which refers to this matter. She says that you asked her to say:- "Tell Mr. Hedrick that Mr. B.B.Wilcox had promised Dr. Stuart as they parted in San Francisco to call on Mrs. Colby and secure a legally executive statement for just this contingency in view. Mr. Wilcox wrote Mrs. Colby that he would call and had a reply saying she would be glad to see him."

It appears from the above that your understanding with Mr. Wilcox was apparently not clear. His letter stated that you were going to write the letter to Mrs. Colby and send us a copy. This was not done.

Your statement is that Mr. Wilcox was going to call on Mrs. Colby and secure a written pledge. This was not done. Mr. Hedrick tells me that Mr. Wilcox did not make the call later because of an embarrassment arising out of his Y.M.C.A. solicitation.

The result is, nothing was done. Instead of a possible $5,000 or $10,000, the University has received $500.

I am not trying to blame anybody, but it is just too bad that, having "sold" this lady, the University should fail to secure what evidently was her desire to give, through failure of Mr. Wilcox in not getting a signed pledge.

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The only reason I am referring to this latter is because the same letter from Mr. Wilcox, which referred to your call upon Mr. Marston, also referred to the case of Mrs. Colby.

Any information or suggestions you may give in regard to how to handle the case of Mr. Marston will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

EMMcB.A

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 18, 1936

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

INDEXED

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am writing again to report the latest developments here in the case of Harry Price. You will recall that he is on a five-year arrangement with the Trustees, which expires next summer, and that he is planning to return to the States with his family in the hope of studying for a year at Yale University and completing his work for the doctorate. He hopes after that to return to Yenching, and I have in previous letters tried to cover the various reasons why it seems to me important that this be made possible. This is especially with a view to the American relationships of the University.

According to our regulations, a furlough with salary can only be given after six years of service; therefore, technically our local administration can do nothing about his case beyond approving his resident salary here as though he were staying on. This will obviously not be sufficient for his maintenance in America. I very much hope, therefore, that the Trustees will discuss his case and make provision for supplementing his small salary in local currency which he would receive, or for taking over his budget as part of the home office administration.

There is the further question of his return, which is complicated by the very much reduced Princeton income and the complete uncertainty as to continuation of Rockefeller Foundation support. We have a fair assurance of securing this latter for one more year, and Mr. Gunn, as far as we can interpret his present attitude, intends to make a strong appeal to the R F Trustees to continue their rural reconstruction program on a five-year basis. Even if this were done, however, Harry's teaching in Economics is not strictly within the scope of rural training, although he is recognized by Messrs. Gunn and Grant and all of us here as making a very helpful contribution to this whole scheme. Furthermore, the Chinese chairman of the Department of Economics, while extremely friendly in personal relations, would probably not, if left entirely free, prefer to keep Harry

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(or any other westerner) on his budget and thus displace some Chinese, who in addition to being as well trained in the subject as any such foreign member, would also have the ability to use Chinese materials in a way that no foreigner ever can. This problem, inherent in any such arrangement, is embarassing both for Harry and for his Chinese colleagues. On the other hand, he has proved himself an excellent teacher and an asset in many phases of University life, and there would be no question about his being wanted back here if this particular side of the problem could be relieved by his direct appointment as from the Trustees.

There is the further problem of the maintenance of financial efforts in the States. The professional opinion seems to be that to do this effectively there must be someone directly from China and the University. While I fully appreciate the value of having such men and women as the presidents of our sister colleges, yet my own experience would indicate that for the grilling task of cultivation and soliciting money, an American will for some time yet be extremely useful.

My suggestion, which is also my very strong conviction as to what is to the interest of the University and especially to its Board of Trustees, is that that body underwrite his maintenance until and in the hope that some special source of support can be secured which will enable him to work here with the special function which I have tried to describe both verbally and in previous letters, and be available for financial work in the States as wanted. It may well be that the Trustees would prefer to go no further at this stage than to make possible his one year of residence in America, thus anticipating by one year what would have been approved from here if regulations permitted. During that period through personal acquaintance with him and further study of the whole program of the institution a decision regarding more permanent plans could be unhurriedly reached. Meanwhile a favorable consideration of the immediate request will be very helpful.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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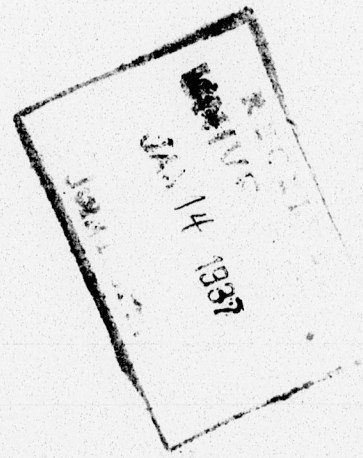

(copy)

December 18, 1936

Mr. Paul Hutchinson
The Christian Century
440 South Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Paul:

I had scarcely mailed my article when the Sian issue developed. I am filled with chagrin and feel that is is a rather grim joke on me. I found some comfort, however, in reading an article in the issue of the China Weekly Review which reached me after the Sian news had come, taking very much the same position as I had. I have waited until the next American mail to write my impressions, leaving it to your discretion whether to use the article at all in view of happenings since then, or to edit it or make your own editorial comments. The situation is still quite obscure, but certain aspects seem to be taking form. First of all, is the practically unanimous reaction from provincial authorities and public bodies including even students, protesting against the treatment of Chiang Kai-shek and insisting on his release. In other words, the nation is more unified and public opinion more assertive, and in the direction of internal peace than at any time previously. If China can stand the shook of this disturbing occurrence, it will verify rather than invalidate what I had written. Despite many rumors to the contrary, Chiang seems to be still alive and there are indications that this was a rather desperate attempt to coerce him into a less intransigent position regarding the Communists. It may well be that the Young Marshal rescued him from actual danger while approving the coup. An attempt to reconstruct Chang Hsueh Liang's position would run something like this. The pampered son of the Manchurian warlord had become enervated through indulgence, and after his father's death had enjoyed the luxury and social pleasures of his heritage while becoming more of a drug addict. Chiefly through the insistence of Donald and T. V. Soong he had heroic treatment under a missionary physician in Shanghai and then went abroad for a change. He came back physically made over with is eyes opened by travel in Europe, and ready to cooperate with Chiang Kai-shek who gave him a last chance to make good. This last phrase I am quoting from Mme. Chiang's conversation with me in March 1934. Assigned to Communist-

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bandit-suppression in the northwest, his troops went unpaid and were otherwise neglected, or home-sick and discontented, they come under Communist influence with a common grievance against Japan and resentment against the central government. When the Young Marshal attempted to carry on military operations against the Communists, he was in danger of defeat and the defection of one unit after another. Meanwhile his physical vigor and the inability to continue social pleasures led him to want the restoration of Manchuria, or at least to have a part in preventing any further loss of territory. He repeatedly called the attention of General Chiang to the growing unrest among his own troops, the benefits that would come from absorbing the Communists into a common resistance against Japan and the danger of further delay. Not a few of General Chiang's own closest subordinates had been pointing out the menace from this source, but he remained uncompromising, both in his determination to subdue the Communists and to delay action against Japan until all other measures had failed. I might add, by way of personal comment, that when I went to Loyang early last month at his request to report to him the local situation, following up a previous visit with him a month earlier, I almost decided to give him a bit of gratuitous advice along this line. This will show how much a matter of common knowledge the impending break had already become. I concluded, however, that I had better stick to my own particular mission and not jeopardize that by bringing in a controversial topic about which I had no first-hand information. I did, however, talk with Donald about it, and he assured me that the relations between the two men were as friendly as ever, and that General Chiang was taking the only possible course. There is no living man closer to these two than W. H. Donald. My guess, therefore, is that Young Chang, brooding over all his grievances, chafing at having no part in the credit of Suiyuan victories, kept in a situation where he could not achieve success, finding his chief obdurate, and finally being displaced by the appointment of Chiang Ting Wen, either risked everything on what he regarded as an attempt to bring his chief to his senses, or was himself swept into a revolt which he is trying to clear up by negotiations with the life of Chiang as his trump card. If Chiang survives, he and the Nanking government will probably be forced to a somewhat more positive attitude against Japan and some form of concession, not only to the Communists, but to all those who are either influenced by the desire to resist Japan or to bring about socialized reforms, or both. If Chiang loses his life, either at the hands of the responsible men in Sian, or through their inability to protect him, there will probably be chaos for sometime, and there will be a division along the lines that are ruining Spain. All that I have written may be discredited by news you will have had long before it reaches you. In any case, it reflects my present state of mind, and you must use your own judgment regarding the article.

Very sincerely yours,

jls c

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INDEXED

December 22, 1936

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Y[illegible]

Dear Dr. Stuart

I have two letters from you dealing with the salary and allowances of Harry Price. These are sent under date of September 24th and October 14th.

I believe at the time you wrote your letter of September 24th you had not received my letter of August 27th, discussing the situation of our accounts as regards Mr. Price's salary and allowances. On page two of that letter I write as follows:-

> "As to the balance of $1,543.42 in the Harry Price salary account on our records, we will be glad to make that available for the field at any time and in any way you may need it. We could turn over at once any portion of the total not needed to pay the home-coming travel of the Prices. Or we could turn over the entire amount, with the understanding that the field would be responsible for getting them back to America at the close of their present term of service."

Your letter of October 14th acknowledges receipt of my letter of August 27th but does not make any special comment on the disposition of this balance. A letter from Mr. Price under date of November 17th states that Miss Cookingham will be writing us on this subject and attaches a memorandum from Miss Cookingham's office which seems to indicate that she is making payments to him of US$100 plus LC$300. Mr. Price also asks that we make payment for him a little later of an insurance premium of $106.50 due on February 4th, 1937. Our office will be glad to take care of the insurance premium and to reimburse Miss Cookingham for the disbursements she has made, as soon as her letter on the subject arrives. Mr. Price estimates that US$1,125 would be sufficient to pay the return travel of his family. This would leave a margin of about $120. We will be glad to transmit the entire amount to the field and let you handle Mr. Price's account from that point on if you so desire.

Your letter of September 24th also asks for certain information as to the evaluation of the American as against the European degrees. I have passed this request for information along to Dr. Duggan, but have not yet had his reply. I will send his comments on to you as soon as I receive them.

Support for P. C. Hsu. I am passing on your comments on this subject to the Committee on the McBrier Foundation, and will advise you as to their judgment. The Committee has sometimes expressed its feeling that we are

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inclined to deal with such items as these piecemeal rather than to have the Committee take up regularly each year its plans and program for the coming fiscal year. Both Mr. McBrier and the members of the Committee feel that we have not yet succeeded in developing a clearcut and constructive program for using the income from this fund. It is a bit difficult to get the Committee to take action, or Mr. McBrier to give his approval to specific items of this kind except as they fit into a clearly defined program.

Fellowships. This is another matter we are taking up with Dr. Duggan's office and on which we will send you further information a little later.

Honors from the National Government. With your customary modesty you speak entirely too disparagingly of the honor done you by the National Government at the time of the "Double Tenth". No very widespread publicity was given this matter here in North America, but all of the friends of Yenching who heard of the award, were very much pleased. Expressions of felicitation have already been sent you, and I will not go into the matter again now further than to say that we all rejoice not only at the honor which has come to you personally, but also at the recognition which the Chinese Government has thus given to the share which America and Americans have had in the development of higher education in China.

The Political Situation in China. Of course, we have all been watching with great anxiety the developments in China during the last month, and particularly during the last ten days. Just now we are still uncertain as to what may eventuate, but we continue to have every confidence that in some way China will find its way out of the present difficulties, and will continue to move forward.

With all good wishes for the New Year, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP

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YENCHING

December 24, 1936

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We enclose herewith the confrimation copy of the cable of Christmas greetings we have just sent. As we were drafting the cablegram from the Trustees, we received a note from Professor Corwin asking that we send along the greetings and good wishes of Mrs. Corwin and himself, so we added this on the end.

We are all aware that the approach of the holiday season this year finds Yenching in the midst of uncertainties of many kinds. The whole situation in North China is filled with so many threats of disaster, that any one of half a dozen different types of explosions might occur almost any time. We can appreciate to some extent the constant strain and anxiety under which you and your colleagues are all working. But we do hope that the holiday season will be a peaceful and happy one on the Yenching campus, and that before this letter reaches you the darkest of the clouds which now hang over North China will have disappeared from the horizon.

Cordially yours,

BAG:MP
Encl.

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