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Stuart, J. L. 1938 Jan-Apr

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(copy)

January 5, 1938

Dr. Henry L. Luce  
741 Millbrook Lane  
Haverford, Penna.

My Dear Harry:

The suggestion has been made by Mr. H. T. Tien, our Librarian, that a memorial fund for Mrs. Colby be built up, the interest of which would be used for buying books annually for an alcove in her memory. You may not be aware that she promised me to attempt to give \$1,000 a year for the purchase of western books, and actually gave \$500 a few weeks later. This was shortly before her death, and although Mr. B. F. Wilcox had agreed to secure a statement from her in writing, to guard against such a contingency, this was never carried out. You are perhaps in as good a position as anyone to take this up with her children either directly or through Mr. Wilcox. Pending the outcome of such an effort, we shall hold this first amount (\$500) to which additional sums might be added until it represents a substantial endowment.

You are doubtless hearing from our office of developments here, so that I shall not do more in this letter than pass on this particular suggestion.

Very sincerely yours,

jls c

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January 8, 1938

Confidential.

To the Board of Trustees:

The occasion for sending you another of these communications is the approaching departure of the Porters for the U.S.A., thus evading the Japanese censorship. As an instance of how irresponsible and troublesome is their espionage, Mrs. Wolferz who left here last week for medical treatment in America had a trunk detained in the Tientsin railway station after having been duly checked, with the result that it was released too late for her steamer. It happened to contain a number of letters entrusted to her by people here, but whether this was only a coincidence or not we are still speculating. In any case the lock had been quite obviously, though it would seem unsuccessfully, tampered with.

There are constant reminders of the fact that there is no longer any privacy from this prying intrusion nor much protection from the stupid and brutal secret police who cannot even appreciate many of the issues in which they interfere and whose only standards of duty and honor are those of the Japanese military autocracy. Employed by them or exploiting the chance this affords are hordes of Japanese, Korean and Chinese gangsters who prey upon Chinese of all classes producing numerous instances of inarticulate misery or injustice against which there is usually no redress. Efforts of western friends help to tend to aggravate the suffering of these victims because Japanese imperialism expresses itself in cruder forms of racial arrogance among these ronin and their minions.

It is in this environment that we are trying to carry on. Thus far, however, we have not been molested other than in the general annoyances and anxieties which are to be expected under this form of military domination. Even so there are almost daily problems requiring tact or self-control. Any forecast as to how long this may continue must be very tentative and dependent on various at present unknowable factors. The one conclusion that is increasingly clear is that any liberal higher education mediating American efforts to promote the welfare of the Chinese nation and Japanese military objectives are inherently incompatible.

I am planning a trip to Shanghai and possibly to Hongkong leaving Tientsin by the first steamer on which passage can be secured. This is partly on China Foundation business, partly to attend the Council of Christian Higher Education, also with the thought of possibly seeing Mr. Gunn in Hongkong before he leaves for the spring meeting of the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation. It happens that I am the only trustee of the China Foundation now in Peking and, apart from more general problems requiring discussion, there are at least two important local issues to be dealt with - Tsinghua University and the National Library. It happened that the president and several other officers of Tsing Hua were in the South last summer and in the confusion the remaining members of the faculty and staff almost entirely disappeared. It was later taken over by the Japanese and has served as one of the numerous barracks for their troops. The staff of the Library is also disorganized and this unless restored to its original control will inevitably be taken over.

Tsing Hua is an excellent illustration of the anomalies and conflicting ideologies of the present situation. Established with American money

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and out of American goodwill it had become a national university under the Ministry of Education, its relatively ample endowment and annual payments from the maritime customs being held by the China Foundation. Meanwhile the Japanese have created the figment of a national government here which wants to restore these government institutions (modified according to Japanese wishes) and in the case of Tsing Hua to have at its own disposal these indemnity funds. Most probably if the Tsing Hua president and faculty were willing to return and placate the authorities more or less as we and the Catholic University are doing they could. But they would be compelled to recognise and probably to be registered under this bogus government without even the measure of relief which our American relationships provide. To do so would seem disloyal to the real Government, very distasteful and in time perhaps dangerous. The income can be used in the plant they had constructed in Hunan in anticipation of what has happened or, if driven away from there, in some other spot free from Japanese oppression.

The new "Minister of Education" here feels that the China Foundation itself should be reorganized so that the Chinese trustees would at least include some of those acceptable to his masters. The one point that is said to have concerned President Coolidge in signing the act by which the remainder of the American Boxer Indemnity was entrusted to the proposed China Foundation was that it should be a self-perpetuating body free from political appointment. That principle stands in danger of being vitiated. On the other hand this man, with Japanese bayonets and bombs to aid him, will unquestionably try to take over the costly plant and make use of it for his own purposes, unless some other solution can be reached.

Apart from greater interests affecting both the United States and China, the type of institution to be developed in a campus virtually adjoining our own is of very great concern to us. Dr. Tang Erh-ho, who is claiming the title of "Minister of Education" in this puppet government, has made it quite plain to me that if those at present responsible will not return here and reopen their institution he will undertake to do so. In this event Dr. Tang will expect me to help him persuade the American Embassy to order that Indemnity Funds be entrusted to his "Ministry" and in other ways look to me to give the appearance of American endorsement. Not to oblige him thus will have unfavorable repercussions not only upon Yenching but upon the other Christian schools here, since he has been a friend of mine for years and rather counts on my help in these relationships. It is very unlikely that any members of the old Tsing Hua staff or student body will return, unless indeed the Yenching administration agrees to take charge temporarily. This would add a grievous burden to our already existing ones. I seem to be caught in a dilemma either way.

Dr. Cressy is urging me to attend an enlarged meeting of the Council of Christian Higher Education especially in order that other colleges upon which the shadow of Japanese military domination is falling may have the benefit of the Yenching experience during these last months. I cannot but feel the cogency of this appeal.

The third reason which would require my going on to Hongkong is to interview Mr. Gunn. We were keenly disappointed that he could not carry out his original intention of coming here the end of last month in which case he could have formed personal impressions of the way in which we are maintaining our courses in training for rural reconstruction service as well as of the political outlook as it affects our future. In a letter recently received he generously intimates that he is ready to recommend

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to the R. F. trustees a modest amount to aid us in continuing this training work for another session. I am anxious therefore to go over with him the details of our budget as we should like to have it approved and to discuss problems connected with the field practice station in which we have been associated with other North China institutions. This had been operating with enthusiasm in Tsining but when the Japanese invaded Shantung Province it was hastily removed to Honan and more recently to far distant Kweichow.

But I have a vision of a new emphasis or of a specific objective in this matter of training for rural reconstruction created by the present hostilities. I should like very much to bring this to Mr. Gunn's attention. It is as yet somewhat vague but the essential principles are about as follows: The Japanese attempt to conquer China is driving the national government inland, exhausting its resources and compelling it - if it can survive and continue its resistance - to mobilize the peasant masses for supporting the struggle. This implies modest remuneration, simpler living standards, hardships, and genuine efforts to promote the people's welfare on the part of government employees of all ranks. It also calls for modern technical training.

But if in harmony with Chinese traditions, while drawing upon the best results of modern experimentation in social engineering, it may result in speeding up and perfecting a process of socialized reform which will be of enormous significance not only to China but elsewhere. College professors can utilize what has value for this country in such measures as have been undertaken, for instance, in Mexico, and can bring their own disciplined intelligence to modifying or improving, but not destroying, ancient folk-ways. Students clamoring to fight for their country - and threatened with unemployment along conventional lines - can devote themselves to these various phases of rural reconstruction with a consciousness of patriotic usefulness no less than that of military enlistment. This would all be immensely worth while if there were no Japanese menace, but is thereby given a note of urgency and an incentive which thrills the imagination.

Our Professor J. B. Tayler has just returned from the far Northwest where he has been promoting plans for adult education under the British Boxer Indemnity Trustees which supply almost ideally the conditions for experimenting in the patterns for organizing and equipping the populace for this new demand upon them. It could also be carried of course into our own practice field now removed to the Southwest, as well as elsewhere. It should enable our own and other colleges to contribute more directly and helpfully to the national cause in the present struggle, and point the way toward closer cooperation between the government, the schools, and the common people.

The political situation has had no substantial changes since I wrote you last that have not been covered by the press reports. If it were not for the vast welter of suffering it is causing there would be some comical features in the attempts of the Japanese military to capitalize upon their victories. Peking and every hamlet in its vicinity are all placarded with posters rejoicing in the establishment of the new government whereas even Japan still recognises the Chiang Kai-shek government and the two countries continue to exchange ambassadors. The so-called government here actually controls this city, Tientsin and the railway lines radiating from here as far as these are garrisoned by Japanese troops. A few miles away from these lines there is no protection to the wretched in-

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habitants from pure banditry or from guerrilla bands. The barbarities following the Japanese entry of Nanking have apparently been published abroad. But similar slaughter, looting, raping etc. are rife wherever they have penetrated in the north, except in Peking itself which they are protecting from the more conspicuous forms of violence. Even here they have plundered the Palace Museum of its art treasures and sent these to Tokyo, together with the most valuable furnishings of the government buildings.

During the past week the hastily improvised "Peace Preservation Association" was dissolved. This was the first organ of "autonomous government" manufactured by the Japanese after their seizure of this city. General Kita, the ranking military officer here, attended the meeting in person and announced that pending the establishment of a proper Chinese Government, Central, Provincial and Municipal - the following matters would be under the direct control of the "Special Bureau" of which he is the head: (1) The Commission on Private and Public Property, (2) the Municipal Administration, (3) the North China Cooperative Association (economic exploitation), (4) the Consolidated Tax Bureau, (5) the Railroads, (6) the Legal and Criminal Administration, (7) the Commission for Caring for the Property of Government Schools. The secretary who divulged this has been duly punished.

As it happened this came to my knowledge on the day when our English paper carried an interview given by this General Kita to foreign correspondents a copy of which is appended. It is the usual Japanese tale about not interfering with Chinese political affairs. Thus while their publicists abroad are reiterating their assurances that Japan has no territorial or administrative designs in China, her leading military representative here is proceeding in the usual secrecy to give the lie to these pretensions. Thus history repeats itself. The same pledge was made regarding Korea and again for Manchuria. It has been repeatedly declared by responsible officials that they had no such intentions in North China. It will doubtless be made again when they begin their next attempt at annexation. It is for reasons such as these and for all that I am forced to witness that I am more than ever convinced that nothing could be worse for China than to come under Japanese military domination. Resistance, with all the frightful carnage and devastation, is better than succumbing to a conquest as selfishly rapacious as its pretexts are false. Only when Japanese militarism will have been thwarted from pursuing its aims is there any hope of building up relations between these two countries based on the friendly intercourse and mutual advantage which would otherwise be both easy and desirable.

Very sincerely yours,

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學大京燕  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA

January 11, 1938

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS  
"YENTA"

15  
Ack 2/11/38

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

My dear Garside:

I am enclosing herewith another report which describes conditions up to the present. It is quite clear from my talks with the two leading Chinese figures in the provisional government here that the Japanese are anxious to end hostilities if they can find a way to do so without losing face. In other words, they must appear to their home constituency to have obtained their objective. The chief danger from the Chinese standpoint seems to be not in lack of munitions or further military defeats and destruction of life and property, serious as all these are, but suspicions and misunderstandings among Chinese leaders. This national weakness will be aggravated by the conflicting loyalties of the time,- accusations of being pro-Japanese or leaning too far to the left, etc. If only the better type of leaders who really have Chinese interests at heart, however they may differ in cultural backgrounds, policies, and recent experiences, can hold together, the Japanese will fail, whatever their military achievements. My present trip is an humble effort in this direction on behalf of the more responsible men here, but this can be intimated only to the small number of those who can be absolutely trusted. There is of course an element of danger in such an undertaking, but as against this anything that can reduce the misery of what has been happening and may become worse, is worth any sacrifice. While it cannot be in any way quoted either here or with the New York group, yet the fact that the Chinese who are in closest touch with Japanese here are consulting with me on their own problems with the full knowledge of General Kita, is the best guarantee that for the immediate future, at any rate, Yenching will be untouched.

Very sincerely yours,

*Heigham Stewart*

jls c

0520



學大京燕  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 12, 1938

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS  
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

Lucius Porter will write officially to Mr. Elisseeff regarding a proposal in which all of us are greatly interested, regarding the conserving of the work of Baron von Staël-Holstein. Scholarly as this was, it had very little interest to anyone except in an extremely limited constituency. It counted practically not at all for the training of Chinese in this field. There could perhaps be no better way to maintain the essential spirit of what he did so well than by equipping Chinese to go on with studies in this field, and with the standards and technique which characterized the Baron's work, and are worthy of the H-Y Institute. This is to request you to enlist the active interest of Eric North and other representatives of ours among the Trustees in seeing that this proposal is given sympathetic consideration. There is a danger that the money released may be absorbed elsewhere, or that the heavy investment in the Baron during all these years may not lead to any permanent value in China. We should like to develop a centre of linguistic studies here, with the close assistance of Mr. Elisseeff, and along the lines which Mr. Porter will describe in full.

Very sincerely yours,

*Heigelmuth*

jls c

0521



January 24, 1938  
R33-1-24-1

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

Dear Friends:

A very interesting meeting of the Executive-Promotion Committees was held on January 19th, and copies of the minutes are enclosed herewith.

Revised Budget 1937-38. Mr. Tsai had presented us with copies of the revised budget, and studies of same had been prepared for the meeting. The main factor in the consideration was the apparent deficits which are now facing the field for the current year. It was noted that the budget showed a deficit of LC\$48,276, even though there had been reductions in a number of items, which, in the judgment of the committees, should not have been made. We were instructed, therefore, to restore these items in the budget, bringing the total deficit to LC\$58,502, or an equivalent of US\$29,205.66.

Emergency Campaign. Attention was called to the income from the campaign, which up to the date of the meeting was \$15,927., or slightly in addition to the \$15,350. asked in the first \$105,000. It was felt that this fund should be made immediately available for the field, and it was so voted. It was suggested that application be made to the Associated Boards for the balance from other emergency funds to be collected between now and June 30th. You are therefore authorized to use these funds up to US\$15,927. The authorization number is 3813. However, as you are not drawing U. S. dollars for field use, we have conferred with Mr. Tsai, and he has agreed that it is best to leave this authorization open, you to give us instructions as to what disposition to make of same. If you have local currency funds available on the field, kindly notify us the amount you have used and its equivalent in U. S. dollars, and we will treat the emergency fund in the same manner as undrawn appropriations in the current budget.

Promotional Budget 1937-38. The committees gave very careful thought to this budget, and finally approved the figures as set forth in Appendix B, there being a saving of nearly US\$5,000 under last year's budget.

Dr. K. A. Wee's Travel Account. The committees approved the payment of LC\$158.46 covering additional travel allowance for Dr. K. A. Wee, and the field treasurer is authorized to make this adjustment with Dr. Wee and notify the New York treasurer of the amount to be credited to the field budget.

Promotional Activities During the Coming Months. This item on the docket elicited considerable discussion, and incidentally, it was announced that the final pledge for completing the Ganewell Fund had been secured. On the whole there was considerable encouragement in the prospects for the coming months, and there is every reason to believe that the emergency campaign will be carried to a successful conclusion.

noted  
HJM

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Dr. J. Leighton Stuart  
Miss Mary Cookingham

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1/24/38

Death of Dr. N. Gist Gee. I have not checked with the files, but undoubtedly some word has gone forward regarding the death of Dr. Gee. Undoubtedly you were aware of his heart trouble, which necessitated his exercising caution in his physical activities. However, a week before his death he incurred influenza and his heart was not able to stand the strain. We have been in touch with Mrs. Gee, who is standing up bravely under the additional burden she is now bearing.

With sincerest regards to you all, I remain

Very cordially yours,

CAE:RC

Enc.

cc - Cloud

0523



January 27, 1938

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have not formally acknowledged your letter of October 27th with which you enclose a copy of the letter you wrote to Dr. T. T. Lew on October 26th. Nor have I acknowledged the copy of your November 30th letter to Mr. Earl Ballou, to which is appended a copy of minute ADC-703 adopted by the administrative committee on November 29th.

During recent weeks we have conversed and corresponded with Wynn Fairfield in regard to the matter of Dr. Lew's support. I believe, however, that the American Board has not yet reached a final decision in the matter. I will write you again as soon as we learn of the decision the American Board has made.

You will be glad to know that the \$50,000 fund for the Gamewell Professorship has now been completed, although not all the pledges have yet been paid. Of course, the largest pledge is that of Mr. McBrier for \$25,000. We hope that by far the greater part of the fund will be paid and invested by the beginning of the fiscal year 1938-39, so that the School of Religion will have the benefit of this increased income. No doubt there will be more detailed correspondence a little later as to just exactly how the Professorship should be established and carried on.

I believe we can be fairly confident that Yenching will receive enough from the emergency fund being secured by the Associated Boards to take care of our budget situation through June 1938. Mr. Evans and I have been going over with Mr. Tsai the still more serious situation the University is likely to face during the fiscal year 1938-39. We must see to it that information with regard to the financial prospects for that year are gotten off to you in the near future.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

0524



學大京燕  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 31, 1938

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS  
"YENTA"

*Arch 3/9/38*

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

My dear Garside:

On my return from a trip to Shanghai I find letters from you dated December 14 and 20, and duplicates of November 27, and 29. Will you kindly assure the China Institute that we fully appreciate the advantages in having Dr. M. Hsitién Lin continue in America for the rest of this academic year. While we regret the delay, yet we do not question the value of what he is doing.

Regarding Vernon Nash, I incline to feel that the best solution is to help him finish his present studies, drawing as necessary upon the Porter Fund for this purpose through the coming academic year. He could be called upon as desired for promotional service in part compensation. A stronger argument, however, is the devoted service and the very real sacrifices he and his wife have made all these years on behalf of our Department of Journalism. I rather imagine that the Trustees will agree with me that the probability of any assured support adequate for his family and covering a sufficient period of years, is rather slight, and that it would, therefore, be the part of wisdom for him to become established somewhere in the States. There is always the possibility that some person or organization would be interested in the particular cause he represents and would assure his support. Otherwise the tests we have made seem not very reassuring. As to the Porter Fund, it would be well to consult with Lucius and his wife while they are in the country. I shall agree to whatever they recommend.

Very sincerely yours,

*J. Hightmester*

jls c

0525



January 31, 1938

Dr. J. Meighon Stuart  
Mr. Dwight Edwards  
Yenching University  
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the minutes of the January 19th meeting of the Finance and Executive Committees of Princeton-Yenching Foundation.

No doubt Dr. Gamble has written or will be writing on the various items in these minutes, so I need not make any extended comments.

You will be glad to note from the Report of the Treasurer that a little more progress was made last year toward clearing off the deficits which have been such a serious problem in our Princeton-Yenching Foundation accounts during recent years.

It was very delightful to have Mr. Tsai present at the meeting. His brief and informal statement made a very fine impression upon all of those present, and helped to emphasize the importance of the work the Foundation is doing.

You will note that the action taken with reference to the budget is purely a tentative one, and that the more definite action will be taken at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees this week.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP  
Encl.

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學大京燕  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA

January 31, 1938

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS  
"YENTA"

*Ack*

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am writing to report my impressions of the Council of Christian Higher Education, the meeting of which I attended in Shanghai. You will receive from Dr. Cressy the official minutes and his own interpretation. From the nature of the case, there could not be a full attendance, and those of us who were there, including myself, were continually interrupted by various other demands. There was an excellent spirit of friendliness and of realistic determination to carry on. The East China problem is being temporarily and partially solved by the exigencies of the present situation. The vote to ask for a special grant from the Associated Boards for immediate library and laboratory use for the six institutions jointly in Shanghai was heartily and unanimously approved. It may savor somewhat of carping criticism to point out, however, that St. John's and the University of Shanghai, neither of which is in the ABCCC, were the most insistent in urging this grant, and that there seems to have been quite a bit of the old institutional jealousies cropping out in the conferences preliminary to the larger meeting. I mention this by way of atmosphere in passing on to the really serious comments I wish to make as based upon the observations of what has been happening since last summer, accentuated by the impressions of this Council meeting.

Whatever the outcome of the present hostilities, the situation in this country for many years to come will be entirely different in almost all respects affecting Christian higher education, from what it has been. The government and private institutions will probably not attempt to carry on in occupied areas, which means a congestion of these in the interior, with over-crowding, inadequate equipment, psychological conditions unfavorable to quiet study, and economic disruption. The Christian colleges, therefore, have a peculiar opportunity if we have the vision to do under these conditions what we have lacked thus far, insofar as a comprehensive mobilizing of all our resources for maximum usefulness is concerned. Surely now if ever, institutional considerations ought to give way to the far more urgently pressing ones which are generally realized. Merely to keep an entity which has hitherto existed as such in a given locality, even when circumstances require removal elsewhere, or a scattering of staff and resources, would seem much less important than a reforming on new lines suitable to the unforeseen developments. It would seem that most of our

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institutions should look forward to a reduced enrollment, partly because of economic distress, partly because of the disorganization of secondary schools, and partly because of the preoccupation of prospective students with national issues. Students who come cannot count hereafter on entering the careers for which our education has in general trained them in the past. There should, therefore, be a reconsideration of the kind of training demanded by present national needs, emphasizing the careers which have social significance and are in keeping with the most idealistic trends, etc. There is a danger of an alignment due to artificial division between those who happen to be in occupied territory and those who are not. By resolutely reminding ourselves that our fundamental aims are identical, it is possible so to reorganize as to have a variety of types meeting the needs or adapted to the conditions of different areas or student attitudes. Finally, as I have pointed out before, any effective planning in this direction must be initiated very largely in New York. This is an unpopular contention, but it seems to be borne out by experience. Whatever may be true of normal conditions, it would be physically impossible for any of the necessary official procedure in China. I hope that Dr. Cressy will find it possible to make a fairly wide tour among our institutions and go to America next spring to carry factual information and suggestions, upon which a statesmanlike policy can be conceived and enforced.

Very sincerely yours,

*J. Leighton Stewart*

jls c

P.S. While in Shanghai, Dr. Alfred Sze made a point of calling on me especially in order to express his deep appreciation of the way in which Yenching has carried on since the outbreak of hostilities. It seemed to him so eminently right and to have been conducted with such a balance of necessary adjustments and maintenance of essential principles, that he wanted to give me this assurance. He also felt that the Trustees might be interested in knowing of this impression of his.

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February 8, 1938

February 8, 1938

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge your letter of January 12th, telling of the proposal which Dr. Porter is sending to Dr. Elisseeff with regard to conserving the work of Baron von Stael-Holstein. As yet we have not seen a copy of the proposal, but when it comes in we will read it with a great deal of interest. We will also do everything we can to enlist the active interest and support of Dr. North, Mr. Barber, and Dr. Hume in seeing that the proposal is given sympathetic consideration by the trustees of the Institute.

It is interesting to study the views and attitudes of the different trustees of the Institute. Dr. Elisseeff himself seems to be far more interested in abstruse and scholarly research than he is in the general training of Chinese students in the field of Chinese civilization, culture, literature, and history. At the other extreme, a business man like Mr. Barber is more interested in the practical phases of the Institute's program than he is in the field of pure research. Dr. North and Dr. Hume combine in a very excellent way the viewpoints of the scholar and of the pragmatist. Probably the majority of the other six trustees of the Institute lean toward the field of scholarship and research, though one or two of the business men on the Board like Carl Keller would have much the same viewpoint as Mr. Barber.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

0529



學大京燕  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 11, 1938

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS  
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

Your letter of December 29 arrived in the original and duplicate forms in the same mail. It is possible of course that the post office ignored directions for one to go via Siberia and the other Pacific. Otherwise they made exactly the same time.

I am writing to ask you to convey to the Trustees our very hearty appreciation at the vigorous and successful efforts to raise an emergency fund for the current year. It seems from your letter that the amount I asked for has already been virtually secured. This would seem to make possible the concentration by Messrs. Rugh and Tsai upon securing contributions for the coming year, or for special objects not included in the rigidly reduced budget on which we are going. I realize of course the difficulty in attempting to raise endowment funds under present conditions. Please also express our grateful appreciation to Mr. Hedrick and his staff.

The following cable was sent recently: "Refund American Board money for Lew current year writing". You are already familiar with the proposal that Dr. T. T. Lew be taken over by the American Board counting as one of their quota appointed to Yenching, but free to engage in other activities by mutual understanding. A cable came to the local representative of the American Board from Dr. Fairfield which led to a conference between Messrs. E. H. Ballou, Rowland Cross, and myself. Miss Cookingham was also present and had prepared a statement of resources and expenditures from the American Board and for Dr. Lew. We all agreed that if the University made no claim for money received from the American Board on his behalf beginning July 1, 1937, Dr. Fairfield's suggestion would be covered, and all concerned satisfied. We are, therefore, asking you to refund whatever will have been received from that source designated for Dr. Lew, and to cancel this item from now on. That Board will, beginning with the date mentioned, take care of Dr. Lew according to their own arrangements, and he will keep his titular connection with Yenching, returning here when it seems proper that he should. Mr. Cross is writing directly to his home office to the same effect, and I trust that this adjustment will be accepted. It will be much simpler for us than any attempt to reopen the complicated matter of Dr. Lew's special status and treatment.

The new term began with a large influx of new students. We have thus far about 560 and a number of old students will be arriving as they finish

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their terms elsewhere, the dates for completing these terms having been delayed by local conditions. It is impossible yet to know how many of these will really get back here, as travel conditions and psychological factors are still active deterrents. We have begun the University Assembly when I spoke to a practically filled auditorium, and when the college songs were practiced with great enthusiasm. The fact that there is nothing else of special significance to report is the most encouraging sort of news under present conditions.

Very sincerely yours,

*J. Highland Stuart*

jls c

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學大京燕  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA

February 17, 1938

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS  
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am enclosing herewith another report to the Trustees. Also an article on Japanese propaganda. The latter has grown out of impressions and observations during the past few months. If it would be any help to the China Institute, or to the group Frank Price is working with, or elsewhere, they are free to do what they wish with it, being careful to give no more indication to its source than that it has been written by an American long resident in China, and based on personal knowledge. Please include the personal mailing list that you already have. May I also ask you to add the name of Prof. Lawrence Sears, Ohio Wesleyan University.

Hsiao Cheng Yi told me yesterday of a long talk he had just had with one of his Japanese friends, and "adviser" in the so-called Special Bureau, in other words the political office of the Japanese military. This story, if authentic, indicates how precarious is the general situation wherever Japanese troops are operating. The Japanese Embassy had furnished a list of foreign schools in Peking in order that the military might avoid complications with foreign countries by not using or destroying such places. The name of Yenching was omitted, either through accident or as not being inside the city. A certain military unit occupying the Hsi Yuan Barracks, very close to us (the object of the bombings at the end of last July), felt an intense hatred toward Yenching because of the anti-Japanese reputation it has throughout the Japanese army. Their own quarters were very uncomfortable. Why not get rid of such objectionable teachers and students and occupy it themselves? They looked up the list referred to and found that it was not included. Before anything happened, however, this came to the knowledge of Mr. Takada, who at once exerted himself on our behalf. He had a heated dispute with the Embassy and pointed out their oversight. He remonstrated with the commanding officer that Yenching was really American property, quoted a letter I had written to his office before daring to start the new session, spoke of his friendship with Mr. Hsiao, insisted that bygones be bygones, etc. He said that as a former student in the National University of Peking, and as himself always having had a cultural appreciation of China, he had been trying to mediate in all such matters, but was in a very difficult position, and that he had not spoken of this earlier when everything was more tense, as he had been suspected of trying to ingratiate himself with us. Opinions differ about this man, and we have had several somewhat disagreeable brushes with him, which might be attributed either to the inherent difficulties, or to his meddling. Assuming that the story is essentially true, it gives insight into the implacable hatred of the Japanese military for everything that stands

might have

0533



in their way, and their conception of their right to utilize or destroy whatever they wish, regardless of any other rights or interests.

There is nothing new in all of this, but it throws into vivid light the incompatibility between all that we stand for and the aims of the Japanese military mind. An untoward incident may any day precipitate a crisis. They are undoubtedly concerned about the presence of foreign schools in this area, and are quite conscious of the difference between these and others, where they really seem to think the relations are more friendly. They do not realize that with the others there is an abject and well-founded fear, with no protection whatever, compelling a cringing compliance which conceals any other emotions. The indications are all in the direction of a somewhat permanent occupation of this area by Japanese, and of a subservient Chinese administration which would be powerless to protect us if the Japanese decide that we are sufficiently objectionable to be gotten rid of.

On the other hand, as I was made fully aware during my recent visit to Shanghai, patriotic Chinese, and especially our own graduates, are watching us with a somewhat critical or even disapproving concern. They wonder if we are able to function so calmly at the expense of compromising fundamental national loyalties. Have we accepted the inevitable and acquiesced in a pro-Japanese policy? The accounts that reach them of normal extra-curricular activities, social affairs, etc., seem rather heartless in the midst of the general suffering and sacrifice. Have we become indifferent to all of this? Even among our own faculty and students there is a constant question, not so much of our present policy, as of the insidious deadening within themselves of patriotic sentiments. They feel that they must guard against an almost imperceptible yielding to a process which the Japanese are promoting by a wide variety of methods. Submission to Japanese domination may not be overt, or conscious, but merely in going on as we are here.

These somewhat more personal comments will enable the Trustees to visualize the concrete issues that arise almost daily. We must not err by any extreme action in either direction, and must guard against perfectly innocent words or occurrences which may be misjudged because of the psychology of the Japanese military or of Chinese patriots. The conditions in which many of these latter are living are so different from ours that there is almost as much danger of mutual misunderstanding as in the case of the former, whose preconceptions are so utterly at variance with ours.

Before concluding this letter, it will be encouraging to our American friends to hear that, while in Shanghai, I saw Mr. Timperley, correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, who had just returned from Hankow. He said that General Chiang Kai-shek was both physically and mentally more fit than he had ever seen him before, in excellent health, and, while fully aware of all the difficulties in the situation, yet well poised and thoroughly determined to persevere against all odds. He was quoted as not being seriously concerned about munitions, or the drilling of new recruits, but was chiefly worried over traitors. For myself, while recognizing that there are plenty of these everywhere, yet they are relatively fewer and less effective than would have been true perhaps at any previous time during these years of turmoil.

Very sincerely yours,

*Shaigton Stewart*

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(copy)  
February 24, 1938

Professor Serge Elisseeff  
Harvard Yenching Institute  
Boylston Hall  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

My dear Professor Elisseeff:

I am writing in a somewhat preliminary way regarding a possible additional grant from the Harvard-Yenching Institute to cover the expenses of a visiting professor from Japan. You will realize the pressure we are under to strengthen the teaching of Japanese subjects, and particularly to have Japanese connected with the institution. Even apart from this, these two countries must somehow find a basis for mutual understanding other than that which follows military victories and defeats. All that we stand for ought to encourage us to take a part, and there is no question but that our doing so would be acceptable to Japanese, and could probably be undertaken more easily by us than by any other institution in this country just at present. On the other hand, you cannot be expected to appreciate how intense the feeling in China is against any compromise, or even association with their enemy. I am only partially aware of this myself. It was one of the outstanding impressions of my recent trip to Shanghai and is confirmed by every new arrival in Peking from the south. It is under the surface among our own faculty and people of their type even here. If, after next summer, it seemed expedient to invite some notable Japanese scholar, preferably from the Imperial University in Tokyo or Kyoto, to come here as visiting professor, we could unquestionably get this financed through the Japanese foreign office from their Boxer Indemnity Fund, or from some similar source. This, however, would be criticized and misunderstood by Chinese generally, and would largely defeat the purpose we have in mind. Even with the Japanese, the effect would be considerably improved, if such an arrangement were carried out with University funds. They seem to desire a Japanese here to teach Japanese History. I doubt, however, if the kind of person we would want to have could lecture in either Chinese or English acceptably. It would have to be an elective course, in any case, and it is quite unlikely that any Chinese student would be willing to study under any Japanese in the immediate future. I have thought of inviting some Japanese sinologue whose attainments and methods would give him a common field of interest with our Chinese in those subjects, and for that matter, with our whole Chinese faculty. Whether he taught a class or not would be comparatively unimportant. He might have a seminar, give occasional lectures, do research, or make some other useful contribution, while breaking down prejudice, and gaining further insight himself into the Chinese point of view. If this worked well, we

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could experiment in something else. Such a request, if it should be formally made, is frankly due in part to political considerations. I believe it is, however, desirable in itself, entirely apart from present exigencies. The fact that it would also go a long way toward giving us protection from harassing interference, enable us to carry on tranquilly, and even make a contribution toward the healing and reconstructive processes which must follow the present tragic conflict, are considerations which would, I imagine, appeal strongly to the Trustees. It is not at all certain that the time for doing this will come as early as next autumn. It would, however, be very reassuring to know that a special fund would be available for the purpose from the Institute.

I should like your advice on the matter, together with any more concrete suggestions growing out of your intimate acquaintance with Japanese scholarship in this field. You are also in a position to suggest the amount that would be needed to cover such an item. Some such amount as US\$1500-2000 would perhaps be ample.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. Leighton Stuart

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BONDS, COMPENSATION  
AND LIABILITY LINES  
PERRY G. JONES

FIRE, MARINE AND PARCEL POST  
H. P. SMITH

ACCIDENT AND HEALTH  
R. R. HOWELL

AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY  
AND PLATE GLASS  
J. E. KAHLER

# THE AETNA CASUALTY AND SURETY COMPANY

## HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

AFFILIATE OF

JOS. W. ESSICK JERE H. BARR  
ESSICK & BARR, GENERAL AGENTS  
ENTIRE THIRD FLOOR  
533 PENN STREET  
P. O. BOX 858

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY  
THE AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY  
THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

S. W. FOX, SPECIAL AGENT  
J. W. HOMER, JR., SPECIAL AGENT

READING, PA.  
February 24, 1938

Yenching University  
Peiping  
China

Gentlemen:

By reference to some correspondence regarding Mr. Joseph W. Essick's annual contribution to the Board of Foreign Missions which he had in 1930, some very interesting information was given to him as to what the students of Yenching University whom he had been helping to support through his contributions were doing after they had graduated from the University. At the request of Mr. Essick we are writing you to ascertain whether you are able to give him any definite information as to whom he is aiding in connection with a scholarship at the present time, or what has become of the students he has been aiding for the past several years.

Any information which you may be able to give to him will be greatly appreciated.

Very truly yours,

ESSICK & BARR, General Agents

Per

*M. E. May*

MEW:LM

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C O P Y

February 24, 1938

President J. L. Stuart  
Yenching University

Dear President Stuart:

Dr. Adolph and Dr. Kung have undertaken a laboratory study of some fundamental factors in regard to the Chinese diet. This program has been under way for a number of years and very significant results have already been obtained. It now appears as though a few years of further study would bring to light further information of fundamental significance.

There is much written and said in regard to the comparative value of the Chinese and Western diet. Many suggestions are made in regard to modifications of the Chinese diet. Most of these suggestions and much of the talk is based on Western practice and has very little basis of facts as far as Chinese conditions are concerned. Once some of these fundamental facts are determined we will be in position to know something of the comparative values of the two types of diets. Suggestions for change and improvement of the Chinese diets will then have a basis in real facts. There is already some evidence that certain changes and modifications in these oriental diets will prove to be advantageous.

This work has been carried on for a number of years on very slender budgets. For the year 1935-1936 the Rockefeller Foundation made a special grant. This enabled a very significant progress to be achieved for that year. At present the work is continuing but at a slower rate. I very much hope that somebody could be found in America who would give an annual grant of U.S.\$500 to U.S.\$750 per year for this research. Personally I feel that it is one of the most worthwhile projects at Yenching. If Mr. Ts'ai or Mr. Rugh could find such a friend they could rest assured that the money would be used to good advantage.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Stanley D. Wilson  
Dean of the College  
of Natural Sciences

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學大京燕  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEIPING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 25, 1938

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS  
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter from Dean Wilson which explains itself. If our promotional representatives could study possible sources from which a grant of this kind might be made, or some individual who would be specially interested in a donation in this form, I can testify to the real value of the work represented.

Very sincerely yours,

*Heighon Stewart*

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March 9, 1938

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 31st. This comments particularly on the letter I wrote on November 27th discussing the future plans of Vernon Nash.

We all recognize the uncertainties with regard to the future of the Nash family. The four general lines along which his plans might be worked out seem to be:- (1) Return to Yenching with support provided by the regular budget; (2) Securing special support for him from friends interested in Journalism; (3) Having some mission board appoint him as one of their quota at Yenching; (4) Advise against his return to Yenching and urge him to become established elsewhere.

As you know, Mr. Nash has long hoped that he might ultimately be given the status of a regular member of the Yenching staff, and thus be relieved of the uncertainty he has always felt because of his very tenuous financial arrangements. I assume, however, that the authorities at Yenching would not favor such an arrangement as this.

The second alternative - that of securing support for him through journalistic sources-is one that the Trustees have been discussing in a general way during the last year or two. Nash himself hopes that a year of promotional activity in this country might be productive of endowment funds sufficient to establish a chair in Journalism which he might occupy for the present, and which would always remain to give greater permanency to this department. Whether such results can be secured depends upon many factors which can not be evaluated as yet.

The third possibility - that of having the support of the Nash family undertaken by one of our cooperating mission boards - is one that has been informally discussed frequently during the last few months. Mr. Bai has passed along to us the suggestion, which I believe he received from you, that the Presbyterian Board might be persuaded to take over the support of the Nash family as members of the Presbyterian quota at Yenching, thus filling the vacancy created by the resignation of the Ritters. Miss Speer has tentatively and informally mentioned such a possibility to the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board who would have primary responsibility in carrying through such an arrangement, in an effort to ascertain their general attitude

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March 9, 1938

toward such a proposal. I believe that Miss Speer has written or will be writing to you along this line.

In this same connection, however, the suggestion has also come to us from Yenching that possibly the Presbyterian Board might be willing to appoint Mr. and Mrs. Harry Price as members of the Presbyterian quota at Yenching succeeding the Ritters. Since the Prices have a more definitely Presbyterian background than do the Nashes, it is possible that the Presbyterian Board might be more inclined to favor the Prices than the Nashes. One of the points I have been anxious to clear is that of what you at Yenching would prefer. To which of these two families should we give priority, in bringing the matter before the Presbyterian Board? Or would Yenching prefer that the Presbyterian Board make some entirely different appointment to fill the Ritter vacancy? Of course we must remember that the Presbyterian Board will have some ideas of its own on all these matters, but we should at least have a clear understanding as to what the Yenching authorities themselves prefer. If you have not already written to us on these various alternatives, I hope you will do so at once so that we will be able to present the matter as effectively as possible to the Presbyterian Board.

If no one of the three courses discussed above proves to be open, then I suppose we will have to recommend to the Nashes that they seek to establish themselves elsewhere. The question arises, however, as to whether such a recommendation should be made to them as soon as Mr. Nash finishes his work at Columbia next summer, or whether we should keep Mr. Nash on for six months or more to see what success he might have in securing new funds for Journalism which could be used to provide support for him either temporarily or permanently. We would welcome your recommendations on all these points.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

Copy for Miss Speer

0543



March 10, 1938

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Thank you for your letter of January 31st, giving us your impressions of the meeting of the Council of Higher Education. We are grateful to you for sharing with us these facts and observations.

We are glad that the institutions in East China are working more closely together, even if it be only in the face of an emergency. While it does not always happen, sometimes such unity of action may continue - in part at least - after the emergency is passed. You speak of the University of Shanghai as not being in the Associated Boards, though I believe you have seen the minutes of the last Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards which showed that the University of Shanghai became a member in May 1937. They have not come into as full cooperation as we would desire, however, due largely to the conservatism of the Southern Baptist group, but we believe that they are taking an increasingly active share in the work.

I believe that everyone here in the United States is heartily in agreement with what you say as to the desirability of making the present disruptions of the work of Christian higher education in China an opportunity for giving a thorough restudy to the whole problem. Representatives of a majority of these institutions have quite independently made the suggestion that such a restudy and reorganization should be undertaken just as promptly as the situation in China is sufficiently clarified to permit any constructive planning. We realize that such good intentions are apt to be forgotten as soon as the emergency passes, and that there will be a tendency on the part of almost everyone to slip back into the old grooves. But we will certainly try to do everything possible to utilize this emergency in ways that will help to solve some of the problems that could not be solved in normal times.

We are glad to learn that Cressy is planning to come to America for the Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards this year, and hope that his coming will be of real value at this point.

Thank you for passing along Dr. Sze's very appreciative appraisal of the way in which Yenching is carrying on in this crisis.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

0544



March 14, 1938

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Thank you for your letter of February 11th. It is interesting that both the original and the duplicate of our December 29th letter reached you at the same time. As you point out, it is quite possible that both of them went by the same route. We are continuing to send letters to you in duplicate, via the Siberian and Pacific routes, not only so as to get lettersto you as promptly as possible, but also to increase the chances of at least one copy reaching you in cases where mail is lost or delayed en route. Whenever the mails into Peking have become regular enough to make this duplication of letters unnecessary, please let us know.

The situation with reference to funds for meeting the emergency needs of Yenching University has been about as follows:- As soon as Mr. Tsai arrived in New York he and Mr. Evans went over our Yenching budget estimates for the purpose of preparing a detailed statement of needs to present to the Committee on Allocation appointed by the Associated Boards to allocate the emergency funds received in our joint promotional campaign. On the basis of the revised budget figures it appeared at first that Yenching would need only about US\$15,000 in order to carry on its work to June 30th. But we found as we studied these estimates further that in order to get through on this amount Yenching would probably have to use up most of its reserves carried forward from previous years. If these reserves were not drawn upon, the amount Yenching would need to complete this fiscal year would be about US\$30,000. So our Yenching Trustees submitted to the Committee on Allocation a statement of needs based upon this larger figure. We hope that approximately that amount will be available for Yenching by the time our emergency campaign is completed. This should not only get us through the current year in comfortable fashion, but should leave intact our reserves which might otherwise be seriously depleted. Then if we face another emergency next year or later on, we would still have these reserves to fall back upon.

Since it seems likely that the contributions received in our joint emergency campaign ought to be sufficient to provide most or all of the amount asked for Yenching this year, Mr. Tsai has been emphasizing in his promotional activities the needs which Yenching will face in 1938-39, together with - in

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March 14, 1938

certain special cases - efforts to secure endowment funds. All of our promotional results have decreased greatly during the last couple of months, due to a combination of causes. The economic situation throughout America is most unsatisfactory. Men and women of wealth are so hard hit by the government tax policy that they are unable and unwilling to give in substantial amounts to any philanthropic causes. The confused situation throughout the world, with wars and threats of wars both in Asia and in Europe has caused a wide spread - even though short-sighted - sentiment here in America that we should keep out of everything, and confine all of our interests and activities to the North American continent until the world situation becomes much clearer. Despite all these handicaps our China Colleges emergency campaign is still making progress. But for the present it is very difficult for us to seek for capital gifts, or even to ask for funds to carry on work beyond the close of the current fiscal year. Of course, the Yenching Trustees, together with the other Boards of Trustees and the Associated Boards are already making active plans for the seeking of additional funds we will require during 1938-39, but it is still a little too early to go out publicly for those funds.

On the Pacific Coast Mr. Hugh has been giving valuable service both to the Yenching promotional campaign and also to the promotional interests of the other China Colleges. The amount of money he has actually secured thus far is not large, but I believe he has been laying solid foundations for future results.

In accordance with your cable, we have now refunded to the American Board the payments they have made since July 1st, 1937, on account of the salary of Dr. T. T. Lew. I have already sent you information as to our correspondence with the American Board, and the actions we have taken. We have pointed out to the American Board that this arrangement is only a temporary one, and that we hope that within a year or two this place on the American Board quota at Yenching will once more be filled, either by the return of Dr. Lew or by the appointment of someone to succeed him.

We were all delighted to receive the cable stating that the Yenching enrollment at the beginning of the spring semester was 600. We are all proud of the way in which Yenching has carried on this year, despite the difficulties and problems by which you have been surrounded.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP

0546



March 19, 1938

To the  
Yenching Trustees:

Dear Friends:

In addition to the enclosed material from Dr. Stuart, we are sending to a few members of the Board a further excerpt from Dr. Stuart's letter of February 17th. In this he goes into even more confidential detail as to the situation under which Yenching is carrying on its work at the present time. Please destroy your copy of this material as soon as you have read it.

B. A. G.

"Hsiao Cheng Yi told me yesterday of a long talk he had just had with one of his Japanese friends, an 'adviser' in the so-called Special Bureau, in other words, the political office of the Japanese military. This story, if authentic, indicates how precarious is the general situation wherever Japanese troops are operating. The Japanese Embassy had furnished a list of foreign schools in Peking in order that the military might avoid complications with foreign countries by not using or destroying such places. The name of Yenching was omitted, either through accident or as not being inside the city. A certain military unit occupying the Hsi Yuan Barracks, very close to us (the object of the bombings at the end of last July), felt an intense hatred toward Yenching because of the anti-Japanese reputation it has throughout the Japanese army. Their own quarters were very uncomfortable. Why not get rid of such objectionable teachers and students and occupy it themselves? They looked up the list referred to and found that it was not included.

"Before anything happened, however, this came to the knowledge of Mr. Takada, who at once exerted himself on our behalf. He had a heated dispute with the Embassy and pointed out their oversight. He remonstrated with the commanding officer that Yenching was really American property, quoted a letter I had written to his office before daring to start the new session, spoke of his friendship with Mr. Hsiao, insisted that bygones be bygones, etc. He said that as a former student in the National University of Peking, and as himself always having had a cultural appreciation of China, he had been trying to mediate in all such matters, but was in a very difficult position, and that he had not spoken of this earlier when everything was more tense, as he might have been suspected of trying to ingratiate himself with us. Opinions differ about this man, and we have had several somewhat disagreeable brushes with him, which might be attributed either to the inherent difficulties, or to his meddling. Assuming that the story is essentially true, it gives insight into the implacable hatred of the Japanese military for everything that stands in their way, and their conception of their right to utilize or destroy whatever they wish, regardless of any other rights or interests.

"There is nothing new in all of this, but it throws into vivid light the incompatibility between all that we stand for and the aims of the Japanese military mind. An untoward incident may any day precipitate a crisis. They are undoubtedly concerned about the presence of foreign schools in this area, and are quite

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March 19, 1938

"conscious of the difference between these and others, where they really seem to think the relations are more friendly. They do not realize that with the others there is an abject and well-founded fear, with no protection whatever, compelling a cringing compliance which conceals any other emotions. The indications are all in the direction of a somewhat permanent occupation of this area by Japanese, and of a subservient Chinese administration which would be powerless to protect us if the Japanese decide that we are sufficiently objectionable to be gotten rid of.

"On the other hand, as I was made fully aware during my recent visit to Shanghai, patriotic Chinese, and especially our own graduates, are watching us with a somewhat critical or even disapproving concern. They wonder if we are able to function so calmly at the expense of compromising fundamental national loyalties. Have we accepted the inevitable and acquiesced in a pro-Japanese policy? The accounts that reach them of normal extra-curricular activities, social affairs, etc., seem rather heartless in the midst of the general suffering and sacrifice. Have we become indifferent to all of this? Even among our own faculty and students there is a constant question, not so much of our present policy, as of the insidious deadening within themselves of patriotic sentiments. They feel that they must guard against an almost imperceptible yielding to a process which the Japanese are promoting by a wide variety of methods. Submission to Japanese domination may not be overt, or conscious, but merely in going on as we are here.

"These somewhat more personal comments will enable the Trustees to visualize the concrete issues that arise almost daily. We must not err by any extreme action in either direction, and must guard against perfectly innocent words or occurrences which may be misjudged because of the psychology of the Japanese military or of Chinese patriots. The conditions in which many of these latter are living are so different from ours that there is almost as much danger of mutual misunderstanding as in the case of the former, whose preconceptions are so utterly at variance with ours.

"Before concluding this letter, it will be encouraging to our American friends to hear that, while in Shanghai, I saw Mr. Timperley, correspondence of the Manchester Guardian, who had just returned from Hankow. He said that General Chiang Kai-shek was both physically and mentally more fit than he had ever seen him before, in excellent health, and, while fully aware of all the difficulties in the situation, yet well poised and thoroughly determined to persevere against all odds. He was quoted as not being seriously concerned about munitions, or the drilling of new recruits, but was chiefly worried over traitors. For myself, while recognizing that there are plenty of these everywhere, yet they are relatively fewer and less effective than would have been true perhaps at any previous time during these years of turmoil.

Very sincerely yours,

/ s/ J. Leighton Stuart

jls c

0548



April 1, 1938

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

In connection with our correspondence concerning Dr. T. T. Lew, I should report to you that on March 8th the Prudential Committee of the American Board took the following action:-

"VOTED that since Yenching University has returned unused the amount appropriated from the Higher Education Endowment Fund for support of Dr. T. T. Lew for July 1 - December 31, 1937, the sum of U.S.\$173.50 (being allowance at half the salary rate, \$1482 per annum plus \$25.00 a month rental, for the months of November and December 1937) be re-appropriated to Dr. Lew; this arrangement to supplement that already determined for Dr. Lew, as from January 1, 1938 (Vote #22065 of February 8, 1938)."

The vote on February 8th referred to in the above action was as follows:-

"VOTED that the American Board approve the action of Yenching University in granting to Dr. T. T. Lew a leave of absence for literary service under the direction of the National Christian Council of China, on the understanding that this approval is for the two calendar years 1938 and 1939 and with the hope that thereafter the improvement of conditions will make possible his return to routine service with the University; that from January 1, 1938, the American Board assume responsibility for the direct payment of his salary at the rate of US\$1482 per annum as provided in the appropriations from the income of the Higher Educational Work Endowment Fund and discontinue the payments for that purpose to the Yenching University budget; that the salary be paid at the current rate of exchange; and that Dr. Lew be authorized to expend any share thereof not needed for his personal expenses in securing clerical help for his literary work."

Since the American Board has already reported this to Mr. Ballou, he has probably transmitted the information to you. I am, however, sending it along so that your Yenching records will be complete.

In our correspondence and conversations with representatives of

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Dr. Stuart

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April 1, 1938

the American Board, we have pointed out a number of times that this arrangement with Dr. Lew should be considered only a temporary and emergency one, and that within the very near future we should resutdy the situation so as to avoid the possibility that Yenching might be left for a prolonged period without any representative filling this place on the American Board quota at Yenching.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP

0550



See letter dated Feb. 11, 1938 to Essick & Barr. See "ER" miscellaneous folder.

學大京燕  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA

April 4, 1938

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS  
"YENTA"

*Act 8/12/38*

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

My dear Garside:

The enclosed letter from the Aetna Company is referred to you.  
We have no trace of this matter.

Replying to yours of February 18, we shall look forward to including  
Dr. Hsitien Lin in our plans for next year. He should aim to arrive  
here before September 1st.

Replying to yours of February 10, I should like to make a few  
comments. Several criticisms have reached me in recent letters regarding  
the tone of my reports to the Trustees to the effect that these discourage  
contributions. With the change in conditions in this country, I had  
deliberately ceased to address letters to the Advisory Council, changing  
these to the Trustees with the thought that these latter should be kept  
informed from time to time of the consequences, both actual and potential,  
to us, of what has been happening. In view of what has actually happened  
to many other similar institutions, the possibilities in our own case can  
now be better understood. I have attempted the sort of frank and intimate  
comments which however faulty in other respects, at least reflected  
faithfully my impressions at the time, and aimed to be thoroughly realistic.  
They were not intended for promotional use. I left it to the discretion  
of the Trustees as to whom else among our friends should be included, with  
the exception of a small group of personal friends, and with the proviso  
that there be no unwise publicity. If any of our friends have been deterred  
from making contributions, I am sorry, but in view of the catastrophic  
events through which we are passing and of the uncertainties which are by  
no means removed, the course I have followed seemed to me the only honest  
one in my relationship to a Board of Trustees for whose intelligent under-  
standing and genuine interest in our welfare I have such respect.

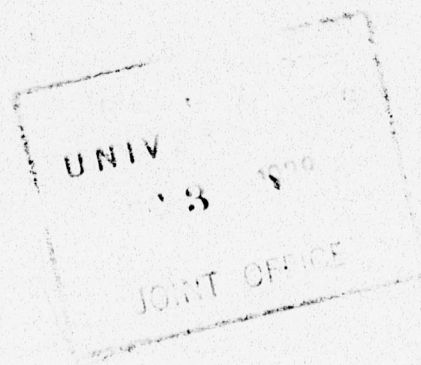
Very sincerely yours,

*J. Reighton Stewart*

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Chengtu, April 6, 1938

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have learned the other day when we were having our regular Yenching Alumnae meeting that you are coming to Hongkong on some business. I seize the opportunity to write you and hope that this letter will reach you without any difficulty.

Maybe you have heard from Dr. Porter about my coming here to join the West China Union University. I have been here for almost two years. I came first and Wen-tsung came with the two little babies a few months later. We are now well settled and are getting along very nicely.

We had been wondering how things were going on in Yenching since the fall of the old capital and are very glad to learn that Yenching is able to keep on going in spite of the present situation. We are hoping all the time that the ideal of our alma mater would not suffer any modification.

The alumni here meet regularly every month. When it was first organized last year, we had had only twenty-seven members, but the number increased to almost seventy now. Among them are mostly refugees from down-river. The chief activity of our association now is to help each other especially the refugees. We are very glad to say that we have succeeded in securing jobs for some of them. Although we are unable to be useful to everyone yet we are trying our best to help.

We have received the "Yenching News" regularly. Everyone is glad to read them. We all hope to learn something about Yenching from the papers but we are not satisfied at all with the news. We wish to learn more about the real situation there but what we get are very superficial news only.

We have always been facing this day with the question how Yenching is able to continue functioning under the present environment. We tried to explain but our friends failed to believe that Yenching is able to function without any modification of her ideal. In fact, we are somewhat puzzled too. In our last meeting the problem was raised and we discussed a long time without any conclusion. Anyway we all feel that it would be better for Yenching to move out of the territory under Japanese control. We are all ready to help and to welcome if Yenching were to come to Chengtu. To us the ideal and the long established reputation of the university are more than anything. We cannot afford to suffer any suspicion for the few hundred students in Peiping. In fact this is a very delicate question. Since we know so little about the actual situation there it is really difficult for us to draw any conclusion.

We will be very grateful if you will write to tell us about the actual condition there, the reason of Yenching's remaining in Peiping, and the difficulties Yenching is facing now. We are wondering why Yenching is still trying to ask the students and professors to go back. We think that it is not very favorable to China for Yenching to create an atmosphere of peace there, as if that nothing has happened in Peiping. I am writing on behalf of the Chengtu Alumni, who hope very much that they would have the honor of seeing you here. We believe that such an opportunity might be quite possible since you are now in Hongkong and might have to come to Hankow or Chungking too. Hope to hear from you soon.

With best wishes to you and everybody now at Yenching.

Ever faithfully yours,  
(Signed) Cheng Te-k'un

0553



學大京燕  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA

April 7, 1938

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS  
"YENTA"

*Arch 8/12/38*

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

My dear Garside:

I have this morning your letters of March 9, 10, and 14, and am writing at once to catch the next Siberian mail.

Regarding the Presbyterian Board vacancy, my preference by all means would be Harry Price, if he and that Board can come to a mutual understanding of theological issues. He will be much more useful and generally welcomed by our faculty than Nash, especially with a long look ahead. I have written Stephen more or less to this effect, but wish to confirm it with you. Apart from phraseology and doctrinal issues, the vital religious purpose of Harry and Betty is very close to that which the Board secretaries would expect of their representatives. If this does not work out, I earnestly hope that the Trustees will find some method of continuing Harry's appointment here, without making it a charge to our local budget. If this cannot be done, the sooner he is informed and encouraged to find work at home, the better. If, for any reason, the Presbyterian vacancy is not available for Harry, then I incline to feel that the best use of it will be for Nash, assuming of course that those directly concerned agree.

I note with grateful interest what is being done by the Trustees to meet our deficits this year and next, but shall go into no other details in this hurried letter. One point might be mentioned. Mr. Rugh feels that the man sent out to meet him on the Pacific coast was not of the type that would be helpful in the special form of promotional work intended to meet the needs of a university such as ours. Draw him out as to the reasons why, and as to what had best be done about the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

*Heights Heath*

jls c

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April 14, 1938

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

The following cable was sent to you yesterday:-

"TRUSTEES UNFAVORABLE THREE MONTHS CAMPAIGN HONOLULU  
BUT SUGGESTING CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT JUNE WITH TSAI  
THERE LAST HALF JUNE TSAI ARRIVES SHANGHAI JULY TWELFTH  
VEGTE EXPECTS RETURN AUTHORIZED STECHERT SHIP ORDER  
CABLE LATER REGARDING KRAMER"

The first part of this cable is in response to your previous communication, and to your further urgent call for a reply. It is probable that Mr. Garfield will be writing you further on the subject of promotional work in Honolulu, before the week is over with.

The items with which I am particularly concerned are the return of missionaries, and the Stechert Order. In the latter case, I find that Stechert has not been paid for some bills totaling around \$14.00, dated last Summer. As they were holding up the entire order, and positively refused to make shipment, we have guaranteed the payment of the smaller bill and have underwritten the last order which approximates \$350.00, authorizing them to make shipment immediately. I trust this is what you desire. Quite naturally, if they demand payment we shall have to comply.

It has been a rather difficult matter to get Miss Vegte to reach a decision. Miss Speer has been in correspondence with her, but could not obtain a definite reply. Upon receipt of your cable, a lengthy telegram was dispatched, and she answered by saying that she expected to return to the field, God willing. The Presbyterian Board accepts your cable as meaning she is invited back to the University. I will follow that up with the hope of getting definite action at the next Board meeting.

In regard to Miss Kramer, there seems to be little that can be done at this end to induce her College to release her another year. Miss Speer wrote some time ago, but received a negative reply. She is communicating again with the hope that this decision will be reversed. We will cable as soon as we find the matter is definitely settled.

Very truly yours,

CAR/B

cc to Miss Cookingham

0556



April 18, 1938

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Amplifying my letter of April 14th, we sent you a cable later the same day as follows:

"KANSAS UNWILLING EXTEND KRAMER'S LEAVE"

This is the final word from the University. The question arouse here in the office as to what might happen, if Miss Kramer decided to stay without leave from Kansas. Presumably that has been thought through by the field, and no comment need be added here.

It is a very unsatisfactory proposition to send people out for a single year, and there is no one in sight, at the present time, to carry on the work for which Miss Kramer is fitted. Miss Speer is continuing to look for none one, however, although prospects are dark at the present time.

Very truly yours,

C. A. Evans.

CAE/B

0557



April 25, 1938

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Dear Dr. Stuart:

Particularly in this period of stress and strain, those of us who are and should be vitally interested in Yenching's development are very much concerned over its adjustment to carrying on educational work in an area under Japanese occupation. This is a new situation which demands thorough consideration and courageous action. We have faith in you and our Yenching leaders in your formulating a policy to meet the unusual demands of the emergency situation.

For the past year I have been fortunate in receiving copies of the Yenching News. I am thus able to get news concerning Yenching and "read between the lines" of the psychological adjustments to many difficult problems of that area. The former Yenching students who are now enrolled in Lingnan and our Yenching graduates who are now connected with the faculty at Lingnan also discuss with me about the situation up North. I regret that I have not been able to attend regularly the Saturday luncheons of our alumni at the Columbus Restaurant over the city.

I read of your speech to the Hankow alumni last month explaining the recent developments at Yenching. I have also a copy of the latest number of the Yenching News giving the gist of your talk to the students at the University Hour upon your return from the South. I am still unable, however, to reconcile myself to agreeing to Yenching's policy of encouraging students from non-occupied areas, especially from South China, to return to Yenching. Isn't it analogous to asking them to enter a lion's den?

I do understand the point of view that Yenching as a Christian Institution must serve the educational needs of those who are unable to leave the occupied areas. There may be some restrictions and the institution may be limited somewhat in many of its proper functions. But an anomalous situation is developed when Chinese students from non-occupied areas return to an area under enemy occupation. Won't it also help Japanese propaganda that "law-abiding Chinese are continuing their educational as well as economic pursuits under the peaceful guidance of Japanese friends"?

I have long waited for an opportunity to express this point of view to you. When I received your reply that you would be down South for the April meeting of the China Foundation, I anticipated the pleasure of meeting you. I could not write to you in Peiping and express my views freely for fear of censorship. I hope that you would be able to visit Canton. The alumni here would certainly be glad to join you in reunion. We all feel a share in Yenching and eager to get first hand news of our Alma Mater. In case you may not be able to include Canton in your itinerary, please let me know. I may be able to get down to Hongkong to see you before you depart for the North again.

You must overlook this boldness in imposing my limited opinion on you. But, Dr. Stuart, you have taught us to seek "Freedom through Truth for Service." I am trying to do my part for Yenching, for China, and for the Christian ideals of love to all mankind. I hope some day that I may be able to serve Yenching in a more direct capacity. But wherever I may be, I am always proud of Yenching and will try to carry out its fine ideals.

With cordial regards, I am

Very truly yours,  
(Signed) Hsieh T'ing-yu (T.Y. Char)  
(Lingnan University)

0558



C\_O\_P\_Y

128 Regent's Park Road  
London, N.W. 1

28 April, 1938

President J. L. Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peiping, China

Dear Sir:

Since Japanese occupied Peiping, I have been always anxious about the safety of my teachers and friends in Yenching. Your letter of last November relieved me very much and latter communications from Dr. W. T. Wu and Mr. Li An-che at least have convinced me that Yenching has so far been left undisturbed. Only then I could calm myself down but began to try to figure out the position of Yenching in a wider perspective. The questions arising in my mind are: Can the present policy of Yenching be justifiable and what consequences the present policy will lead to in the near future and remote. As a child of Yenching, I feel myself to be in possession of the privilege as well as the duty to ask these questions. It is true that because of the distance I know very little about real conditions in China at present, but this same distance also provides me, perhaps, with certain advantages and enables me to view the whole from a different and perhaps even a bigger angle. I believe you will be glad to hear the opinion of one whose loyalty and love to his Alma Mater can be trusted.

As far as I can gather the policy of Yenching is to continue our regular work under any possible conditions provided that there is no interference against and making impossible the aim of the University, which is the preparation of useful personnels in the "future struggles" for national independence and in the reconstruction of China, under adverse conditions of North China. I am very much in sympathy with this principle and with the efforts of the members of Yenching in pursuing this policy. However, some criticisms from another angle that I have gathered appear to be worth our serious considerations. It is known that the national policy at the present stage is, on the one hand, to mobilise all possible national strength to ensure our final victory against the invaders and, on the other hand to try every means to prevent the latter to stabilise their military gains. Under this national policy, any action that will lead to the contrary end is to be condemned and altered as soon as possible. Therefore, in this light, the question naturally arises, can we justify the present policy of Yenching? Does the tolerance of the invader thus far shown Yenching means something more than a "due respect to foreign properties"? Can it be interpreted as a part of the policy of the invaders for stabilising the conquered territory on one hand and, on the other incalculating a singular abnormal case as the basis of their propaganda to the world at large on the "good intentions" of re-establishment of their friendship with the Chinese people? Can it be also understood as a means of isolating useful elements in a semi-island or a social island?

Without first hand knowledge of the situation I can only put forth these questions without a positive or negative answer. But there is another question, whatever the reality may be, is it possible that the present "regular work" in Yenching will be "misunderstood" by the public as conflicting to the national policy? On this point the future of Yenching rests. Of course we are conceiving a future of a unified and independent China and this is the concept on which our judgements should be based, with good reasons.

0559



I understand that you made a tour in Central China and presume that you had gathered opinions of the responsible persons in the government and also listened to the general opinions of the public. So you probably can judge the situation much better than I, but I imagine that you will also welcome what I have to say.

If I am to express my views, with the limited informations at my disposal, I am inclined to a suspicious attitude towards the policy now pursued by Yenching. But I do not propose a "closed door" policy, or an immediate removal. To continue "regular work" can be justified only on the condition that the students can do nothing better than the class-work alone. There are obviously some students in the absence of class-work will remain idle. For them some class is better than no class. But cautions must be taken to avoid the possibility of being a stabilising factor of the existing regime. Thus I think a public announcement of "all quiet and normal in Yenching" should be avoided and secondly public recruiting of new students should also be as well.

Again, actions must be taken to open up possibilities for the students, who are willing and able, to serve national purposes, so that when the situation is changed eventually people will realise that Yenching has not been digressing from the national cause. People can be convinced only by real achievements not by oral promises or made up justifications. I shall speak on how to enable students to serve national cause in the meantime.

From an interview with Prof. J. B. Taylor, I understand the possibility of one kind of such works is open in the Northwest, and in a letter from An-che, I understand too, that at least a part of the faculty members and students are anxious to go into that undertaking. The only difficulty seems to be one of efficient organisation and a numble sum of money. These difficulties are not impossible to be overcome.

The importance of the work in the Northwest is two-fold: There is an immediate need of persons to carry out educational and other social works which have been already started by the Northwest Institute with which, I understand, Yenching has chances of co-operation. There is also a need of thorough investigation of the conditions in that part of the country. These two things when successfully carried out will not only help the present struggle, but, moreover, will be extremely useful to the later program of reconstruction when the present military struggle is over.

An-che has inspired me by his full preparation in taking the lead of field investigation in the Northwest. By his leadership, I have assured him of my whole-hearted support. Mr. Yang Chin-kwen and Mr. Liao Tai-chu are also ready to join. All of us have decided to work under the living conditions of a mere subsistence. The financial side of the programme can thus be solved by even a continuous payment of An-che's salary in the normal budget. The question is, therefore, resolved into, in what way An-che's share in the teaching programme can be relieved. This I hope Dr. W. T. Wu can help us, by taking more classes. In this national crisis, Dr. Wu, I believe, would certainly like to share the burden.



Of course, I am thinking about the worst. Since we have not complete lost hope of some financial aid from outside, a better situation might turn up. However, if we believe in the value of such a work, we must not stop merely because of financial difficulties.

As to the problems and methods of investigation, An-cho will be able to submit a detailed plan when it is demanded. I have also secured a definite promise from Dr. Raymond Firth of his co-operation. He has decided to join our work, in 1939 in any field where there is no immediate possibility of military disturbance. He is willing to go even without financial aid from any foundation. If needed, I believe he will be glad to confirm his decision by writing.

My thesis is about to be finished in another month although I am a bit vague about the forthcoming examination. But I imagine that this will not involve too many difficulties. News from China lately appears to be favorable, but of course I realise that the whole thing is going to be a long struggle. I hope that I have put in clear words what I have in mind and if I can be of any further help to you either in making suggestions or in any other kind of undertakings I shall be very glad indeed.

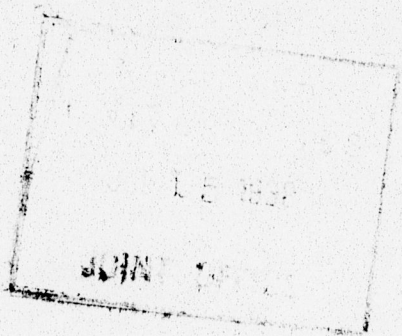
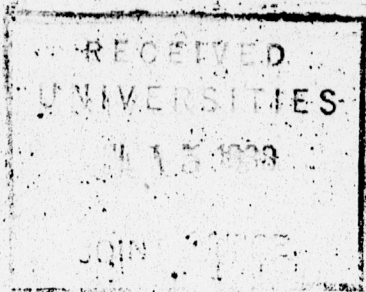
Best wishes to you and all others that I know. I hope that I shall hear from you shortly.

Respectively yours,

(Signed) Fci Hsiao Tung

*(now in England)*





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