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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 6, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

INDEXED

My dear Dr. Garside:

I have a letter from Vernon Nash under date of November 24 which raises the possibility of his being sent out under the regular University funds. He bases this upon your encouraging remarks about the increase in our income from investments. While I am sure that you are quite well aware of these various facts, yet it may be pertinent to bring these again to the attention of the Trustees through you in view of the issue which has been raised.

Taking the colleges in order, Arts and Letters has been so unfavorably affected by depression conditions that we have been straining the sympathy of the Harvard-Yenching Institute trustees in retaining some of our most valuable teachers temporarily under those funds. A primary obligation would be to release these as soon as possible. You will recall that we have been able to secure only one-half of the Million Dollar Endowment for the College of Natural Sciences and are benefitting no longer by the U S \$25,000 a year in anticipation of our completion of this effort. The work of that college has of course been seriously reduced and is being carried along by temporary grants from the China and Rockefeller Foundations, the latter of which, at least, will not be continued after the present year. Even the endowment raised includes Women's College funds which do not count for the science budget. The College of Public Affairs is dependent upon a paltry U S \$5,000 from Princeton sources instead of the much larger estimates upon which its program had been projected. It would have shrunk to something very small had it not been for our good fortune in securing Rockefeller Foundation aid. There is no assurance that this will last further than for the coming academic year. It would seem unjustifiable, therefore, to add any new item

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until the Trustees have been able to bring these various units back to an adequate and dependable maintenance.

As to physical property, there is, first of all, the greatest single weakness in the wholly inadequate supply of western books for the Library and the necessity with which year after year we cut down this item, despite all of our resolutions to the contrary. In the economies forced upon us we have been neglecting matters of upkeep and provision for depreciation to a point which will prove damaging unless soon rectified.

With needs such as these, and others pressing constantly, it would raise some delicate issues, if an item so large as this were proposed - to bring back a foreign teacher when our Chinese associates at any rate, would feel that this amount could be spent more usefully in various other ways.

I have always had a strong personal liking for Mr. and Mrs. Nash and an unwavering belief in his value to Yenching, to say nothing of my enthusiasm for Journalism as he has largely created this department here. This will lift the preceding paragraphs above any question of whether this department should be retained at such an added cost, or whether he or any other foreign teacher would be necessary for its effective functioning. I would be compelled to take the same position regarding any additional teacher in any department. The one apparent exception would be Harry Price for reasons with which you are already familiar.

You will allow me to share with you a more sobering aspect of the problem which presses upon my consciousness. If our Trustees and the Walter Williams Foundation, with the expert help of Pierce and Hedrick and the personal efforts of Nash, cannot even raise this relatively small budget, it would seem to indicate that the outlook for increased financial support for an institution of our type, is extremely depressing. All the more, therefore, should we be cautious about any commitments involving the welfare of so nobly devoted and in every sense worthy a couple as this, with their two promising children.

The only constructive suggestion I have to make apart from expressing the hope that all concerned will continue vigorous efforts until a sufficient test has been made, would be that one or another of the mission boards might feel itself able, with increasing prosperity, to restore one of the cuts in its original number of appointees. I am not unaware of the difficulties in this suggestion, but the A B C F M especially might with the help of others interested in this special case, secure funds from Mrs. Walter Strong, or elsewhere, which would at least supplement what they might add.

Regretting deeply the necessity of writing thus,

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Very sincerely yours,

Walter Williams

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Jan. 6, 1937

To the Board of Trustees:

The past few months have been for us at Yenching - as in China everywhere - a period of almost continuous tension. The increasingly articulate national consciousness and the notable progress toward political unity were alike stimulated and given an outlet for impassioned expression by the invasion of Suiyuan. [This far-away province of what was formerly Inner Mongolia leaped into sudden prominence when attacked by professional bandits and other Japanese hirelings, supplied with munitions and all other necessary equipment and largely directed by the Japanese army.] The interest of the whole nation became concentrated on the Suiyuan resistance as had never happened before in its long history. Our students were typical not only of their class but in varying degrees of all Chinese in their delegations to the front, the making of bandages, collecting of money, patriotic rallies, posters, pamphlets etc. They fasted for a day, endured a week of unheated dormitories and dining-halls, and in many other ways raised money to supply comforts to the soldiers in the bitter northern cold.

Meanwhile the Japanese Ambassador and the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs had been holding repeated and lengthy conferences without other result than the convincing revelation these afforded of a grim determination on the part of the Nanking Government to permit no further concessions affecting China's sovereign rights. There is no question but that they were steadily preparing for eventualities and rather expecting that war would be inevitable in the near future. Now nearly this was averted will only be known by those most directly involved. But there seems to be at last more outspoken opposition to this policy of armed intimidation among Japanese liberals as well as business men and even their military leaders appear to be aware of the folly of further coercive treats.

Then came the sensational news of General Chiang's detention in Sian. This attracted such world-wide attention, and the details have been so publicized, that it is unnecessary to make other comment than that what at first seemed to be a disaster of surpassing magnitude, and the disruption of the country again after its long struggle toward unity, proved in a most spectacular way the reality of the new unification, the nation-wide support of the Government and the amazing popularity of Chiang Kai-shek. Indeed, if the whole occurrence had been deliberately staged by the Government to demonstrate to the world how substantial has been the progress toward political solidarity and patriotic sentiment, it could scarcely have been more effectively dramatized. Within two hours after his departure from Sian there were spontaneous celebrations from the Suiyuan trenches to Canton, from the coastal ports to the Tibetan border. For ourselves, it was perplexing to make plans for Christmas which would not offend patriotic sensibilities or be nullified by the threatening uncertainties. As it turned out, we carried through the religious features as usual, and a moderated social and athletic program, with special emphasis on the informal opening of homes to students, all of which was responded to in the best of spirits, with the climax in the evening as the news came of General Chiang's escape while we were singing carols around the Luce Pavilion on the island while skaters glided over the lake holding red Chinese lanterns.

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Amid the almost universal rejoicing there is, however, an undercurrent of dissatisfaction which cannot be ignored. [Among our own students and in other schools of all grades there are those who oppose the Nanking Government and are critical of General Chiang. These are usually described as radicals and are apt to include the most capable and idealistic members of the student-body. They are not only well organized within each institution but are all inter-related and perhaps somewhat controlled by "master-minds" other than students. The great majority are primarily eager for the Government to form a "united front" against the Japanese which would mean to cease fighting the communist bands now driven to the far northwest and incorporate these into the national forces. Others desire social and economic reforms with varying degrees of revolutionary impatience. The Sian Revolt can only be understood with this background and was a symptom of a growing discontent which the Government must reckon with or these will dangerous cleavages of a type hitherto unknown.] No more constructive service could be rendered by intellectuals than the clarifying of these two issues now so confused - the protection of territorial administrative integrity from Japanese encroachments and an enlightened policy of social reconstruction which will effectively neutralize communist influence. An enormous amount of money and energy has been unavoidably devoted to the former of these which General Chiang and his colleagues would otherwise have expended on the latter. But with perhaps less of the former menace hereafter to be feared and a sobering realization of the urgency of agrarian and other economic improvements, this Government has achieved so much thus far in the face of staggering obstacles that I have full confidence in its ability and intention to undertake the progressive measures which become more possible with growing confidence among its own people and less of foreign interference.

Since this communication has dealt so largely with the Nanking Government it may be of interest to mention the Yenching faculty share in its present personnel. Dr. Leonard Hsu, formerly chairman of our Department of Sociology, has been loaned now for the fourth year to the National Economic Council, and more recently to the Ministry of Industries, for significant planning chiefly concerned with rural rehabilitation. We are at present debating whether our own need for him is sufficiently pressing to justify our calling him back from so useful a contribution to the national welfare. Dr. Shuhsi Hsu, chairman from its inception of our Department of Political Science, has been insistently urged to join the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in view of certain critical issues now pending it has been agreed that he should have a six-months leave of absence to serve as their technical adviser. Dr. Timothy Lew has been given a similar period to accept appointment under his friend of student days in America, Mr. Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and head of the Legislative Yuan. The American equivalent of Dr. Lew's status would be that of Senator. Mr. P. C. Chang, who joined our Department of Education this autumn, has already been drafted for an important task in the Government's program of popular education. Others have been offered posts which having thus far been declined should not be mentioned.

Similar demands are being made on various graduates of ours now on the faculty. Mr. H. C. Chang and Dr. Y. C. Yen, both of whom have had extensive graduate study in America and observation of conditions

in Europe, one in Social Administration the other in Criminology, have been allowed each a temporary leave. Mr. Chang has been the magistrate of a hsien (county) in which the Governor of Shantung is experimenting how to conduct affairs according to the best modern standards of efficiency and honesty. This is part of a larger program of Rural Reconstruction carefully planned and chiefly financed by the Rockefeller Foundation, in which Yenching is actively associated in the technical training of students. Dr. Yen is doing research for the Shanghai Municipal Government, the results of which will have important consequences for the national policy in prison reform.

Without giving further instances a few interpretative comments may be in place. These absences while disturbing to academic routine tend to vitalize our teaching and relate it to actual conditions which is especially pertinent for a country in a period of rapid change. These demands indicate an appreciation of the high quality of our teaching personnel, as well as the notable tendency of the Government to draw into its service men well-trained and with moral character. It gives a suggestion of the value to China of various forms of American educational and missionary service during this critical formative period. I derive a somewhat more personal satisfaction from the loyalty with which these men invariably make their decisions, considering the interest of the University rather than of individual preferment, and very largely leaving it to my judgment. In view of the lure of government office through a long tradition in this country this attitude is the more heartening, and it is one of many signs of a nascent sense of public responsibility which augurs hopefully for the moral basis essential to all the sorely needed political, economic and other reforms.

From all that has been written above you will easily detect the note of optimism for China and for our own part in the national progress with which I begin the new year. In fact I am hopeful now as never before since my arrival in China thirty-two years ago, tempered as this feeling is by the many vicissitudes and harmfully deterrent factors to such progress from causes both internal and from foreign sources.

Leighton Stewart

January 6, 1937

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

January 6, 1937

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Ack 2/19/37
YENCHING

My dear Garside:

I am enclosing herewith two paragraphs from an article which recently came to my notice. The name of Mr. Allen is doubtless well-known to you, and there could be no more sympathetic and disinterested an observer than he. The particular reference is not important, as it indicates what is already more or less true of almost all of our institutions and will perhaps become increasingly so in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. Beant

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Extract from The Student Movement, November, 1936. Article entitled Chinese Journey, by Geoffrey Allen, Union Theological College, Canton, China.

"Having travelled half-way north for work, we decided to travel further for our holiday. Another short journey on a river steamer took us to Hankow, where we spent one night. Through the kind help of a Chinese Methodist teacher, we were able to go on a quick visit to the older Christian University, and the new government University. The former pioneered the way; and in its day marked a bold advance in vision and achievement. Today, in site and building and equipment, it is completely outshadowed by the magnificent new work throughout the country; and it is very urgent that the Church and the missionary societies should quickly face the realities of the situation and adjust their policy to it. There is grave danger that whereas once the Christians were the pioneers, today they may identify the inefficient and the out-of-date. There is need for a whole new vision of the present strategic places for missionary advance. We need to ask whether many small spheres of work that have served their day ought not to be allowed to die; whether today the Church ought not to welcome and encourage the tendency for the government to take over medical and educational services, here as elsewhere in the world. Help from abroad is still urgently needed, both in administration, and in special fields of science and scholarship. Perhaps that help should be given within the new government hospitals and universities; and perhaps if we offered help at the place where it is most needed, the country would be glad to accept it there, and so welcome new centres of Christian influence and service."

"I was anxious on our tour to gather impressions of the work of the Church, and particularly of religious and theological work in the Universities, in different parts of the country. Christianity will never become the religion of China until it has been re-born from within in Chinese form, through long travail of thought in Chinese minds. In early days it must of necessity be a foreign teaching set in foreign forms. The test of the effectiveness of such teaching is that the missionaries themselves can retire from the field. They may and they should work in new fields; but if their work has been properly done, they should have left an independent hunger for reality, and independent initiative and vision for service, in those to whom they have ministered. As yet in China there is a tragic failure to create this initiative of thought and vision and decision. In the North, as elsewhere, there are very few Chinese of good free intellectual ability, entering the ministry of the Church. The University of Yenching at Peiping is, however, one of the few places where there is an activity of original Chinese Christian research. It was good to hear of one student who had done an excellent piece of study, relating the Christian standards of marriage to traditional Chinese custom. It was good to hear the opinion that many more students would offer themselves for service in the Church, if the missionary societies on their side did more to offer positions of leadership, worthy of their powers of service. More difficult, salaries must be found which would enable a Chinese ministry of high quality to maintain a status equal to their friends in government or commerce; and a way must be found of offering such salaries, without allowing the salaries themselves to become a motive for entering the ministry."

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*Received
copy of letter - 1/11/37
at Peiping
Sent to [unclear] only*

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

January 6, 1937

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Miss Van Sciver:

The enclosed communication can be used in any way desired and may be addressed to the Administrative Council if that seems best. If it seems too long, it may be edited at discretion. Another possible suggestion would be to incorporate some of the material in an article for the Christian Century with their permission and after its appearance in that journal if Dr. Paul Hutchinson decides finally to use it. Both of these as well as previous communications cover more or less the same ground, and we do not want to be repetitious.

Thanks for your attractive Christmas card, which like most of our recent American mail has been much delayed by the shipping strike.

Very sincerely yours,
Freighton Stewart

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 7, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Miss Van Sciver:

I am enclosing herewith a paragraph which was inadvertently omitted from the article sent yesterday. It should be inserted before the final paragraph, although Mr. Hedrick may prefer to confine the communication to the political aspects which occupy the rest of it.

I am enclosing also an article by Mr. Rugh on Christmas. This could be sent along at the same time, or, as with all material sent you, edited at discretion.

This letter is being sent via Siberia as an experiment. We should be interested in having a report as to the dates on which you receive letters by these different routes. If the shipping strike continues, it may be best for both ends to use the Siberian route.

It may be that the shipping strike is responsible also for our not having received copies of what has been sent out from the office. We always like to have this material for reference and as a guide for future articles sent from here. In fact, we have been singularly lacking in news about the progress of the campaign, plans for the future, etc.

Very sincerely yours,

Lightfoot

jls c

PA's noted 1/29/37

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Attached to Stuart's letter. Jan 7, 1937

Another very different instance of the contributions our Chinese faculty are making to the general welfare is in the field of Christian literature. The faculty of our School of Religion publish two widely read periodicals in Chinese, and are authors of books or articles in that language which are constantly appearing. Dean Chao's Jesus won first prize in a recent contest. But it happens that as I write there has come to my desk the current number of The Chinese Recorder, organ of the missionary body in this country. Glancing at the Table of Contents I note that three of the ten contributed articles are by members of this faculty and a fourth is by Yenching graduate, while another professor is one of the group who prepared a fifth article in the form of a symposium. It is of further interest that all of these ten articles are by Christian Chinese and it will probably be found that their English style would compare favorably with any of us to whom it is our native language.

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YENCHING

January 7, 1937

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Dr. Duggan's office has now kindly supplied us with the information we requested of him as mentioned in my letter of December 22nd.

Licence es Lettres. Dr. Duggan writes concerning this as follows:-

"The Licence es Lettres in France is a higher degree in Letters conferred upon every student who has (1) the baccalaureat de l'enseignement secondaire, and (2) four semesters of university study, and (3) four certificats d'etudes superieures de lettres. This is generally considered equivalent to our Master's degree as stated in the enclosed memorandum."

Fellowships and Scholarships. Concerning this Dr. Duggan writes:-

"As for the exchange with Yenching, we are hoping that the direct exchange between Columbia and Yenching may be continued. There are candidates pending in each case, but definite decision has not been made, owing in the case of the American to the fact that he may not be able to raise the necessary funds for his travelling expenses, and in the case of the Chinese, for approval from Dr. Stuart as the candidate to be nominated by Yenching. We have had an interest shown in the matter of a Chinese exchange with the University of North Carolina, but nothing has come of it up to date."

Dr. Duggan has also kindly supplied us with a copy of their latest bulletin listing "Fellowships and Scholarships open to foreign students for study in the United States". We are forwarding the copy to you under separate cover. It should be of value not only in connection with the fellowships you had particularly in mind, but also others which will be under consideration from time to time.

Cordially yours,

BAG:MP

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 10, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

To the Board of Trustees:

I am writing to report to you the developments in the recent meeting of the Council of Christian Higher Education, especially as these bear upon the efforts of the A B C C C to secure further unity and upon the joint financial campaign now being conducted in America.

In accordance with your action taken when I was present with you about a year ago, and after consultation with Dr. E. H. Cressy, I sent a letter to the president of each of the seven other union institutions, a copy of which is attached to this communication and is self-explanatory (Appendix A). Dr. Cressy called a conference of the presidents and other representatives of these eight institutions for the morning of February 3, postponing the opening of the whole Council until that afternoon in the expectation that the results of the morning discussion could thus be passed on to the larger body for official action. All of the eight institutions were represented, but the presidents of Lingnan, West and Central China were unable to be present in person. Dr. T. T. Lew was the only other Yenching representative and did little more than testify to the unanimity with which our whole faculty supported my proposal. Over three hours were spent in an spirited discussion of the issues involved, all in excellent spirit. It is probably safe to assert that no one challenged any of the statements made by me nor the principles and ideals underlying the proposal, although questions were asked on various points. It was, however, made transparently clear that none of those present were in favor of the proposal on the only terms which could possibly make it effective. There was, to put it mildly, no enthusiasm for the present campaign, and the inference could fairly be drawn that talk of further correlation was tolerated as a condition of securing whatever benefits might be hoped for from that source. It was suggested that a committee study the matter further, or that the various local boards of control be consulted, and the needlessness of all such devices was pointed out. I repeatedly stressed the desire of the Yenching faculty either to have our proposal adopted for the reasons urged, or to acknowledge frankly and finally that we as a group did not approve any essential changes in our respective institutions,

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which was a position we of Yenching could thoroughly understand and respect; that Yenching had always objected to a joint financial campaign in America on any other basis than that of a thorough reorganization of the institutions concerned; that we could not "both eat our cake and have it"; and that we owed it to those who were promoting our interests in the States to make our attitude irrefutably clear and cease the vague generalities and insincerities which had characterized much of the negotiations thus far. One president just returned from America deprecated any action that would have a negative psychological effect in that country! Another one pled for the joint campaign on the naive ground that a weak institution could not conduct one alone. But it was perfectly evident that none present were willing to pay the price of risking their present entities. Dr. Cressy, as chairman of the conference, was asked to report its conclusions to the Council, which he did with his usual sympathy and restraint.

That body unequivocally confirmed the attitude of those representing the union institutions, although - as always - there was great reluctance to face the implications. The issue was brought to a head when certain new developments were referred to the Business Committee of which I happened to be a member. These concerned a Department of Agriculture at F.C.U., a Medical College at Lingnan, graduate work at Nanking, and Home Economics at Ginling, together with various increases in enrollment. I took the position that any intelligent treatment of these concrete features involved either an acceptance or a rejection of the Yenching proposal and that I could not make a decision otherwise; that on the latter assumption I was entirely ready to approve not only of these but of any other expansion which a given institution could finance, subject only to the procedure we had agreed upon of first referring it for advice to the Executive of the Council; but that if we had any thought of looking forward to a closer integration all such developments should be dealt with very differently. No other member of the Committee was willing to put any such qualifying statements into the approval that all were ready to give to these four items, and an impasse was avoided by my agreeing to explain my vote verbally as a recognition of the desire of all our institutions to maintain their present essential status. No one challenged this interpretation.

Committee

It was felt that correlation should be thought of in two different aspects: (1) On the field we are a group of cooperating institutions, with friendly relations of mutual independence, but ready to seek advice through the Council as to any new developments that might have consequences for others of our memberships. (2) Correlation in any sense of further union or centralized control - whether in the West or China - is not desired, and any

financial efforts in America should be on the acceptance of this policy. I urged that a statement should be voted upon for transmission to the A.B.C.C.C. and this was passed in the Report of the Business Committee attached herewith (Appendix B). The language is guarded and gracious but its import unmistakable in the light of the full discussion forced upon the Council by the Yenching proposal and by my insistence that this issue be no longer evaded.

In order to be realistic it can be assumed that as far as action in China is concerned this is final. It would seem that the A.B.C.C.C. can take one of two alternative courses:

(1) Erect a single Board of Founders for such institutions as are included by their present Trustees, this Board to make grants upon compliance with conditions specified. You will probably agree that such procedure is extremely unlikely in the immediate future.

(2) Discontinue any joint financial efforts except on a basis that frankly treats these as being merely for convenience and economy on behalf of certain independent and in many ways competing institutions. You are already familiar with our Faculty contention on this point.

In any case, we have done everything possible at this end toward the realization of your proposal at the other, and shall count confidently on your making such plans as - in view of these developments - are for the best welfare of our own University.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Highton Stuart

Jan. 11, 1937

The communications recently sent to the Trustees are entirely sincere and are based on facts or trends which are being widely commented on in language at least as high in praise of the progress toward political stabilization and popular support of General Chiang Kai-shek and his associates as mine. All this is true and is the more reassuring because it springs from newly quickened moral or spiritual energies throughout the country, and is producing desirable psychological changes in Japan.

But the difficulties and dangers should not be ignored. The Shensi revolt is by no means finished. Nor is the disaffection confined to the officers and soldiers of Chang Hsueh-liang and the communist forces. This is shown in the following quotation from a private letter. Mr. Donald was for years adviser to the "Old Marshal" Chang Tso-lin of Manchuria, then to his son, the "Young Marshal", Chang Hsueh-liang. More recently he has been perhaps the most intimate adviser and friend of General and Mrs. Chiang.

"I found that Donald had gone to Shanghai, and chased him there on Sunday night train, and managed after some very hard work to get an hour's interview with him on Monday afternoon. The story that he had to tell was more dramatic than anything that I had heard before. The report that I am returning is accurate in major and most minor details, but there is another factor which put all the others in the shade. It seems that the real danger to the Generalissimo lay in Nanking and not in Sian. The Young Marshal knew of the existence of a plot in Nanking to overthrow the Generalissimo, and that influenced him too in his move.

"For two days Chiang would not even see Chang, until Donald got there and then they met rather stormily for another day or so, and then they got down to an understanding. Before the release Chang got the two main points approved, although the question was whether they would be ratified by the Nanking crowd. They were, the cessation of hostilities against the Reds, and concentration of man-power and resources against Japan, and secondly some radical changes in the Government to include anti-Japanese and to eliminate some of those who have been showing their disintegrating forces during this crisis.

"After the first two days the real drama was in Nanking where Madame was fighting tooth and nail the strong clique, both among the military and Gov officials who were forcing the leaders into taking drastic military action against the rebels, although they knew from the wires and tel. conversations with Donald and Chang that Chiang was not in danger. There was a nucleus of them who were determined that Chiang should not come out of Sian alive. They managed to get the orders for bombing Sian conveyed to the garrison commander in Loyang, and it was only 5 days of almost incessant snow between 18th and 19th that saved Chiang's life. Bombing planes were actually sent off, but they were unable to reach the city, and three of them were wrecked. It was known where Chiang was, and even if his house had not been hit, there is little doubt that he would have been attacked by the furious populace or Yang's troops.

"Madame Chiang dealt with them very courageously, trying to make the leaders face their own share of responsibility for the coup. None of the Gov. leaders either would or could leave to negotiate, and finally T. V. Soong got away after being detained for a day. Donald gave me details all along which left no doubt in my mind about the truth of his whole story,

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and I see that subsequent events are bearing it out. He said that the Young Marshal came down with Chiang chiefly in order to put as forcefully as he was able his arguments. There was never any talk of money at any time. It appears that the real crisis is being fought out now and during this coming month in Nanking. The Sian show has revealed that there is this strongly entrenched group, who had the whole thing pretty well planned, and the question is whether Chiang will be able to deal with them in the right way. They have already got a number of responsible positions. I had a long talk with George Shepherd, who is now working full time in the New Life Movement. He confirmed this, and said that everything depends now on the relatively small nucleus round the Chiangs. They are the ones who stand for a Christian and enlightened policy. It is very likely that the Sian experience will do a lot for Chiang in making him more approachable in the future."

It is only fair to add that the substance of this version having appeared in the leading British daily in Shanghai has been officially and categorically denied by the Nanking authorities.

The Government must face the dilemma of compromising with communists and rebels with all the complications this would create, or plunge the country into civil war at a time of threatened foreign invasion and thus aggravate the opposition from those who are clamoring for a united front against Japan.

While there is encouraging evidence of changing attitudes in Japan regarding the imperialistic policy of their military rulers and a new hesitation even among these, yet this menace is by no means neutralized. The economic instability which many feel will prevent Japan from further aggression may be the very cause for attempting it. The Kwantung Army (Japanese Army of Occupation) cannot desist without admitting failure and weakening its power at home. The question is all entangled with the threatening outlook in Europe where an attack on Russia would almost certainly precipitate hostilities here.

One of the chief weaknesses in China has always been the rival ambitions and mutual suspicious of the men in power. The former of these is being in large measure sublimated by a realization of the national crisis. But the latter is to some extent almost intensified thereby. The precarious situation in North China is largely due to the fears and misgivings of General Sung Che-yuan, the ranking official of this region. He has his own very real grievances against the Nanking Government and is subject to the plausible persuasion that the autonomy of the two provinces directly under him - or better still the five northern ones - would secure better administrative security. His subordinates, many of them, profit by the present anomalous regime or are more or less sincerely convinced of its advantage to the country. Japanese agents harass him endlessly with every device of inducement or intimidation. He questions the intentions of Nanking. His position is by no means an easy one, and he has long been vacillating. What would have happened here had Chiang's release from Sian been longer delayed is an unpleasant speculation. For several months past I have been trying to make a contribution toward a peaceful solution by helping to bring General and Mrs. Chiang into friendly personal relations with the northern leaders. These people all depend so on intermediaries of whom one party or the other is suspicious. They are beset by spies and inward suspicions, whereas what they need is to meet face to face and have assurances that each can trust the other. This has been accomplished in

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the case of Governor Han of Shantung and he is now helping with General Sung. The latter had lunch with me the day before yesterday when at last he reached the point of being willing to meet with Chiang. I am planning therefore to leave in a day or two to report all that has taken place to General Chiang in person and to try to arrange for the interview. I made a trip to Loyang early in November to inform General Chiang (as perhaps only a foreigner could dare) what were the hindrances to an understanding and brought back a message from him which it has taken all this time to bring to a conclusion. None of them seems to question my disinterested concern over the national welfare nor my truthfulness so that I have been acting as a sort of unofficial messenger boy. It is of the utmost importance that these activities be treated in confidence. I am already obnoxious enough to the Japanese. Even Chinese might misconstrue my motives or resent this meddling. But in so far as the leaders can come into more thorough mutual trust and goodwill will the nation be more really unified, and this in turn would seem to be the surest protection against the war which these men are preparing for as likely to be forced upon them next month. Cohesion between Nanking and North China will greatly simplify the problem in the Northwest. The bearing of all this on Yenching can easily be left to the imagination. This brings me to the reason for writing you thus frankly, for you have a right to know what I am doing and why, especially if there should be serious consequences.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 11, 1937

YENCHING

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Jan 3/5/37

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

The enclosed is a sort of postscript to the communication mailed to the Board of Trustees a few days ago. As you will see from the contents, it ought to be shown only to those who can be counted upon not to give it any further publicity. I leave it to your discretion as to which of the Trustees should be included and as to whether any others should see it. I should like a few such personal friends as Ed Lobenstine to be in this number, as well as Fred Eldridge. I am sending my brother and son copies. I am taking this with me to Shanghai to be mailed from there as there are constant assertions to the effect that letters mailed locally are being censored.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Smith

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January 12, 1937

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

This is an unofficial and confidential communication to pass along to you some important factors in connection with the McBrier Foundation.

As I analyze Mr. McBrier's attitude, he is growing increasingly dissatisfied with the apparent lack of any definite program, or any definite plans for the future, for using the McBrier Foundation along the lines for which it was established. He may be either right or wrong in the considerations which have brought him to this state of mind, but the important thing is that we must recognize the situation as it exists, and deal with it accordingly.

It has now been almost eight years since this fund was formally established, and longer than that since Mr. McBrier took an interest in the objectives for which the Foundation was set up and began contributing to them. The explicit purpose for which this Foundation was set up was, "to promote and carry on such types of Christian work and Bible study among the students as will be instrumental in leading them into a personal experience of faith in, and obedience to Jesus Christ as their Savior and Lord! In accepting this gift the Trustees of Yenching University obligated themselves, "to insure that the income accruing therefrom be continuously and entirely devoted to the purpose designated by the donors, and that definite Christian work be carried on among the student body in the form of evangelism, personal interviews, Bible study and other activities.....this work to be done by men and women selected because of their special equipment for this type of service."

Mr. McBrier feels quite strongly - and the Committee appointed to administer the fund is inclined to agree with him - that the purposes for which the Foundation was set up have not yet been realized, and there does not seem any plans on foot for accomplishing their realization at any time in the near future. Perhaps no individual or group of individuals are in any way at fault and this situation may be due entirely to conditions in Yenching, and in China generally, which make impossible the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in the deed of trust when this Foundation was established. But the realities of the situation are that Mr. McBrier in setting up this trust, which is one of the largest single gifts he has ever made, was hoping to carry out one of the objectives which he considers to be the

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January 12, 1937

most vital functions of Christian higher education anywhere in the world. He is deeply troubled and disappointed that nothing concrete has been accomplished and that apparently there is not much hope of doing anything in future. Both he and the Committee have gone along from year to year in the hope that after a time plans could be worked out for utilizing this fund in the ways indicated above. But this hope is steadily disappearing, and there is increasing danger that a crisis may arise unless we move promptly and effectively.

We must keep in mind that in turning this endowment fund over to Yenching University, Mr. McBrier did not make it an irrevocable trust but made specific provisions for its transfer elsewhere if the purposes for which it was established could not be carried out by Yenching University. I happen to know of certain proposals which have been made during the last year for the use of this fund in other places than Yenching, if it cannot be utilized there, and I am quite sure that additional proposals have been made of which I have no direct knowledge.

Mr. McBrier is now moving along past three score years and ten and is becoming increasingly eager to put all of his financial interests into final form and to withdraw from active participation in them. During the last year or two he has taken a number of decisive steps along that line and frequently refers to other steps he intends to take in the near future. It will not be at all surprising if at any time he might address a communication to the Yenching Trustees calling attention to the paragraph in the deed of trust covering the McBrier Foundation which reads as follows:- "The Trustees agree that, in the event that future conditions should be such that such work could not be conducted in Yenching University, then the principal of this Foundation and any un-used income therefrom shall be paid over to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....on condition that the Board will assume the responsibility of teaching the Bible and conducting such work as herein described in any of the fields in which it works." If such a request should ever be presented to the Yenching Trustees they would have no alternative except to turn over these funds to the Methodist Board, for we could not present any satisfactory evidence that the income of these funds has ever been used in line with the purposes defined by Mr. McBrier in his deed of trust.

Of course, we all hope most sincerely that such a crisis as this will never develop. The only sure way of avoiding it is for the field to supply us from year to year, beginning in 1937-38, with a clearcut and worthwhile program for using the income of the Foundation in line with the purposes set forth by Mr. McBrier. There is a possibility that we might mark time for another year or two without encountering some such crisis as I have indicated above, but the risk is too great. Quite aside from the loss which the University would suffer, we all have a deep sense of our legal and moral obligations which Mr. McBrier is trying to carry out in the purposes of the fund which he has established.

As I began by saying, this letter is entirely unofficial and confidential. I am not keeping any copy in our New York files and I would be grateful if you would destroy this after you have read it. I sincerely hope that I have been wrong in my interpretation of the situation, and in my

0217

Stuart

-3-

January 12, 1937

judgment as to some of the dangers we are facing. I am simply passing along the facts of the case as I see them for your information and evaluation.

Cordially yours,

BAG:MP

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YENCHING

INDEXED

January 12, 1937

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

This letter will discuss matters related to the finances of the McBrier Foundation for Biblical Instruction and Christian Work.

From the financial statement attached to the letter you wrote Mr. McBrier on December 1st, 1936, we note that at the beginning of the fiscal year 1936-37 the balance of the McBrier Foundation Funds in your hands was LC\$1,225.34. On November 30th, 1936 the balance was LC\$1,070.75. Since you estimated at the beginning of the current fiscal year that the total amount required for scholarships during 1936-37 would be around LC\$1000, we assume that you have enough funds in hand to cover these scholarships through June 30th, 1937.

I believe that the only other item you have thus far recommended is the homecoming travel of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rugh estimated at between US\$750 and US\$800. Your letter of December 1st indicates, however, that Mr. and Mrs. Rugh may remain in China for another year, so this expenditure may not be required during 1936-37. Before bringing any request before the special committee responsible for administering the funds of the McBrier Foundation, we should have more definite information as to whether this appropriation for the travel of Mr. and Mrs. Rugh will be required in 1936-37 or whether it will be deferred until 1937-38. If it will be required this year, we should be notified to that effect immediately, so that the necessary action can be taken by the Committee.

The Committee has been very much disappointed that we have not received from the field either an outline of the work to be carried on during 1936-37 under support from funds of the McBrier Foundation, nor have we received any budget for the current fiscal year. It has, therefore, been impossible for the Committee to discharge its duties in any satisfactory way. While it is now too late to deal very effectively with plans and finances for 1936-37, the Committee would be grateful if you would supply such information along these lines as you can.

The Committee is, however, particularly desirous that for the year 1937-38 full information will be supplied with regard to the program of work to be carried on with income supplied by the McBrier Foundation for a carefully worked out budget for such a program. The Committee urges that you supply it with full information both as to program and finances in time for these matters

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Dr. Stuart

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January 12, 1937

to be reviewed by the Committee, and recommendations be made to the Trustees of Yenching University at their next Annual Meeting. That would mean that this information should reach New York not later than the beginning of April, so that the Committee may give it proper consideration and make recommendations to the Yenching Trustees for their Annual Meeting early in May.

At the present time the annual income on the McBrier Foundation is approximately US\$2,900.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:RP

Copy for Mr. McBrier

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Copy for Mr. Garside



January 12, 1937

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

In reply to yours of December 1st, I have asked Mr. Garside to make an analysis of the McBrier Fund, which he has done, and he will write you concerning same.

I am very glad to know there is a possibility of Mr. and Mrs. Rugh staying on another year. I thoroughly agree with your impression that his work is very desirable.

I have suggested to Mr. Garside that if they are coming home before next September and their homecoming expenses are required from the McBrier Fund, as indicated in your previous letter, we should have this information before us at once so the Committee may pass upon it. The matter has never been brought before the Committee yet.

I am also suggesting that if they remain another year, their homecoming expenses should be indicated in the McBrier Fund budget requirements for 1937-38, which you should be sending along about late March or early April, and which will come before the Committee in regular form soon after receipt.

Yenching is constantly in our thoughts and on our hearts. We are cheered by the news which we receive.

Sincerely yours,

EMMCB.A

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Ans. (3156/37)

January 19, 1937
G37-1-19-3

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

In his letter of December 15th, 1936, Mr. Evans called attention to the action of the Executive-Finance committees in setting up the Luce Scholarship Foundation. He did not at that time take up, however, the routine to be followed in transmitting the scholarship funds to the field for the special purpose toward which they are designated.

As we have talked together over the matter, it seems to us that the proper routine to pursue is this:- All income received on the Luce Endowment Fund since July 1st, 1936 will be set apart in account #137.6 "Endowment Income - Luce Scholarship Foundation." This will be added to the other appropriations the Trustees have made to the 1936-37 budget. Just how much will be available for the current fiscal year 1936-37 it is impossible for us to forecast just now because Mr. Luce is in process of making payments to increase this fund from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Up to December 31st, 1936 the amount received on the original \$25,000 of this fund was \$573.43. The income for the next six months on this \$25,000 will be somewhat less, but we can conservatively count on a total of US\$1,000. That is the figure we will use in our budget estimates until the additional payments Mr. Luce is now making are completed, at which time we will increase the figure just as we are able to do so.

Likewise, it is difficult for us to give any accurate figure just now as to the income from this fund for 1937-38. We should be able to count on US\$1,000 from the first \$25,000 of the fund. If the second \$25,000 is completed - as we expect it will be - this should produce around US\$1,000 more, making a total income of about US\$2,000. This latter figure cannot be given officially, however, until the fund is completed and invested.

In this connection we should also clarify our procedure with regard to another very small fund set up in the permanent endowment section of our Yenching Trust accounts. This is account #112(p) the Scranton-Luce Social Center *Maintenance Fund* \$657.82. The income on this fund is designated for the maintenance and upkeep of the Scranton-Luce Social Center. Since the fund is so small the income is only \$25.00 to \$30.00 per year. Our office has not been forwarding this income to the field, and at the present time US\$73.53 is available. This we will forward to the field as you may request. Our future procedure should be to transmit this income from year to year in the same way that the income on the Bashford Maintenance Fund and the other maintenance funds on our books are handled.

The first objective mentioned in the agreement concerning the Luce

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Dr. Stuart

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January 19, 1937

Scholarship Foundation is the "upkeep of the Luce Island and Pavillion." What do you estimate will be the amount required annually for this purpose? If we could find some way to supplement the \$25.00 or \$30.00 available from the "Scranton Luce Social Center Maintenance Fund" so as to remove this item entirely from the Luce Scholarship Foundation, that would seem to be desirable. It might be possible to persuade the friends who contributed the funds for the Scranton-Luce Social Center to make additional gifts sufficient to increase this maintenance fund to a point where it would provide for this need without the necessity of drawing on the Luce Scholarship Foundation. We would be grateful for all the information and suggestions you can give us on this point.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

Copy for Miss Cookingham

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(APPENDIX B)

REPORT OF BUSINESS COMMITTEE

The Council of Higher Education would state to the Associated Boards:

1. The Council in presenting the Correlated Program sought to bring about cooperation, efficiency of operation and unity.

2. This Program originally went so far as to recommend the federation of several institutions in certain areas, and the moving of certain of their units to a common center, but has never recommended the disappearance of existing institutions in China in a larger integration, or the creation of a super-board with power over them.

3. The member institutions of this Council are earnestly continuing to seek such correlation as may be possible considering special resources and the opportunities of local situations, particularly along lines of differentiation of work and agreement as to new work.

4. The Council still holds to ideals for greater concentration of work and larger development of strength and would encourage such of its members as seek those ends to persevere.

5. The Council values the support and cooperation of the Associated Boards and desires that the Associated Boards in their plans for work in China, be fully cognizant of the situation.

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YENCHING

January 19, 1937

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have not formally acknowledged your letters of November 20th and November 24th, although we have reported to you on some of the items included in these communications.

Letter of November 20th. This asks us to assist Miss Li Man Kuei in continuing her work here in America, through securing a teaching fellowship or scholarship in the Chinese Department at Columbia, Yale, or elsewhere. With the assistance of Mrs. Macmillan, we have gotten statements from some of the men in Michigan under whom she has worked. All of these men agree that she is a brilliant and talented young woman, although some of them feel that it would have been wiser for her to continue her work at Michigan somewhat longer before departing for other fields. All of them agree that she ought soon to reach definite decisions as to the field of literature where she intends to specialize, and that she should then settle down to constructive work. I am corresponding with Miss Li to find out more about her own wishes before attempting to help her secure a fellowship or scholarship at any particular institution.

Your Letter of November 24th. This asks first that we explore the possibilities of securing a well qualified teacher of the New Testament who might spend the academic year 1937-38 on the Yenching campus. I am writing to a number of our Theological Seminaries and making inquiries in other directions to see what possibilities there are. After we have checked through any possibilities which look at all promising, we will communicate with you further. In this same connection, you mention the very serious state of the finances of the School of Religion. As you know, the Trustees have been giving very serious study to this matter, and one of our major promotional objectives for the next year or two is that of providing more adequate support for the work of this School. At the meeting of the Executive-Finance Committees on December 10th, in studying the anticipated income which the Trustees can supply toward the 1937-38 budget, special attention was given to the finances of the School of Religion. We are all pleased that the Committees were able to estimate US\$7,474.77 as available for next year as compared to US\$6,038.51 during the present year. This increase of US\$1,436.26 ought to be of some help next year. And we will hope, of course, that additional endowment funds may be obtained during the coming year to increase this income still further.

In this same letter you discuss the matter of exchange fellowships between Yenching University and American universities. We mailed you some weeks

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Dr. Stuart

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January 19, 1937

ago the pamphlet of the Institute of International Education listing the fellowships and scholarships now open to foreign students for study in the United States. This may give you some leads in addition to those you are already pursuing. Since you are already in direct correspondence with the Presidents of a number of our universities, our office had probably better not take any direct part in these negotiations until we hear from you further. We will, however, be happy to follow through in any way you may request.

Very cordially yours,

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YENCHING

Yenching

January 23, 1937

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

It is our purpose from time to time to give you a statement covering your personal account carried in our Suspense section of the budget. Accordingly, a statement as of January 22nd is enclosed herewith. This shows there is still a balance to your credit, the amount being \$29.31.

Up to date there is no additional news covering the Jenkins will. At regular intervals, however, we get in touch with the attorneys, but can secure little if any information.

The time is rapidly approaching when something must be done regarding the sale of the rug which Mr. Charles Hamilton gave Yenching. We have been following this up actively, and within the next few days we hope to have the rug taken from storage and examined, appraised, and properly treated for moth prevention. The market upon merchandise of this kind is best in the spring apparently, and we will therefore be in readiness for any channels for sale which may be open.

Very sincerely yours,

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Enc.

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Ans.

January 23, 1937

Dear Dr. Stuart,

No doubt the promotional staff has been keeping you informed of the revived interest of Dr. B. Raymond Hoobler and his son Sibley in making a generous gift to Yenching.

Dr. Young and Mr. Aydelott have recently reported to us that the Hooblers have given their verbal promise to make a substantial pledge to Yenching in the near future, the only points remaining to be cleared being the amount and the designation. As to the amount, the figure definitely indicated as a minimum is \$25,000, American currency, with a hope that it may be increased to as much as \$40,000.

The question of the designation of such a gift has occupied a great deal of the discussion between Dr. Hoobler and his son on the one hand and our Yenching representatives on the other. I believe that Mrs. Hoobler has recently died, and the two men are inclined to favor something which would be particularly appropriate as a memorial to her. Our Yenching representatives have suggested the possibility that one of the Women's College dormitories already erected would not only be a fitting memorial, but would be ^{a designation} of particular value to the finances of the entire University just at this time.

The situation as we see it would be this:- These four Women's College dormitories were erected at a total cost of US\$161,286.26, or approximately US \$40,000 each. For a gift of \$40,000, any one of the four dormitories could be selected as a memorial to Mrs. Hoobler. Since these dormitories were erected with general capital funds coming from the campaign for the Seven Women's Colleges in the Orient, it would be in order to take the \$40,000 thus released and add it to the general endowment of the Women's College - the most urgent promotional objective we are seeking at this time. This building up of the Women's College endowment would in turn relieve the Natural Science Endowment Fund in the general University account from turning over to the Women's College 5% income on \$40,000 - or \$2,000 per year. Thus the single gift would accomplish three distinct objectives - provide a Memorial Dormitory for Mrs. Hoobler, add \$40,000 to the Women's College Endowment, and increase by \$2,000 per year the income which will be available for the Natural Science work of the University as a whole.

The Hooblers told Mr. Aydelott this week that Mr. Sibley Hoobler was writing to you to ask your own recommendations with regard to the gift they are planning to make. I am therefore sending along this

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Dr. Stuart

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letter to report these negotiations which have already taken place, and to tell you of the recommendations which have been made to the Hooblers. There is of course a bare possibility that if too numerous or too conflicting suggestions were made it might injure our prospects to enlist the maximum interest and support of these good friends of Yenching.

If the Hooblers are not favorably disposed toward the suggestion of making one of the Women's College dormitories a memorial to Mrs. Hoobler - either because the cost is too much for them or for some other reason - then it would seem to the group here that the second alternative which would be most attractive to them and beneficial to the University would be an endowment fund, probably in the Women's College. We assume such a fund would be at least \$25,000, and one would hope it might be more, even if did not reach as high as \$40,000. Such a Women's College endowment would serve a dual purpose - strengthening the Women's College and releasing for work in Natural Science the income at 5% on an equivalent amount of the Natural Science Endowment Fund.

It would seem probable that these two alternatives are as many as it would be wise to submit, lest any larger number become merely confusing. But we realize that you will have to be guided somewhat by the nature of ^{the letter} Mr. Sibley Hoobler ^{has written,} and the type of request for recommendations which he has made. We know that you will handle the matter in the way that will be of greatest benefit to the institution and that will at the same time strengthen the confidence and good will of Mr. Hoobler and his son. Naturally promptness in complying with Mr. Hoobler's request for information will help us get this gift actually in hand with a minimum both of delay and of possibility that some unforeseen difficulty might arise to block the undertaking.

Mail steamers are so erratic just now I am trying the experiment of sending one copy of this letter to you via the China Clipper. We would be interested to learn just how long each letter takes - the original by regular mail, and the carbon copy by China Clipper.

Sincerely yours,

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 28, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Dr. B. A. Garside
Secretary of the Committee
for the McBrier Foundation
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Garside:

I have been trying to reach a conclusion as to the best method of administering the McBrier Fund, and should like to propose that the School of Religion faculty be entrusted with the matter from now on. This faculty have wavered between a tendency to withdraw away from general university life and the opposite one, to enter more fully into the affairs of the University and accept the main responsibility for the religious activities on the campus. Under the former of these plans, they have considered moving off the campus to one of the old gardens which we own, and in this sequestered spot develop an intimacy and a concentration on their own spiritual nurture which faculty and students could not achieve in the same form otherwise. I have always wanted this faculty to regard itself as the chief religious influence in the whole University, the dynamic source of its organized religious life, a sort of spiritual power house --this to be as much of its function as the training of Christian workers and the contributions they make to the church at large through literature and in other ways. I have been advocating steps that integrated even more fully with the institution as a whole, and have never been seriously concerned over government restrictions. The trend is now very definitely in this direction. If they acted as the local trustees, so to speak, of this fund, they would be able to employ it in a comprehensive plan, looking often well into the future, and would have their interest in the religious needs of the college students quickened together with the planning of their whole program so as to include this feature. This would mean that they would include in arrangements for their staff those who would be either full or part time assigned to these duties. Nor do I feel that there would be any serious danger of abuse in the form of easing up their own budget requirements. In fact, the budget would be made up each year presumably about this time and submitted to the Trustees with the expectation that this special committee would review the items dealing with the McBrier Foundation. After much thought, and especially now with certain encouraging developments in the plans for this School,

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I believe this solution would secure the best results and would enable the University to do what Mr. McBrier has always had in mind.

In your reply will you kindly indicate the expected earnings from the capital fund next year and what may be expected in those following.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Reighton Stuart

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YENCHING

INDEXED

January 31, 1937

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

Dear Dr. Stuart,

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 8th. This asks certain questions as to possible study arrangements for Mr. Yü Chih-yuan, who is coming to Washington as a Secretary for Ambassador C. T. Wang.

As I have cleared these questions with Dr. Duggan's office, the information I have received is about as follows:-

1. This proposal that Mr. Yü give his time during the day to secretarial work and that he study during the evenings is contrary to the usual immigration restrictions on Chinese students, which require that their major activity be study. We assume, however, that because of Dr. Wang's position and Mr. Yü's connection with the Chinese Embassy it would be possible for him to secure immunity from this immigration restriction.

2. Dr. Duggan's office is under the impression that Mr. Yü can secure in Washington, probably at the American University, sufficient work to complete his course leading to the Bachelor's degree. It would of course take quite a while, attending classes in the evening only, to complete the last semester of his collegiate course. It would be impossible, Dr. Duggan points out, to give any final answer to the question of whether Mr. Yü can secure the work he desires unless one has more detailed information as to his special fields of interest.

3. Dr. Duggan's office is under the impression that the work Mr. Yu has done in the National University will be given full credit at the Washington university he may enter. Here, too, too definite a commitment is impossible without having full details available, not only as to the work Mr. Yü has done but also as to the institution he chooses to enter.

I fear that this information is unsatisfactory, and that in any event it may arrive too late to be of any value. Mail on the Pacific

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Dr. Stuart

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Jan. 31, 1937

has been so delayed during recent weeks that everything has been held up. Apparently the steamers are getting under way again this week. We will check with the post-office to see whether mail is more likely to go faster by the Pacific or by Siberia.

While I was checking with Dr. Duggan's office concerning Mr. Yü Miss Douglass discussed also the matter of student exchange arrangements between Columbia and Yenching. Last week I talked with Professor Fackenthal who sent me a copy of the letter he wrote you on January 29th. You note he is discussing the question of whether you wish to recommend the continuation of the appointment of Mr. Ch'un Yen, or to recommend the appointment of Mr. Chia-liu Yuan. He requests that you cable the name of the one whom you prefer. You may wish to send this cable direct to Columbia but if you desire to send it through our New York Office we will be happy to transmit it for you.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP

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YENCHING

February 1, 1937

INDEXED

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 11th, inquiring as to the possibilities of conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon one of our former Yenching students. You ask as to the position in which the question of authorization to confer this degree was left when the matter was discussed by the field and the Yenching Trustees several years ago.

As you will remember this matter was very actively discussed by the Trustees during the winter and spring of 1931-32. Actions were taken by various committees of the Yenching Board of Trustees, and also by the Princeton-Yenching Foundation. Finally, in the spring of 1932 the Trustees took action stating that they considered it "inadvisable to forward to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York application for power to confer this degree". In your files there are a number of letters written during 1931 and 1932 in which this matter is discussed. As I look back over our files, however, it seems to me that the matter is summarized best in a letter I wrote Dr. Hsushi Hsu on May 1st, 1932. I am enclosing a copy of that letter herewith.

As the matter now stands, no application has ever been made to the regents of the University of the State of New York for authorization whereby Yenching could grant a degree of Bachelor of Laws. The informal discussions we had with representatives of the New York State Education Department at that time made it seem clear that the department would be unwilling to give this authorization to Yenching unless and until a well rounded College of Law had been developed. It was the judgment of the Trustees that it would be inadvisable for Yenching, for reasons both of general policy and financial limitations, to undertake such a development as this in a relatively new field. Therefore, the whole matter was dropped without anything more being done. It is obvious therefore that neither the Trustees nor the Board of Directors have any authority under our New York charter to grant the degree of Bachelor of Laws to any graduate of Yenching University. It would be out of the question to ask the Regents for such authorization at this time. Both the Yenching Trustees and the Princeton-Yenching Foundation were quite consistent in their objection to the development of this work in jurisprudence to the point where any degree in Law would be conferred, and I suspect that if we were to lay the matter before them they might raise some question as to how the University

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Dr. Stuart

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February 1, 1937

happened to make a public announcement that such a degree would be granted to students completing a certain prescribed course. The whole matter represents a friendly difference of opinion between the home base and the field which we thought was quietly buried four or five years ago. It would be a bit awkward to resurrect the corpse at this time. Even if the task were undertaken, I do not see the least possibility of getting any legal authorization here in America to confer such a degree.

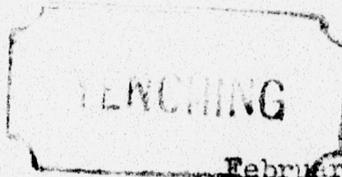
If you see anything further we can do here we would, of course, be happy to undertake it.

Cordially yours,

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February 1, 1937

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

For some time we have been feeling the need for an up-to-date and attractive bird's eye view of Yenching University.

Mr. McBrier suggests the possibility of getting a good airplane picture, which would show the buildings and campus in an attractive way.

Can you secure such a photograph? If so, please send us several colored prints, and at least one glossy print in black and white.

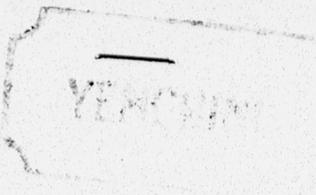
I suppose that the best time of the year to get such a picture would be in the spring, when the campus is at its loveliest.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP

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February 10, 1937

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

I rushed down to Florida for a short three weeks' rest, more for Mrs. McBrier's sake than my own. Am back in our very mild winter, and hard at the grind.

I wish to thank you for your letter and for the enclosures which you sent.

You may be interested in knowing that your letter of January 8th arrived here February 6th. You speak of experimenting with the Siberian mail, and this will give you some line on the duration of time required for a letter to reach us by that route.

We are considerably concerned over our promotional program this year. We have not had a good start. I am herewith enclosing the last report. If we could only have a few outstanding gifts to encourage others, it would be very helpful. The most encouraging thing that has appeared on the horizon is the Hoobler gift; and I am extremely anxious that you will cooperate wholeheartedly and approve the recommendations made in Mr. Garside's letter of January 23rd.

The Finance Committee worked out most carefully, in advance, the way this gift would be handled in order to accomplish the most good and solve some of the important financial problems which confront us, and clear up the obligation we owe to the Women's College, which has been a source of embarrassment ever since they so kindly turned over their endowment funds toward our objective two years ago, in order to meet the Rockefeller conditional pledge.

We had hopes that Mr. Boyd, who had intimated that he was thinking of a \$25,000 pledge, would come through with his pledge for this amount toward the Women's endowment fund; but owing to his financial circumstances, which I cannot go into thoroughly here, this pledge never was completed. The result is, in our last year's campaign we lacked any outstanding pledge to given the Women's endowment fund the impetus that it needed in order to secure the \$50,000 objective which we set for the 1935-36 campaign.

For your information, I will say that we expect to see Mr. Boyd soon, and hope we can get him to definitely pledge \$25,000 toward this fund.

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Feb. 10, 1937

We thought everything regarding the Hoobler gift was adjusted, but during my absence in Florida it appears that Dr. Hoobler wrote you, asking your advice in regard to how the gift should be used. As soon as this information came to this office, Mr. Garside wrote you under date of January 23rd, giving you our consensus of opinion as to how this gift could be used to the best advantage of all of our financial interests. His hope was that you would cooperate, that you would confirm our judgment in your reply to Dr. Hoobler.

Upon my return the matter was called to my attention, and I immediately sent cablegram as per copy herewith. I cannot too strongly urge that in your message to Dr. Hoobler you confirm the arrangement suggested in Mr. Garside's letter.

May I suggest that an occasional personal letter from you, addressed to Mr. Boyd, will be very helpful in continuing his interest. He is an ill man, lies prone on his back 90% of the time, at least, and cannot move around much, but his mind is just as alert and keen as ever. If you make it a point to write him a personal friendly letter at least once every two months, I am sure he will appreciate it. He is just as much interested in receiving letters as ever. He probably cannot answer them, but that need not deter you from writing him a newsy letter and telling him how things are going. I try to furnish him with scraps of news constantly to keep up his interest.

Mrs. Boyd was in the hospital last December for a time, for observation and treatment, but a letter recently received from her says she is feeling much better. We are very glad of this.

With sincere personal regards, I am,

Most truly yours,

EMMcB.A
Enc.

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Let. to Bd. of Trustees
attached 2/10/37
also copy of letter
to College Presidents

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

February 10, 1937

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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3/16/37

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

My dear Garside:

I am enclosing herewith a communication to the Trustees regarding the Correlated Program as affected by the recent meeting of the Council of Higher Education. I might add in a more personal way that both in the stand I took in New York last winter and the one described in my letter to the presidents of the other union institutions, was not only absolutely sincere, but fairly hopeful. It is, therefore, a very keen disappointment that the response has not been more encouraging. The Chinese heads of these colleges do not like to admit, either that they are out of sympathy with the correlated program here, or with the corresponding efforts in America. Nor do I question their whole-hearted devotion to their respective institutions and to the general cause. What they cannot see is the improbability of securing enough American money for all of us to continue to carry on as we should like to do. It was a disagreeable task to press for a clarification of what they really wanted, but I tried to do it in the same fine spirit that all of the others have shown in our mutual relationships.

Diffendorfer's letter was in this same fine spirit, although I was not the only one who felt that his references to progress in closer correlation out here were extremely euphemistic. About the only actual progress has been made between the two institutions in Nanking and Foochow, where in each case this would have come about by local developments under economic and other pressure. Neither of these has any real significance for the larger issue. President Lin was quite outspoken in talking to some of us personally to the effect that the attempts to bring these two colleges together had created almost more problems than those which it was hoped would be solved thereby.

On the whole subject, I may venture to call attention to an article of mine in the Chinese Recorder. I sympathize in the disappointment this will bring to you and in the practical issues which will have to be faced in consequence. No one could have worked at this more intelligently, expectantly, perseveringly, and with less of prejudice or selfish interest than yourself. Somehow we must continue to believe that good will come out of it all.

Very sincerely yours,
Heigton Stewart

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 12, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Garside:

I am writing again on the matter of the Rockefeller Foundation grant to our College of Public Affairs, in view of a letter just received last evening from Mr. Gunn, in which he states his inability to make this more than 1 c \$40,000 for our basic work, as against the \$56,000 requested. From a conversation with him last week in Shanghai, I am convinced that this is at least in part because of his dissatisfaction with the relative proportion that the University itself can provide for the budget of this college. It would have a very fine psychological effect on him, if we could make up the difference by some special effort. It would also encourage him in presenting his case to his own Trustees in the hope of securing commitments for five, or even seven years after the coming one. If successful in this, I am quite confident that Yenching would continue to bulk large in his plans, especially if we can do more on our part. In fact, he quite definitely will not continue to aid us on any other basis. He will go into this no doubt himself when he meets with the Trustees, as he is eager to do. What is, therefore, a disconcerting consequence to our own planning, may be treated as an opportunity to strengthen the support for this significant unit. Will you kindly call the attention of Mr. Hedrick to this matter and between you do what you can with our Princeton friends. I am sending a copy of this letter to Sidney Gamble.

Very sincerely yours,

Heighem Stark

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 15, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Feb 3/19/37

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

Following up my recent letter about ways in which the University might take a larger share in the budget of the College of Public Affairs, I should like to connect this with the problem concerning Harry Price. If the Trustees could secure funds for his salary, it would count toward our share in this college budget, while at the same time accomplishing the other things of which I wrote. He is listed in this budget on the basis of his continuing here, because we have no authority locally to act otherwise. This item in our budget amounts to U S \$1384. By securing this item from some special source, or if necessary, by voting it from funds the Trustees control, that much more could be credited to the University as against the Rockefeller Foundation.

Very sincerely yours,

Ching-fen Stewart

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YENCHING

February 18, 1937

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 6th. This letter has puzzled me quite a bit, for while I do not know just exactly what Vernon Nash wrote you on November 24th, I cannot recollect anything in the conversation I had with him last fall which would justify some of the conclusions which he must have formed, or which you thought he had formed.

As I recollect our conversation, he came in the office feeling rather pessimistic and discouraged about the whole outlook for the Walter Williams Memorial Journalism Foundation, ~~the~~ the Yenching Department of Journalism, and for his own future. I tried to cheer him up a bit by pointing out some of the encouraging factors in the economic trend during the past year or two, and mentioned the points (with all of which you are entirely familiar) at which our Yenching financial situation has improved during recent months. I certainly had no intention - or authority - to give him any encouragement that Yenching University might either now or in future make his support a part of the regular budget, either in the College of Arts and Letters or in any other Department. Such personal matters as these are entirely within the province of the field authorities of the University and our Yenching Trustees scrupulously avoid meddling with them. The only time at which we ever discuss the appointment or support of any individual is when the field authorities definitely instruct us to act as your agent in a specific case.

Of course, we are already familiar with the general financial conditions in the different departments of the University, as you describe them in your letter. Much of our correspondence during recent months has dealt with estimates of income available for 1937-38. We are glad that at some points we have been able to report somewhat more encouraging figures than you had in mind when you wrote. The budget estimates we sent out in December were slightly higher at several points than you were counting on. At its annual meeting a few days ago the Princeton-Yenching Foundation was able to raise its appropriation for next year to \$7,000 which, while not nearly so much as we wish it might be, is a little better than the "paltry \$5,000" which they have been supplying during the fag end of the depression. P-Y.F. has gradually been working its way out of a difficult situation, and we hope that during the next few years we may continue to increase its support substantially.

Our Yenching Trustees have continued to secure new endowment for the work of the University, even during the worst of the depression, at an average of between \$100,000 and \$150,000 of new money each year. For the time being the full benefit of this increase has not been felt because of the gradual decline in interest

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February 18, 1937

rates on our investments. But we hope that this decline will not continue forever and that within a few years we will be enjoying the benefits both of our increasing endowment and also of more nearly normal interest rates.

However, none of these things have any direct relationship to the problem of Vernon Nash. As long as he is being supported by the Walter Williams Memorial Journalism Foundation, the Yenching Trustees have no right either to try to direct his activities, or to provide his support. The proper Committees of our Yenching Trustees have been kept informed of your suggestions with regard to our taking over Mr. Nash's support if the Walter Williams Memorial Journalism Foundation project does not prove successful, and these committees have expressed their willingness to give the matter very sympathetic consideration at any time that it may become necessary. But it would be not only poor strategy but poor cooperation with the men in the Walter Williams Memorial Journalism Foundation to take any steps toward putting Vernon Nash back on special Yenching support as long as he is going ahead with his present work.

As you know, Nash is a very temperamental chap, who sometimes acts on impulse and sometimes becomes very much depressed. But despite his occasional waves of discouragement he has a courage and tenacity of purpose which we all greatly admire. We all want to save him for the work of Journalism at Yenching, and want to see the work of that department continue to go forward. Whether the support is to be provided within the regular budget or outside the regular budget is a matter for the field, and not for us, to determine.

I have again written to Nash assuring him, as I have frequently done before, that if at any time he must give up his work with the Walter Williams Memorial Journalism Foundation, the Yenching Trustees will give very sympathetic consideration to the suggestion that they resume his support and cooperate with him in securing additional special support for Journalism. I do not see that there is anything more we can possibly do just at this time.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP

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February 19, 1937

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

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Thanks for your note of January 6th, with the excerpts from the very thoughtful article by Mr. Geoffrey Allen. He emphasizes again some of the very important problems of Christian higher education in China, for which we are all eager to find the answers. But I believe that he recognizes the necessity of time and patience in working out the solution - "through long travail", as he puts it.

Let me thank you, too, for the copy of your extremely interesting "Memorandum regarding a possible form for the proposed integration of the Union Christian Universities and Colleges in China." We are glad to see such initiative as this being taken on the field. We earnestly hope that the solutions you suggest can be speedily worked out both in China and in the West. Of course we realize that the faster you move forward in China the faster our boards at this end will move forward. And, vice versa, progress at this end - up to a given point - would probably stimulate progress in China. But if at your end you find that time and tact and patience are necessary to the attainment of the ideals you have formulated - that after all is the normal course of human affairs.

At this same time I am mailing to you a copy of the report and recommendations of the committee which has been at work here in New York for some months, trying to formulate practical proposals for whatever type of reorganization of our present set-up would attain the maximum degree of unity which is possible at the present time. The committee gave very thorough study to all the possible alternatives, and sought to evaluate the strength and weakness of each.

As you know, my own personal hope has been that such a committee might find it feasible to go the full way in recommending a single Board of Founders, in which all divergent phases of Christian higher education in China would be merged. But while most of the members of the committee expressed their personal judgment that this may well be the ultimate outcome of our process of growing cooperation, the committee was almost unanimous in its judgment that it would not be practicable to go the whole distance in a single step at this time. It may seem a bit surprising, in view of the action taken by our Yenching Trustees when you were here a year ago, but our two Yenching representatives

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took the lead consistently in urging that as our next step we confine our reorganization to unifying as much as possible of the actual administrative and promotional work on behalf of the Colleges in the hands of the committees and officers of the Associated Boards, but that we keep - for the present at least - the legal entities of the various Boards of Trustees of the individual Colleges.

One major consideration in the minds of Dr. North and Mrs. Finley, and of various other members of the committee, as they took this position, is this:- At the present time most of the cooperating Mission Boards, most individual donors, and most other supporting organizations, are still interested in individual institutions, and make their contributions on that basis. The members of our Associated Boards, or any other group of men and women we might get together here in North America, are still inclined to think more in terms of individual institutions than of the whole range of Christian higher education in China. If the distinctive organizations representing these institutions were suddenly engulfed in a single Board, there would very probably be a great loss of close contacts between donors and institutions, a disastrous feeling of strangeness and hostility toward a suddenly created super-board. Any thought that this might be at once compensated for by an inrush of new support from sources not now being reached would be wholly chimerical, as has been demonstrated repeatedly in numerous ways during the last few years.

We have carried our Mission Boards, the members of the Boards of Trustees, and our general constituency, a long way in the direction of ultimate unity within a single Board of Founders. But the general conviction is that they are not ready yet for this final step, and that the evolutionary progress must go on a little longer before it can be taken. Their belief is that if it were attempted now we would lose much of the cooperation already achieved, and would retard, rather than promote, the movement toward complete unification.

As I say, my own personal conviction has been that we can safely move ahead more rapidly than most of the committee members feel is possible - provided always that the leaders in our Associated Boards are themselves committed to this more rapid progress and willing to work for its attainment. But with men and women like those on our committee convinced that we must make haste slowly, we have no alternative save to fall in step. One rather bitter disappointment to me has been the failure of the members of the Appraisal Commission of the Laymen's Enquiry, and other men of that type, to give any real assistance in this struggle to work out practical methods of unification. The holding back this time has not been from the Mission Boards, for the three most prominent Mission Board secretaries on our committee, representing three of the most influential Mission Boards - Dr. Scott, Dr. Decker, and Dr. Fairfield, were whole-heartedly committed to a single United Board immediately, and worked for that as strenuously as they could. Most of the other Mission Board secretaries, such as Cartwright, were almost equally in favor of attaining the goal of a single Board at once, though some of them were a bit more cautious than those I have named. The fears and objections came almost wholly from the laymen. We tried to coopt on the committee two members of the Appraisal Commission who are members of the Associated Boards - Dr. Hocking and Mr. Albert Scott. Neither could take time to serve. Dr. Paul Monroe attended one meeting, but his whole

Dr. Stuart

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February 19, 1937

counsel was one of caution and conservatism, of warning "not to go too fast."

I mention these personal factors simply to show some of the practical problems of strategy with which the committee was confronted. Personally, I hope that the concentration of responsibility and activity within the more unified groups as proposed in the committee's recommendation will not only make for added simplicity and efficiency but will help along the process which is after all vital to the whole success of this or any other cooperative education - that of training a group of men and women to work together and think together. After a year or two of that, the individual Boards may begin to fade gradually out of the picture with nobody to mourn their passing. Meantime we are all increasingly looking at Christian higher education in China as a real unity, and are more and more thinking in terms of the larger enterprise rather than the rival claims of individual institutions.

And we can say with emphatic conviction that through this stage of transition we can best serve the interests of Yenching University by keeping its Boards of Trustees within this cooperating group. While some aspects may not always be wholly satisfactory, the contrast of the difficulties we would encounter if we attempted to divorce ourselves from the group is so striking that it could not be seriously considered even for a moment. As a matter of fact, one couldn't get the approval of any member of the Yenching Trustees to any such proposal of separation, for they are the logical leaders in the group as now set up.

This is quite long enough a dissertation on these subjects. As always, we will welcome your counsel, and your criticisms.

Sincerely,

BAG/G

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INDEXED

February 19, 1937

Col. for Wang

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Peking University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of the following cablegrams:-

"WELCOME RATHBONE EITHER SEMESTER BUT NO FUNDS AVAILABLE SPEER INFORM STEVENS ROCKFOUND INVITATION SAPIR YALE SENT CARE CUNN URGE FAVORABLE ACTION INFORM YENCHUN APPROVED"

We have communicated to Dr. Wee and Mrs. Parlin, Miss Speer's message with regard to Dr. Josephine Rathbone. The second part of the cable has been transmitted to Dr. Stevens of the Rockefeller Foundation. The message with regard to the approval of Mr. Yen Ch'un has been transmitted to the Institute of International Education and to Columbia University.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP

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