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Yenching
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Stuart, J.L. 1937 Sep-Oct

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September 2, 1937.

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

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me briefly acknowledge receipt of your two letters of July 31.

The first of these letters comments on the communication from Dr. Fairfield which I sent you on June 25, having to do with the question as to some possible adjustment of Dr. F. F. Low's salary for last year. We are grateful to you for sending us this frank and vigorous statement. I certainly hope that it will be sufficient to settle the issue raised by Dr. Fairfield, without any further recommendations on our part. If however, any further representation from us is needed, we will try to see that they are made by the trustees without the necessity of troubling you any further about the matter.

Your second letter gives us a very vivid picture of the terrible days through which all of you were passing at the end of July. We greatly fear that many of these same scenes were reenacted during the month of August. The newspaper dispatches would indicate however, that the situation in the Peiping area became considerably calmer after the first wave of aggression had swept by. So we hope that things have been somewhat quieter in the weeks since you wrote. This hope is strengthened by the cables we have been receiving which indicate that personnel and property at the University remain safe and unmolested, and that you have been planning to open the work of the University this month.

The officers of the Yenching Board of Trustees, who have been available here in New York during recent weeks, have already been giving serious thought to the probable serious deficit in the 1937-38 budget, which this crisis is almost certain to produce. They have been re-thinking in a primary way of the readjustment in our promotional plans for this year, which should be made in order to meet this emergency situation. I am quite sure that they will put increased emphasis upon securing a substantial amount of current funds this year, so as to tide the University over the crisis, even though some of the long range objectives will have to be deferred for awhile.

During the summer our major Yenching promotional objective has been the establishment of the \$50,000 endowment fund for the Frank D. Gam-

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well Professorship of Religion. At present we have a little over \$44,000 in cash and pledges, with a number of friends still to be heard from. So it seems quite likely that the full \$50,000 fund will be completed during the coming weeks. It was at first suggested that we might be able to complete the fund in time for Dr. Gamewell's eightieth birthday which occurred on August 31. I believe we could have finished the effort by that time by applying somewhat more pressure, but both Dr. and Mrs. Gamewell were very anxious that we avoid any undue pressure upon their friends, so the effort has been carried on very quietly and without any attempt to influence anyone to give except as they spontaneously desired to do so. With this approaching completion of the Gamewell fund, together with the rather substantial surplus which has been built up in the last two or three years in the School of Religion endowment account, we hope that the finances in the School of Religion will be much brighter in the future than they have in the past. Mr. McBrier is still hopeful that the Davella Mills Foundation will sooner or later give another \$25,000 endowment for the School of Religion. If this does come in, it should round out in a very satisfactory way the assured income for this particular school.

Just how far it will be possible to push ahead with other endowment funds during the coming year is still problematical. Naturally most of our American supporters are reluctant to make substantial gifts toward the support of any of our China Colleges, until they can see a little more clearly just how the present conflict is to terminate. We will, however, continue to cultivate all those from whom we are hoping to receive capital gifts. All of them should be willing to make emergency gifts to assist the current work of the University this year. Some may even be willing to pledge substantial capital gifts as a demonstration of their confidence in China and in Christian higher education.

We are at this time getting off a cable asking you, both to report on the details of the opening of the year, if and when it takes place, and also to give us some estimate of about how much will be needed in emergency current gifts for this year beyond what the trustees have already appropriated from regular sources of income.

Very sincerely yours,

BAC/an

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the top floor of 150.

Y. R. S.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT



Sept. 2/37
Ach

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

My dear Garrison,

Please send copies of the enclosed to the list of relatives + intimate friends of whom Miss Van Beaver has a copy, but ask everyone either to destroy it after reading or guard against any possibility of its being seen by any one who will ^{make} any of it public. We cannot be too cautious on this point from now on. Add Dean Milam, Oregon, + E. Lee Tucker, Roanoke, Va., to the list.

Whether China can hold out long enough to exhaust Japan seems to me chiefly a question of munitions, and the hope of shipments entering the

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country safely & quickly is not very bright. Other nations could help enormously by economic processes and in the end save themselves as well as these two nations from further horrors. But here again the outlook is not very bright. Meanwhile we shall have here a realistic experience of the narrow, fanatical, remorseless domination of Japanese militarists, with no moral code but their own peculiar one, no concern except for their own objectives, and all the woes that follow in their wake. It is not a pleasant prospect and our own repugnance ~~to~~^{to} the whole concept is of course well known to them. But we have a chance to serve the dejected and endangered Chinese intellectuals, in our own group at least, as would not have been otherwise possible. This is the practical & constructive aspect of the situation. It is cheering to remind myself

Sept. 4/37

My dear Evans,

I hate to bother you again about those razor blades. But the second mailing must have resulted in their being lost in the Trenton conflagration. Please send me another lot, otherwise my face may become quite disreputable, since I cannot replenish my stock on an approaching visit to the States.

I enclose minutes of a recent meeting of the Board of Managers, the reasons for which are doubtless sufficiently apparent.

I wrote a full report to Garfield of recent happenings & the outlook for the Trustees & other friends which should reach him about the time this gets to you. The Shields have returned to Shanghai.

Yours gratefully,

J. H. H. H. H.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Dear Mr. Evans,

Sept. 7/37

Herewith the insurance papers
which I hope you will find properly filled
out. Make any corrections as needed.

Thanks again for your help.

I am also enclosing an article by one of
our girls which Mr. McBrier and others may
enjoy reading.

Very sincerely yours,

Heigtonbrook

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UNIVERSITY
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September 16, 1937

To the Board of Trustees:

We have begun classes with an enrollment of slightly over 300 students. Because of the very abnormal conditions we have postponed the final date for late registration until the end of this month and it may be that one or two hundred more will dribble in before then. The prevailing mood everywhere is one of fear. Students are afraid of being seized by Japanese or their ubiquitous spies on some suspicion of being anti-Japanese or communistic. Their parents are afraid of the banditry and looting in the environs of the city and especially on our side toward the Western Hills. This same anxiety haunts our faculty families many of whom are pleading to be allowed to move into some safer part of the campus. Our Embassy is much perturbed over Americans continuing to stay in a region exposed to this danger, and our Chinese colleagues over the possibility that foreigners may be evacuated. The Japanese military are reluctant about arming the police for fear they may use these weapons against themselves or allow them to be taken away by the "bandits" which in their terminology include all patriotic volunteers, guerilla units, stragglers and actual robbers or desperadoes. There is sporadic looting around us almost nightly and constant searching or bombing from the air together with expeditions by the Japanese against these "irregulars". The chief danger to us foreigners is from being kidnapped because whether to embarrass the Japanese or merely to secure a ransom we are worth more than Chinese. Our teachers in other parts of China, unable to obtain reliable information, are afraid to face the imagined hazards both of the journey and in the University.

My chief concern since my last communication to you has been to come to an understanding with the Japanese authorities as to freedom to carry on, rather than attempt this only to be obstructed and endangered by the indirect methods which they would not scruple to employ if they disapproved. It has also been necessary of course to maintain the fiction of consulting the Chinese agency which is nominally in control. Thus far relationships have been satisfactory, and the Japanese have been especially helpful in arranging safe conduct for the group of students from Tientsin whom Dr. Porter recently escorted here. The officer of their Gendarmarie who was detailed to travel with the party and who spent the night with me actually apologized for the detention in prison of three of our students with no charge whatever, and offered to look personally after the next group. After this experiment we shall plan for another special car next week. In all these delicate negotiations I have been much aided by a Japanese evangelist to his people in this city, supported by the Verees Mission, and by one of our graduates whom I called here to be a sort of interpreter and liaison, he having done post-graduate study in the Imperial University, Tokyo.

Having settled this basic problem, which I must confess has kept me long in anxious suspense, the next one is to secure some measure of armed police protection without which our situation will be really precarious. It seemed wise to wait until we had actually

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opened before making formal presentation on this matter, but that has been done today. My old friend, Dr. J. C. Ferguson, has offered to secure for us the use of one of the deserted government university buildings in the city - all of which are of course closed - but that would involve many practical difficulties and be only a last resort. Meanwhile we have surmounted some compound walls with five strands of barbed wire, closed gates, walled off various localities or roads, and in all such physical protective measures done our best to remove some of the grounds for apprehension.

On the general outlook for the country one hesitates to prophesy, but because of its bearing on our policy for the future certain fairly dependable generalizations may be made, to be checked by yourselves in the light of cabled news. The Chinese armies which came northwards along the two railway lines will doubtless soon be driven south again, dissipated. Now that the unusually protracted rainy season is over and the crops are being cut the Japanese are beginning their offensive and they have every advantage on this vast exposed plain, with their scouting and bombing planes and every form of motorized equipment. The Chinese troops although making a heroic resistance cannot stand up against these mechanized instruments of slaughter and the carnage is already appalling. The same applies to the Japanese advance into the northwest where although the terrain is more favorable for resistance the troops have neither the stamina and training nor the equipment of those in the long line between the two railways in the southern part of this province. In the Shanghai region Chinese troops have won the admiration of western experts not only by their bravery but by the coordination and strategy with which they have stood out against the vastly superior Japanese equipment in warships, fighting planes, and every form of high-powered armament. But the general opinion is that the exhaustion of munitions, replacements and other supplies will before long compel them to cease any active resistance. There may be a surrender on terms not too humiliating, or an orderly withdrawal westward and a reorganization to include what can still be held of Chinese national territory, or the complete collapse of the Nanking Government with consequent disintegration and a recrudescence of local chieftains warring among themselves for power and pelf, fomented as hitherto by Japanese intrigue. Despite Chinese hopes, it has always seemed to me very unlikely that Russia will enter the struggle, at least in time to be of any present help to China. It is even less likely that Great Britain or the United States or the League will exert any pressure on Japan, despite treaties, their own immediate interests or obligations, and the virtual encouragement to Japanese militarists to continue with impunity their program of conquest. International morality seems to have sunk to the lowest level since the end of the World War. It is not a pleasing prospect.

In North China itself it remains to be seen what form of government the Japanese will organize. Those who are acquainted with their leaders are of the opinion that they would really prefer a Chinese state, independent of Nanking, friendly to themselves, rather than a repetition or an extension of Manchoukuo. This probably represents the best Japanese thought. But they are finding it none too easy to induce the right type of Chinese to assume office and their experience with disgruntled or opportunist politicians has been none too happy. They may be driven therefore, as in Manchuria, to undertake the

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administration themselves, under some such pretence as there, or even to bring the puppet "Emperor" back to his original capital. Should they succeed in setting up a genuinely Chinese regime, however ironical this phrasing may seem - and allow it real authority when not in conflict with their own primarily military and economic interest, it is conceivable that Yenching might carry on without too serious interference. I personally am willing to submit to any harassing annoyances that do not violate principles. These will be chiefly in matters of academic or religious freedom. It will then be largely a question of operating costs, based on the willingness of students to come here from other parts of China. We cannot hope to secure any thing like enough of those able to meet our standards and pay our fees from within these northern provinces as they have been left after the Japanese occupation. There is ample evidence that our wonderfully loyal Chinese teachers will stay with us until their status becomes intolerable. On the other hand, should the repressive measures and ruthless persecutions which have made life in Manchuria impossible for Chinese intellectuals who retain any freedom of thought be reproduced here we could not carry on because of economic as well as spiritual factors. At present I incline to hope that the more liberal policy will be given a trial, and we can watch the course of events with these vital consequences to Yenching in view.

The Japanese preacher referred to above has given me some sobering insight into the military mentality by telling of remarks dropped by their officers to the effect that they must soon begin to look into the Christian schools because, forsooth, Christianity teaches internationalism! Here we have clearly implied the irreconcilable antithesis between a fanatical devotion to imperialistic expansion through ruthlessly repressive armed force and the ideals of intellectual and spiritual freedom which rely solely upon their own dynamic energy to bring about a new and nobler human society. One lesson of the present conflict is that the human factors in warfare are only effective when adequately implemented with modern scientific equipment. Given so, and with the military outlook for China as gloomy as I fear it is, I am unhesitatingly glad that her leaders have made their brave resistance. Defeat and all its dire results are better than timid yielding without struggle to indefensible and insatiable lust for conquest. But another lesson from this harrowing experience must be a deepened belief in the supremacy of spiritual values and a stronger determination than ever to nourish these qualities in Chinese youth, thus bearing a wider witness to this people in their agonized effort to maintain their national existence. The last word cannot be the domination of mechanized force and the crushing out of all that thwarts its relentless progress. It is this that gives fresh significance to our present effort to maintain our University. If all that it stands for were ever needed it is now.

In this oneness of purpose, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 17, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Ack. 11/17/37.

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

My dear Garside:

I am enclosing herewith another communication to the Trustees. Please send copies to the personal relatives or friends to whom these usually go, including Lobenstine, the Kurrie's, Dean Milan; one of my cousins, Mrs. Sims, now in Europe who will probably call upon you for copies of the things of this kind. Do not hesitate to see that she is supplied. It may be that this material could be rewritten for more general use and of course much abbreviated in the process.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stewart

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RECEIVED
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OCT 28 1937
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Special Regulations for the Session 1937-8.

- (1) The Student Association will be discontinued but Student committees will be appointed to represent student interests in matters affecting their life, such as Dormitory and Dining Hall management, etc. Suggestions or criticisms from students regarding the improvement of campus affairs will always be welcomed.
- (2) Student organizations must be registered either through the College Dean concerned or one of the other administrative offices. Unauthorized meetings of students for specific purposes will not be permitted.
- (3) No notices may be posted upon Bulletin Boards except those from administrative offices.
- (4) Before leaving the campus every man student must register at the Business Office, stating where he is going, ~~and~~ for how long and for what purpose. Similarly women students must register through the Dean of the Women's College.
- (5) All publications must be submitted in manuscript to the proper administrative office for approval before being published.
- (6) Students must refrain from subscribing to periodicals, or purchasing or keeping in their possession, literature which may bring them personally or the institution into conflict with the police.
- (7) Failure to observe these or other regulations which may be announced later will be strictly dealt with and may at any time lead to immediate expulsion.

To Members of the Faculty and their families:

It is of the utmost importance that all members of our community avoid public discussion of current political issues. Word has reached me of two persons who talked together at length on this subject during a trip to the city in voices easily audible to other passengers with a Japanese sitting directly behind them. We ought all to be aware, however, that spies and informers are not limited to nationals of any one country, and we should be extremely circumspect in remarks made that may be overheard and reported on unfavorably to those in authority. Not to observe this caution may unwittingly do serious harm to the University, or to individuals among us.

In this connection it may not be amiss to call your attention to the censorship of letters and to urge that the same care be exercised in making references to the present situation. This applies even to material thrown in waste paper baskets, to our behavior when inspection is required at the gates or elsewhere, and to all such apparently trivial relationships with those now in power.

J.L.S.

Sept. 20, 1937

September 20, 1937

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is members of the Faculty and their families.
It is of the utmost importance that all members of the
community should understand the nature of the situation.
and how much of the burden the United States
has to bear. It is a matter of life and death to the
people of the United States. It is a matter of the
future of the United States. It is a matter of the
peace of the world. It is a matter of the
survival of the human race. It is a matter of
the future of the United States. It is a matter of
the peace of the world. It is a matter of the
survival of the human race.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 20, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Ack. 10/26/37.

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

This is to bring to the attention of the Trustees the financial outlook for the current year. As far as we can now foresee, we shall probably have a deficit of approximately 1, c. \$100,000. It is almost unthinkable that the Nanking government could under present conditions meet its grant of \$60,000. We shall have perhaps one-half of our usual income from tuition, which means another loss of about \$50,000. There will, on the other hand, be some economies because of teachers who are being permanently or temporarily discontinued, and because of slightly reduced operating expenses. On the other hand, there are expenditures forced on us by war conditions, so that the deficit would probably be not far from the figure mentioned above.

It seems that we have effected a saving in all the various units from the past fiscal year, which will be over \$50,000. I might remark in passing that our public accountants attribute this chiefly to the very great care with which our financial officers have administered the affairs of the institution. I should like to add my tribute to the constant painstaking and often unpopular efforts with which they have guarded all disbursements and enforced policies avoiding waste or carelessness.

I venture the suggestion that the Trustees undertake a special emergency fund of U S \$15,000 to \$20,000, so that with the use of last year's savings we can wind up the coming year without a deficit. We have never had one in our history, and it would be a great gain to have this true of even so disturbed a year as the coming one is certain to be. Among our real friends this will give an opportunity for their expressing practical sympathy with us in what has befallen, and their confidence in the future of the institution and of the country it is trying to serve. I doubt if a general appeal could be made for such a project, but it would seem that among those already interested in the institution, all that has been happening could ever be turned into an unusually cogent reason for backing us up. I need scarcely add that the determination of our Trustees to undertake such an effort and its successful accomplishment would be immensely reassuring to those of us who are trying in other ways to see that Yenching carries on during this difficult period, and in the hope that the continuity will be maintained as conditions become more propitious.

Very sincerely yours,

Shington Shuart

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 22, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

ack. 10/26/37.

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am enclosing herewith a statement of the expenditures in the College of Arts and Letters for the past fiscal year, with special reference to the Restricted Fund from the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Will you kindly take this up with the Trustees of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and give them the substance of the following interpretation, together with any comments our own Trustees may care to add. We have in the past attempted to allocate the Restricted Fund to cover a whole or part of certain departments. This has always seemed to me somewhat arbitrary and irrelevant. I have preferred to follow certain guiding principles which, if accepted by both Boards of Trustees, ought to enable us to achieve our purpose as recognized by all concerned with a greater freedom and efficiency. It may be pertinent to refer to the circumstances which led the Hall Estate Executors to the decision to add one-half a million dollars to their original grant of one million dollars to Yenching University. Dr. Eric North will be able to confirm and correct my memory of the matter. After it had been determined to establish the Harvard-Yenching Institute, we requested those Executors to make this additional grant on the ground that we wanted the foundation undergraduate work of the University to be somewhat more in keeping with this advanced undertaking than our existing resources made possible; that the similar amount already promised Linnan University really meant much less to us than to them, because we had about twice the student enrollment, had a very large coal bill because of our geographical location, etc.; and that only by freeing myself and other administrative officers from too great constant anxiety over essential operating costs, could we give sufficient thought to this important new development. This reasoning seemed to commend itself to the Executors, but they pointed out that they had made an agreement not to give any one institution more than one million dollars. It was then suggested that this additional grant be entrusted to the Harvard-Yenching Institute to be used for Yenching University, with the understanding that it should be used to insure adequate undergraduate work in Chinese, and in general enable the University to maintain an adequate and well-balanced program. The Hall Estate Executors asked if this would be satisfactory to us, and were assured that it would be entirely so. They thereupon agreed to the additional grant. It was this circumstance which doubtless led the Executors to undertake entirely on their own initiative to establish a "Restricted Fund" entrusted to the Harvard-Yenching Institute as a part of their grants to the other five China universities. It was their thought, as I recall, that by this process they would insure adequate training in Chinese undergraduate courses and thus tend to supply students for the graduate work under the Harvard-Yenching Institute. It has been in the spirit of this purpose that we have

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tried here to maintain a really good department of Chinese and to have sufficient work in Chinese History, Philosophy, etc. Chinese studies as carried on here also require thorough training in English and at least an opportunity for the study of other European languages. The primary obligation, therefore, to provide for the teaching of Chinese subjects in our College of Arts and Letters has been recognized from the beginning. In recent years the American economic depression and various other factors have made it extremely difficult for the University to maintain its program without the lowering of standards or otherwise reducing its efficiency. During this whole period we have never ceased to look forward to the building up of endowments or other dependable sources for our annual budget, but conditions on both sides of the water have continued unfavorable for such efforts. Meanwhile, we have planned the budget from year to year in the conviction that all concerned would prefer that our Chinese studies be well integrated with the other subjects, and that this additional source of income be used to the advantage of the whole curriculum of this College. This is believed to be in accordance with the original intention of the Hall Estate Executors and with the desires of the Trustees, both of the University and of the Harvard-Yenching Institute. It certainly has been to the benefit of the institution in all of its internal affairs and relationships in China. Thus broadly conceived, the amount expended in any one year upon specifically Chinese studies would vary with other factors involved, but with the understanding to be faithfully carried out, that in so far as relief can be secured for other units, the Chinese work ought to be constantly enlarged and improved.

With these general comments we submit the details of operation during the past year.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Highton Stuart

jls c

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UNITED STATES
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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 29, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Dear Faculty Members on Furlough:

You have doubtless received copies of my communications to the New York office, and are of course reading the general news from China in the daily press. This is an attempt to add a few details in which you would be more interested than others. You can imagine the suspense all during August when a decision had to be reached as to whether to open or not. If the Japanese military were unwilling to have us carry on, they have methods of indirection which would have forced us to abandon the effort, possibly with serious consequences to Chinese teachers or students, and with harassing anxieties, a humiliating sense of futility, etc. On the other hand, there were many obvious arguments for making the effort and at least putting the whole matter to a test. Because of the highly abnormal psychology prevailing, any statement or action assumed a significance that would not have been true ordinarily, so that I had to be extremely careful not to give the impression too definitely, either that we would or would not open. (With the practical certainty that no other college in the north except Fu Jen would open, we also oscillated between the fear or hope of being over-crowded, and the other extreme of whether we would have enough students to justify our carrying on. About 700 students took the examinations early in August, postponed from the original date (which synchronized with the bombing of Hsi Yuan) and about 500 early in September. The deans and administrative officers have had endless trouble in trying to maintain standards and even regulations specially made for the occasion, and to consider the innumerable special factors which have entered in to individual cases. The final outcome will be somewhere around 460-470 students of whom 210 or so are freshmen. There are all sorts of anomalies in the relationship between the numbers of teachers and students in various departments. There is, for instance, one major in Philosophy, which is very well staffed, and an unusual number in Physics, which has been depleted by the absence of both Y. M. Hsieh and Meng Chao-ying in Hunan. We secured a Mr. Nih from Tsing Hua for full time, but seem unable to find any other suitable person. There have been many teachers in various subjects left stranded here and eager to get employment, but those we know of are in departments in which we are already well provided. It is, in fact, hard to make a case for maintaining the staff we have, if judged merely by the numbers of students or courses. In addition to Hsieh and Meng, J.C. Li is staying in the south chiefly because Freddie could not bear to have him so far away and out of communication, because letters and telegrams are very slow in reaching their destination. Shuhsi Hsu and Timothy Lew were already on leave of absence for the year, and neither one could have safely come back. Messrs. Ku Chieh-kang and Hubert Liang are also prudently staying in the south where they happened to be when the storm broke. The Stanley Wilsons, Miss Brandt, and Chao Cheng-hsin

A telegram just received indicates that Han Peng-cheng and his bride (Kuang-han-chen) are returning here after all, with the Wilsons.

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are somewhere on the way here. Miss Lei has decided to stay in Canton until, forsooth, Peiping comes again under Chinese control. This suggests one of the most pathetic aspects of the situation - the expectation generally in Central and South China that the Chinese armies sent north would soon drive the Japanese back here. One chief reason why students from those regions have not returned is the fear of their families that they would be caught in a fighting area. In fact, Chinese everywhere, including the most intelligent ones on our faculty, have passed these recent weeks with illusory hopes, and have yet scarcely any realistic understanding of how hopeless it is for troops not similarly equipped, to stand out against the deadly efficiency of modern mechanized warfare.

(Both at Peitaiho and everywhere else there have been wild rumors that Yenching had been destroyed, various ones of us killed, that we were moving to Canton or West China, all aggravated by lack of any reliable information. It has, therefore, been quite interesting to watch the reactions of all these people as they have returned to the campus and found it so surprisingly quiet and relatively normal.) Incidentally, it has never looked more beautiful than this autumn.

I am enclosing a few notices which to you who know conditions, will help you to appreciate some of the special problems of the time. What the future holds had best not be prophesied in such a letter as this, but thus far we have had no interference whatever from those now in power. You will enjoy some of the personal narratives which are being sent by this mail to the New York office.

Student discipline, especially in the case of men, is much simpler than in previous years. There is no student association, no assembly, no organizations are allowed to hold meetings without permission, dining-hall and dormitory management is entirely under the controller's office, students do not leave the campus without registering, they carry identification cards, etc. - all with no complaint!

Faculty housing and protective measures have nearly driven Stephen distracted. The East Compound tai-tai-men and some of their husbands have been very jittery over the danger of looting. With Nos. 56, 64, and 66 definitely unoccupied in the South Compound and others temporarily so, there has been strong insistence that they be allowed to move in, even though two or three families would be crowded into one house. The less fortunate families living in the villages have, with much more reason, been even more frightened, and have found all sorts of ways in which to camp out somewhere. It has been urged that unoccupied dormitories be made over into hostels for cases of this kind. Rather to Stephen's disgust I insisted on barbed wire with iron posts being put around the East Compound, the reason for which was largely, but by no means entirely, psychological. Some of the occupants are talking about having this electrified, and that talk, if it spreads, as it doubtless will,

will do no harm. I have been working through every discoverable agency to get armed police restored in our neighborhood, and we now have sixty with good guns rather than the worthless ones which the first batch was supplied with by the Japanese, and each with ten cartridges. Stephen and I are giving a mutton dinner to the detective unit outside of the South Gate who, although unarmed, have been quite effective in recognizing and dealing with some of the thieves. The head man, Mr. Ma Tu-chang and, I believe a number of the others, are Mohammedans and put their knowledge of Chinese boxing to good use. Mr. Ma is the father-in-law of Mr. Yang of my office. The dinner is in appreciation of their helpful interest and in the hope of its continuance, the mutton dinner being because of their religious belief.

Because of the deficit in our budget, with no government grant, reduced tuition, and other factors, and because of the almost universal financial distress, it has been very much on my conscience to recommend some sort of voluntary assessment on the faculty. This would take the place of income tax, unpaid endowment fund pledges, etc. The Chinese all agree to this in principle, but the leading ones are in the curious predicament of agreeing that it ought to be done, but insisting that they cannot live on any less than what they now receive without borrowing money, and there is now no source from which to borrow. They blame this on the atmosphere and scale of living at Yenching and insist that they are helpless to remedy the situation without a complete change in atmosphere and standards. They are undoubtedly sincere, although it seems curious, and raises some pertinent sociological and economic problems. I am having a meeting of the foreign faculty this afternoon to discuss this problem and any others that specially concern them.

Despite all of these and many other special problems created by the successful Japanese invasion, there is a prevailing spirit of friendliness and of sobered and determined acceptance of the situation, so that on the surface at least campus life proceeds not very different from what it did in ordinary times. One agreeable by-product for which we can thank the Japanese is an arrangement by which we have walled up the two ends of the roadway between the Tien Pei Yuan and our north wall, have opened gates and made a picturesque winding foot-path from near the Warner Gymnasium northward to the inner east gate into Lang Jun Yuan, thus enabling free passage between the two enclosures. Otherwise intercourse after dark would be prohibited, as has been true of the East Compound.

Another somewhat amusing by-product for which I should be grateful to the Japanese is that I am now Acting Hsiao-chang, concurrently with my present title. C. W. had to be protected against the danger of being still treated as such, although his office had expired, and the servants had to be somewhat sternly ordered to cease calling him Luh Hsiao-chang. You all know how fixed such nomenclature becomes. Messrs. Galt and Porter will for all times be known as Mu-shih. For this reason, and because of my own preference, we are not disturbing the situation any more by altering the current designation for me. That it would not be expedient for Dr. H. H. Kung to be listed as Chancellor needs no elucidation to you.

With best wishes for what is for the welfare of each of you,

Very sincerely yours,

Heigton Stewart

jls c

0449

Dr. Stanley

September 22, 1937.

Mr. Aydelott
Mr. Evans
Miss Griest
Mr. Hedrick
Mrs. Macmillan
Miss Van Seiver
Mr. Wannamaker
Dr. Young

Below is a copy of a telegram received this morning :

FU 195 VIA RCA - F PEIPING 22 22 1544 1937 Sep 22 AM 5 07

LC YENCHING

NYK

OPENING DELAYED BUT WITHOUT INTERFERENCE, ENROLLMENT TO DATE

MEN 268 WOMEN 111, VEGHTE POSTPONE COMING SPEER WAGNER MESSAGE

APPRECIATED.

BUT 268 111 VEGHTE.

0450

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 1, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

ack 3/9/38

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

In view of the cable and more recently the letter from you bringing the information that Mr. Hanna had decided not to accept appointment to Yenching under the Presbyterian Board, I assume that we shall receive the usual grant of 1 c \$3,000 for the current fiscal year, or until this vacancy is filled. Will you kindly take this up with the Board, if this has not already been done. As you are already aware, the hostilities in China have very seriously depleted our resources and we need all the help we can possible get to reduce the inevitable deficit.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

jls c

0451

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 8, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

ack. 11/17/37.

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am writing Mr. Hedrick by this same mail, and he will doubtless show you the letter. There is nothing to add to what I have said regarding Mr. Rugh's proposed trip to America. I should, however, like to make some further comments about the case of Mr. Ts'ai. His offer, as in the case of Mr. Rugh, is purely from a desire to help the University's finances. There would, however, be the additional advantage of having an experienced Chinese officer of the institution come into direct personal contact with our Trustees, especially some of those who have not been out here, or for other reasons are relatively less familiar with our affairs. He has the youthful energy and snap that will especially commend him to American business men. In fact, his chief handicap here is his, what his Chinese friends would regard as, somewhat excessively Americanized manner and attitude. Such men as Messrs. Davis, Ludington, Lloyd, Rounds, etc. would enjoy knowing him. Consultations regarding our finances, our problems due to Japanese aggression, and various other matters could be talked over with him to mutual advantage. A further consideration which is very much on my conscience is that he has been here steadily for thirteen years except for the brief fling he took into the banking business. He has not even had his share of summer vacations. Nearly all the Chinese of his rank and all western people have had furloughs or leaves of absence, but he has stayed steadily on. In a certain sense, the University owes him some such respite. He would also come back better fitted for his present duties. All these are, however, subsidiary factors. The main point is that if we are going to carry on here, we must have very substantial increase of income from America.

The destruction of Chinese property and every form of economic life is already so huge and will probably continue so long, that any hope of raising money from Chinese sources in the next few years must be abandoned. There seems to me no likelihood of receiving the subsidy from the central government at least for some years, nor would we want a similar one from the Japanese or their puppets in this area. To accept it would be seriously to compromise ourselves. It is doubtful also whether we can continue to charge our present tuition rates and secure a full enrollment of the right sort of students, because of the economic consequences of the present hostilities to so many families, especially in the north. I have already requested the Trustees to undertake a special emergency fund for this year of something like U S \$15,000. We ought to begin now to attempt to secure annual contributions of about \$25,000 beginning next year. This means of course a great deal of wide-spread personal

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cultivation and solicitation. Unless the case is entirely hopeless, these two men ought to bring in many times what they would cost for travel. My experience would seem to indicate that even so excellent a staff as that of Pierce and Hedrick must have someone fresh from China round whom to build their activities. This is very much accentuated of course by all that has been happening here for the past three months. I feel that we have a stronger case than ever and one that ought to make its appeal to American generosity, but it can only be done to the best advantage by those who have had actual experience. I shall try to send in the near future an analysis of the different units for which these additional contributions are especially needed. We shall also attempt in the next few months to make careful studies as to possible reductions and economies in view of our somewhat altered situation.

I am enclosing a letter from the world-famous old paleontologist for many years professor in the University of Peking, which I think fairly represents the general American point of view up to this time. I am happier this morning than perhaps at any time since that fateful outbreak on July 7 over the clear statement from the American government regarding its condemnation of Japanese. It is what I have been hoping for, with a feeling of bitter disappointment and humiliation that so much of the evidence seemed to be toward a smug neutrality and a timid desire to avoid any unpleasant consequences from Japanese aggression. Apart from our responsibilities in the matter, our own interests are being seriously jeopardized and the Japanese, who are essentially bullies, are being virtually encouraged to go ahead and do anything they wish, with impunity, because they have frightened off the western powers. I earnestly hope that having made this declaration we can now unite with other countries in something still more effective. My own clear conviction has always been that Great Britain and the United States, even without other nations, could restrain Japan by economic or other forms of non-cooperation without the slightest danger of involving ourselves in war, and that not to do something of the kind will be to share in the responsibility for encouraging Japan in a mad program of conquest for which sooner or later we shall have to pay ourselves far more heavily. Anyone who has seen this thing at close quarters, as I have these last weeks, must form the conclusion that the Japanese nation is morally unqualified for the rôle she has claimed for herself.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

jls c

0453

I recommend this to the Yenching Promotional Committee
Bull

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 8, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

ack. 11/17/37.

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

My dear Mr. Hedrick:

Now that conditions are becoming somewhat stabilized in our locality and within the institution, my thoughts have been turning to the problem of effective financial promotion in America. Deeply conscious as I am of the necessity of supplementing our present reduced income, and eager to help, yet it is obviously inadvisable for me to leave here within the next few months. There are, however, two persons whom I should like to recommend to represent Yenching in a vigorous effort to secure contributions, probably on an annual basis rather than with too much emphasis at present on endowment.

One of these is Mr. Arthur Rugh. This explains the cable I am sending today. Mr. Rugh is actively at work, both here and at the P U M C in exerting a very fine and quite unique type of religious influence upon students. When it is realized that most of the P U M C students are also from Yenching, one could not ignore the spiritual loss in having him leave. On the other hand, he has been so impressed by all that Yenching seems to mean, and the necessity of its maintenance that he has himself come to me with this offer. I at once felt the advantage this would be. He has had long experience in raising money in America and already has many high-class contacts among the Y M C A constituency. He has a winsome personality, as well as experience. Furthermore, he can testify as to the value of Yenching to China and the quality of life that goes on here from a somewhat detached point of view, and can, therefore, in a certain sense carry more weight than one of us who is more immediately identified with the institution. He has also had a very personal experience in the present hostilities, as can be seen by the running diary, a copy of which is being sent to our office by this mail. His present plan would be to stay here into December and do as much as he can toward the religious work he has started, spend the holidays at sea, and reach Seattle toward the middle of January. My suggestion would be that someone meet him there with a carefully-planned schedule for the Pacific coast and across the continent. The travel expenses for Mrs. Rugh and himself have already been approved from a special fund, and he has a pension, so that I imagine he would not require more than his travel expenses in the States. The P U M C is very anxious to have him return to them for at least a two-year period after next summer. The source from which his travel expenses back to China should be paid may well be left to further consultation. All that has been happening in China recently can be turned into very fresh and forceful arguments for our work, and Mr. Rugh is capable of doing this with what I believe will be substantial results.

0454

* 2 *

Our Controller, Stephen Ts'ai, has also offered to make a trip to America for the same purpose. I had rather felt that he was indispensable here especially during these critical times. On the other hand, my staying here will make it quite possible for me to take over some of his duties, and our Bursar, Miss Cookingham, is very efficient in the strictly financial features. Mr. Ts'ai is a graduate of Yale University and had a year and a half banking experience with Morgan and Company. He would especially interest men of affairs, although he also has a social charm which would be appreciated by all types of our constituency. Several years ago he became restless with the somewhat monotonous nature of his duties here and felt attracted to a rather flattering offer from one of the big private Chinese banks. I proposed that he accept it tentatively and get a change, while trying out this taste of business life. Within a few months he came back and said that he preferred to identify himself with an idealistic enterprise such as ours, since which time he has, without reserve, given himself devotedly to the care of our property and funds, with the result that the operation and maintenance of the whole plant is being conducted with an economy and efficiency in which we can all feel deep satisfaction. He feels intensely the rightness of China's cause in the unprovoked and cruelly destructive Japanese aggression. On the other hand, he would not, as would be true of certain others of our Chinese faculty of whom I have thought in this connection, be zealous for publicity on China's behalf to the point either of complicating our relations with Japan or diverting attention from our financial needs. He could not be used as a public speaker to any large extent, but with individuals and in smaller gatherings he ought to prove quite effective. There is scarcely anyone here with a more intimate knowledge of all aspects of university affairs. I am writing Dr. Garside on this same matter and request that a cable be sent as soon as possible after receiving these letters, indicating whether or not he would be wanted. My own judgment is that he will abundantly repay the cost of his travel, and help to build up an intelligently loyal body of supporters. These two men are very unlike and could be used in different areas or for different classes of people in the light of your own experience in watching them at work. Mr. Ts'ai could leave immediately after getting your cable which ought to be early next month. This would give him a little time in December before the holidays, during which latter interval he might be cultivating our Trustees and other intimate friends, and getting adjusted to American life.

Very sincerely yours,

Frederick S. Stewart

jls c

0455

Mr. Barnes

Yenching University
Peiping, China
October 8, 1937

To the Princeton-Yenching Foundation
Board of Trustees

You have doubtless shared in the communications which have been sent from here regarding the consequences in general to Yenching from the present hostilities. This is to give a few further details regarding the College of Public Affairs.

Out of a total this year of over 500 students, almost 150 are in this College. This is rather surprising both because of fears that Japanese military occupation might prevent the teaching of such subjects and because the more politically or socially-minded students tended to go south to help somehow in the military resistance or at least to avoid the danger of being found here under suspicion. The Japanese are utterly ruthless in seizing, imprisoning indefinitely, or killing any Chinese suspected of being actively unfriendly to their aims, and there is no redress. Our teachers also in these subjects have similar reasons for caution. As it happened, several of them were in the South when the storm broke, but all have returned except Dr. Shuhsi Hsü and Dr. Shu-tung Hou who had been loaned during the current session for technical assistance to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Railways respectively. Dr. C. Y. Yen's leave of absence for technical advice and research in the Shanghai Municipal Prison has been extended for another year. Miss K. K. Lei of the Sociology Department may not be able to leave Canton until the second semester. Dr. Leonard Hsü has gone to America on a government mission. Two young Englishmen who were to have helped in the inauguration of the new "Oxford Modern Greats" have decided just on the eve of starting to postpone their departure for a few months. We are, however, quite well staffed.

The Rural Reconstruction field work in Shantung is being carried on very much as originally planned, despite the hostilities. How much this will be interrupted with the northern battle line shifting to that province can only be left to unknown developments. But in any case the program will be resumed there or elsewhere as conditions permit. In the absence of Dr. Leonard Hsü, Mr. H. C. Chang is acting as Director. Mr. Gideon Chen, one of our own graduates, and for some years Chairman of the Department of Economics, has been appointed as Dean of the College for the next two years and has done admirably during these first few months of extraordinary difficulty.

We are very happy to have with us this year, Mr. Robert G. Barnes, Princeton '37, and, largely because of changes in teaching personnel, are drafting him for help of this sort. I hope this will not too much interfere with his own study of the present situation in the country, but will give him further insight into all aspects of our College and its function.

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So much for administrative details. In its larger aspects, we cannot avoid raising questions about the relation of this enterprise of ours to the present disastrous hostilities, together with their causes and consequences. Briefly, the cause is the insatiable ambition of the dominating military group in Japan for conquest and the lure to their business men of the economic advantages of exploiting such controlled areas, the inherited weaknesses of China tempting their aggression, and the rapidly awakening national consciousness with its effect in steadily strengthening political unity and social and economic reconstruction and leading to a grim determination to resist further invasion at any cost, and finally, the realization of the Japanese war-lords that they must strike before China becomes too strong.

I am inexpressibly delighted with President Roosevelt's Chicago speech of October 5th, and the denunciation by our State Department of Japan for violating international law and treaties to which she is a signatory. We Americans living out here have been wondering with a feeling of disappointment not untinged with humiliation how long our Government would remain timidly unconcerned and passively silent in the face of such flagrant defiance of international rights and agreements. Underlying the concrete issues there is the struggle between China's aspirations to develop into a unified and modernized democracy, free from external coercion, and Japan's long-conceived scheme of a vast colonial empire on the mainland of Asia and among the islands of the Pacific with all of the ruthlessly destructive and repressive measures necessary first to conquer and then to subjugate an unwilling populace. In fashioning the ideals of China's younger leaders and the concrete framework for their realization, America has been a very large factor, and our Princeton-Yenching College of Public Affairs has been not unworthily training its students for a further implementation of these liberalizing aims. The direct military consequences of the present conflict cannot be foreseen, but whatever happens, the Chinese race will continue, Chinese youth will need and eagerly seek our training, and we Americans can through this process continue to mediate to them our own tested and trusted convictions and thus help this suffering people in their effort to win spiritual freedom and national independence. This fellowship between you in America and us who are carrying on here thus gains an immensely more vital significance.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. Leighton Stuart

0457

October 8, 1937

To the Board of Trustees:

It was three months ago today that the Japanese staged the petty incident at Marco Polo Bridge which has led to the disastrous war still in progress. Before this day ends I feel impelled to write to you, because it is the first really happy one I have experienced during this period. This is because of the news in our morning paper of the pronouncement by our State Department against Japan's aggressive actions in China. I am delighted with its emphatic yet restrained assertions and have been eagerly hoping for some such declaration. Thus far we have had little more from our Government than a timid concern over the danger to Americans in the affected areas and perhaps an even greater concern over any of us getting our Government into trouble with the truculent aggressor. The rights we represent, the responsibilities and objectives we have been justified in undertaking, to say nothing of international agreements and the menace to civilization in virtually encouraging by our prudent inaction such unprovoked and savage attack on a neighboring country, have all seemed of secondary importance to the present administration and its diplomatic agents out here. Now that has all been clarified and I can again be proud of our country. Whatever else it may feel itself prevented from doing to stop Japan from further destruction of property and life, it has at least put itself unmistakably on record. This will be immensely heartening to the Chinese people. It synchronizes with the great mass-meeting in London presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury but this latter confines itself to the more spectacular item of aerial bombing while our State Department deals with the basic iniquity of the Japanese invasion of China. Another advantage in all of these protests and whatever economic pressure they may produce will be that only in such ways is it possible to pierce through the rigidly controlled censorship to the Japanese public. They know nothing of the real causes of this conflict nor of the Chinese case. This organized misrepresentation has produced a psychology in Japan which must be reckoned with as one of the important factors in prolonging hostilities, and the disapproval of the world - especially if effectively implemented - would seem to be the only pacific method of bringing about a better realization within Japan of what their militarists are perpetrating.

As to the local situation, these militarists had counted on erecting a Hua-pei-kuo (North China Nation) within two weeks after the events of July 8, a Chinese Government controlled by them whose Chinese troops equipped by them would proceed to fight the Nanking Government. Had they succeeded in this scheme that Government would inevitably have collapsed. As it is, they have been trying feverishly now for three months to induce various more or less prominent figures - in the main unfriendly to the Kuomintang - to lead in such a secessionist movement. One of these said to me recently that he had pointed out to them that no decent Chinese

0458

would any longer consider such a proposal. As long as this remains the case their military victories are failing to attain their object. A student returned here yesterday from his home in the southern part of this province, having been detained there by the fighting. In his account of the wanton destruction of towns and villages throughout that region he reported that in two counties by careful calculation over 5000 countrymen had been shot at sight merely because they might be plain clothes soldiers in disguise. The barbarities against civilians are by no means confined to aerial bombing. Meanwhile they compel the poor people in these cities to celebrate their victories. For instance, after the "Fall of Paotingfu" they forced each shop to contribute one dollar to pay for triumphal decorations and one clerk to attend a celebration in a public park to which they were herded by no less helpless police. Photographs were taken and long messages sent to the home press to prove how they are being welcomed. So with educational and all sorts of other rallies, Chinese dailies, and every conceivable form of suppressing information and intimidating against freedom of action. Every train is bringing in hordes of Japanese and Koreans who will exploit the mailed protection of their army to appropriate government posts, to drive out Chinese merchants and all goods but their own, and to engage in the nefarious traffic in drugs and its concomitant evils. The lovely old palaces and temples are taken over by them at will. The valuable scientific apparatus in our neighboring Tsing Hua University is being openly looted by army officers with trucks and armed soldiers. There is no regard for any one's rights or convenience if it happens to interfere with or even to be of imaginary detriment to them. Thus our telephone to the city has not been restored, despite repeated requests of our Embassy, the impotent "Peace Preservation Society" which functions in place of a Municipal Government, and even of various Japanese. No reasons, or even replies, are given to such grievances. The populace are cowed into a cringing acceptance of any treatment however arrogant or brutal rather than be bayoneted or shot, or perhaps only slapped and kicked - as can be seen constantly. These are only a few random and on the whole relatively trivial aspects of their penetration.

One possible consequence of the recent denunciations from Western sources may be to inflame their resentment against western - especially Anglo-American - influence in China. The animus for their policy here has always been largely jealousy of this and a desire to supplant it with their own. They may become sufficiently infuriated to indulge in reprisals against our nationals resident in the country, if there is sufficient provocation. This is not at all likely, but I mention it as a possibility to be kept in mind. It should not of course to the slightest degree modify the policy of our governments nor imply our evacuation. If any of us should suffer it will only help to arouse our nations to the reality of this menace to world peace and the necessity for some form of collective restraint over any one nation that runs amok. That America, together with other countries, is moving again in this direction is the cheering thought with which I close the day and this message to you.

very sincerely yours,

Lighter

0459

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

October 9, 1937

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Garside:

I am enclosing letters to our Board of Trustees and to that of Princeton-Yenching. It is entirely permissible to use any of this material provided that my identity is entirely concealed; as the first-hand information from a foreigner long resident in Peiping, or some such descriptive phrase portions might be supplied to the people at the China Institute or elsewhere, if it seems worthwhile, but even this had better not be done by anyone communicating on our office stationery or as signed by any of you. The American public should be helped to realize what is happening here in all proper ways. On the other hand, it must not be traceable to anyone with the duties I must continue to carry out.

*Please send copies as usual to
my personal list, including Mrs.
F. K. Sims, Cleveland, Tenn. & others
previously mentioned.*

Very sincerely yours,

Heigtem Stuart

0460

October 13, 1937

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

Your note of September 15th at hand, stating that the razor blades have been received and thereby you had been saved from the fate of growing a two-foot beard.

Upon receipt of your last letter we tried a different plan and asked the Weck's Company to send one package of blades and later on mail another package. Foolishly they sent the first one first class, and undoubtedly it will be returned. Anyway, we have received no bill to date and there is nothing to worry about.

If these keen edges can serve any purpose in your administration of the University, we will see that a steady supply goes forward to you. I have heard of a lot of people doing damage with a single blade.

Very cordially yours,

CAE:RC

0461

COPY

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Peiping, China

October 18, 1937

Mr. George W. Marston
The Marston Company
San Diego, California

My dear Mr. Marston:

This morning's mail has brought me a letter from our New York office enclosing a copy of yours. I am writing at once, therefore, to assure you of my very deep personal appreciation of your generosity. This is all the more true because of the disturbed political conditions in the midst of which you have thus proven your continuing faith in Yenching. I am happy to report that thus far this seems quite justified by the circumstances. We have opened with a full teaching staff and with over 500 students. The large majority of these are new and we have constant evidence that many old students are planning to return to us for the second term, beginning February 1. They had been deterred from doing so earlier because of the lack of reliable news in the southern provinces where most of them live, together with wild rumors about the University and about the dangers of travel in this region. Thus far we have not had the slightest interference from the military authorities and are carrying on our work quite normally. It is especially gratifying to report that the serious events which have been happening to their country seem to have made many of our students more thoughtful about religious matters and more active in Christian duties than is usually the case. From present indications, I feel reasonably confident that we can continue here without interruption, and in so far as this is possible there is no question about the value of the service we are rendering this country and the Christian cause.

I hope that despite your years, you are maintaining the same cheery and vigorous interest in affairs, and are enjoying life as fully as you deserve to.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed)

J. Leighton Stuart

0462

October 20, 1937

ack. 11/17/37.

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

My dear Garside:

Your letter of September 20 regarding Mr. Marston's gift arrived here via Siberia on October 18, the day after letters via the Pacific dated during the latter part of August. The Siberian route is, therefore, for the present at least, decidedly the quickest.

I am enclosing a letter to Nash which I should like you to read before sending it on to him. It expresses quite accurately my present state of mind. It is worth remembering in all such cases that under present conditions here, the value of the foreigner is greater than had been previously true. If sources can be "uncovered" for the support of the Nash family that would not too seriously prejudice general University interests, we should like to have them back.

K. A. Wee is writing by this mail asking that he be given the right to use the full amount of money given him by your office for travel here. Our local financial officers prefer to refer the whole matter to you, rather than appear to be approving of a somewhat irregular procedure which might create a disturbing precedent for them. I strongly urge that you approve. The poor boy was caught for forty-four days in Shanghai by war conditions, with heavy expenses, aggravated by a serious operation on his wife, and other special expenses due to causes which could not possibly have been foreseen. It will be a great relief to him if you can feel yourself able to authorize this as soon as possible. I might add that the financial officers have no objection to this whatever, but merely wish to avoid responsibility for the decision.

Your letter of August 23 and one to Miss Cookingham (G 37-25-1) came with the other Pacific mail and will be acknowledged soon. We are wondering why no reply has come to my cable about Arthur Rugh, sent October 8.

Very sincerely yours,

Leigman

0463

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY
NOV 12 1937
JOINT OFFICE

NOV 12 1937

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啟者：茲據確息，駐平日軍當局得到報告，謂本校校園內，有抗日活動，因而對於本校，極為注意。倘若日方果真因懷疑而有所行動，則本校全體，或個人將受極大損傷，殆無庸贅述。余今不得不向諸位勸告，不但須絕對避免涉及嫌疑之活動，且於言談舉止之間，亦應加意慎重。倘諸君能助余了解，日方何以能有上項報告，則更所感企也。

司徒雷登啟

十月二十二日

To the Members of the Yenching University :

Information has reached me from responsible sources that the Japanese military authorities are much concerned over evidence of continued anti-Japanese activities on this campus. It is unnecessary to remind you of the danger of very serious consequences to the whole institution or to individuals if they should become sufficiently convinced of this to lead them to take action to remove what they would regard as a hindrance to their efforts. I feel compelled therefore to call your attention once more to the supreme importance not only of avoiding all such activities but of any speech or conduct which might by any possibility be construed as such. I shall also be very grateful for assistance in tracing any indications of occurrences which could give credence to the reports which seem to be reaching Japanese headquarters.

J. L. S.

October 22, 1937

October 25, 1937

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Your letter of August 18th arrived only this week, being exactly two months on the way. It mentions that a considerable amount of mail was destroyed in fighting around Tientsin during the latter part of July and suggests that some of the mail sent by our office during late June and early July may have been lost beyond recovery at that time.

Our office is checking over the material we sent you during this period, and will forward you additional copies of anything particularly important. We will also pass around to Yenching friends the information that the letters they sent out about this same time may have been destroyed, and that additional copies should be sent if responses have not yet been received.

For the last month or two our office has adopted the plan of making a second copy of all letters going to China, forwarding the second copy about a week later than the original, so that if one copy is lost the other may get through.

We are passing on to Mr. Hedrick the information that you had not yet heard from the Hooblers or from Miss Robertson in Norfolk. I am sure that Mr. Hedrick will ask Dr. Young to keep in touch with both these cases, to see what steps can be taken either now or a little later. Of course, the situation in China has made it advisable to hold in abeyance for the present most of the promotional projects involving gifts for plant and endowment, and for the present we are placing primary emphasis upon emergency gifts for current purposes to keep the work going forward this year. We are hoping that many of the friends who have been considering making substantial capital gifts can be persuaded to give generously toward the emergency this year without thereby jeopardizing their capital gifts a little later. Of course, wherever we can find a friend who is willing to make gifts or pledges for plant or endowment objectives we are always ready to encourage the making of these gifts, for we are confident that Christian higher education in China will not only survive this latest crisis, but will be even stronger when it is over than it was at its beginning.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

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October 26, 1937

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

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 22nd.

This is devoted to a discussion of the general policy of the Harvard-Yenching Institute with reference to the expenditure of the funds received by Yenching from the H.Y.I. "Restricted Account." Of course, this matter is one that has been discussed at great length during the last decade, but I am afraid that as yet the Institute has not arrived at a final determination of its policy. Most of the formal pronouncements made by the Institute have indicated that they consider that most or all of the income from this restricted account should be used by the beneficiary institutions, specifically for carrying on the work in Chinese language, literature, history and art. As a matter of fact both the Institute and the beneficiary colleges have sometimes honored this policy more in the breach than in the observance. But whenever an institution becomes too flagrant in its violation of these principles, the Institute has been inclined to be critical, and sometimes even to withhold the payment of income.

As yet we do not know how far the previous principles and policies of the Institute will be modified as a result of Dr. Elisseeff's visit to China during the past year. While your letter does not make any reference to Dr. Elisseeff, I hope that you had an opportunity while he was in Peiping, to talk over in a thorough way the matters discussed in your letter. If Dr. Elisseeff himself is in accordance with the suggestions you make, there will probably not be any serious difficulty in securing the approval of the H.Y.I. trustees. But if the Doctor is hostile to these suggestions, it would be very difficult to secure approval for them from the trustees.

As a first step, I am sending copies of your letter informally to Mr. Barber and Dr. North, together with a copy of my reply, and I am asking for their comments and suggestions. If it is their judgment that it would be well to present the letter formally to the trustees, they will have an opportunity to do so at the meeting which will be held in about a fortnight. But if they deem that the matter should first be discussed informally with Dr. Elisseeff, and perhaps with some of the other members of

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the board, or even that it should be held in abeyance until at some future date you may have an opportunity to take it up in person with the trustees, it would be wise to follow their advice.

Meantime, I will see to it that a copy of the financial report for last year is transmitted to Dr. Elisseoff, so that it will be in his hands before the board meets.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG/am

cc: Mr. George C. Barber
551 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dr. Eric M. North
American Bible Society
Park Avenue & 57th Street
New York City

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File in 177/38

October 26, 1937

Dr. T. T. Lew

My dear Timothy:

I am writing to refer to you a decision which perhaps only you can make regarding your future plans and the grant from the American Board to cover your salary. It would be far more satisfactory to be able to talk this over with you face to face. I shrink from attempting to substitute for this by letter, because it is so easy to be misunderstood. You must, therefore, take what I am now trying to write in the light of our intimacy of many years and the personal friendships and institutional associations many of which have continued almost as long.

For various reasons the claim upon you for teaching work would seem hereafter considerably reduced. Your own interests seem more and more to be tending toward literary and other rather general activities, which, while of unique value to the Christian cause and other worthwhile considerations, are not directly related to our University program in the more narrow sense.

The American Board has, as you are well aware, continued in its grant to us an item intended for you. Whether this would continue if you severed your connection with us, or would follow you, or would be entirely cancelled, is the question forced upon me by recent correspondence and is the chief occasion for my writing you now. That Board has asked that there be a refund to them from what has been unexpended by us because of the salary you have been receiving elsewhere.

It may be that the work you have been drawn into for the government will need you more than ever after the present hostilities permit a resumption of constructive planning, in which case we should be obligated to inform the American Board and ask for their continued assistance to us in some other form. Again, you may prefer to be entirely free from an institution which, for some years at least, will be compelled to carry on in Japanese-controlled territory.

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I raised the whole problem of this matter with the Administrative Committee and the result of the discussion was that of my opening sentence, to the effect that only you could decide the question, and that we refer it to you with an explanation of our attitude. As I have often said to you before, your position remains assured as long as we have this special source of support. If, because of the present political situation, or for any other reasons, you feel it advisable to ask the American Board to continue to support you because of your value to the Christian movement, I shall endorse and plead for this as strongly as I know how, either to be paid to you through the Board's usual channels, or through Yenching as hitherto. In the latter case, the nature of your contribution to the University could be taken up as the opportunity comes.

You were given six months leave of absence terminating July 31, and since then there has apparently been no formal action regarding your case. The regular leave of absence on a seven-year basis has sometime since ceased to be automatic and should, therefore, be applied for when desired, according to the latest revision of our faculty regulations (page 7, section VIII). It is in order, therefore, for you to send an official communication to the University which will be the basis for further action. I am sending this letter by Mr. Ballou who will talk over the whole problem with you and help you to the right decision. I scarcely need to assure you again of my affectionate sympathy which no changes in official relations can possibly affect, and of my personal hope that you will continue to be, as hitherto, in the fullest sense one of our Yenching group.

Yours in this bond of fellowship,

Very sincerely yours,

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 27, 1937

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

Your letter of September 2 came recently to hand. Incidentally, this statement gives further evidence of the advantages at present of the Siberian route. I am enclosing herewith a letter sent to T. T. Lew which more or less explains itself. Mr. Ballou is leaving very soon for Shanghai, and I have asked him to supplement this by a sympathetic consultation with Timothy over his future plans. // In general, I incline to recommend for him that he continue as a representative of the American Board, keeping a nominal connection with Yenching, but with the expectation that for the immediate future at any rate, he be freed from routine duties here. Should he in such a policy receive remuneration from other sources, this should be adjusted with the American Board through their representatives in China. I am of ~~aware~~ aware that Yenching loses one effective worker by this process, unless indeed the American Board felt itself in a position to increase its quota, which is at present rather unlikely. On the other hand, it seems to be the fairest solution for Timothy himself, and keeps him freed from economic anxieties as a permanent asset to the Christian movement. With his extremely delicate health, he ought not to be exposed to the vicissitudes of governmental or other secular support, especially at such a time as this in China. There are positive reasons why he would prefer not to come north under existing conditions. If Daniel Lee comes to us next summer, religious education will be cared for in the School of Religion. With the return of Randolph Sailer the Department of Psychology will be relatively well cared for without Timothy. Our people can keep in touch with him in such literary work as School of Religion or other units may feel able to carry on under changed conditions, and in this respect he can help as much away from here as on the campus, and in some respects will be more free. //

I am very happy over the news of the Gamewell Endowment for the School of Religion nearing completion, and for the possibility that the Davella Mills Foundation may provide another \$25,000. In this connection, let me assure you how heartening is the whole tone of your letter, coming at a time when most of what happens to us is rather of the opposite kind.

In your closing paragraph you speak of sending a cable which we never received. This leads me to the main purpose for writing you today, which is in regard to my cable to you of October 8. Fearing that it might not have

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been received, I secured a confirmation indicating that it was signed for by you on the following date. It is not at all in keeping with my experience with you and the Trustees that so important a matter would be delayed. It would seem, therefore, that this cable as possibly also in the case of the one referred to in your letter, was never received. As I have pointed out before, mail both going and coming is supposed to be not only censored, but not infrequently destroyed. The same may be true of cables. Under these circumstances, I feel disposed to act as it seems to me the Trustees almost certainly have done, and advise the Rugh's to make definite plans for carrying out the proposal of my cable and the letters written to Mr. Hedrick and yourself on the same date. The advantages seem to be so clear and positive with no objections that I can think of as occurring to the Trustees to make.

If by the time you receive this, there is no reply from here, indicating that your cable had finally reached us, in the case of Mr. Rugh, and another one we would be expecting upon the receipt of my letters in the case of Mr. Tsai, may I suggest that you attempt a message through the State Department to our Embassy here. That would almost certainly come through.

Very sincerely yours,

Shepley S. Stewart

jls c

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