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Stuart, J.L. 1938 May-Jul

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May 7, 1938

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We cabled you this morning as follows:

"KRAMER LEAVE WITHOUT PAY GRANTED NEXT SCHOOL YEAR"

This of course sets aside the previous cable regarding another possibility for this position.

This morning brought us a telegram from Miss Margaret Justin of Kansas State College, and we telephoned to Miss Speer in Lakeville regarding the good news. She requested that we cable to you and also communicate with Miss Justin.

Miss Speer probably will be writing further on this situation, and we all rejoice greatly that a solution has been found for the time being.

Very sincerely yours,

CAE:RC

0564

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 11, 1938

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am just back from my most recent trip to Hongkong and find your cable of ~~April~~ ^{May} 6. We greatly appreciate the sympathetic message from the Trustees and shall continue to do our utmost to justify these kindly sentiments.

*noted
18 M*

The reference to Vernon Nash is rather perplexing. We should not have expected Miss Speer and Mr. Tsai to approve of having the Nash family come back here on University expense in view of the various factors in the case, with which they are both quite familiar. The policy of the Trustees regarding the Department of Journalism has been clear and consistent from the beginning. It is true that we have been maintaining a minimum provision here, although income from Chinese sources has temporarily ceased. This is because of obligations to students who had already chosen this as their major subject, the proven usefulness of this career, and our hopes that when conditions become more normal Chinese support may be renewed. The addition of so costly a single item as the budget for the Nashes would have to be thought of as a continuous drain upon income from America and would necessarily cut heavily into other factors for which the Trustees have a primary responsibility, and which would be regarded by all of us as more urgently needed. In addition to these general considerations which have been agreed upon from the outset, we are asking for special emergency funds during these years of disturbance, and are still facing the uncertainties growing out of the present hostilities. We cannot feel justified, therefore, in departing from the position which has been taken for granted, that unless special funds could be secured in America guaranteeing permanent support for the Nash family, the University would be unable to invite him to return. It is possible that the use of the word continue has reference only to further assistance during the completion of his present studies. On this point we would be very sympathetic, leaving the decision to the Trustees. This would be still simpler if the Porter Fund could be drawn upon for the purpose. We would scarcely have expected, however, that a cable so phrased would have been sent if that were all that was intended. We are trying to formulate a reply which conveys this.

Regarding Lin Chi-wu, we shall await the receipt by you of our letters concerning him, before replying. You will recall that we raised the question as to whether he might be needed for promotional work another year.

We are happy to know the final decision that Dr. Kramer can stay with us and are making plans to that effect. It is also pleasant to be able to look forward to Miss Veghte's return.

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. Stewart

jls c

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*noted
H.M.*

P.S. We recently had a visit from a young Georgian named "Jack" McMichael, who came with Lyman Hoover under the auspices of American Christian student organizations. He spent several days on our campus and I feel that it would be very cheerful to Mr. McBrier and other Trustees who are especially interested in religious work here to have Mr. McMichael's impressions. May I suggest that you communicate with the Y M C A headquarters and arrange for him to meet with a group of our Trustees, in order that they may hear from him.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 26, 1938

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

In reply to your cable about Mr. Hollister, we are cabling, as follows:
"Hollister approved writing". The problem centres around the adoption of our salary schedule by which a graduate from college with a bachelor's degree is entitled to only LC\$75 per month. This was intended perhaps to apply chiefly to our own graduates, and works a very real hardship upon anyone from abroad. On the other hand, we hesitate to violate a schedule which has been adopted and is on the whole working rather satisfactorily, while representing ideals of equal treatment for Chinese and western members of the staff. As we understand it, Mr. Hollister is to graduate this year with a bachelor's degree, and is prepared to pay his own travel to China. I suggest, therefore, that he come on a three-year contract, which would entitle him to travel allowance of US\$375, outfit US\$50, and one-half return travel US\$187.50. The allowance for an assistant is only LC\$75 per month. He could, however, have one-fourth of this in gold at 2:1, which at present exchange would yield about LC\$100. If he chose to travel third class or in some other inexpensive way, he could use his savings from this to supplement his salary here. He would in addition be given free medical service, and I think we could arrange for him to have lodging without charge. If he cared to live on Chinese food he could also save quite a little. If he is willing to come on these terms, we shall do everything possible to mitigate the apparent hardship of this treatment, and it may be that in the light of further experience these regulations will be modified. Please send us a cable indicating whether or not he accepts.

Very sincerely yours,

Freighton Stuart

jls c

Reply for Hollister
"letter to"

6/23/38
6/27/38

0568

June 1, 1938

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Re: Estate of Helen Hartley Jenkins

Dear Dr. Stuart:

During the Spring, we tried to follow up the Executors of the Estate of Helen Hartley Jenkins with the hope of securing payment of the balance. We could receive no satisfaction, however, until a letter late in May brought a reply from Mr. R. Hawley Truax, one of the Executors, who stated that a protracted illness, culminating in an operation, had delayed action and all the correspondence had gone by default.

Yesterday we finally got together and I received a check for \$1250.00 representing the balance of the legacy. A copy of the receipt is enclosed herewith.

We are depositing this check to the credit of the University Account in the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, and you may draw same from Miss Cookingham.

Enclosed is a copy of the letter I am writing to Miss Cookingham. This will close our transaction with the Helen Hartley Jenkins Estate.

Very truly yours,

C. A. Evans

CAE/B
ENCS.

0569

June 2, 1938

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We enclose herewith a copy of the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Yenching Trustees held on May 4th. Under separate cover twenty copies have been sent by second class mail for distribution on the field. Sorry that we are so slow in getting the minutes off to you this year. We have gotten rather badly behind with our correspondence and are now struggling to catch up.

In general, our Annual Meeting this year was a very satisfactory one. The attendance was good and the presence of Miss Speer, Mr. Tsai, and Dr. and Mrs. Sailer was of great value. The spirit of the meeting was one of gratitude and pride for the splendid way in which the University has carried on this year, and of eagerness to give all possible support and assistance.

Financial Items. We attach a copy of the brief financial statement and forecast prepared by Mr. Evans. You will note that it indicates that the Trustees should have sufficient income to meet all of their regular budget obligations and possibly to have a very small surplus. In addition, \$19,525 in emergency funds had been received up to May 1st, and it was hoped that additional funds would be received in an amount sufficient to bring this total up to the \$29,206 estimated as the total emergency needs of the University this year. The Treasurer was authorized to transmit these emergency funds to the field, and I believe that Mr. Evans has been corresponding with Miss Cookingham as to the procedure the field wishes us to follow.

Promotional Activities and Plans. Despite the crisis in China and economic depression in America, substantial progress has been made in our promotional work during the past year. Of course, the outstanding accomplishment has been the completion of the Gamewell Professorship. We all wish that more might have been accomplished this year, particularly with Miss Speer, Mr. Tsai and Mr. Rugh here in America. But under the circumstances it has been very difficult to secure money except for the immediate emergency needs of the institution. I hope that foundations have been laid for other substantial capital gifts which should materialize as soon as the emergency is over. But to press too hard for such capital gifts just now would probably not only meet with no immediate result, but might jeopardize the chances of success in the future.

0570

Matters Arising From the Associated Boards. The leaders in our Yenching Board of Trustees have also been the leaders in the Associated Boards during the past year. In this way they have rendered a very fine service not only to Yenching but to the whole cause of Christian higher education in China. Perhaps the general attitude of the Board is reflected in a comment Mr. McBrier made a day or two ago just after he returned from three very busy weeks with Mr. Rugh on the Pacific coast. His comment was to the effect that, "it is no longer possible to promote effectively here in America the interests of any one of our China Colleges alone." This year our Yenching Trustees have given a far larger amount of service and funds to the cause of Christian higher education in China than has been received by Yenching University. Everyone in the Associated Boards has gratefully recognized this service and leadership. In a very real sense the interests of Yenching have been subordinated to those of the entire group. Had our Yenching Trustees, and our Yenching friends throughout the country, concentrated all their efforts and their gifts in service to Yenching alone, the University would probably have received at least \$100,000 more than we have actually entered upon our books. This is a fact which everyone recognizes and deeply appreciates.

But looking at the matter solely from the standpoint of the immediate interests of Yenching, the actual loss is probably not as great as these figures would indicate. We were never able to get Mr. Davis or Mr. Luce to take a very active part in the affairs of the Yenching Board of Trustees alone, but both of them have been tremendously interested in the challenge of the whole cause of Christian higher education in China. While Mr. Cravath has not served as a Yenching trustee long enough for us to form any fair judgment as to how active he might become it was only when we urged him to take the chairmanship of our Associated Boards National Emergency Campaign that he really began to show any interest in the cause. Mr. Barber has long been one of the most active of our Yenching trustees but this year he has exerted himself far more effectively than he could have done representing only one institution. Much the same might be said of the other Yenching Trustees who have helped in our China Colleges program this year. Had these men and women faced only the needs of Yenching University, it would probably have been more difficult for them to have secured the \$79,088 which has come to Yenching through our combined efforts than it has been for them to obtain this amount for Yenching and to assist the other Colleges as well.

From the standpoint of the whole program of Christian higher education in China, the example and leadership of our Yenching Trustees has helped to advance a spirit of unity and cooperation among all the members of the group. We still have a long way to go, and many extremely difficult problems to solve. Some of our Boards of Trustees are not cooperating as they should, and some are more enthusiastic as obstructionists than as constructionists. Yet real progress has been made during the year and much of this progress can be traced directly to the spirit of unselfishness and cooperation which our Yenching group has manifested.

The amount which the Yenching Trustees have agreed to take in the combined budget of all the Associated Boards activities for next year

June 2, 1938

is by far the largest share, even when we take into account that this share includes not only the Yenching Trustees but also the services rendered to the Yenching College Committee and also a portion of those rendered to the Princeton-Yenching Foundation. When, however, we compare these costs with what all of our Yenching expenses have been during recent years we will discover that a real saving is being effected. Within this inclusive figure is combined not only the administrative and promotional costs met by the Yenching Trustees, the Women's Committee, and Yenching's share in the Princeton-Yenching Foundation expenses, but also a substantial part of what Yenching has spent from year to year in its separate promotional budget.

Report of Professor Elisseeff. You may have seen a copy of this report, but I am enclosing a copy herewith for your information.

Officers and Committees. You will find that the line-up for next year is much the same as for the present year. Mr. Arthur V. Davis has been brought into the official group as one of the vice presidents. There was some serious discussion as to whether he might be asked to accept the presidency of the Board of Trustees, but the consensus of opinion was that it would be better to continue Mr. Barber in this capacity for another year at least, and to have Mr. Davis become a little more familiar with the Board and the problems it faces before asking him to assume the leadership. Mr. Davis has demonstrated in his participation in our China Colleges emergency campaign that he has very fine qualities for leadership in this work. But at the same time, he must often be away for weeks or months at a time, and even when he is in the city his activities are at times necessarily sporadic.

I know that all the trustees would wish to join me in expressing the hope that the closing weeks of the academic year at Yenching will be peaceful and pleasant ones, and that the summer months will pass without any serious new problems developing.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MP
Encls.

0572

(A Footnote to President Stuart's Letter of June 4)

To the Trustees of Yenching University:

President Stuart has kindly placed in my hands for reading a copy of his letter to you dated June 4.

His communication is expressed with eloquence and deep feeling and as a whole I am in hearty sympathy with him. It would be difficult to maintain a negative position against any one of his statements. But the problems raised are so fundamental and the outcomes suggested so far-reaching that the most comprehensive and penetrating view of the whole situation needs to be maintained. And while I agree with President Stuart almost without exception in the elements of the situation which he has emphasized, I suggest, however, that there are certain other considerations to be kept in view and evaluated.

T. OFFICE

The institutions which were merged in Yenching and the resulting University have passed through nearly three quarters of a century of changing China. During this period revolutions, coup d'etats, sieges, civil wars, and foreign wars have followed each other in rapid succession. Governments have arisen and fallen. Potentates have waxed and waned. During many of these changes Yenching University, or the preceding institutions, have been faced with difficult problems of political allegiance or loyalty. Should the institution express an attitude for or against any particular regime? During all these past years the attitude adopted, and subsequently proved wise, has been an attitude of political neutrality. This attitude did not mean ignorance or indifference. It meant that the institution believed itself entrusted with a commission for the welfare of the Chinese people as people, and not with a commission in favor of any political authority or form of government as such. While maintaining this policy many tidal changes in governmental authority have passed over Yenching without affecting its fundamental purpose or modifying its devotion to the welfare of the Chinese people.

With the strongest regard for patriotism and nationalism as public virtues it should be pointed out that human life has many fundamental interests and aspects, of which political relationship is but one. Life has its many-sided deep emotions, its many-sided needs and desires, its many-sided activities. Political relationship represents only one of these, although it is freely conceded that in modern times the political relationship tends to extend its influence to other spheres in a much-too-totalitarian way.

The significance of this point is that for a people under alien military occupation life has to be lived in its multifarious ways, and while the suppression of a desired political and national relationship may bring deep-seated pain and suffering, life must be prepared for, and occupied with, all its other fundamental activities. And this point has further significance in the obvious fact that all but the small minority of the people in the occupied area must remain where they are and carry on life as best they can.

0573

In suggesting this point of view I would not imply any lack of regard for China's present central government nor for the dangers which surround it. I believe with all the fervor of a lifetime's devotion to China that the present governmental leaders are the wisest and best in China's modern period; that they call for the utmost of loyal support, even to the last measure of devotion, and that present aggression should be resisted to the last ounce of strength.

But holding strongly to such beliefs I hold also the truths in the paragraphs above, and must recognize that service to the millions of Chinese who, without regard to over-lordship, must remain in this area, is a service which Yenching must keep in view.

President Stuart touches rather briefly on this point in his letter at the top of page 4. I agree with what he says but feel that the possibilities of service for China and the Chinese people by remaining here, or for those parts of the University which it is best to keep here, may be far more extensive than President Stuart's brief paragraph suggests.

On the other hand it must be kept in mind that, if occupation be continued and if the powers-that-be should adopt the same policies which have been adopted in Korea and Manchuria, the continued operation of Yenching as a university in this area may be prohibited. In such circumstances Yenching might have to bow to the inevitable, and suspend operations. But surely it will be agreed that the mere fear that such an end may come, should not lead to any retreat in advance of necessity.

During the past months it has come into my mind repeatedly, and with growing emphasis, that Jesus lived his life and consummated his work among a people under alien military domination. The Roman power in Palestine confronted Jesus at every turn. Evidently at the beginning of his ministry he was strongly tempted to start a movement for political emancipation. During his ministry interested questioners tried to involve him in political complications. And at the end, under Roman power, he laid down his life. But his incomparable service to humanity, with its innumerable social contacts, was carried on in the midst of, and in spite of, the depressed psychology of the Jewish people under alien domination.

Yenching had its beginnings in the missionary movement. Notwithstanding certain superficial changes and tendencies, it is Christian and missionary still. Its commission to service is as broad as the multifarious interests of life. If opportunities for service are limited in one direction, they may be developed in others. The value of the service which can be rendered, according to the standards of Jesus' own life and ministry, is the fundamental and final criterion for judging any plan or policy.

0574

President Stuart quotes the Yenching motto, "Freedom through Truth for Service". It is a wonderful motto and we do well to emphasize it on all occasions. But Truth and Service have the more ultimate values. Even though freedom may be badly impaired truth may be sought and service be performed in utmost devotion.

President Stuart speaks also of the "Yenching Spirit" and of the way in which Yenching has become an institution of nationwide significance. In these things we all find deep satisfaction. But the "Christian Spirit" is broader than the "Yenching Spirit" and service for humanity is broader than service for the nation.

Yenching has been proud of its internationalism. Its faculty is truly an international group. In its original Charter, and still retained in its present Charter, was the statement, "The objects shall be to aid the youth of the Chinese Empire, and of other countries, in obtaining in such College or Educational Institution, a Literary, Scientific or Professional Education." The student body in recent years has included a number from "other countries", but none from the eastern neighbor. This situation is very anomalous, apart from certain considerations which are obvious to people familiar with recent events in the Orient. And students from this neighboring country can hardly be accepted as a direct and immediate result of military action. And the same attitude with respect to Japanese members of the faculty, with which problem President Stuart's letter is largely concerned, is natural at the present time. But events may transpire, and times may pass, in such a way as to make the admission of Japanese students and faculty the logical, expedient and the Christian thing to do. And this may be recognized even though the condition comes as an after-effect of military action.

Yenching has also prided itself on the extent to which administrative responsibility has been transferred from Americans to Chinese. The strong tendency in this direction has had cordial approval from all of us. But the sudden shock of last summer's events checked the current of change. Circumstances called for a renewed emphasis on the American connections of the University. The most responsible administrators among our Chinese colleagues quickly and voluntarily recognized this. And this new situation has been obvious to all during the year. As President Stuart points out some members of our staff are withdrawing and others will doubtless go later. The chief motive at present seems to be that of service in the cause of the National Government - a motive with which we are in deepest sympathy. A concomitant motive is no doubt the disinclination to continue service under restrictions imposed by an alien power. With this motive we can sympathize also, and we will not bid our Chinese colleagues good-bye in any critical spirit. But if the events taking place on the one hand inevitably tend to emphasize the American connections of the institution, and on the other hand

hand/ tend to draw off to other regions the ablest of our Chinese staff, may it not be wisest to yield to the necessity (not "acquiesce" in any attitude of complacency) and for the time being strengthen the foreign staff in order to maintain the essential service of the institution. This last, of course, only if it appears that we cannot secure competent and qualified Chinese to replace those who withdraw.

One of the bitter alternatives mentioned by President Stuart at the top of page 3 is the plan to remove a part of the University to regions not under foreign occupation. This is a measure which we are quite ready to consider and keep in mind. But the possible circumstances of such a removal need to be explored.

Just now the most of China's vast territory is still "unoccupied" or only partially occupied by the invader. But if the Japanese military power is as strong and as successful as President Stuart's letter seems to fore-shadow, then perhaps - against all our hopes and wishes - the "unoccupied" territory may be reduced to a narrow peripheral region in the West and South. Nearly all government, and some Christian, institutions of higher learning have removed to those regions. If the area is narrowed by further conquests ^{than} perhaps the outcome may be a restricted region of limited population and resources with an excess of institutions for higher learning, while the vast population in the "occupied" provinces are without opportunities for higher education. Should not the possibility of such an eventuality be kept in mind? And should not Yenching be prepared to remain - as much of it as possible - to supply such a need. - Always provided, of course, that the powers-that-be will permit the continuation of higher education.

I fear this "footnote" has exceeded in length the "text". But the subject is surely important enough to justify full consideration. Without presumption the above paragraphs are offered to the Trustees for their reflection.

Most sincerely,

Howard S. Galt

Yenching - June 5, 1938.

Howard S. Galt.

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June 6, 1938

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

A thousand dollars came to hand this morning from William H. Danforth. This makes a total of \$1500.00 which he has given, the first five hundred of which Mr. Tsai, I believe, wrote to you. I am not able to locate a copy of that letter.

This \$1500.00 is held on hand, subject to your disposition, and the Accounting Office is authorized to draw \$1500.00 to cover this gift. The authorization number is 3814. If it is found preferable to use any field balance in lieu of drawing this fund, kindly notify us so that it can be properly adjusted on our books. In order to avoid any misunderstanding, the total amount to be drawn, including previous notification to the field, is \$1500.00.

Very truly yours,

C. A. Evans

CAE/B

c.c. to Miss Cookingham

0578

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

MEMO:

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

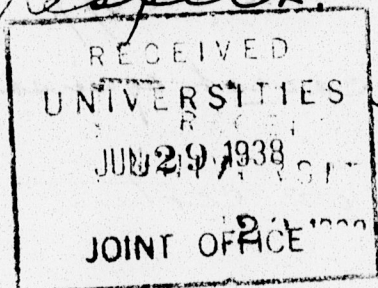
June 6/38

My dear Garbide,

This "Footnote" has come to hand just in time to get it to Alice Gleysten (Mrs. Scott Morton) before she & her husband leave. I rush it off therefore as a fine, spirited cavecat against too exclusive concentration on certain

0579

aspects of the problem. Dr. Galt
+ I tend almost invariably to argue
from opposite emphases which ~~ends~~
~~to~~ guarantees that the final decisions
are a wiser blend. We have always
done so with utmost harmony + mutual
respect. I agree in all his contentions.



Sincerely,
Leighton

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

June 6, 1938

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

This is a somewhat more personal letter to accompany the enclosures. With the Japanese military gains at Hsuehchow and the determined advance against Hankow, our Chinese faculty are feeling the apparent hopelessness of the outlook, and many among them are considering the advisability of leaving a region where there is little assurance of personal freedom or even safety. The developments are all as could have been anticipated, and more or less foreshadowed in previous communications. At least three of our relationships must be kept in mind. One is fidelity to those who have created, are in control of, and are chiefly supporting the University, in America; next in importance is our loyalty to the Chinese government and people, including especially our own faculty and present and former students; thirdly, the Japanese military authorities who have the military force. In planning for the coming session there are also three aids upon all of which I shall rely as far as possible, in carrying out the policy described in the Memorandum. First in importance are the Japanese military authorities here. With the capable help of Mr. Hsiao I shall continue to cultivate such people as General Kita and the subordinates who actually deal with issues of this kind. We shall exchange visits with them, entertain them in my home, and use any other proper methods of maintaining friendly personal relations. The same applies to the Japanese Embassy. Next are the leaders of the local puppet government who are, as it happens, old personal friends, and through whom a certain measure of assistance can be counted on. If the Japanese really determine on a certain policy regarding us, these men would be impotent to interfere, but they have a certain measure of influence and would of course lose face very badly if we are injured and the reasons become public. This leads to the third source of help which is in America. My purpose in sending this Memorandum to the State Department and to Ambassador Grew in Tokyo is to be ready for any emergency. Should there be some bandit raid or other more violent attack on us, it could be assumed beyond question that this was instigated by Japanese because of our unwillingness to yield to their demands. No Chinese would do so otherwise, nor would bandits dare to, even though the idea could be imagined as occurring to them, unless or until Japanese military authority is withdrawn from this region. Two Japanese Christians, apparently without any collusion, have referred to having friendly warnings to the case with which Chinese bandits could be hired for \$10,000 to raid our place. The mention of the specific sum for the cost of such a job would indicate that the idea has been in the mind of some among the military officers. In any case, it is a well-known practice constantly employed by them. In view, however, of American publicity, they would probably not go to this extreme. It is much more simple to have recourse to hiring gangsters to "bump off"

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individuals among us, or to arrest outstanding Chinese teachers or students, torture and incarcerate them and thus intimidate the others. The city jails are full now of their victims, most of whom were probably arrested merely on some suspicion or by way of intimidation. You are of course familiar with similar instances in Korea, Manchuria and elsewhere. It is, therefore, no imaginary danger. I hope, therefore, that you will be prepared, in consultation with the State Department, to get out a public statement as soon as news may reach you of any disaster affecting our personnel or property. It is important that this should be made before the usual Japanese explanations to the effect that this was a purely Chinese bandit outrage, or attack by ruffians. When nine foreign priests were brutally killed by their soldiers in Chengtingfu last autumn, they actually sent flowers to the funeral and held a memorial service of their own, while of course asserting that the whole thing had been of Chinese origin and had aroused their sympathy! The chief protection that we can get from America is perhaps publicity. It is one thing that the Japanese really seem to be concerned about, but in the problem we are facing for next session, it might better be a last resort.

Among ourselves, I am trying to develop an attitude based on two controlling elements. One is confidence in the University policy that we do not intend to compromise or to do anything which Chinese would feel disloyal or dishonorable. The other is the conquest of fear. If we can all come to feel that we are taking the course which we believe to be right, and are, therefore, ready to suffer, if necessary, there comes a calm of spirit and a relief from brooding anxieties which insures the morale necessary to carry on.

I should like those Trustees who have not already seen it, to note an article in the April Asia magazine, by Dr. Wittfogel. This has a pertinent bearing on our problems and is carefully written by a man well-known to us here and of high standing in academic circles.

It will be of interest that the Catholic University and the Sino-French University, the only other two independent institutions in this region, have agreed to take the same stand as we, regarding the attempt to force Japanese teachers on us. The former of these has come into the closest friendly relations with us, and in general, follows our lead in matters of this kind. It is American-registered, although the priests at present in charge are chiefly German. This means that the German and French governments can be asked to negotiate over this issue if it develops to so serious a point. I leave it to the discretion of our Trustees and to the State Department as to whether it would be wise to take the British foreign office into consultation also.

print You will use discretion as to whom to share this communication with. I should, however, like to have it sent to my personal mailing list with an accompanying note pointing out that it should be treated in quite strict confidence. Will you also send a copy to Mrs. Isaac Newell, Morgan Bank, 14

0582

print
Place Vendome, Paris; also to Pearl Buck; Professor W. G. S. Adams, All
Souls College, Oxford, England; and to Chancellor Lindsay, Oxford University,
England. *Vice*

Very sincerely yours,

Heighon Stuart

jls c

print
P. S. Will you kindly inform Dr. Daniel Lee, Drew University, Madison, N.J.,
that I have his letter of May 7 and definitely advise him to return here next
autumn. We are counting on his help and hope to be able to go through at least
one more session without serious interference.

Please also send enclosures to:

print
Miss Ada L. Comstock
Radcliffe College
Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Serge Elisseeff
Harvard-Yenching Institute
19 Boylston Hall
Cambridge, Mass.

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
JUL 1 1938
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(Appendix A)

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

My dear colleagues:

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

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

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

The contention of the Yenching Faculty has been set forth in previous communications and in many meetings of the Council of Christian Higher Education. It may, however, be briefly summarized again as

0585

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

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

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

very sincerely yours,

December 1, 1936

0586

Memorandum regarding the appointment of a
Japanese on the Faculty of Yenching University

When the present hostilities are ended, and if political conditions then enable Yenching University to carry on normally, we are committed to the policy of inviting one or more Japanese professors. This would be with the thought of promoting better understanding between the two countries and is in full accord with our Christian basis and international outlook.

But to do so for the coming academic year (1938-39), under Japanese military occupation of this region and while the internecine conflict is raging, would inevitably defeat this purpose. Students would certainly not elect courses offered by any Japanese teacher, and to make such courses compulsory would not only be contrary to our general academic policy but would aggravate the tension. The presence of Japanese on the campus would be resented and would mean constant embarrassment to them as to all others. They would be assumed to be spies, reporting constantly to military bureaux, and would almost certainly be required to act in that capacity. In other parts of China it would be felt that in order to conserve our institutional welfare we had been disloyal to that of the nation and this would result in estrangement between us and other patriotic Chinese, including our own former students. Furthermore, many, possibly all, of our Chinese teachers would resign in protest, and the willingness of students to remain or enter here could not be assured. More specifically, the type of Japanese whom we would naturally select as qualified according to our academic and spiritual standards might not be acceptable to the Japanese military authorities, and vice versa.

The Japanese Foreign Office has - doubtless with excellent intentions - offered to establish three professorships at Yenching, but to accept money from such a source would add to the exacerbation of the issue among Chinese. A scholar with the proper attainments for teaching Japanese History (a subject emphasized by their military leaders) would in all probability not have sufficient mastery of either English or Chinese to lecture acceptably to our students and could not possibly be occupied during the first year with more than three hours of teaching per week. Such a man would probably not be willing to teach the Japanese language or be qualified to teach any other relevant subjects. The most promising subjects would be in the field of Chinese research, but such specialists would not be of the type apt to be approved by their military rulers.

Finally, and of most importance, our acceptance of one or more Japanese teachers next autumn would be recognised as yielding to military coercion and could be for no other reason. This would mean the surrender of academic freedom without which no university worthy of the name can exist, and would be interpreted as a betrayal of the cause of national independence. Having yielded in a matter of vital principle, we could not consistently refuse any other demands. To take this stand is not, therefore, due to prejudice or obstinacy, but merely to clarify our position, to maintain our academic principles, treaty rights, and national loyalties.

To carry on with determination involves serious dangers. There is ample evidence that the Japanese army does not scruple to use any means to eliminate obstacles to its domination and to suppress all opposition to its program of ruthless conquest. Methods of indirection could easily be used for making our position untenable. Chinese bandits could be hired to attack the campus, or gangsters to assassinate individuals, or their own or the Chinese police could seize Chinese teachers or students on any pretext, or on none, and the consequences of such arrests are sufficiently well-known to be a warning to all others. But by deliberately adopting the course of refusing to be intimidated into receiving Japanese on the faculty under these conditions, we feel that we would be making our modest contribution toward the cause of human freedom in harmony with the principles upon which the university has been established.

June 1, 1938

0587

Peking, June 15th, 1938

Mr. R. Yaguchi
Secretary to the Japanese Embassy
Peking

1. Yenching University has no objection to the Hsin-min Hwei having direct contact with or making announcements to our students regarding its activities with the understanding that this implies no compulsion and that the students are free to respond either individually or in groups as they themselves desire.

2. Yenching University will spare no effort to prohibit its students from taking part in communistic or anti-Japanese or anti-Chinese-Provisional Government movements.

3. Yenching University is making plans when a suitable time comes for inviting one or more Japanese professors to join its faculty.

President of Yenching University

Memorandum

This morning two Japanese were observed in the act of writing anti-Japanese slogans on our wall in an unfrequented place between the South Compound and the Agricultural Garden. One was dressed in the typical summer costume of a Chinese student and was photographed by the other in the act of writing. About noon a message came to me to the effect that this photograph had been shown at the Summer Palace station of the Japanese army police as evidence of anti-Japanese activities at Yenching. There could not possibly have been any collusion between these two sources of information, and both of them can be trusted as reliable. Apart from the fact that our students never have occasion to go to that locality, it is inconceivable that any of them would be so unwise as to be writing on the wall where a Japanese or anyone else could photograph him. Furthermore, not a single genuine case of any such writing on our premises has come to my attention during the present session. It is difficult enough at best to maintain amicable relationships between the Japanese authorities and ourselves under the present tension, but it becomes infinitely more so when such base deceptions are perpetrated and given credence by responsible Japanese.

June 17, 1938

(signed) J. Leighton Stuart

0588

Orders from
Ministry of Education
of the Provisional Government

I

For the morning of June the 13th. (in the University)

- 1) Hoisting up the National Flag.
- 2) Singing and Reciting the Principles of the Hsin Min Hui
- 3) President to deliver speech on the Anti-communist and Anti-Kuomintang movement.
- 4) The Academic and Administrative Staff together with the students to perform or practise the Hsin Min Drill.
- 5) The lowering of the National Flag.

II

For the morning of June 19th (in the T'ai-ho Hall)

- 1) Badges and Tickets for the Mass-meeting at the T'ai-ho Tien shall be issued by the Municipal Office.
- 2) After the Meeting a demonstration shall be held. Each school shall carry the school flag and slogan flags (the latter to be issued by the Hsin Min Hui.)
- 3) Each school shall send an officer to lead and direct the students of that school.

III

Resolutions to be adopted at the Mass Meeting:

- 1) To send a telegram to the whole Chinese people and to all oversea Chinese to urge them to extirpate Communism, to extirpate the Kuomintang and to be unanimously loyal to the Hsin Min Hui.
- 2) To enter into friendly collaboration with Japan and Manchukuo.
- 3) To address friendly inquiries and messages of goodwill to the Japanese army.
- 4) To call at the Japanese Embassy, the T'c Wu Tuai and the Japanese organs to proffer thanks.

IV

Slogans to be shouted in the Parade:

- 1) Down with the murderous and incendiary Communists.
- 2) Down with the Kuomintang which ruins the Country and the People
- 3) Down with Chiang Kai-shih, the Arch-Criminal of Eastern Asia.
- 4) Let us promote Eastern Culture and Morality.
- 5) Let us address messages of friendly solicitude to the Japanese army.
- 6) Let us be loyal to the new authorities.
- 7) Let us be loyal to the Hsin Min Hui of the Republic of China.
- 8) Long live the Chinese Republic.
- 9) Long live the Peace of Eastern Asia

V

We must make immediately some Hsin Min Hui flags to be hoisted up at the University and to be carried in the demonstration.

0589

June 10, 1938

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have decided to go to the South with Dr. W. T. Wu this summer, and the University has granted me a rural fellowship to enable me to continue my research work there. But I am certain I shall miss Yenching very much when I left here. I love Yenching so dearly not only because of her beautiful campus, modern facilities, but also her spirit and moral value. So before I go I wish to express my gratitude and feeling towards Yenching. I have been impressed deeply by your great spirit since I came here and I have taken a private oath to devote my whole life to uphold Yenching, love her, and support her, I hope some day Yenching will become Harvard in China and spread out our spirit all over China. I hope gradually she will be supported by her own children.

Since the Sino-Japanese conflict began, our university has really met with many difficulties. I can easily imagine how hard it is for you to keep Yenching going on regularly under such circumstances. We are criticized by our friends in the south and hated by our enemy here. How delicate is our present position. But I believe we are right to carry on our university as long as possible, if we are not interfered beyond our acceptance. It is very valuable to keep a group of youth to receive a liberal education here. If we close down it is just our enemy is expected and at least part of our students will be forced to go to their side.

I received some letters recently from friends in the south, they seemed to be all having some misunderstanding on Yenching's position here. I have replied to them, explaining how valuable it is to keep on and how hard it is to keep on without change our standing, so far, I told them we have yield no ground to our aggressor. I shall try my best to explain for Yenching when I go to south, I have some personal relations with Mr. Chang Li Sheng and some other higher Kuomintang leaders whom I think were the center where misunderstanding come from. I shall try to convince them by telling them our real standing and our effort to keep a liberal education. Besides I think it is better for us to intensify our extension work now. We should make more connection with other educational institutions in the south, if possible try to get a new base for our future development, in case we can not keep long here.

I am one of your devoted follower. Anything within my capability you want me to do in the south, I shall be very glad to do so. If you care to have a talk with me before I leave I am always at your call, I remain,

Your obedient student

(Signed) Yu I Li

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

Handwritten signature/initials

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 17, 1938

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Arch 7/2/38

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

Herewith another communication containing some more of the happenings affecting our affairs. Will you send copies of this to all of my personal list including recent additions. Also include Rev. Lacy I. Moffett, 1204 Rennie Avenue, Richmond, Va. I am also enclosing a copy of a letter just received from one of our best graduates of recent years. Its interest lies in its being typical of a fairly prevalent opinion among patriotic Chinese. It may be worthwhile to send you two other letters received by me almost simultaneously when last in Hongkong. The point again is that they are typical. The point of view expressed in these will help the Trustees to interpret changes in policy which we may feel compelled to advocate in the future. The problem we are facing could well be taken up in discussions by the ABCCC concerning reorganization. Under present conditions it would be impossible for such conferences to be held in China, and any constructive planning must more than ever be in New York City.

We are sending you as usual copies of the reports submitted to the Board of Managers.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

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RECEIVED
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June 23, 1938

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 11th.

This discusses largely the problem of Mr. Nash's future. The closing sentence in our cablegram of May 6th was included at the request of Mr. Tsai and Miss Speer, both of whom had given quite a bit of time to the study of Mr. Nash's problems. I believe that both of them also wrote to you at some length on that subject. And since Mr. Tsai will be returning to Yenching by the time this letter reaches you, there is not much I can add to the information he will already have given.

You will remember that the general position in which the matter of Mr. Nash's future was left by the Trustees a year ago was this: - that arrangements were made for Mr. Nash to have a year of advanced study at Columbia under support from the Porter Fund, using first the income and then some portion of the principal, if necessary; that following this year of study, the Trustees would be willing to take up with Mr. Nash the question of whether he and they were willing to have him undertake one or two years of promotional work here in America looking to the building up of permanent support for the Department of Journalism, thus permitting his return, under support to be received from this source.

We have now reached the end of the year originally proposed, but Mr. Nash has not yet completed his studies. He has requested the Trustees to continue his support to the end of December 1938, and that request is now pending. I suppose that the Trustees will be willing to extend the arrangement for this additional six months. But certainly by the end of this year the matter of Mr. Nash's future must be thought through carefully and some definite decision reached. Whether it will be possible for him to get adequate support for the Department of Journalism depends both upon the financial situation here in this country and also upon the attitude of Yenching University with regards to the continuation of this department and Mr. Nash's own relationship to the Department in future. Unless there is very clear evidence from the field that the University really wants and needs Mr. Nash, it would probably be better both for him and for the University to advise that he take up other work here and give up any thought of returning. Even if he is urgently needed and wanted, it is problematical

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H.M.

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Dr. Stuart

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June 23, 1938

whether adequate funds for the support of this Department could be obtained by Mr. Nash, in cooperation with the Yenching Trustees and the Associated Boards, without an expenditure of time and money incommensurate with the results he could hope to attain.

We will communicate your remarks on the subject to the committees dealing with this problem, and will write you later.

We note your postscript with regard to Jack McMichael. If we can arrange for him to meet with the group of Yenching Trustees we will be glad to do so. Just now, however, we are coming close to the time when our Trustees begin to scatter for the summer. And these closing weeks are so crowded with meetings which simply must be held that we have all of our trustees on the verge of mutiny. So we dare not add anything more if we can possibly avoid it. If such a meeting can not be arranged this month, possibly Mr. McMichael will be available in the fall.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MP

0594

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

Feb 8/26/38

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 23, 1938

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

Stephen Tsai has written something of the promotional plans for the coming year. These had apparently not been worked out in detail and I have had no word from you on the subject. Looking ahead, however, I feel inclined to make a suggestion to be acted on or not as the Trustees and you feel to be desirable. This is that K. A. Wee be called back for this purpose with the expectation that the arrangement could be continued for more than one year, if so desired. If the arrangement with Pierce and Hedrick is discontinued and if we are to benefit from the rather large amount which Stephen quotes as charged to us in the proposed campaign, it would seem almost essential that there be one or more people directly connected with Yenching working full time in the field. I am hoping that Arthur Rugh will be persuaded to stay on, but even so, he would probably confine himself to certain areas, as on the Pacific coast. Wee is quite willing to undertake this if really wanted for the purpose, and of course he has had experience. Whether past experience will lead the Trustees to feel that his work is sufficiently valuable to justify the expense, would be for them to decide. There may be some hesitation on the ground that he is not qualified to interpret the happenings in this country as Americans would expect from someone fresh from China. On this point, we would try to have him fit himself by learning all that he could from others and possibly by making a trip elsewhere before leaving the country. My own impression, however, is that for those who are sufficiently interested to give, the happenings in China are being explained in many other ways, and Wee knows our situation, our aims, achievements, etc. about as well as anyone. On his side, he indicates that if he should be called to America, he would like to be paid on a U S currency basis, essentially as though he were resident there, in which case he might take his family. He suffered seriously last time from the separation and hesitates to leave them again. That, however, is a matter that could be adjusted by further correspondence. The main point is as to whether you want someone from Yenching or not. There seems no one else apart from Rugh, who is both at all qualified and available. If Wee should be called for by you, we would ask Lin Chi-wu to take his place, so that there would be no serious disruption of Physical Education.

Very sincerely yours,

Heigland

jls c

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 29, 1938

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Ack 8/12/38

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

My dear Garside:

We have just received the minutes of the Annual Meeting of our Trustees and of the ABCCC together with your covering letters. All this is very interesting and reassuring. Needless to say, we appreciate the sympathy and the endorsement in the resolutions passed, and the vigorous efforts to care for our needs.

In view of the disruption of educational work generally over the country and the uncertainties affecting our own and most of the other institutions, I am quite ready to approve of the present policy of working through the ABCCC. This is, however, on the assumption, commented on in previous letters of mine, that the present crisis will be taken advantage of in reorganizing the Christian Higher Education in view of changed conditions and future developments, rather than maintaining those institutions that happen to have existed before and with the scope that each one happened to have undertaken. This is one beneficial result of the present wreckage if dealt with in a statesmanlike way.

After the disturbing experiences of which I wrote we all the more rejoice in being able to carry through our Baccalaureate and Commencement exercises as usual. We are now enjoying somewhat of a respite from all such problems and are making plans for entrance examinations in the next few days for which approximately one thousand students will probably be sitting.

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. H. H. H. H.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

June 29, 1938

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Mr. Evans:

I have your letter with enclosures regarding the final settlement of the Mrs. Jenkins bequest, and am writing at once to assure you of my appreciation for your trouble. May I further bother you to invest \$1000 in America and keep the remainder to my credit in your accounts. Doubtless Mr. Rounds or other Trustees would be willing to help out in deciding on the best investment.

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. H. H. H.

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July 13, 1938

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We received about a fortnight ago a letter of May 26 date confirming your cable of May 27th inviting Mr. Hollister to accept a short term appointment to Yenching. We at once sent a copy of this letter to Mr. Hollister asking him to let us know whether he could accept the conditions you set forth. On June 29th Mr. Hollister wrote us a letter, a copy of which is enclosed. We therefore sent you a few days ago a cablegram reading as follows:-

"Hollister accepts appointment provided two years. Travel to America at own expense. Do you agree?"

Yesterday we received your reply reading as follows:-

"Accept Hollister's conditions."

We have notified Mr. Hollister of this cable, and have expressed the hope that he can now proceed with his plans for going to China.

While Hollister has stated his willingness to meet the full expense of his home-coming journey, at the end of a two year contract, this will obviously be a difficult feat for him. Since his salary is placed at a very low figure it will probably not be possible for him to save the full cost of his trip back within a period of two years. It, therefore, it were possible for the University to assist to some extent in meeting his expenses on his homeward journey, without any serious infringement of your regulations governing salaries and allowances, the help would certainly be welcome.

As soon as we have had definite word from Mr. Hollister as to his plans, we will get in touch with you again.

Very sincerely yours

BAG:CS
Encl.

0600

Yenching University
July 15, 1938
Hch 8/24/38

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am enclosing herewith two clippings which throw some light on the rumors which are in constant circulation about us and the problems we are facing. The chief practical consequence is that former students in the south, who would otherwise like to return, or those who have been planning to take our entrance examinations, are deterred by reports of our instability. We issue denials of course, but again, we have to be careful not to offend either Japanese or Chinese sensibilities. We are at present holding entrance examinations in Peking and Tientsin with over 1100 students standing. Examinations are being held on the same dates in Shanghai and Hongkong, but the small numbers there will probably be further reduced by the disconcerting rumors.

^{July 11, 1938}
I am enclosing a copy of a letter to President Roosevelt which explains itself. The original is being sent through the Embassy pouch through to the State Department, a safe but apparently a rather slow method of transmission. Whether this letter will get by the secretaries and receive his personal attention, or whether even if it should, he would be at all influenced, is anybody's guess. It is possible that you will have suggestions as to a more direct approach to him, or a presentation of the essential argument I am making through some process that would gain his attention.

Please see to it that Mr. W. H. Danforth, Saint Louis, is on the mailing list for my confidential report, if this is not already being done.

Dr. W. F. Judd of the American Board Mission is leaving now for America having resigned from his mission in order to devote himself full time to urging Americans to stop supporting the Japanese in their invasion of China, in which they are being greatly aided by American materials. My fear is that despite his impassioned devotion and ability to arouse emotional sympathies, there will be a lack of some specific and concrete course of action. If the enforcement of the Neutrality Act is not practicable, some other rather definite and concrete proposal should be advocated. My suggestion is that through some of the agencies already in existence a unified policy be determined on, and that then Dr. Judd and others be used for popular advocacy of it.

Very sincerely yours,

Freighton Stuart

jls c

0601

Yenching University
July 15, 1938

Dr. H. A. Garfield
180 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Garfield:

I am enclosing herewith two clippings which throw some light on the rumors which are in constant circulation about us and the problems we are facing. The chief practical consequence is that former students in the south who would otherwise like to return, or those who have been planning to take our entrance examinations, are deterred by reports of our instability. We issue denials of course, but again, we have to be careful not to offend either Japanese or Chinese sensibilities. We are at present holding entrance examinations in Peking and Tientsin with over 1,000 students attending. Examinations are being held on the same dates in Shanghai and Hongkong, but the small numbers there will probably be further reduced by the disconcerting rumors.

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Please note to Mr. W. L. Bentforth, Saint Louis, Mo. on the mailing date for my confidential report, if this is not already being done.

Dr. W. L. Budd of the American Board of Christian Missions is leaving now for America having resigned from his mission in order to devote himself full time to urging Americans to stop supporting the Japanese in their invasion of China, in which they are being greatly aided by American materials. My fear is that despite his unassisted devotion and ability to arouse emotional sympathies, there will be a lack of some specific and concrete course of action. If the enforcement of the Neutrality Act is not practicable, some other rather definite and concrete proposal should be advocated. My suggestion is that through some of the agencies already in existence a unified policy be determined on, and that then Dr. Budd and others be used for popular advocacy of it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. L. Budd

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA

American Office

150 Fifth Avenue

New York

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C. A. EVANS, *Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer*

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C. W. LUH

Chancellor

J. LEIGHTON STUART

President

MARGARET B. SPEER

Dean of the Women's College

STEPHEN I. O. TSAI

Controller

July 15, 1938

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

You can scarcely be expected to remember the interview I had the privilege of having with you on May 1, 1933, but it remains in my consciousness as a memorable experience. It impressed me greatly that in less than two months after taking office, and with the urgently pressing internal problems you were then facing, you were sufficiently interested in the consequences to China of Japanese designs of continental conquest to send for one whose only claim upon your time was his long residence in that country. I vividly recall how, after graciously putting me at ease, by asking a few questions about the University with which I am connected, you spoke of your inherited sentiment for China through the early associations of the Delano family. I replied by telling of the most recent bereavement of a member of that family in Peking and of my slight service to Captain Delano at the funeral of his wife. Then you proceeded to brush aside the arguments for or against Japanese aggression in China as irrelevant, implying that the moral aspects of the issue were sufficiently clear. You stated that the only question with which you were concerned was as to how America could help China. I was thrilled by this insight into your attitude, and in the far more serious and sinister revelations of Japanese policy which have developed since, I have been cheered, despite the continued inaction of our country, by the memory of what you said on that occasion. I have never been one of those American friends of China who have felt that we should go to war on her behalf or even take any steps that would involve us in that possibility. But it has been hard to reconcile your expressed sympathy for China in this struggle for her national rights, and that of the American people generally, with the unwillingness to use means, apparently framed for this very purpose, which would be of incalculable aid to China, and would probably prove of the greatest benefit to Japan in the end. I refer of course to the enforcement of the Neutrality Act. As a layman and one absent from the States since my visit with you, there are intricacies in the application of this Act itself and in related issues which I cannot hope to understand. But again, with the special point of view afforded by residence here, I feel a passionate desire for our country to live up to its own treaty obligations and to its share of international responsibility before the chance has slipped away. It happens that several articles which have recently reached us here deal so effectively with the aid America could thus render China, and the lack of serious consequences to us of so doing, that I venture to refer to these rather than to make further comments of my own. Two of these are by Eliot Janeway in the June issues of Asia and Harpers magazines. The latter is used as the basis of an editorial appeal to

0603

July 28, 1938

you to enforce the Neutrality Act in The Christian Century of June 8. The June issue of the Far Eastern Survey, published by the Institute of Pacific Relations, stresses especially the relatively slight economic hardship of the United States from such a course. These articles are quoted as being of easy reference should you be interested in factual material of this nature.

In view of your professed sympathy with China's rights and needs in her struggle to maintain her national independence, and because of my unwavering confidence in your idealism and courageous outlook, notably in international affairs, I am not critical, but frankly puzzled. Are the specifications of this Act too complicated? Is it merely the technicality that Japan is waging an undeclared war? Is it the loss of trade? Or are there weighty considerations which offset the benefit we could so easily render this suffering nation with an instrument devised, it would seem, for just such a situation? Meanwhile, an international crime is being perpetrated with impunity merely because Japan happens to be equipped for modern scientific warfare, and China is defective in the training and equipment necessary for effective resistance in kind. The tragic horror of it all is forced on the attention of those of us living in the midst of it. Despite all specious assertions to the contrary, Japan is unquestionably intending to treat North China as a colony for monopolistic economic exploitation. In so far as successful, this will lead to further conquest, and in time, to an apparently inevitable conflict involving other countries, including ours. This could be easily prevented now, and thus avert not only continuing devastation here on an enormous scale, but the vaster menace of the future. It would seem that the United States is the only country free thus to act in this fateful crisis, although others would doubtless give moral, and in various ways, material support. No better service could America render the cause of Peace in the Pacific area than by aiding China to maintain her administrative and territorial integrity and thus to join the fellowship of freedom-loving peoples.

. Pardon my writing you on this matter in the midst of all your onerous responsibilities and with such adequate sources of information on this particular one.

. With expectant belief in your willingness to help in this issue as may be possible, I am,

Very respectfully yours

(Signed) J. Leighton Stuart

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Sent to Finance & ...
Yachy
July 25, 1938
ack 9/7/38

To the Board of Trustees:

Mr. Stephen Tsai has returned and brought verbal reports of his conferences with you as well as of his experiences generally in connection with the efforts being made to serve the University's financial interests in America. These supplement the more formal reports which have been reaching us by mail. I am writing to express once more my heartfelt appreciation of your active interest as thus revealed and my confidence in the fruition of the plans being made as far as present conditions permit. In the midst of the annoyances and anxieties besetting us as we are trying to carry on nothing could be more cheering than this awareness of your energetic endeavors for the provision of our emergency needs.

It may help you in the presentation of these needs if I comment on the discrepancy between our estimated budget deficit for the present fiscal year and the larger figures which have resulted from your own and Mr. Tsai's calculations. For the following reasons these latter should be allowed to stand. As soon as we realized the magnitude into which the present conflict might develop and the reduction in our income that would result, together with the wholly unpredictable emergency expenses we might at any time incur, we revised our budget to what seemed to be the lowest figure compatible with efficient administration. This included a graduated reduction in salary and wages for all but the lowest-paid persons in University employ. We felt that it was wrong to ask American friends to aid us in this crisis unless we were prepared to economize to the limit in both operating and personal expenditures. The steadily rising cost of living has led us to restore salaries to normal, and we are considering some form of compulsory savings based on stable American currency for the faculty, and a sliding scale of increase in wages for those most affected by the rise in basic food-stuffs. A preliminary estimate of the added cost for the current year would be not less than U.S.\$10,000. This threatening rise in costs applies to all such supplies as coal, oils and other power-plant requirements, in regard to which our budget is based on normal prices. These are perhaps the largest items in university operation but all others - e.g. scientific equipment, books, office supplies - are similarly affected.

Another problem that presses heavily upon us is the financial consequences to our students of the present devastation. You can imagine what these must be without further elaboration. It has even been proposed by some among us that we remit tuition altogether during the continuance of hostilities. What I personally have been advocating is that we adopt the policy of seeing to it that no really promising student who applies be prevented by lack of funds from studying here during this period. Except for the

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Catholic University, the resources of which are even more restricted than ours, and certain abortive ones which need not be described, there is literally no other place in all North China where they can go. Even if the Sino-French University is able to reopen it will be on an extremely limited basis. Cheeloo is planning to have only a small Freshman class and already has all the local applicants it can accommodate. This claim upon us will therefore be fully appreciated by you.

Finally, there are possibly heavy expenses which the uncertainties in the present situation may force upon at any time without warning. A substantial Contingent Fund available for any such eventualities is extremely desirable. Or - to end on a more optimistic note - if the outcome is as we all hope it will be, the opportunity we shall have for sharing in reconstructive activities will be greater than ever before and will call for all the material as well as human resources we can command.

Because of considerations such as these we entirely approve the larger figures upon which you are basing your appeal to the American public. With high hopes for success in this effort and the assurance of our readiness to help both by maintaining a university worthy of such support and in any more direct ways that may be feasible, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Heighston Stuart

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

July 25/38
Ack 8/27/38

My dear Garside,

My secretary is away so I am writing
a note by hand to go with the enclosed.

There are no special developments in our
local situation. The one which has had so much
publicity in U.S.A. has been safely settled but another
one is on at present which may prove even more
troublesome. The editorial paragraph in The Chr. Century
for July 29 is disconcerting. Incidentally The Sino-French
Union is purely governmental (Boxer indemnity) & in no

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severe Catholicism.

Ran Shields has been here for a few days discussing plans for the opening of Cheeloo.

Yours sincerely,

J. Highton Stewart



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July 28, 1938

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We are cabling you today as follows:-

"PREFER RETURN YENCHING SUPPORTING GALTS FOOTNOTE AND HARYEN
INTERESTS. CABLE DECISION.

PORTER"

This is at the request of Lucius Porter which is growing out of your first two letters regarding the work of Yenching University. Dr. Porter, as you know, has been seriously considering the invitation of the Federal Relief Commission of the Federal Council of Churches to stay in America and help with their campaign. He is questioning the value of his services in this work - although he is willing to go the limit, if it seems the proper thing to do. He also recognizes the necessity of maintaining the good-will of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and if Dr. Elisseeff had been in the United States and passed judgment upon the situation, it might have been a little different. As he is on the way to Europe, however, for the summer this was not possible.

By a very indirect route to begin with, we became involved in this picture. It was through the Finance Committee in referring to Dr. and Mrs. Porter for further maintenance of Vernon Nash from the Porter Annuity Fund. As this thing was taken care of two years ago, there would seem to be no real occasion for further reference but the Committee felt otherwise. Dr. and Mrs. Porter have approved this added expenditure of \$2,500 which supposedly will carry Mr. Nash through December 31, 1938 and secure his degree. I presume you will not oppose this procedure.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

(mailed 8/1/38)

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Confidential

July 29, 1938

To the Board of Trustees:

Although the present hostilities began on July 7, 1937, yet it was during the last days of that month that the seriousness of the issue became really apparent. It seems fitting therefore to review at this time the developments of the past twelve months, especially as affecting our outlook for the future.

The so-called "incident" of July 7 was deliberately created by the Japanese in an attempt to conclude their efforts of several previous years to get control of North China both for strategic and economic reasons. They had counted on "localizing" the incident and were embarrassed when it became national in scope. But their objective remains North China, and when the peace terms are discussed they will waive every other point rather than yield on this. The Chinese will, however, be satisfied with nothing less than the independence of the whole region within the Great Wall. Our fate depends therefore on enough of a Chinese victory to ensure the relinquishment by Japan of her most cherished ambitions. This will not be easy.

Life in this occupied area during the past twelve months has made unmistakably clear what the Japanese intentions are. The history of Korea and Manchuria had been convincing enough, but the specious declarations of their spokesmen and the differing conditions prevailing here had kept alive the faint hope that they might pursue a slightly more enlightened policy. But already the same characteristics are showing themselves-brutal elimination of whatever stands in the way of their national interests, arrogant contempt of the most elemental Chinese rights or welfare and of those of other nationals as far as they dare, monopolist economic exploitation to the detriment of Chinese and those of all other countries alike, suppression of information or ideas prejudicial to their aims, all intensified by their racial lack of imagination and of sensitiveness to the feelings of others and by the stupid callousness of the military mind in general. Indeed a tyranny imposing itself upon a people conquered by superior force could not do otherwise. It would be premature yet for them to apply all this as thoroughly as they have elsewhere but the process has begun and is being disclosed in familiar patterns. Observation of its workings strengthens the conviction that anything - literally anything - is better for China than Japanese military domination.

A no less notable gain has been the all but unanimous moral condemnation of Japan in world opinion. A long-premeditated scheme of imperialistic conquest for economic gain has been recognised as such, and an invasion iniquitous in its concept has become immeasurably more so in the destructive violence and barbarous cruelty with which it is being carried out. The practical benefits to China from this

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crystallization of moral sentiment have not as yet been very tangible but in the long view it is sure to be a substantial asset.

Already it has helped to strengthen the Chinese determination to resist at any cost which is perhaps the decisive factor on the Chinese side. The large measure of unity among the leaders is largely an expression of the popular will. The Japanese had feared this trend toward a national consciousness and the resultant growth of political integration, and tried to shatter this before it became more firmly established, whereas they have actually done more to hasten the process than would have been possible otherwise. All that can be learned from those more recently in the South is that, despite the repeated reverses and threatened loss of other strategic centres, despite the vastness of the disruption and distress, this determination holds steady among leaders and populace alike. This devotion to the national cause in place of the traditional lesser loyalties is a new phenomenon which the Japanese war-lords at once miscalculated and have done much to stimulate. We must guard against exaggerating its extent or depth but in both respects it is certainly a great advance over anything previous and is the chief asset the Chinese have. All this is symbolized in the person of General Chiang Kai-shek. Whether or not the same spirit could have found effective expression without his dynamic personality and the popular confidence he has been steadily winning, it is certain that he and his wife are proving to be of incalculable value to the country, and that as long as he survives there will be unified and unwavering resistance.

It is only re-stating the previous paragraph in different language to point out that in their much publicized aims about winning the good-will or - as Prince Konoye more bluntly put it - breaking the spirit of the Chinese people, the Japanese have already completely failed. When, in talking with certain of their high officers, I have urged that the Chinese - with negligible exceptions - are not now and never have been "anti-Japanese" but that almost to a man they are anti-Japanese-military-aggression and that the easiest way to change this attitude would be to rid them of the fear of losing their national independence which all that the Japanese armies are doing is aggravating, the invariable reply is that the anti-Japanese group now in power must be completely crushed and that then in ten or twenty years time the popular attitude can be altered. It is a strange lack of perspicacity for if one consequence of the hostilities is more obvious than all others it is this inability of the Japanese strategists to convince Chinese of any class or section of the beneficence of their intentions or the blessings of their rule. The bestial treatment of women wherever their troops penetrate, the looting, the slaughter of civilians, and all their other unrestrained barbarities, have stirred even the usually unconcerned peasants to fear and fury. They may by even more ruthless oppression compel outward adherence wherever their garrisons are adequate, but under the surface the people in conquered areas have the same sentiments as those elsewhere and are patiently waiting for their day of salvation. This is certainly true of our own region apparently so subservient.

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One increasingly noteworthy indication of this popular resistance is the spread of the movement for organizing the country people to cooperate with guerilla bands. Taking this province about which I know most through direct contacts and from competent investigators, all of southern and western Hopei away from the railway lines is under anti-Japanese control and the trend is constantly north and eastward, even into East Hopei which the Japanese had taken as a model and stronghold for their territorial designs. Such reforms as small salaries for all officials, protection against banditry, reduced taxes, civic justice, education and propaganda, systematic organization and training of the populace, etc., are amazingly real. More positively, in their intelligence service, crude manufacture of necessities for a self-contained economy and of munitions, destruction of railways and other forms of sabotage, harassing of Japanese garrisons, extension into new areas, etc. there is a soundness of method and a steady improvement in application. In all this they are aided to some extent by captured Japanese soldiers who have been disillusioned as to the noble aims of their own armies. It is entirely misleading to speak of these activities as communist. True, much of the technique and many of the most experienced leaders are from that source, but even they have identified themselves with the nationalist movement and have abandoned the distinguishing features of their old party. Including these and unreservedly in the consciousness of all others it is a resurgent spirit of resistance which will doubtless penetrate all the occupied areas and have to be reckoned with to some extent as a military factor, just as it paralyzes the economic and colonial ambitions of the Japanese. In Hopei not less than 70 of the 120 hsien (counties) are under anti-Japanese control.

On the military prospects there is little I can add to what you have access to in press reports and in the well-informed articles which seem to be appearing in American periodicals. The Chinese seem to have man-power, munitions for a year or two and additional supplies being brought in through Hongkong or French and Russian routes, a never before achieved political unity and a capacity to profit from previous failures. When to these are added the imponderables I have tried to suggest to your imagination; their endurance for a year or two longer without too serious weakening seems fairly well assured.

The answer to the riddle would seem to lie with the Japanese people. I read eagerly all that I can discover on internal conditions in Japan, and question every traveler who comes this way. There seems to be no likelihood of financial collapse or of social revolution or other sudden and drastic change. But there does seem to be a growing war-weariness or at least a questioning and discontent and severe economic tension, together with much anxiety as to the future. We here are prone to wishful thinking on this subject and listen to much that arouses too hopeful optimism. Yet it would seem not impossible that within another twelve months changes may come from within Japan that will prove decisive in China's favor. That their war-lords here are worried and are eagerly trying to devise a formula for peace that is not too disastrous to their own clique I have ample first-hand evidence.

The United States could so easily hasten the end by a relatively slight self-denial in the sale of munitions and other essential supplies to Japan. With public opinion so generally for China and in condemnation of the Japanese military actions, it is perplexing and disappointing that so little is being done to turn these sentiments into more practical channels. Apart from the larger issues, the fate of Yenching is - as I have frequently reminded you - inextricably involved in the restoration of North China to Chinese sovereignty, so that whatever our friends can do toward thwarting Japanese schemes of conquest is helping to ensure our own survival.

Since I began this report your wireless message of endorsement and sympathy has reached me through the American Embassy. My heartiest appreciation, and that of all of us, for this remembrance. Within the past two weeks there has been a recrudescence of the insistent effort to have us invite a Japanese professor for the coming session. For reasons with which you are quite familiar I refused and declared that we would prefer to close the institution rather than submit to military coercion in any such purely academic affairs. There was a tang of excitement in this defiance and the standing for a moral principle such as we all believe this to be. The American and Japanese Embassies were most friendly and helpful, and within this week I have had assurance from the latter that their highest military authorities will agree to my contention for the coming academic year. Our outlook for that period seems therefore reasonably secure, and as I have implied above we may not need to fear them after that!

The present indications are that we shall have as many students for the coming session as we can properly accomodate.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheiglen Stewart