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1938-1944

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE



INDEXED

17 BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

July 21, 1938

Mr. C. A. Evans,
Associates Boards for Christian Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Evans:-

On May 5th, I sent the Bursar of Harvard University a list of fellowship holders of the Institute for 1938-39, and, in regard to Mr. Cleaves, wrote:

> "Mr. Cleaves (who is now in Paris) will go to China this summer and, unless he sends other instructions, will be paid through the Bursar of Yenching University."

His fellowship is for $2,000 and not $200, and all the Field Treasurer of Yenching has to do is to receive the money through your office from the Bursar of Harvard and pay it out to Mr. Cleaves, if he so elects. This has been the system for several years in regard to payments for fellowship holders who study in Peking. The Bursar of Harvard University understands that any such payments are to be sent by him to your office.

Yours very truly,

Florence I. Bayley

Secretary

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JUL 22 1938
JOINT OFFICE

Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
One Hundred-fifty Fifth Avenue . . . New York, N. Y.

wrote north 6/21/41 JJ.

June 13, 1941

Minute stenciled on this 6/13/41 VH.

To the Members of the Board of Trustees
Yenching University

Dear Friends:

At the Annual Meeting nominations were made and approved for a Trustee of the Harvard-Yenching Institute as the Nominating Committee felt that since Mr. G. G. Barber had been replaced by the Presbyterian Board and was no longer a Trustee of Yenching a new appointment should be made to the Institute Board. It is now found that the Institute Constitution requires a declaration of vacancy before these nominations can be valid.

Accordingly the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, the officers, and the other Yenching appointees on the Harvard-Yenching Board recommend the adoption of the following action by correspondence vote to be recorded at the next Executive or Trustee Meeting:

VOTED that the Trustees of Yenching University, having noted with deep regret the continued illness of Mr. George G. Barber, and the expiration of his service as a Yenching Trustee, desire that an active Trustee should represent Yenching on the Harvard-Yenching Corporation, and therefore, as provided by the constitution of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, do declare that the membership in said corporation held by Mr. Barber is now vacant, and that the persons named by the Annual Meeting of the Trustees of Yenching University are the nominations of the Trustees for said vacancy as provided by the Constitution of the Institute.

A card is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Very truly yours,

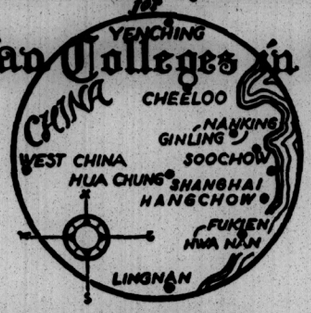
C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
ENC.

THE COLLEGES
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY (SHANTUNG)
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
GINLING COLLEGE
HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
HUA CHUNG COLLEGE
HWA NAN COLLEGE
LINGNAN UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

TEL. WATKINS 9-8703
CABLE: ASCHICOL

Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China



150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATED BOARDS
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SECRETARIES
OLIVER J. CALDWELL
WILLIAM GILLANDERS
JOSEPH I. PARKER
VERNON B. RAMSEUR

November 13, 1941

To the Trustees of the
Harvard-Yenching Institute

Gentlemen:

You will find herewith stencilled copies of the 1940-41 Annual Report of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. This report is now in the process of printing; as it becomes available, other copies will be sent to the Trustees of the Institute. We apologize for this delay. Several reports from China were held up in the mails, and this office has been greatly handicapped.

The Year 1940-41. The Colleges operated in general under their normal wartime program. The most noticeable change was in the unprecedented growth of most of them. The aggregate enrollment was the largest on record. No property was damaged as a result of the war; likewise, no lives were lost. These facts demonstrate a unique achievement as well as an unprecedented opportunity.

The general situation could not have been so favorable had it not been for the loyal assistance of many friends of China. The contribution of US$50,000.00 from your Institute helped in a major degree. First, it gave assurance that the work could be carried on. Secondly, it gave great encouragement to the Colleges in China as evidence of faith in the work they were doing. Thirdly, it gave inspiration to those in America who were working for strengthening these institutions.

We are deeply grateful to the Trustees of the Institute for this gift.

The Year 1941-42. The Colleges all opened in September in the same locations they occupied in June. They probably faced the year's work with greater confidence, and are better entrenched than they were a year ago, owing to minor improvements in the accommodations of some of the refugee institutions.

Fukien added a temporary dormitory; Lingnan intensified its work in agriculture at Ping Shek, with the help of increased equipment. The campus at Chengtu was inspired by the arrival of several large shipments of equipment long overdue. More shipments are enroute, and the Friends Service Council's ambulance unit will help transport this new equipment to Chengtu.

Enrollment. For the first time, matriculations total more than nine thousand, although we have not received complete attendance figures from two of the Colleges. The registration as at present is approximately as follows:

Colleges	1940-41	1941-42
Fukien Christian University	280	403
Lingnan University	626 more than	800
Yenching University	1,070	1,156
Shantung Christian University (Tsinan)		150
Hua Chung College	150	150
Hwa Nan College	87	72
On West China Campus		
Ginling College	199	210
University of Nanking	651	793
Shantung Christian University	299	302
West China Union University	591	712
Associated Colleges in Shanghai		
Hangchow Christian College	756	919
University of Shanghai	829	870
Soochow University	1,058	1,170
St. John's University	1,180	1,324
	7,724	9,031

The large increase in enrollment is evidence of the challenge and the opportunity faced by the Colleges. This growth includes the cream of thousands of applicants, of whom the majority were turned away for lack of facilities.

Resources. As of June 30, 1941, the Total investment in the property of the Colleges in China stood at US$9,880,410.00. The total endowment held was US$7,059,198.00. Further details will be found in the attached report.

The properties and staff must be maintained, and new equipment must be purchased. Income from student fees, and from endowment is applied toward these ends. Mission Boards provide some personnel and cash grants. Foundations and American Colleges customarily make substantial contributions. Regular income from Western sources in 1940-41 totaled US$763,475.00. This gratifyingly large sum is far from sufficient to meet the minimum needs of the Colleges.

The combined 1941-42 budgets of the Colleges show an aggregate deficit of about $400,000.00. This figure covers only essential operations, and does not provide for much needed new developments, except as reported in a subsequent paragraph. The Colleges find it necessary to seek a Sustaining Fund of US$450,000.00, the following needs having been officially approved:

Associated Colleges in Shanghai	$30,000.00
Hangchow Christian College	10,800.00
Soochow University	11,740.00
University of Shanghai	8,250.00
West China Joint Needs	35,700.00
Cheeloo University	48,138.13
Ginling College	13,627.46
University of Nanking	47,352.21
West China Union University	36,612.13

Fukien Christian University	23,980.34
Hwa Nan College	9,094.60
Hua Chung College	7,079.33
Lingnan University	50,100.00
Yenching University	41,564.20
Council of Higher Education	4,000.00
China Christian Educational Association	2,500.00
Faculty Scholarships - Tuition	8,000.00
Cash	10,000.00
Lectureship in Religion	5,000.00
Middle School Aid	40,000.00
Contingent to meet emergencies	6,461.60
	$450,000.00

This year the Associated Boards are endeavoring to assist the 196 Christian Middle Schools of China. Their 50,000 students and 12,000 staff members have faced untold hardships resulting from the war. The Colleges would find it difficult to maintain their present high standards without the help of these secondary schools. Many of them have suffered more during the past four years than have any of our colleges. Their survival depends on prompt aid from America. There is therefore an item of $40,000.00 in the 1940-41 Sustaining Fund for the relief and preservation of the Christian Middle schools. We feel that ten percent pf general funds should be made available immediately as received to aid these institutions.

Wartime Inflation in China. The basic reason for the $450,000.00 Sustaining Fund for the current fiscal year is the inflation in China. There has been a drastic change in the ratio between foreign exchange and the cost of living.

During the first three years of the war the value of the America dollar in terms of Chinese currency increased more rapidly than the price of commodities. In Free China this situation is now reversed, and in occupied areas conditions are changing.

According to "Economic Facts", published by the University of Nanking, the price index in Chengtu as early as last March had risen to 1800 percent of the average of 1936-37. Circumstances vary in different parts of the country, but everywhere the inflation is felt. Meanwhile the American dollar has appreciated in value only 450 to 700 percent.

The result has been a severe drain on the resources of the Colleges. It is possible that US$450,000.00 will have less purchasing power during 1941-42 than did US$250,000.00 in 1940-41.

Appeal to the Harvard-Yenching Institute. We are, therefore, again seeking the assistance of the Institute to sustain the work of these Colleges. We solicit a renewal of last year's grant of $50,000.00 to the Sustaining Fund. We do this with less hesitation than in the past as the need is greater than ever before. The cost of living is increasing rapidly and affects all our Colleges. Transportation is a growing problem. Supplies from abroad are almost prohibitive in price. Travel is costly and dangerous. The situation is a challenge to all friends of the China Colleges.

To the Trustees of the
Harvard-Yenching Institute

November 13, 1941

Affiliation with United China Relief. The Associated Boards has filed with United China Relief a request for $450,000.00. The first stage of the United China Relief campaign completed the askings of the Colleges for 1940-41, yielding them $140,000.00.

We have been notified that an additional $140,000.00 has been allocated to the Colleges in the second stage of their campaign. This will leave a shortage of $310,000.00 in our 1941-42 budget unless United China Relief can raise very substantial amounts beyond the second stage before December 31, 1941, when the current campaign ends, and the present organization ceases to exist.

We cannot visualize this at present. It is urgently necessary that large amounts be secured from other quarters.

In closing, may we express appreciation to the members of your Board for their generous friendship for the Christian Colleges in China.

Very sincerely yours,

_____
President

_____
Acting Executive Secretary

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

17 Boylston Hall
Cambridge, Massachusetts
March 10, 1943

To the Presidents, Boards of Managers, and Boards of Trustees
of the
China Christian Colleges

Dear Friends:

Again and again during the months in which the China Christian Colleges have adjusted their locations and their program to the needs of the students and the emergency of the time, the Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute have admired the courage and skill with which the changes have been made and are proud to have even a small share in the support of these institutions.

We are sure you are aware of how deeply the Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute are concerned for the general welfare of the China Christian Colleges, as well as for that special phase of their work concerned with the teaching of Chinese language and culture. During the last five years, in addition to $407,368.43 from the income of the Restricted Fund and the support of the graduate school at Yenching, the Institute has put $328,000 into emergency aid for the colleges. While striving to meet the current emergency, however, we share your anticipations of the very serious problems of the future, and desire here to comment on one or two aspects of them.

We have followed with much interest the developing proposals to simplify the North American corporate structure of the colleges by the merging of the several separate corporations. We venture to urge that this be pressed to a successful conclusion in order that more effective united consideration and action can be taken on the post-war changes that will undoubtedly confront the colleges.

In reference to the Institute's particular concern, the presence of the group of colleges in Chengtu seems to us a very exceptional opportunity to develop a clear, coherent and united program in respect to Chinese studies in the colleges. Urgent as will be China's need for young scientists and technical experts of every kind, it will be a vast misfortune if they and other Chinese students should grow up to places of influence without a clear and living understanding of their national cultural heritage and the greatness of its contribution to the nation and now to the world. Surely such an understanding is of immense value to quality of life and to human inter-relationships. Too narrow a specialization of interests, on the part of large numbers, can become a peril to civilization. The Trustees have set forth, in the Memorandum on Policy and

Procedure, issued in 1940, what they feel to be the general policies involved in the use of the funds for which they are Trustees, but the real power for actual achievement rests with the faculties and administrations of the colleges. The Trustees earnestly hope that college administrations and faculty, particularly of the colleges with which this Board is directly related, will seize the present opportunity. The post-war advantages of such action will be considerable.

In the relocation and rehabilitation of the colleges after the war, the Trustees hope to be in a position to make financial contributions of some value. They would point out, however, that their responsibility as Trustees would permit them to do so only if they could feel that the contributions would support a comprehensive, coherent, and non-competitive program appropriate to the locations and capacities of the then existing institutions and affording the probability of sound quality within the scope undertaken. Understanding that measures are being initiated for the making of plans for the post-war period, the Trustees wish to commend every effort made looking to the formation of such a program as described and to express their sense of its urgency now. Great as are the difficulties of communication and conference, there is a better opportunity now to make plans and to avoid the hasty crystallizations that are otherwise sure to mark the post-war period. The Trustees will study with great interest any such developments and will be greatly disappointed if the lack of them forces the Institute to divert its interest to some other areas.

The Trustees will welcome communications from the authorities of the colleges on these subjects.

Cordially yours,

Wallace B. Donham
Chairman, Board of Trustees

Serge Elisséeff
Director

PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS OF HARVARD COLLEGE

WM. H. CLAFLIN, JR., *Treasurer*

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
24 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

December 18, 1941

Mr. C. A. Evans, Associate Treasurer
Associated Boards for Christian
Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Evans:

We are enclosing our check for $1,000. payable to Trustees of Yenching University, to be used for the purchase of paper under Appropriation Y-6 for the Journal of Chinese Studies.

Very truly yours

Henry A. Wood Jr.
Deputy Treasurer.

RTS/W

Enclosure

JUN 24 1942

December 19, 1941

Mr. Henry A. Wood, Jr.
Office of the Treasurer
Harvard-Yenching Institute
24 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Wood:

I am acknowledging your letter of December 18th enclosing check for $1,000.00 to be used for purchase of paper under Appropriation Y-6 for the Journal of Chinese Studies.

Possibly the University has spent some of its funds during this fiscal year for this purpose and undoubtedly this check will be greatly welcome. However, I am holding it temporarily as we have received no word whatsoever from Yenching since the occupation on December 7th.

I cabled $10,000.00 to the University on the morning of the 6th and have had assurances that it cleared through the banks in Shanghai, but since that time no remittances have gone forward.

I am suggesting that this check be held in abeyance pending some definite word, and will handle this just as you instruct me to do.

You will be interested in knowing that last March we received a letter from Leighton Stuart at Yenching indicating that all plans had been made for the evacuation of the campus in case of war with America. However, the Japanese struck with such swiftness that undoubtedly everyone was caught on the campus with no opportunity of getting away.

The Baptist Board has had one cable stating that the Swatow in Kakchien Compound was immediately invaded, but by mere chance two men escaped to Free China. This indicates the swiftness with which the Japanese move.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/b

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
24 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

December 22, 1941

Mr. C. A. Evans, Associate Treasurer
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Thank you for your letter of December 19th regarding the $1,000 check which I recently sent you for the purchase of paper.

We agree that the check should be held in abeyance and suggest that you hold it in New York until you have some clearer idea of whether or not it will be possible to transmit funds in the near future. I would think that if it was no clearer a month from now the check should probably be returned to this office.

Sincerely yours,

Harvey A. Woodruff

HAW MEL

Deputy Treasurer

DEC 26 1941

December 27, 1941

Mr. Henry A. Wood, Jr.
Harvard-Yenching Institute
Office of the Treasurer
24 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Wood:

I am grateful for your letter of December 22nd and will follow your suggestion regarding the $1,000.00 check you sent us recently. We have marked this for reconsideration on January 22nd.

With the Season's Greetings, I am

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

January 22, 1942

Mr. Henry A. Wood, Jr.
Office of the Treasurer
Harvard-Yenching Institute
24 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Wood:

It seems in order for me to return your check of December 18th for $1,000.00 for the purchase of paper under Appropriation Y-8 for the Journal of Chinese Studies.

We discussed this when the check came to hand and in view of the continued lack of information regarding the status at Yenching University, it would seem wise for you to have this in your possession.

We will keep your office informed of any news which comes to hand.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

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CAE

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER
24 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

February 9, 1942

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

Dear Mr. Garside:

I am enclosing checks of the Restricted Account for the third quarterly installment on account of the 1941-1942 budget, as follows:

West China Union University	3/19	$2,960.53 ✓
University of Nanking	3/19	2,960.53 ✓
Fukien Christian University	2/19	1,973.68 ✓
Shantung Christian University	2/19	1,973.68 ✓

In accordance with recent correspondence between Mr. Claflin and Mr. Evans, I am withholding the installments to Yenching University, both on the General and on the Restricted Accounts, and we are also withholding the payment to Lingnan University from the Restricted Account.

Very truly yours

Harvey A. Woods Jr.
Deputy Treasurer

RTS/P
4 Enclosures checks

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February 11, 1942

Mr. Henry A. Wood, Jr.
Office of the Treasurer
Harvard-Yenching Institute
24 Milk Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Wood:

I wish to thank you for your letter of February 9, enclosing checks for the following universities, covering the third quarterly installment on the current year's appropriations

West China Union University	$2,960.53
University of Nanking	2,960.53
Fukien Christian University	1,973.68
Shantung Christian University	1,973.68

I note that the payments for Yenching and Lingnan have been withheld, pending further developments, and if anything of importance occurs to change the situation we will let you know immediately.

With many thanks,

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE:JP

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FEB 13 1942
JOINT OFFICE

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

17 BOYLSTON HALL
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

November 30, 1943

To the Trustees of Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

At their meeting on November 8, 1943, I was directed by the Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute to write you in regard to the activities of Yenching University in Chengtu.

In response to a request, dated August 31, 1942, from Mr. Y. P. Mei, Acting President of Yenching University in Chengtu, the Trustees of the Institute on December 22, 1942, voted a tentative budget of LC$125,000 for undergraduate studies at the University and LC$25,000 for the joint journal which the institutions affiliated with the Institute in Chengtu are publishing. They asked me to write to Mr. Mei for further information as to what the sums were to cover, because there were many points which were not clear; salaries were asked for people who had not arrived in Chengtu and for projects which were merely at that time "great expectations." A reply was received from Mr. Mei, dated April 15, 1943, which failed to give some of the essential facts which the Trustees desired. There was, however, a request in it for LC$50,000 more than the tentative budget voted by the Trustees and an explanation that this was to cover additions of personnel and a general increase of 50% against rising costs; also, a budget for 1943-44 was enclosed.

As the Trustees of Yenching University know, the amount received by Yenching from the Restricted Fund of this Institute for 1942-43 was $22,368.44, representing, at an exchange of 20 to 1, $447,367.80. The 50% grant which the Chinese Government now gives to all educational activities in China subsidized from abroad will raise that amount to $671,053.20. Since the Institute has guaranteed the same income to Yenching this year as last year, this total will amply cover the budget for 1943-44 sent me by Mr. Mei, which amounts to CH$450,000. In addition, Yenching will receive a pro rata grant from the Emergency Fund of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges, towards which the Institute contributed a substantial sum.

Mr. Evans informed me that, on May 8, 1943, there were 349 students at Yenching and 83 teachers, or a total of one teacher to every four students. Only eight students majored in the Chinese Department, and there were five professors.

We have received no report from Mr. Mei as to the expenditure in 1942-43 of the Restricted Funds received by the University from the Institute, as is required of the affiliated universities by the Trustees of the Institute. The Trustees have voted that each university shall send a report to reach Cambridge by the first of October every year or further funds will be withheld. We received reports from other affiliated universities in Chengtu in time for presentation to the Trustees' meeting, so it would seem that there is no reason why Yenching could not have sent one.

In order that I may write to Mr. Mei concerning the budget of LC$150,000 which the Trustees voted tentatively to allocate to Yenching from their Unrestricted Funds and his request for $50,000 additional, the Trustees asked me to write to you and call your attention to the amount available to Yenching in the regular income of the Restricted Fund of the Institute (5/19 of $85,000) yearly and to the small size, so far as they are aware, of the work which is being carried on by the University, and to suggest to you that inquiry be made as to the relationship of the Restricted Fund to the work in Chinese studies. I think that some of the things the Trustees would like to know are:

What proportion of the Restricted Fund income of the Institute is being spent for Chinese studies?

How many pupils are there this year?

Who are the teachers and professors and what are their salaries?

What proportion of the income is spent on undergraduate work?

How many scholars are being paid for research?

What is Yenching's monetary contribution to the Joint Journal?

In other words, the Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute would like to have information (which they have not had since the starting of Yenching University in Chengtu) as to how the Institute's funds are being used; and, in order to have a clear picture, they would like to see the budget for the entire work which is being carried on at the University.

Yours very truly,

Serge Elisseeff

Director

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gressman or the local party boss. It would be said freely, even today, that if such a school were set up nobody would enroll in it.

This objection to success is valid, but is rapidly losing ground. Public service as a career for men, like the stage for women, does not necessarily imply low moral standard or lack of ability to succeed elsewhere. Schools of social work, of civics, of politics that were fearful not long since lest they discourage applicants if they stiffened their courses, now find themselves over-run with eager students. The old reasoning that training for public service cannot be placed on a graduate basis is out-moded. There is crying need at the moment for a thoroughgoing graduate school of government and public welfare.

The growing-stage of this educational evolution, which now takes the form of schools of social work and departments of sociology, should give way to the full-grown graduate department, grounded in the strengths of the university; flanked by able departments of law and of economics; supported by celebrated educators in all branches of general academic training.

The War brought us phenomenal growths in physical and chemical laboratories. The breakdown of machine industry brings us the critical need for training in public service, to the end that a new kind of public servant may confront our new need for leadership. In such a school the student may learn the art of public service as a superstructure upon more fundamental appreciation of the philosophy of human relations; the institution of the family—in short the pursuit of happiness for ourselves and our posterity.

The Aims of the Harvard-Yenching Institute

By Serge Elisséeff, Professor of Far Eastern Languages at Harvard and Director of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

DEAN George H. Chase has already contributed to the BULLETIN (December 22, 1933) an article describing the formation and present organization of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. As director of the Institute, I am glad to have this opportunity to talk with Harvard alumni more specifically in regard to the training of American scholars for work in the Far Eastern field of study.

It is my hope that the activities of the Institute will soon be organized at Harvard in the form of a Department of East Asiatic Languages and Literatures on full equality with other departments under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The aim of the Department would be to provide, through its courses, a scientific and unsentimental knowledge of the Far East that would prove valuable both to the future specialist in Far Eastern studies, to the future business man with interests in the Far East, and also to the man who merely wants to broaden his intellectual horizon as the basis of a better understanding of the world in which he is living. It is my belief that this primary aim of the Department could be achieved after three years' intensive study under its guidance. During this time, the student would be expected to complete at least three courses in the Chinese language and two in the Japanese language, or *vice versa*, depending upon his primary interests. In addition, he would pursue courses in history, religion, literature, and art. These courses in language and cultural background the Department would consider fundamental.

They leave room, however, for free electives on the part of the student that would enable him to prepare himself more specifically for such studies as he might have in view. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that there is no such thing as a mere "working knowledge" of Chinese and Japanese. It is very simple for a student to pick up such an acquaintance with French and German, but in Chinese and Japanese the student will meet a totally new type of linguistic structure and an ideographical script which, coupled with the lack of good, comprehensive dictionaries in occidental languages, will require much work under sound linguistic guidance.

The Department would have particularly in mind the preparation of future scholars, for whom the three-year course outlined above would be merely introductory. The man who expects to teach courses on the Far East, even if he anticipates talking only about Japan, must have a thorough grounding in Sinology, for China is the historical centre of Far Eastern civilization, and until 1868 all Japanese documents were written in Chinese. On the other hand, even if he expects to talk only about China, he must have a reading knowledge of Japanese, for the Japanese are serious students of China and are producing publications indispensable to the student of the Far East. In addition to these two fundamental languages, there are others which are useful and, depending upon the student's interests, indispensable, such as Sanskrit, Tibetan, Mongolian, Manchu, and Korean. The first two in this list can now be studied at Harvard, and it is my hope that the other three will, in the course of time, also be taught. Our aim in the linguistic side of the work is to teach a reading knowledge of the languages; a knowledge of the vernacular is somewhat helpful, but far from being enough to enable the student to read historical texts in these languages.

The Institute purchases books for its library, which is deposited at Harvard in the Chinese-Japanese Library in Boylston Hall. This library has been purchased on a systematic plan and is already a good working collection. It is my hope that these purchases will continue until our resources for the study of the Far East become second to none in the Occident. Once this goal is achieved, it should prove a simple matter to retain supremacy.

The old adage "quality before quantity" needs to be our guide in the preparation of future scholars. The Institute is in a position to provide fellowships, where needed, to those who are prepared by previous academic training seriously and systematically to continue under direction their work on the Far East. It is impossible, of course, to guarantee a position to every student concentrating in Far Eastern studies, but there is every reason to believe that in the course of the next decade positions, particularly in our universities, museums, and libraries, will be available for men who have the necessary training to occupy them.

The preparation of scholars implies research work both by the teaching staff and by the fellows of the Institute. To be of any use, research work must be made available to others, and for this purpose the Harvard-Yenching Institute has been appropriating large sums. The Institute's publications have appeared chiefly in China in the Chinese language. Publications in English are in preparation. In addition, it is my hope that the Institute will soon begin the publication of a periodical containing scientific contributions regarding the Far East in English, French, and German. Through good book-reviews and reports of activities, such a periodical would keep scholars up to date in regard to what is being done in Far Eastern studies in other countries, especially in Russia, China, and Japan.

Besides publishing new and original contributions by scholars throughout the world, much benefit would be derived from the publication in English of fundamental

pieces of research which exist at the present time only in foreign languages. Such works now exist in French, German, Russian, Chinese, and Japanese.

Probably the most outstanding desideratum in Far Eastern studies is the need of a good dictionary of the Chinese written language. A recent survey has shown that today the Sinologist must use a minimum of ten dictionaries and compilations. I can see no other organization so well equipped as the Harvard-Yenching Institute to undertake the compilation of this indispensable tool, and it is my earnest hope that the work will soon begin. This is an enormous task, but, thanks to the work done by Chinese scholars and by Japanese Sinologists, we shall be able to compile a good dictionary in conformity with the best occidental methods. This will also be an expensive task, and it is to be hoped that others will find it possible to join with the Institute in financing a dictionary that must take as its model the Sanskrit dictionary by Böhtlingk and Roth, which was published in 1875, under imperial patronage, by the Russian Academy of Science and remains to this day the indispensable tool of the Sanskritist.

In addition to the dictionary, it must be the task of the Institute to prepare a "Companion to Far Eastern Studies" that will be able to take its stand beside that of Sandys' and Whibley's for Latin and Greek studies.

We are particularly fortunate at Harvard in having, through the Institute, very close contacts with universities in all parts of China. In addition, Harvard has contacts of its own with both China and Japan which are of long standing. Through our friends, therefore, we shall be able to attain a high degree of coöperation with native scholars in our work, which is absolutely indispensable. When we send our young fellowship-holders to the Far East to round off their training, we shall be putting them into the sympathetic hands of scholars whose contributions to learning are well known and recognized.

The Annie J. Cannon Prize

The first award of the Annie J. Cannon Prize, established last year for the recognition of exceptional work by women astronomers, was voted in September by the Council of the American Astronomical Society to Dr. Cecilia H. Payne Gaposchkin of the Harvard Observatory. The actual presentation of the prize, which consists of a stipend and a token not yet determined upon, will be made at the December meeting of the American Astronomical Society, in Philadelphia.

Dr. Gaposchkin entered her work at the Harvard Observatory in 1923 after receiving her B.A. degree at Cambridge University. She undertook the study of the nature of the atmosphere of stars through spectroscopic analysis, and received, in 1925, the first Ph.D. in astronomy ever granted by Radcliffe College. She then turned to the determination of the standard magnitudes of stars, a work which has resulted in the publication of photographic magnitudes of stars brighter than magnitude 8.5, between declination 57 1-2 degrees North and the North celestial pole (an area 32 1-2 degrees in radius around the North pole of the sky). She has coöperated with Dr. Donald H. Menzel, Assistant Professor of Astronomy at the Harvard Observatory, and Dr. Joseph C. Boyce of the Physics Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in important studies on the origin of spectral lines in novae and gaseous nebulae. At present her work is directed toward the determination of the red magnitudes of stars. She is a member of the British Astronomical Association, and of the Royal Astronomical Society.

The Cannon Prize, established by Dr. Annie J. Cannon, Curator of Astronomical Photographs at the Harvard Observatory, was awarded to Dr. Gaposchkin on the basis of her work at the Harvard Observatory. The prize will not be presented annually, but only when exceptional merit among women astronomers justifies its award.

END

Memorandum on

The Policy and Procedure of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Concerning Educational Activities in China.

I. Purpose.

It is the primary purpose of the Harvard-Yenching Institute to strengthen as effectively as possible the work of the beneficiary institutions in the field of Chinese culture, particularly in respect to such subjects as Chinese literature and art, history, linguistics, philosophy, and the history of religion.

This purpose is not exclusive; the Trustees are empowered to use the resources of the Institute for related aims and, indeed, should exceptional conditions warrant, are fully empowered to use the funds for altogether different purposes. But the primary interest of the Trustees is that stated above.

II. Four major aspects of the program.

The strengthening of an educational enterprise rests upon four factors:

(1) increasing the capacity of the personnel in teaching and research;

(2) the provision of materials adequate in quality and quantity for the use of the students;

(3) the provision of opportunities for and the encouragement of research for the teaching personnel;

(4) opportunity for conference and consultation on both subject-matter and the methods of teaching and research.

These four factors have their appropriate places in differing degree in the institutions and relationships involved. In each the Trustees feel that the Institute has a contribution to make that is more than financial and in each the inter-institutional and inter-national relationships are of importance. *The development and maintenance of these inter-relationships the Trustees regard as of importance.* It must always be remembered that the Trustees of the Hall Estate in placing the various principal sums in the hands of the Trustees did so with the clear desire that the Institute and the beneficiary institutions render an *integrated* service in the field of Chinese culture. It is the purpose of the Trustees, in which they feel the colleges as fellow-beneficiaries must join, to press for and maintain such integration. This, of course, can be produced only if all concerned share the common purpose and recognize the appropriate responsibilities of the respective participants.

III. Three foci of Institute interest.

(a) undergraduate work in China;

(b) graduate work in China;

(c) graduate work in Cambridge.

(*a*) *Undergraduate work in China.*

The basic concern of the colleges and the Institute alike is here

(1) that the students as a whole shall be able to use their national language competently, shall have a real interest in Chinese history and culture and a good general knowledge of these fields, and shall acquire the elementary techniques of critical use of authorities, emphasis on original sources, and proper documentation.

(2) that selected students be encouraged and prepared for post-graduate work.

All of the processes of the Institute are intended ultimately to further this end, for only through this can the achievements of research become the genuine intellectual possessions of the race and bring enrichment to the life of the people. At the same time, only out of a considerable body of well-educated undergraduates can come the few who by further training become the teachers and explorers required for the maintenance and expansion of the educational process and for the extension of knowledge.

For the achievement of this objective in the six colleges (Fukien, Lingnan, Nanking, Shantung, West China and Yenching) the Institute and, we assume, the colleges themselves must stand for the following principles:

(1) the teaching in the field of Chinese culture should be as competent as possible; to this end

a) competent teachers must be employed;

b) adequate library facilities must be maintained in the various subjects;

c) appropriate facilities for faculty research must be provided;

(2) the programs of the various departments should be in balance with one another and with the institutional program as a whole;

(3) the program offered should not only serve the institution itself but should be properly related to the Institute's program as a whole, as far as support from the Institute goes, and therefore overlapping and unnecessary duplication in any advanced work, in library specialization, and in faculty research should be eliminated and avoided.

(4) the *principal* work of these colleges in the field of Chinese studies is undergraduate work.

(5) the range of graduate work done, if any, should not exceed that appropriate to the institution, nor, so far as supported by the Institute, be in material conflict with the Institute's policy of maintaining only one center in China for *full graduate study and research* and the training of teaching personnel.

(6) from these colleges students qualified for graduate work and future teaching should be encouraged to go forward to the appropriate institutions for such graduate work and training.

(7) the quality of the work of the institution as a whole should be such as to sustain these objectives.

The Institute's assistance to these ends is provided (1) by the financial aid of the income of the several Restricted Funds, (2) by the training of scholars for teaching positions, (3) by the counsel of its staff on the various problems involved.

In view of the circumstances under which the various amounts of the Restricted Funds were given, the Trustees regard this income as having a bearing upon both the primary interest of the Institute in Chinese cultural studies and upon the purpose of the Trustees of the Hall Estate to aid the general work of the colleges.

For the guidance, therefore, of the authorities of the colleges, the Trustees of the Institute set forth here their policy in respect to the use of the income of the Restricted Fund:

A. *The primary use of the income of the Restricted Fund must be the effective maintenance of undergraduate work.*

This will be judged by such appraisals of student achievement as may be available and by the estimate of the persons and facilities provided under point (1) immediately above and by the situation in respect to point (2).

B. *No part of the Restricted Fund income is to be used for other purposes until this standard is met* and if the Restricted Fund income is not adequate for this purpose, it is expected that the institution will add other funds, for the Hall Estate income is intended as reinforcement not replacement.

C. *Restricted Fund income may be applied to faculty research and graduate work only to the extent approved by the Institute Trustees* from time to time as in accord with principles (3), (4), (5), and (7) above. The Trustees regard themselves as entitled to withhold funds from institutions which do not observe this.

(NOTE:—It seems desirable that this be shortly reviewed in the case of each college in respect to the present situation — and again as soon as any change in general conditions clarifies the future.)

D. *Provided the three policies preceding are observed, the colleges may apply income of the Restricted Fund in excess of that required for Chinese studies to the general needs* of the college, but such application shall not be made in a manner to prevent the prompt transfer of any part that may be required to the maintenance or extension of the program of Chinese studies.

E. The colleges will be expected to provide from their Restricted Fund income adequate fellowships for competent graduates or members of their faculties for one year or more of post-graduate work at approved institutions.

To assist in maintaining these policies the Trustees expect adequate communication between the colleges and the officers of the Institute. In addition to correspondence this requires

(1) The regular mailing of all catalogues, pertinent course announcements, and statements of projected research by the beneficiary colleges, and by the graduate departments at Yenching and Cambridge to the appropriate officer of each of the other institutions, to the Secretary of the Institute in Peiping, and to the Director of the Institute at Cambridge.

(2) The sending to the same officers all published researches whether embodied in periodicals or in separate publications.

(3) The mailing in time to reach the Director of the Institute in Cambridge, the Executive of the College's Board of Trustees in New York, and the Secretary of the Institute in Peiping, not later than October 1st, of a descriptive and financial report according to the outlines attached hereto.

The responsibility for sending this material should be clearly placed on a specific person or persons in each institution.

The *maintenance of standards* in undergraduate work is primarily the responsibility *of the colleges themselves.* The authorities of the Institute can comment, suggest, criticize, withhold or supply funds, but the real power rests with the faculties and administrations of the colleges. Each institution must be conscious of the importance of this. The Institute would be eager to facilitate the development of a sense of common purpose and of an *esprit de corps* among all the staff of the colleges concerned with Chinese studies. To this end it would be glad to receive suggestions as to how it may assist. Possibly it could aid in intercommunications and provide the expenses of occasional conferences between teachers in the same subject area.

The comments of the Institute officers upon the reports, personnel, and work of any institution are intended to be supplementary to the institution's own effort. Every intelligent administrator welcomes the appraisal of his work by competent disinterested friends and will seek to profit by it. Allowances must be made on both sides for difficulties of distance by making communications clear and adequate and by confidence in mutual goodwill.

(*b*) *Graduate work in China*

This falls into the following groups:

(1) Faculty research in any of the colleges,

(2) Graduate courses in some of the colleges,

(3) Graduate work at Yenching.

(1) Faculty research in any college.

The Institute desires and expects that, by the quality of library facilities, by grants for special expenses, regular Sabbatical leaves, etc. in the budgets provided by the Restricted Fund, the members of the faculties teaching undergraduates in Chinese studies will be aided in maintaining intellectual freshness (by the stimulus properly conceived research provides) and also in making valuable contributions to the sum of knowledge in the field.

It would like to ensure in China one or more publications for the exchange of the products of observation and research. It feels, however, that a multitude of separate publications is undesirable and that two would probably cover all needs. These publications, if centralized, would have support from outside the Restricted Funds.

Some appropriate process must be provided whereby the research projects of the faculty members can be known generally in order to avoid undue overlapping or duplication of laborious or expensive projects.

The graduate departments at Yenching and Cambridge would provide further facilities for study and research on Sabbatical leave.

(2) Graduate Courses in some of the Colleges.

For specially qualified students, and particularly where a faculty member has exceptional competence in some specific area, the Institute believes that graduate courses normally not exceeding a year of residence might be offered if the institution was equipped and the Restricted Fund for that in-

stitution was adequate to care *both* for the regular undergraduate work and for the cost of the courses, scholarships, etc., required. As specified in Policy C above, this application of Institute Funds can be made only when and to the extent approved by the Institute Trustees. They are determined not to permit the Institute's funds to be used to duplicate full graduate departments in several colleges.

(3) Graduate work at Yenching.

The graduate work at Yenching, conducted on a budget separate from the Restricted Funds, is intended to provide the major center of graduate work in Chinese studies and the only fully developed graduate school of that nature in China with Institute support.

At Yenching it is intended that, as time goes on, the Graduate Department will be more and more fully equipped in personnel, library and other resources so that a full range of graduate courses in Chinese language, history, and culture can be offered.

To Yenching, graduates of the six colleges and others would come for the training to equip them to be (a) after a year's work, perhaps, exceptionally competent secondary school instructors; (b) after three years' training competent instructors in colleges prepared by fundamental grounding, sense of ideals and objectives, and technical skill to advance steadily to professional rank, making contribution both to teaching and to research and putting the teaching of Chinese studies in the six colleges and others at a high level. Participating in the faculty at Yenching would be not only the regular graduate staff in this field but also from time to time representative scholars from other countries.

(c) *The graduate work at Cambridge*

The Institute's primary interest and duty, under the terms of its establishment, is toward the work in China. This is steadily in the thought of the Trustees. Had it not been for the war conditions, this would have been demonstrated more fully by various developments in the specific field of Chinese studies in China. Indeed, the Trustees have evidenced this in the general field by reducing the budget in America (when investment income dropped) in order to guarantee the colleges the income of the Restricted Fund at a suitable level and by three annual grants of $50,000 each unrestricted to the Emergency Fund of the China Colleges.

It was felt, however, by the Trustees of the Hall Estate even before the Institute was inaugurated that they desired their contribution while directed primarily to education in China nevertheless to assist in a genuine intellectual cooperation between West and East and to have the West make some contribution, other than purely financial, to the educational outlook and achievements of the six colleges. To this end the graduate program at Harvard has been established to provide the base from which this contribution can be made.

This contribution consists *first* in making available for the common enterprise the skill and leadership of certain western Sinologists. *Second:* the training of a limited number of Westerners in Sinology that they may broaden the Sinological contacts of the West especially in America and thus lay a foundation for greater intellectual cooperation in the future and more general appreciation of Chinese culture in the West. *Third:* in affording a center for research and publication, enlarging Sinological knowledge and judgment by Western angles of view and techniques. *Fourth:* in providing a graduate training center for a limited number of Chinese graduate students who, after at least a year's work at Yenching, would be qualified to add to what they had gained there the values of further mastery of Western techniques, of the more distant perspective, and of collateral studies so richly available at Harvard.

The Trustees are confident that this contribution is being and can be made without any detriment to the financial contributions to the graduate work at Yenching. (The Restricted Funds are not applicable except in extraordinary circumstances to work other than that of the six designated colleges.) They also are sure that a distinctive contribution not only to the whole field of Sinology, but also to the specific intra-mural work of the six colleges will steadily and in increasing measure result from the graduate work at Harvard.

The Trustees of the Institute issue this statement of policy in the interests of clearer understanding and more effective collaboration. They trust that they will have the full assistance of the Boards of Founders, the Boards of Directors, the Faculties and Officers of the Colleges in the maintenance of these policies. The Trustees are of the judgment that by the positive collaboration of all those concerned the Colleges, which have demonstrated their loyalty to educational conceptions under terrific strain, will be enabled to make a very great contribution to the intellectual and cultural life of new China, enriching each new student generation with greater understanding of their great heritage.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INSTITUTIONS

Fukien Christian University, Lingnan University, the University of Nanking, Shantung Christian University, West China Union University and Yenching University should annually, for the year June 30th to July 1st, make a report to the Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute (which should reach them not later than October first of each year), containing the following:—

1. Two copies of all printed catalogues in Chinese and in English;

2. A financial report showing

   (a) moneys received from the Institute and paid out;

   (b) names and salaries of personnel and detail of other expenses of administration and maintenance;

   (c) library expenditure totals: for Oriental and foreign purchases of books and for administration;

   (d) museum expenditures: for purchases and for administration;

   (e) technical equipment expenditures;

   (f) miscellaneous expenditures.

3. (a) a list of courses *actually given* and the number of students in each course;

   (b) a list of research problems in progress;

   (c) a list of publications.

4. Two copies of all publications and syllabi of professors and students.

(Form for Annual Financial Report)

(Name of University)

REPORT TO THE HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE SHOWING RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE RESTRICTED INCOME

Fiscal Year from July 1, 19 to July 1, 19

BALANCE on hand June 30, 194 — LC$.....

I. Income Received from the Harvard-Yenching Institute

US$	@	= LC$	
US$	@	= LC$	
US$	@	= LC$	
US$	@	= LC$	
US$		= LC$	LC$
		TOTAL RECEIPTS	LC$

II. Expenditures

1. *General University Administration*
   a. *Administrative Offices:*
      (List with salaries) LC$
      ..... LC$
      ..... LC$ — LC$
   b. *Care and Maintenance of Buildings:*
      Building Expenses and Upkeep LC$
      Building Repairs LC$
      Building Insurance LC$
      (other expenses) LC$ — LC$
   c. *Care and Maintenance of Grounds:*
      Grounds Expenses and Upkeep LC$ — LC$
   d. *Light and Water:*
      Electric Light LC$
      Electric Light Repairs LC$
      Water Supply Maintenance LC$ — LC$
      Total, Maintenance
2. *Teaching Staff*
      (Names and Salaries) LC$ — LC$
      Total, Teaching Staff
3. *Library*
   a. *Book Purchases*
      (Oriental) LC$
      (Foreign) LC$
   b. *Administration*
      (Salaries and expenses in general) LC$ — LC$
      Total, Library — LC$
4. *Publication*
      (List) LC$
      LC$
      Total, Publication — LC$
5. *Museum Expenditures*
   a. *Purchases*
      (Total; not in detail) LC$
   b. *Administration* LC$
      Total, Museum Expenditures — LC$
6. *Technical Equipment* — LC$
7. *Miscellaneous* LC$
      Total, Miscellaneous — LC$

Total Expenditures LC$

Balance on hand July 1, 19 LC$

Mrs. Evans

YPM/PC/146

August 22, 1944

Prof. Serge Elisseeff
Harvard-Yenching Institute
17 Boylston Hall
Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Prof. Elisseeff,

Your letter of April 28 arrived several weeks ago. I have delayed in acknowledging receipt of the same thinking that I could do so in my letter of annual report which I have wanted to get done earlier than this.

As parts of this report I am sending you herewith enclosures as follows:

A financial report to the Harvard-Yenching Institute 1943-44 signed by the University Controller
A list of courses in Chinese studies with student attendances 1943-44
A Faculty Directory 1943-44
A project of field study for summer 1944 by Dr. Lin Yah-hua
A list of publications 1943-44 by Dr. Lin Yao-hua
A budget of 1944-45

See Yenching Budget file

Regarding the financial report you will note that the items include only those strictly having to do with Chinese studies. Several other items that might be listed cannot be provided for by the Harvard-Yenching Institute grant but are covered by emergency subsidies, preeminently those from the U.C.R.R. to which we understand the Harvard-Yenching Institute is also contributing to an appreciable extent. One conspicuous omission is the salary reserved for professors that have been on the Harvard-Yenching Institute pay roll who are now still in Peking but with whom financial obligation must be cleared when time makes it feasible. We are leaving the necessary adjustments for this to our Board of Trustees in New York, and have tried not to complicate field expense reports with such provisions.

Regarding the Faculty Directory I should like only to call your attention to the point that, as stated in the footnote, the ranking in this Directory is according to the Government qualifications. The regulations of the University are considerably more strict, and in our internal administration we are still holding on to our own system. But in a published form, which will unavoidably get into the hands of the Government people and other institutions, we have to, in this as in several other points, fall in line with practice that is prevalent, although it may seem to us an indication of lowering of academic standards.

With regard to budget for 1944-45 you will note, if you compare it with the report for 1943-44 on personnel expenses, that we have made further omissions of items such as Prof. Shih of Philosophy, half of Prof.

Hsiao of Political Science and the whole library staff. The cost of living and therefore the cost of each faculty member has gone higher everyday. If we have to budget more or less with reference to the fixed income of US$ 22,363.44 from the H.Y.I., we just simply have to leave out certain things from this budget, adding to the financial burden of the University in general. As it is, we have to depend on a somewhat more favorable exchange rate than 100:1 to really balance this budget. We hope, however, that the US$ grant may be augmented, especially as the work of such scholars like Profs. Ch'en Yin-chueh and Li Fang-kuei seems amply to justify spending of "Unrestricted Fund". If an additional grant could be made, we should like to have those and some other items reinstated in the budget. In the salary provision of each individual faculty member, a considerable portion is for house rent in which Yenching works under special difficulty in comparison with the other Universities in Chengtu because of our late start.

Ch'eng En-yuan, the graduate fellow who started work on Archaeology under Dr. Cheng Te-kun seems to have had a very profitable year. There may be two other graduate fellows next year in addition to Ch'eng. Liu Shih is one of our best students in the graduating class last summer. His B.A. thesis was a piece of history-geographical research on the location of the capital of one of the "Warring States". The other fellow will be Miss Liu Kai-jung who has graduated from Ginling College. She is considerably more mature than ordinary college graduates and has been seriously attracted by Prof. Ch'en Yin-chueh's lectures. We are all hoping that a good deal might come out of the study of these young scholars.

We have heard from Mr. Wang yi-tung from Cambridge already. Dr. Lin Yao-hua is again on a summer field investigation trip to the Western Borderland. He completed his report on the Big Liang Shan and Small Liang Shan region before he left. We are too poor to get the monograph published, but we are trying to sending you a carbon copy. This cannot be done by the post office and we are negotiating with the international cultural organizations about facilities. Dr. Lin's trip this summer will again incur a deficit of LC$80,000. He hopes that you might consider these field investigation trips worthwhile enough to make a special grant to cover it which will take about US$800 at the present rate of exchange. I enclose herewith his letter. I promised to write you supporting his request, and I shall try to see that he will plan out his trips and budget in due time and in accordance with the regular procedure better henceforth, which, however, is easier said than done during these days of many vicissitudes and uncertainties.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Y.P.Mei