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Yenching
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Stuart, J.L. 1929 Jan-Feb

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Correlation of the Christian Colleges
A suggested starting-point

This frequently debated topic has received a fresh emphasis and a wholly new approach because of catastrophic changes within the country affecting in one way or another every one of our institutions. This radically altered situation also constitutes a challenge to Christian higher education to reorganize itself with the aim of sharing to the utmost in the educational tasks of the nation and in the reconstructive enterprises that must not even wait for the ending of hostilities.

A possible suggestion for reconsidering the problem would be that we begin not with the existing institutions, their special interests, or their controlling bodies, but with the new geographical requirements. The country might be divided into a number of natural regions, and each of these be treated for our purposes as a higher educational unit. The work in each could then be planned primarily with a view to utilizing already existing plants and other institutional assets, or to erecting new ones because of recently developing opportunities. Within each of these regional units there might be a single university, functioning possibly on more than one site, or two or more maintaining their ecclesiastical or other established relationships, but by mutual consultation and a measure of centralized control avoiding needless duplication and attempting to provide as adequately as conditions permitted for the demands of the region. The commitments of mission boards or other agencies to existing institutions might be reconsidered so that these be retained in their totality but distributed in harmony with a comprehensive program. In general all such inter-relations should be as fluid as possible with easy flexibility of exchange.

As this first stage of regional groupings begins to take form the next one involving such questions as advanced or graduate work, technical or other specialization, etc., can be more easily dealt with. A central directing body, somewhat looser and less authoritative than in the case of the regional organizations, could give coherence to the whole enterprise and be the medium for the free circulation of ideas as well as of human and other resources.

Any program for our Christian institutions ought to be developed in the closest consultation with the Ministry of Education as being an integral part of a yet more inclusive policy for the entire nation. We should expect to cooperate with government and other institutions by extending the principle of functional differentiation, by maintaining similar standards, and in all other practicable ways.

Readiness on our part to take the initiative in such planning along geographical lines and with our knowledge of local conditions will undoubtedly assist those in the West who are endeavoring through the Associated Boards of the Christian Colleges of China to attain the same objectives, and to support the work in the common purpose of which and in its immensely increased importance we all so heartily believe.

J. L. S.

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January 3, 1939

*ack by Cookingham
C 34-2-22-71*

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Among the contributions received by our Yenching promotional office during the past week is a gift of \$500 from Mrs. Francis J. Torrance of Sewickley, Pa. It was sent to us with the request that, "This be handed to Dr. Stuart to use as he wishes".

In accordance with Mrs. Torrance's instructions, this \$500 is being deposited to the Yenching Field Treasurer's account in the Central Hanover Bank and we are sending a note to Miss Cookingham to that effect.

For the time being we are counting this \$500 as applicable to Yenching's share of \$56,331.95 in our emergency campaign. If this is not correct, please let us know and we will make whatever adjustment you suggest.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

BAG:MP

Copies to: Miss Cookingham
Miss Van Sciver
Accounting Office

0717

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 4, 1939

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Garside:

Arthur Rugh had a thorough talk with me yesterday about his own plans. Out of this conversation, a cable was sent to Mrs. Rugh today advising her not to sail in February, as we understand she ~~is~~ planning to do, but to wait until his return in the spring. He offers himself to the ABCCC for such financial work as would be assigned him, and on essentially the same basis as during his last period of work. I am writing to request that you take this matter up with the proper committees, and should like to repeat my strong endorsement. This is chiefly for two reasons.

1. He has had long experience in this sort of effort, and seems to have a large number of staunch friends whom he can easily cultivate. As far as I could judge, his activities on the Pacific coast were admirably conceived and carried out. He seems to have succeeded in building up groups of dependable supporters in at least two or three centres, including some of the best names in those localities. I should incline to agree in his contention that solicitors or financial agents as such, can no longer get very far with the American public, but that the building up of a constituency cultivated in a friendly way over a sufficient period can produce results.

2. Someone who has been in China through these last months, and especially through those that lie immediately ahead during which there may be some important developments, ought to have a hearing which would otherwise be impossible.

It would seem only reasonable that if he has to work for the ABCCC his expenses would come out of those promotional funds for the remainder of the current fiscal year, and be included in the budget for the next one. In view of the very large amount we are already being charged, and the percentage of operating cost out of the total that we are hoping to receive, it would not seem fair to charge his budget to Yenching. If this should be done, we would expect that the amount be collected from the total we are being charged. All these matters can be safely left to the Trustees and yourself. I have the conviction, however, that he has a value for this enterprise which we ought not to miss.

As a secondary factor, but one that is a very real concern to all of us, it is not desirable for Mrs. Rugh to return here in the hope of settling in our community. The Trustees can aid us in this embarrassing situation by doing their utmost to find a constructive solution. He feels that he can leave his work in the P U M C fairly soon after getting the spring term started.

Bespeaking your sympathetic consideration with the problem in all its aspects,

jls c

*It may be worth while
to cable your reply -*

Very sincerely yours,

Herbert S. Stewart

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January 6, 1939

ack. by Stuart
2/3/39

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We invested \$1,000.00 of your cash in the East River Savings Bank rather than allow it to continue without earning any income.

This is the approved way at the present time of conserving principal and as it is purely speculation to figure on stocks or second grade bonds, the highest grade bonds are too expensive and probably would not yield more than two per cent in the long run when one considers the probable depreciation of principal.

In order to make the account operative at all, it has been necessary to enter it as a joint account between yourself and myself. We have opened up a number of similar accounts for staff members in China with the hope that the opportunity will present itself when investments will be of a better type and more lucrative than at present.

I am enclosing copy of a letter which we have sent to Mrs. J. C. Li along similar lines.

If you approve of this procedure, will you not kindly fill out the blank which I am enclosing herewith and return for information of the bank.

With sincerest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
ENCs.

0720

All-Japan Christian Conference
Discussion on International(ism?)

- T. They say, "Is there one Christian in Japan?" "Boneless cowards."
They are not far off.
- K- "How about opium? Chiang had it about conquered but now wherever
Japanese go it flourishes. Of the 200 massacred at Tungchow all
but two were opium sellers."
- Ka. What are we to do, have a head-on collision, go to prison and
wipe out Christianity? Don't mind consequences for myself in the
least but I do fear for the extinction of the Xian movement, so
keep silent.
- T. Yes, I fear that is all we can do. I, too, keep silent but it is
one thing to seal your lips and another to palliate and justify
it.
- Mrs. K. We do not care for the criticisms of Eng. & Am. They have no
good example to offer us. Before God we must repent, not before
the West, whose hypocrisy and avarice have led us to this. We
were driven to the mainland. Once there, we must accept the mis-
sion to lead the people of C.
- Miss K. Each nation must repent of sins and all pray together.
- Sai- Not easy to pray together. We will be put on the spot and asked
"What are you going to do about it?". I may be stubborn, but I can
repent before God but I find it hard to bow before the blame of
foreigners.
- Kim. Why "holy war"? Because fought to save the world from Communism.
- Sas. Communism is bad but does that justify going to war about it? I
will not use the word, because I will not admit that other methods
of cooperation were not open to us as Christians.
- Kag. "Holy war" a word the papers have started. Does not square with
Christian conscience. War is economic in nature. We got drawn
into it step by step. My one fear is that we will never get out.
Where will we be after 200 years of the absorbing process in China?
Going to Madras in prayer. No excuses, national or political.
Stand before God only and hope by His strength to bear the cross
and lead others.
- Yam. Foolish to try to make a national justification of the term "holy
war". Indicates the national feeling of any people at war. We
must not be too pessimistic. War is bad, but God has used even
wars before to promote His purpose. Already we have a group of
young people offering their lives in Christian service for China.
- Ko. God can use us if we cooperate. Success or failure in China de-
pends on whether we are unselfish and helpful or not. I fear
future.
- Ch. Gov't official recently said "Without Christianity and help of the
Christians, nothing can be accomplished."
- Yu. I am just back from China. Tried to meet as many as possible.
Even some missionaries say "Bring all the Japanese culture you can.
We can't do a thing." Others blame Japan. We must plan our ways
and means of cooperation after peace comes. Prof. at Nanking
says "Must not wait for big plans but begin right where we are,
rebuilding the X'n plants and property of Chinese Christians
destroyed in fighting. Large place for women in families and with
children."
- Mann. We who go to Madras would like guidance as to how to meet the
questions. For the most part it is assumed that all Christians

- are opposed to the war but are silent because they fear persecution. May we say that the Japanese Church is squarely set against the war, or must we say that the Church is squarely behind the war and that there is no division between the Christians and the rest of the nation. What shall we say?
- Su. We are in great trouble. Cannot give a sharp answer to M. Whole question of Church and State is involved. Common to every land. If Ger. and Italy can not solve it, if America cannot give us any form or program, we in Japan are not likely to pioneer the way. Not interested particularly in reporting to Western people, but practical questions are very important. What can we do now to help?
- Ko. Think we must frankly say that the majority of Christians are fully behind the emergency, leaving out the question of right or wrong. Once the country has gone to war under the command of the Emperor no place for individual judgment. No matter how much conscience may pain us, that is the price we have to pay, by sharing the sins and failures of the nation. We Christians, however, must be foremost in hoping and working for peace. But it would be wrong to represent us Christians as "against the war".
- A. When war started I was unable to pray for victory. Now I can, with conviction. Once in the war, can only pray for an end of the war and peace. That can only come by victory. The one thing that makes me ashamed is our feebleness. We cannot do any of the things we want to do. Have no money. Have to bow to the capitalists. We are now at work organizing a new religions Federation, to study how best to adjust religion to the present situation. Not one of the religions agrees to war as a method. We know it is bad, but the present is an inevitable "Seissen" and we must get thru with it as soon as we can. So far as conquering Communism goes, I have no apology. Unless we conquer Com. there is no hope for Christianity. But war is bad. I want to have it over.
- Mi. I agree with all this. Also, it is the attitude of the Educ. Dept. that this is not merely a war for economic or territorial aims. It is a conflict of ideas, against materialism, secularism, inhumanity. Until this is settled there can be no peace. I am ashamed before God to have my nation at war but this is unavoidable.
- Ch. Do you foreigners feel that this is a war against Communism, or that there is not so much Communism in China?
- Mann. Abroad they say that Chiang was doing pretty well in abolishing Communism, until Japan attacked him and drove him into the arms of the Communists in an effort to defend his land.

Bell!

0722

To trustees 1/10/39
Very Confidential

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

To trustees 1/10/39
Confidential

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 10, 1939

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Ach 2/8/39

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

My dear Garside:

Herewith a report in two sections. The one marked very confidential ought only to be shared with those persons in whose discretion you have complete confidence, and who are sufficiently interested in Yenching affairs.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Highten Stewart

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January 10, 1939

Very confidential

To the Board of Trustees:

We are in the week of examinations with which the first term ends. Then will follow two weeks of mid-winter vacation. Outwardly all is placid and orderly. Never has there been more friendliness, better scholastic work, a more satisfactory sense of having a worth-while function to perform. But under the surface there are grim consequences to us of the conflict in the midst of which we seem to be - and are - a haven of security. These issues, in so far as they come to my own knowledge, I cannot share even with my closest associates, except in so far as one or another is involved. As illustrative, I shall describe two occurrences with which I am dealing now, perplexed as to how to proceed.

1. On New Year's Day an attempt was made on the life of Mr. C..... in his home in the city. Mr. C..... has been for many years in our Department of Chinese, his main connection being, however, in the University of P..... with Dr. Hu Shih, who has recently been urging him to go to Yunnan where that institution is now carrying on. He is a brother of a famous novelist and is a well-known author in his own right. Educated in Japan, he married a Japanese, and has many friends among that people. Since the "Incident", he has been under constant pressure to join one of the Japanese-fostered revivals of the old government institutions and asked us to give him the title of full-time professor in order that he might ward off such importunities, although he was only doing part-time work. Of his patriotism I have not the slightest question. But he had come under suspicion either because of his Japanese connections or because he had been forced to let his name be used in some of the text-book revision.

Fortunately a button on a knitted woolen vest caused the first bullet to glance and the second passed harmlessly through his padded winter garments. But it seriously wounded a former student of ours who had just arrived to pay a New Year call and sprang to defend his old teacher. The young assassins made good their escape to Tientsin from a school in which place they claimed to have come. They have not yet been apprehended though the police, under Japanese orders, are tracking down all suspects. The family believe that the assassins are students from our University or Tsinghua. I have learned that they are two of our freshmen.

Some weeks ago I had evidence that some twenty or thirty students, chiefly freshmen, had organized themselves into a patriotic band for making away with traitors and called in the reputed leader to warn him that any such activities could not be countenanced on our campus. I pointed out the danger to all of us if the Japanese should discover what I had. Shortly after, I was told by a high official in the puppet government that they had, and gave this boy a sterner warning which I innocently assumed would end the matter. He was one of the two culprits, both of whom had also been involved in an attempt about this time last year upon the very official who had warned me of our secret organization.

My dilemma is what to do about it. Of course the obvious course would be to call the boys in and dismiss them with a severe reprimand. But so far as I know, there is only one source from which they would assume I had the information, and that person's life would at once be endangered, to say nothing of a rumor reaching the authorities that might involve any or all of us. To add a touch of mordant humor, the dignified Chairman of the Department of Chinese and our scholarly specialist in ancient bone and bronze inscriptions have called on me to propose that to ensure Mr. C..... safety hereafter I arrange for him to live permanently on the campus.

0725

I might add that after the attack, Mr. C..... promptly sent in his resignation (on other grounds), and I as promptly accepted it.

2. On December 5 a freshman student whose home is in the city, was arrested there, and an older sister and brother, who are also our students, were detained in the house which was thereafter kept under guard. We exerted all our efforts for his release and this was secured to my great delight on Christmas Eve. It was the usual case of torturing a former school-boy associate in some form of patriotic activity, who in his agony gave any name that came to his mind. There was probably an element of blackmail, as there frequently is in all these affairs. But it was not our efforts nor the money extorted from the family that really secured his release. The boy had been made to promise that every Saturday afternoon he would report the names of "communists" or other anti-Japanese students among us, and carry out orders as given to him for further espionage. Otherwise he would be seized again and treated far worse than before.

For the first week he stayed at home under the plea of sickness. He then came to me and confessed the whole story. He is a fine type of high-spirited, winsome Chinese youth with the instinctive ethical standards of his class, and he writhed with the humiliation of his predicament. The only other person he has told is his father who is ill with tuberculosis at a sanatorium in the hills. He has met the requirement thus far by some ingenious narratives that "got by", and the understanding is that each week he reports to me what happens. But this cannot go on long. He has been reminded that they have other spies here who can check on his statements and ensure his carrying out instructions. They also secured four men to act as his guarantors who are all friends of the family and with responsible positions, and they could in addition of course penalize the whole family. I had heard of these diabolical practises in Manchuria, but it is different when applied to those for whom one feels responsible, and cares.

Another student has been kept in custody for over three months, and all our endeavors on his behalf have thus far proven unavailing. He has undoubtedly been tortured, and we occasionally have a rumor that he has been executed. It is this sort of indirection which they will probably employ against us when they begin to try to force us to terms or to put us out of action. It is the fate that I have feared from the beginning for any of our Chinese teachers and students.

I am writing thus intimately so that you may understand some of the administrative problems this situation creates, and I find comfort in your sympathy.

0726

Confidential

January 10, 1939

To the Board of Trustees:

It is now a year and a half since the beginning of the present conflict. Any attempt to forecast the outcome gathers chiefly around three factors on each of which I shall comment as best I can with my limitations of knowledge.

- (1) Chinese capacity for continued resistance. This seems to be holding steadily, notably in the vital element of national morale. In this her weakness of political organization has become a source of strength, for no personality nor party could have imposed upon so loosely constituted a human mass the will to endure and suffer which has now been both thoroughly aroused and tempered in the furnace of defeat, discouragement, distress and devastation of every sort. A correspondent of the London Times in a series of delightfully written articles attributes this to two men - Chiang Kai-shek and the common soldier. To these I would add a third - the student. Since the first student uprising against Japanese encroachments twenty years ago, the students of China have felt and have steadily infused into the national life an alert awareness of the impending danger and a patriotic idealism which - with all of their crudities, excesses and emotional froth - have undoubtedly been a very large influence in preparing the people as a whole for meeting the present strain. All through every branch of the regular army, in the guerilla forces, and in other contributing activities, are youthful students who have left their schools, or older ones who are living up to the fiery resolutions of their student days, and all of these are a dynamic stimulus to their more inert fellow-countrymen. Given morale, there is ample man-power, being constantly better trained and cared for. Munitions are a problem in view of Japan's control of ports, but there is enough on hand for at least six months, and through Burmah, Indo-China and Russia a supply is trickling in of about 400 - 450 tons a day, not including airplanes. Money is an acute problem but the recent British and American loans have had an immense moral effect in addition to their material benefit. ~~By~~ By the time you read this, you may have forgotten the episode of Wang Ching-wei's defection or move for peace which has recently been a major topic of speculation here. Suffice it to say that the net result seems to have been a strengthening and purifying of the Central Government with wide-spread popular support. Perhaps the simplest way to summarize my opinions and hopes is to quote a wireless message which I was able to send off yesterday through a certain medium in code to General Chiang Kai-shek: "Heartiest admiration of your course of action. Stop. Impressions received here and recent information confirm confidence that continued uncompromising resistance will achieve aims."

0727

- (2) The attitude of other countries. I can scarcely overstate the satisfaction with which Americans here have learned of the President's message to Congress, following the latest note of the State Department to Japan. We are now eagerly awaiting congressional action. If this in support of the Administration it will have an immense material consequence to Japan and a perhaps even greater psychological influence in both countries. Personally, I am inclined to believe that continued British and American loans to China and the refusal to make them to Japan will alone determine the outcome as well as greatly speed it up, but I hope of course that our country at least will go much further in the direction of the President's proposals. I have never shared in the opinion that a Russian-Japanese war is likely to occur this spring or in the near future upon the initiative of Russia, nor would it seem probable that even the maddest militarists of Japan would involve themselves in this additional conflict until their eagerly sought cessation of fighting in China can be accomplished, whatever may have been their original plans. Should the United States remain inactive, the greatest danger would be from the tendency of the present British Government to compromise at China's expense. It is a situation where real neutrality is impossible and where any pretense at it plays into the hands of Japan.
- (3) Internal conditions in Japan. On this aspect of the matter I have of course no first-hand knowledge, whereas more direct and up-to-date reports are doubtless available to you. But it may be of interest to record a conversation with a Chinese friend who has just returned from Tokyo. He was educated in Japan, has many friends among prominent Japanese and is being urged by them to help find a solution for peace. He is quite naturally regarded by Chinese as a traitor and is in constant danger of assassination. We met therefore by appointment in the home of a mutual friend. Everywhere in Japan he found people unhappy over the fact that they are fighting China, and that this is going on so long, worried over the future, restive under the increasing economic strain, subject to searching by the police who fear communist or other anti-war sentiment. He had been a student in Japan during the Russian War and the atmosphere then was utterly different from the present confused and reluctant acquiescence. His serious conversations were almost entirely with the military leaders whom he told bluntly that since they wanted peace they should take this up with the man they were fighting rather than with the puppet leaders they were boosting or trying to. Itagaki, the Minister of War, who revealed his own nervousness by furiously smoking one cigar after another, frankly admitted that they attached no importance to these puppets whom they could brush aside at any moment, and a colleague of his said that he was ready to fly to any point in China to meet General Chiang and discuss peace terms. They admitted that their casualties were well over six hundred thousand killed and wounded, in the usual proportion of one-third to two-thirds (the American military intelligence estimate is between seven and eight hundred thousand). He thinks that as a purely economic issue the Japanese can continue the struggle for

some time yet, by mobilizing all convertible resources, but that they are questioning its necessity and benefit. This fits in with a hunch of mine that the weakening of Japanese morale will be the decisive factor in the end. This is also borne out by the opinion of Mr. Tagawa, a distinguished Presbyterian layman for over thirty years a member of Parliament, who has been visiting here. He said that the military men told him they could go on for a year or a year and a half, and when he was asked if this would still hold in the event of an American embargo his reply was that the most important effect of this would be not in supplies but in the discouragement to the populace. Those who rashly precipitated this attempted conquest have seriously miscalculated at many points, and it is now a race for them between proving that their plundering expedition will become profitable before it becomes too burdensome for their docile and disciplined people to continue to pay the costs however coercive the intensified mobilization may become. A further insight into Japanese military disappointment is gained from the disgusted comment of Count Terauchi who was recently removed from the command of the North China forces. On his arrival in Tokyo he was interviewed by newspaper men as to the military situation and replied with obvious annoyance that it was not real fighting but like hunting for bedbugs which ran to cover and were forever turning up in unexpected places. It is an unwilling testimony to the harassing nature of guerilla activity through this whole region.

Making due allowance for the prejudices and desires reflected in the above paragraphs, the outlook is becoming increasingly hopeful for China and this is primarily due - as it should be - to moral or spiritual factors. But there will be two almost insuperable obstacles to peace negotiations in the near future, one a matter of sordid self-interest, the other largely at least of misapprehension.

- (1) North China. This was the original objective which led to the nation-wide conflict, and the Japanese would probably now more than ever before cede every other gain if they could retain this. Their military must have something to show for all this prodigal expenditure, to say nothing of prestige and strategic defense against Russia. They will not relinquish this region unless absolutely forced to do so. On the other hand, the Chinese leaders and people - and I hope our own as well - will be satisfied with nothing less than the integrity and independence of the whole area within the Great Wall, freed from the presence of armed forces and the taint of autonomy under their protection.
- (2) Communism. To many it appears that Japanese references to this are for propagandist purposes, chiefly to win sympathy in the West, and this is undoubtedly true in part. But from much talking with Japanese and impressions otherwise received, I am convinced that this fear is real and well-nigh hopelessly fixed. This is the more deplorable since I am equally sure that Chinese Communism - once the menace from Japan were

removed - would cease to be a danger to that country. The ideology, inspiration and organizing technique came originally, it is true, from Russia. But it was becoming more of a somewhat radical social reform movement in China even before this war, and since then it has been spontaneously merged in the "United Front". Nor will it be anything more than an internal political party when the hostilities cease. Russia influence, except at the outset, has always been relatively slight. All Chinese - including these - are far more democratic by instinct and heritage than communistic, far more ready for affiliation with such a democracy as ours than with a dictatorship of the present Russian type. The irony of the situation is that Japanese aggression is loading the Chinese to a resistance much of which has the forms and phrases that they take to be the spread of communism, and may drive their leaders to increasing dependence on Russia if we remain timidly or selfishly neutral. In so far as the Japanese people themselves are made to suffer to maintain this scheme of conquest will the real virus of communism spread among them as is apparently true already, despite the severest efforts at repression. This is another reason for American action of some sort. It would be the most merciful policy toward the people of Japan. Such moral condemnation cannot be completely kept from their knowledge even by the most rigorous censorship, and the implementing of it in one of the forms advocated by the President would help further to break through such censorship. Nor would it - as I have repeatedly urged - involve us in the slightest danger of war.

very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

0730

January 10, 1939

ack by Stuart
2/16/39

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Your letters of November 10th and November 22nd regarding Dr. H-T.L. have arrived, and I have taken up with him the question of his return to China. I find that L is willing - even eager - to come to Yenching, but that he is seriously concerned lest it be unsafe for him to do so. You are acquainted with the nature of the work he has been doing. His writings have been widely circulated and quoted here in America. We do not know to what extent they have made their way into the Far East. A number of American authors who have been recently appraising the literature dealing with recent happenings in the Far East have listed L as one of the most effective and aggressive spokesmen on this subject.

As a result, L. feels that it might not only be unsafe for him personally, but also an embarrassment to Yenching, if he should join the staff of the University under present conditions. I have quoted to him what you say on this point in your letter of November 10th, but he still has some doubt. He thinks that he may be growing increasingly unpopular in certain quarters and that as the months go by certain groups in Peking might find him more and more unacceptable.

So far as I can appraise the situation, this attitude on L.'s part does not represent any personal timidity, but rather a desire not to prove an embarrassment to Yenching, or to give up a useful position unless there is a reasonable assurance that he could carry on without interference the work you have in mind for him. If we can reassure him on this point, I believe that he will be ready to go to Yenching next summer. Any earlier arrival than that would probably be impracticable.

We are sending you a cable today, a confirmation copy of which is enclosed.

Sorry that the matter has remained so long unsettled.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

BAG:P
Encl.

0731

January 11, 1939

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your note of November 24th, to which you attached a copy of the letter you wrote to the Board of Trustees on Thanksgiving Day.

This report was circulated to the Yenching Trustees, the members of the Yenching College Committee, and about 100 other Yenching friends, during the last week in December. We have had many appreciative comments, from which I select the following by Dr. Frank T. Cartwright, as being fairly typical:-

"I believe I have not taken time to write you formally expressing appreciation for the letters sent from time to time by Dr. Stuart. The last one, under date of Thanksgiving Day, is so outstandingly fine that I am reminded of this oversight. This letter, with its striking tribute to the Christians in China, is being sent to our publicity man with the suggestion that certain paragraphs might very well be used widely in our Church publication. When you write to Dr. Stuart, please pass on to him the appreciation of this Board's secretary. We are proud of the way in which Yenching is carrying on, and we are thanking God often for the leadership which Dr. Stuart himself gives."

Very cordially yours,

Dr. J. Beighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

BAG:MP

0732

January 12, 1939

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 30th, to which you attach a copy of the letter you wrote to the Yenching Trustees on Thanksgiving Day, and also a copy of the letter from Mr. Morris of the Chinese Youth Council of North America and of the reply from Yenching students.

We wrote you some days ago reporting that one copy of the Thanksgiving Day letter had already been received and distributed to the Yenching Trustees and other friends. Our office is now making a study of the comparative time required for mail to come by different routes and will send you a report within a few days.

We will bear in mind in our conversations with Mr. McBrier your comments on the difficulties under present conditions of using the income from the McBrier Trust Fund in exact accordance with his original proposals. A meeting of the McBrier committee will be held within the next few weeks to deal largely with routine matters, such as the approval of budget estimates sent us by the field some weeks ago.

I think that the primary reason why Mr. McBrier wrote that this additional \$1,000 would be available is the fact that for several years a rather substantial cash surplus has been accumulating from the income on this fund. Mr. McBrier himself requested several years ago that we limit the annual appropriations to around US\$2,900 a year until a fairly substantial surplus had accumulated to guard against sudden fluctuations in income. Mr. Evans and I have been reminding him for the last year or so, that the surplus income in that account has now reached the point where we can safely authorize the field to use an additional \$1,000 if it is needed. But of course if the money is not really needed because of abnormal conditions, it would seem wiser to let it accumulate here, or possibly to add a few thousands to the principal of the fund, so as to provide a larger income in the future when the return of normal conditions will make it possible to conduct a more extensive program in this field.

Very sincerely yours

BAG:CW

0733

via "Siberia"

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

January 12, 1939

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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



My dear Mr. Evans:

I have before me Stephen Ts'ai's letter to you dealing with the action of the Trustees in reducing our appropriations. This letter goes into full detail, but I should like to reinforce in principle what he has urged. Suddenly to be informed that reductions of this extent had been made from an income upon which we had every reason to count, is extremely disconcerting. The financial officers request that our income for 1938-39 be restored to the original amount which was reported to us in the minutes under date of February 10, 1938, i.e. \$99,856.28. It is impossible for us to prepare our budgets except on a fairly well assured income. Otherwise we cannot make intelligent plans nor maintain an orderly administrative procedure. Deficits in the increased promotional undertakings might be made a first charge against expected income from these efforts. In this connection, we cannot but feel somewhat concerned over the very large costs of promotion in relation to even the objectives set. Making allowance for office administration, and assuming that the goal will be completely attained, the percentage of cost to secure this could easily provoke unfriendly criticism. This is no doubt a matter that is of even greater concern to the Trustees and the staff who are at work. I am, therefore, not so much criticizing, as giving expression to a common anxiety.

I enclose an invitation to appoint a representative to the meeting of the American Academy etc. and suggest Vernon Nash, unless he would not be free, or the Trustees have some other preference. Will you kindly notify the officers of the Association.

I have a characteristic letter from Mrs. Rugh in which she asks me to authorize you to pay for her travel back to China in accordance with my assurance to this effect. I cannot recall holding out any such promise, and fear that it is another symptom of her tendency to misconstrue conversations. In any case, this is to make clear to you that there never has been any such understanding. Furthermore, our community definitely do not wish to have Mrs. Rugh return to the campus. If the Trustees approve of my suggestion regarding the utilization of Mr. Rugh for the ABCCC, especially if this is to take effect sometime in the spring, all will be well. Otherwise I must ask you to deal as kindly, but as firmly, as possible with her. By offering to write to me, or with the help of her children, the issue may be deferred or explained until his own plans for returning to USA are sufficiently definite.

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* 2 *

Despite the disagreeable nature of most of the contents of this letter, I need not assure you of my own appreciation of the difficulties at the other end, and the devoted attention to our welfare which all of you are giving. So much is this understood, that we can the more freely express our complaints or hopes in the knowledge that we all know one another to be working together for a common cause.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stewart

Could you ask the publishers of
Asia either to mail my copy in a
plain wrapping or send it for you
to do so. It has been stopped.

0735

RE
UNIVERSITIES
FEBB. 19-1939
JOINT OFFICE

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
FEB 9 1939
JOINT OFFICE

0736

to the Christian Youth of Japan, China, Chosen, the Philippines, Siam,
India, Syria, and Persia,

Recalled
1/13/39

I wish that I might be with you in person to increase our friendship and to bring you some word on behalf of the Christian youth of North America. Since that is impossible at this time, I am glad to be able to use the occasion of Mr. Mack's visit to you to send these greetings and to assure you of our world unity under the banner of Christ.

We in North America are coming more and more to realize that our task is one of Christianizing all of life as we face it about us. Not only the problem of one's personal relationship to God, but also the great social problems which have to do with man's relation to other men must be studied and solved in accord with the spirit of Christ. And so in America there has arisen the United Christian Youth Movement, combining all the Christian youth forces of our country in a program of Christian action along these lines. Through this movement, increasing numbers of young people are rededicating themselves to cooperation with God in bringing about the kingdom of God on earth. Under the slogan "Christian Youth Building a New World" we are confronting such problems as those of personal Christian living, economics, home and marriage, world peace, and many others, and by this program we have achieved a great unity of purpose among the Christian groups of this land.

Yet these problems we are facing are not unique for us; they are common problems for youth the world over. You, too, are familiar with questions of unemployment, lack of educational opportunities, world peace, and others. Many of them you know far better than we do, for you are in daily close contact with them, while our location makes us relatively isolated and secure. And if these problems are to be solved by Christian means, it will not be by the lone effort of any one country, but by the Christian young people of all the world working together toward the common goal. We need to know you better so that we may achieve a deeper concern for the problems you face so acutely, and so that we may exert a united influence with you upon them. Knowledge of one another's concerns will give us power and incentive to work for one another's good. And fellowship with you will help to break down those barriers of race and nation which are responsible for many of our difficulties. In a world of increasing nationalism, Christianity still transcends all bounds to become a supreme force for world unity.

And so we have a great desire for contact with the youth of every nation and particularly for closer fellowship with Christian young people everywhere. Here in America there has just been held the second World Youth Congress, which a great many of our Christian young people were privileged to attend and which they found to be a great aid in understanding the youth of other lands. We have high hopes that the World Christian Youth Conference to be held in Amsterdam next year may do the same as well as providing a spiritual basis for the World Christian Community. We in America hope particularly that the Christian youth of Asia will make special efforts to be there, since our contacts have been so few and this is such a glorious opportunity.

Best wishes for the continued advance of your own work. May the Christian message prevail around the world.

Sincerely,
J. Carrell Morris
Pres., Christian Youth Council, N.A.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

January 24, 1939

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

ack 2/21

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

My dear Garside:

Dr. Galt has completed his History of Yenching University as originally planned. This is in twenty-three chapters, and covers all phases of the development thus far. I am quite impressed with the thoroughness, balance, and readable quality of the manuscript, and am suggesting that it only lacks a chapter describing the period through which we are now passing. Assuming that after this present experience the institution resumes its normal career, it would seem well worthwhile to have this manuscript put in book form as a permanent record and for the information of those of our friends who are sufficiently interested. Will you consult with others and advise me on the matter. Furthermore, should it be printed in China where it would probably cost much less, and on what general basis?

Very sincerely yours,

J. Keightley Stewart

jls c

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GENERAL NOTICES

To-day

9:30 a.m. Sunday School "A"-2

4:15 p.m. Sunday Forum "A"-2

Tuesday, November 29

10:00 a.m. Relief Bureau Committee Meeting "G"-202

Friday, December 2

10:00 a.m. Relief Bureau Committee Meeting "G"-202

7:30 p.m. College Chorus Social & Dinner "A"-2

Sunday, December 4

9:30 a.m. Sunday School "A"-2

11:00 a.m. College Service in English Auditorium

Speaker: Mr. Arthur Rugh

Subject: "Science and Religion"

2:30 p.m. College Service in Chinese Auditorium

Speaker: Dr. Yang Yuan-lin

Music by the Peking Methodist

Mission Choir of 30 mixed voices

Sunday Forum Tea "A"-2, 4:15 today

The regular Christian Fellowship Vesper Service will be postponed until next Sunday on account of the impending examinations.

A budget for our Relief Bureau worked out as accurately as possible calls for \$18,360.00. We hope this will enable us to meet all of the most urgent cases.

Your contributions and your help in interesting other friends will be much appreciated.

Please invite your friends to the College Service in Chinese this afternoon at 2:30.

PEIPING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

COLLEGE SERVICE

NOVEMBER 27, 1938

"YENCHING DAY"

燕大校訓：“以真理得自由而服務”

"Freedom through Truth for Service"

Motto of Yenching University

"Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

"I came not to be ministered into but to minister."

Jesus

THE VICTORY

Month by month we may expect new findings to illumine the story of the conquerors who have crossed Esdraelon.

Strange irony of history! They came with victorious armies, dangling the destinies of the race in their fingers and deciding with a word the fate of nations, and they all have vanished into items of archeological research. One conqueror, however, crossed this plain, whose living influence grows with every century. He came afoot with a few followers, unheralded, willing to endure two blows rather than give one, going southward to be crucified; and "to him be the glory and the dominion for ever and ever."

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick

"HEAR MY PRAYER"

Hear my prayer,	The wicked oppress me,
O God incline Thine ear!	Ah, where shall I fly?
Thyself from my petition	Perplex'd and bewildered,
Do not hide;	O God, hear my cry.
Take heed to me	My heart is sorely pained-
Hear how in prayer	Within my breast,
I mourn to Thee,	My soul with deathly terror
Without Thee all is dark-	Is oppress'd
I have no guide.	Trembling and fearfulness upon me
The enemy shouteth,	fall,
The godless come fast!	With horror overwhelm'd,
Iniquity, hatred upon me they cast!	Lord, hear me call!

O for the wings of a dove!
Far away would I rove.
In the wilderness build me a nest
And remain there forever at rest.

"HARVEST ANTHEM"

(Words from Psalm 147: 12,13; 145:8-10; 65:14.)

Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem,
Praise Thy God O Zion
For He hath made fast
The bars of thy gates
And hath blessed thy children
Within thee.
The Lord is gracious and
Full of compassion,
Slow to anger and of great goodness.
The Lord is good to all,
And His tender mercies are over all His works.
All Thy works praise Thee, O Lord.
The valleys stand so thick with corn
That they laugh and sing:
Praise the Lord O Jerusalem,
Praise Thy God O Zion. Amen.

ORDER OF SERVICE

Organ Prelude: "The Innocent Lamb of God" *Bach*

Kryie eleison, Christe eleison (Lord have mercy, Christ, have mercy)
Yenching Choir

Invocation: Hymn No. 519: "O Lord of love"

The Lord's Prayer

Responsive Reading No. 9

Hymn No. 385: "Light of the world, we hail thee"

Prayer

"O Holy Father" *Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina*
(1526 1594)

O Holy Father, infinite in mercy,
Keep us in Thy mighty love,
Defend us lest we fall;
For Thou art our strength
And our eternal hope.

Hear My Prayer (A sacred cantata) *Felix Mendelssohn*
Yenching Choir (1809-1847)

Sermon: "Yenching : Ideals and Realities"
President J. L. Stuart

"Praise the Lord" (Harvest Anthem) *J. H. Maunder*
Yenching Choir

Benediction *From the Organ*

Postlude

Yenching Choir Directed by Mr. Bliss Wiant

Soloists: Miss Lilly Tang and Mrs. Bliss Wiant

Accompanist: Mr. Bliss Wiant

Dr. K. P. Stephen Chang at the Organ

CONFIDENTIAL

February 2, 1939

To the Board of Trustees:

In previous communications I have referred to the persistent efforts of Japanese military agents of intrigue to induce various prominent Chinese to "come out" against the National Government and its policy of determined resistance. They had been employing this technique of fomenting factional strife in China at least since the conclusion of the European war, spending enormous sums of money in "loans" and other forms of bribery in the process. It was one of the major aggravations of the twenty or more years of continuous civil war which ended with the establishment of the present Government in Nanking in 1927. It had been practised ever since then in one form or another until the outbreak of the present hostilities which were a direct result of the increasing ineffectiveness of this method of bribing or bullying local officials. Having therefore exhausted their own patience in the use of fraud they resorted - reluctantly no doubt - to that of force. Now as force, even with the most inhumane accompaniment of frightfulness, is proving in its turn impotent they are again reverting to that of fraud. This is the explanation of the widely publicized "peace" movements now being instigated by Japanese agents. Fundamentally it is a scheme to organize disgruntled or opportunist politicians into an opposition party and under slogans of peace and of pity for the suffering masses to appeal to all those whose timidities or selfish interests lead them to seek an end to the fighting above all else. Among these are some who sincerely believe the Japanese promises of ceasing to interfere in Chinese affairs after such a Government friendly to themselves will have come into existence. But the chief motive perhaps in all their present desperate efforts to secure a semblance of such a movement in China is to impress their own people and their Diet now discussing the huge military budget for next year.

In this city we are living now in the midst of a high-powered drive upon Marshal Wu Pei-fu to lead a movement the precise nature of which is rather vague. It furnishes a bit of comedy along with all the ghastly tragedy they are causing. The unfortunate old man has been pestered by them without success since the early autumn of 1937, and many among his following have been "induced" in the usual way to advocate his coming out. Just what he is to do is not clear, and Japanese-inspired statements vary according to their hopes. He is to be the President of the Republic, or the head of the new puppet regime to be set up in Hankow, or the military as Wang Ching-wei is to be the civil leader of their newly-created National Government, or the commander of an expeditionary force in the cause of "peace", etc. This last idea is a fantastic dream in which he will through the great prestige of his name gather together all the bandits, irregulars and guerilla bands in North China now so troublesome to the Japanese, and march them down to Honan or some other place where they will at least constitute a buffer against the Government troops - or even possibly fight against them - while leaving the

0741

invaders to exploit this region as conquerors should be allowed to do. You will bear me out that I have rarely indulged in prophecy in such matters but I shall be surprised if, by the time you read these lines, Marshal Wu is doing any of the things announced concerning him, and still more surprised if having been threatened or beguiled into accepting some dummy office they meet the conditions they are now glibly agreeing to. More probably he will be commanding a reorganized unit of old Manchurian troops under General Chiang Kai-shek. In any case the furor will have served its purpose in neutralizing opposition in the Japanese Diet against the war budget.

This is written not to amuse you nor to give vent to my mood of intensified disgust, but to illustrate the trend of events. Whatever may be the real situation within Japan, there is no slightest question but that her military adventurers are trying to end the China "incident" as quickly as they can. As yet they are hoping to do so while also salvaging their gains thus far. Despite the control of news in Japan and the consistent misrepresentation of happenings in China, they must have an acute problem in satisfying the swelling popular unrest. How absolute this censorship is can be learned by an article in the January number of Asia entitled "Knowing Not What They Do".

Speculation as to the outcome of the present struggle is the invariable subject of conversation in almost every group in which I find myself. More and more does it seem to turn upon the question as to the morale of the two peoples. By this test, that of the Chinese is, according to all accounts of those who have recently been in unoccupied territory, holding out amazingly steady despite inconceivably disastrous devastation and scarcely less depressing causes for discouragement or despair. If it finally develops that moral and spiritual forces are triumphant and that merely material or military force defeats itself, the gain even to China will be worth all the agony this nation is experiencing and the world will be the wiser for this added evidence. These vehement denunciations of mine do not commit me to an arraignment of the Japanese people nor to any ~~unqualified~~ ^{unreserved} defense of the Chinese. But in this particular issue of the military conquest of China, Japan is as nearly deserving of unqualified condemnation and the Chinese are resisting with as much right on their side as ever happens in international affairs. Not only in the iniquitous ^{our} ambition to subjugate China as a prelude to further conquest, but infinitely more in the brutal savagery with which it is being carried out does the Japanese military-police despotism stand revealed as an unrelieved abomination. If one questions this assertion I refer - among others that could easily be cited - to a recently published book Secret Agent of Japan, by A. Vespa (Little, Brown & Co.). It is vouched for by competent friends of mine as authentic, and incidents that one or another of us can verify strengthen this testimony. Before the Japanese occupation of North China I would myself have read it with a tincture of doubt. But finishing it quite recently it reads like a narrative of current happenings in Peking rather than Manchuria. Incidentally, one of the grim ironies of our local situation is that in the basements of the old University of Peking - now the headquarters of the Japanese military police - there are torturings of wretched humanity conducted with the callous cruelty of a medieval nightmare. This is the institution that has been the inspiring source and centre of the Literary Revolution, the Intellectual Awakening, the Student Movement and other reforms of recent years. A Chinese friend who is an intimate associate of these Japanese militarists denounced them to me recently as no longer even patriotic, but each engrossed in the effort to enrich

0742

himself. Their unrestrained power, as proven by the record in Korea, Manchuria, and now in China, makes them a menace to any hope of a righteous and peaceful international order, and their overthrow will be the greatest benefaction to their own country.

Yesterday I had a visit by appointment from a very friendly young Japanese Christian who is in a political bureau of the army. It seems that a secretary in their Embassy with whom I have been on cordial terms had been having an unpleasant time with some military officers over Yenching affairs. They were complaining that all this time had passed and we still had not invited a Japanese professor as I had intimated we intended to do. Various evidences of our anti-Japanese attitude were cited, and this could only be condoned if we supplied evidence of our "sincerity". So the harassed secretary sent this young man out to see me. I patiently went over the reasons why we refused to be coerced in such a matter, why it would not tend to create good feeling between the two countries if too hastily put into effect, why Chinese would look upon such an action as compromising with their enemy unless very carefully planned, etc. I assured him that I had last autumn asked two of my American friends in Japan - whom he recognised as among those best fitted for the task - to explore possibilities and to advise with us as to a suitable selection, and that we were in constant correspondence, that our university very rarely brought in new teachers in the midst of an academic year, and that while we might reach a decision earlier yet we would not in any case expect the man to come here until next autumn, etc.

¶ Apart from the annoyance of this recurrent insistence and the anxiety it arouses, it reveals the rather pathetic obtuseness of their mental processes and helps to explain why they are bungling so in all the human aspects of this attempted conquest. As to our own problem, there is available a very distinguished anthropologist, entirely opposed to this military program and regarded with high esteem by Chinese scholars. It would be in harmony with Christian and international idealism to invite him and it would do much to placate these none too friendly militarists who have shown elsewhere how ruthless they can be. But would we disappoint our Chinese friends by apparently yielding to pressure in order to maintain our own security, rather than sharing their hardships or risks in a courageous refusal to have any relationships with their enemy?

very sincerely yours,

Heighthorpe

February 2, 1939

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Mrs. Arthur Rugh has completed arrangements whereby she is returning to China at her own expense. Her doctor has given clearance papers and she is to stop at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota on her way to the West Coast and has all the necessary papers, I believe, for entering China.

Mrs. Rugh has read me your letter recommending that she remain in America, but her improved condition together with a deep conviction that she should be with Mr. Rugh have prompted her to return. I have been of some little assistance in arranging her passage and make available for her the usual discounts, thereby reducing the cost as much as possible.

I have had opportunity, therefore, to follow through on the arrangements she has made and to observe the processes which have influenced her decision, and apparently she has been led by forces outside of her own choosing. In other words, the reasons and conclusions for her return have far overbalanced the other side of the question.

I believe that Mr. and Mrs. Rugh hope to return to America by way of Europe this summer and during their interim stay on the Yenching campus, I know they will enjoy the fine Christian fellowship of the Yenching campus and return to the States refreshed and invigorated for further work in the Master's cause.

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

c.c. to Mrs. Rugh

0744

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

February 3, 1939

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 of January 6 about the investment of \$1000 for me and am enclosing the blank for this purpose.

I am enclosing herewith a report for the Board of Trustees to be dealt with in the usual way.

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. H. H. H.

jls c

0745

February 5, 1939

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I enclose herewith a copy of a long letter I have written to Dean Chao, at the request of the McBrier Foundation Committee. As you will note, the Committee has asked me to raise with the School of Religion the very fundamental question as to the long-range program to be conducted under support from the McBrier Foundation. Of course it may be properly pointed out that the present is not a good time to discuss long-range programs of any sort with conditions in China in a disturbed and changing state. On the other hand, there has never been a time since the Foundation was established eleven years ago, when conditions in China were altogether stable, and as we look ahead to the future, we doubt whether we can count on ideal conditions under which to operate for some time to come. The Committee therefore feels that we are compelled to do some long-range thinking and planning, while Mr. McBrier is still taking an active part in the Yenching work and can advise with us, and will himself be reasonably well satisfied that the terms of his deed of trust are being met.

Mr. McBrier deliberately refrained from attending the meeting of the Committee on January 13th because he said he felt the Committee should go ahead with its work without his being present. He did, however, pass along to Dr. North before the meeting began, his own general ideas on most of the questions which were discussed.

Mr. McBrier also passed along to us the letters you wrote him on December 20th and ^{the} other undated. These letters discuss two specific suggestions:-

First, the suggestion that appropriations be made from this fund to finance the expenses of one or two Yenching students at the World Conference of Christian Youth in Amsterdam next summer. This did not seem to appeal particularly to Mr. McBrier, so the Committee did not take any specific action on the suggestion. If, however, the developments in the situation are such that this still seems to you a productive use of some of the McBrier funds, write to us at once as to the amount required, and exactly just what would be done with the appropriation and we will bring it before the committee again. If the time available is limited, we could wire you the Committee's decision.

The second matter discussed in these two letters is the possibility of providing training and support for men and women who would carry on definite Christian work in middle schools, so as to influence students before they enter the universities. You mention particularly Mr. Ronald Hu and his wife as admirably qualified for this type of work. Mr. McBrier is generally favorable to this proposal, but feels that a more definite recommendation should be submitted to the Committee for its consideration. The Committee did not have an opportunity to deal with this

0746

Dr. Stuart

-2-

February 5, 1939

suggestion in any direct way. We would suggest that whatever plan seems best to you and to the School of Religion be submitted to the Committee in connection with the long-range program asked for in the letter we are sending to Dean Chao.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

BHG:MP

0747

February 7, 1939

F.S.

In a previous communication I commented on the fear that Great Britain might come to some compromise with Japan, leaving the latter a free hand in the North on condition that she withdrew from the Yangtse Valley and the Canton region. That had been regarded by more than one observer as the greatest danger to China in this whole situation. If permitted it would have had disastrous consequences for Yenching together with all other interests in North China that were in conflict with Japanese monopolistic exploitation. But since writing the above I have been convinced from authoritative sources that England will not consider any such bargain, nor will she recognise any Government that is not genuinely Chinese. I cannot go into further detail at this writing without violating confidence, but I want to report this much to you at once in order that you may share the immense relief that this assurance has brought to me. All the more am I eager for the United States to adopt a firmer policy of refusing to sell materials for war to Japan or whatever procedure may seem wisest to the Administration. I understand that our Ambassador to Japan has expressed the fear that such action would enrage the Japanese people and drive them to still more deperate measures, but Chinese in close touch with them and a Christian member of the Japanese Parliament for over thirty years, recently in Peking, disagree emphatically with this opinion. They are all convinced that by breaking through the almost impenetrable censorship such an action by our Government would help the people to realize how their military leaders are injuring the best interests of their country and would increase the already swelling dissatisfaction within Japan over this senseless and unprofitable invasion.

J. L. S.

0748

February 10, 1939
ack'd by Stuart
3/18/39

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 4th. This discusses the future plans for Mr. Rugh, and also comments on Mrs. Rugh's return to Peking.

As to Mrs. Rugh's return, Mr. Evans has been keeping you informed of developments. All of us advised her as strongly as we could against returning to China just at this time when Mr. Rugh was planning to come back to America so soon. But so long as she is going at her own expense, and with no official relationship to Yenching University, there was nothing further we could do to dissuade her. She felt that it was necessary for her to be in Peking to help Mr. Rugh with packing, and with closing up all of their interests and contacts there, and some of the letters and cables from Mr. Rugh which she showed us seemed to give support to that position.

With regard to the possibility of using Mr. Rugh again for promotional work on behalf of the Colleges, we can say with conviction that such an arrangement would meet with widespread and hearty support. All of us both here in New York and on the Pacific Coast urged him as strongly as possible to continue this work last year when he was with us. Mr. McBrier made a special trip to California primarily for the purpose of urging him to continue.

If he is to be available again, I am sure that the Associated Boards will be happy to issue to him an invitation to become a regular member of our staff. But just now is a particularly difficult time for any official action to be taken. As yet we do not know the date when Mr. Rugh is planning to return to America. Our understanding has been that he would not be coming back before the summer of 1939 at the earliest. You speak of the possibility of his return "in the spring". If that means that he would be in America before the close of our fiscal year on June 30th, we would have to solve some difficult financial problems before we could find any room in our present budget to take over his support. We have secured Oliver Caldwell and Fred Goforth to help us in our promotional work this year, and have found both of them very winsome and conscientious representatives of the young generation of China educators and missionaries. We have also secured Mr. Vernon Ramseur on Mr. Hedrick's staff for special services in organizing some phases of our promotional activities. This crowds our budget to the limit and we are already having to watch expenses

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February 10, 1939

very carefully to avoid incurring any deficit. I do not see how we could bring Mr. Rugh on our staff before June 30th without releasing one of the other workers, which we would be unwilling to do without very careful study. At this time we can not make any definite plans with regard to personnel or organization beyond June 30th. The Executive Committee of the Associated Boards is giving very serious study to the possibility of simplifying our very complicated structure in the direction of a single Board of Trustees. If such a reorganization can be worked out by the end of the current fiscal year on June 30th, the new Board should be entirely free to select its own personnel, without being handicapped by any commitments carried over from the present organization. Such a new Board might find it desirable to cut down the present operating budget and reduce personnel very substantially. I believe that none of the committees of the Associated Boards would be willing at this time to make any commitments for next year, either to members of the present executive staff, or to any potential appointees whose names might be brought forward.

I will, however, bring your suggestion to the attention of both of the officers of the Yenching Board of Trustees, and also to the proper officers and committees of the Associated Boards. All of them would be eager to have Mr. Rugh with us again next year, and I am sure they would be glad to move as rapidly as the situation permits toward extending a formal invitation to him.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

BAG:MP

0750

See letter for Cookingham C34-2-7-69
" " to " E34-3-14-2

RECORDED

February 14, 1939

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have studied your letter of January 12th primarily dealing with the financial situation growing out of the current year's appropriation to the budget and have written another letter on this subject to Stephen Tsai. Undoubtedly he will confer with you, and I need not repeat what I have said therein.

We are always glad to receive such communications, as it indicates a commendable, healthy condition which I wish was present in all of our China institutions. When letters of this kind come to hand, we know there is someone who is watching developments and is ready to use every legitimate situation as a basis for protest. However, from what I know of the Yenching Board of Trustees, they are not going to forsake the University. They are back of the Board of Managers to the very limit and not so far back either. The pressure being placed on the various boards here in America, as well as the horrible conditions in China, together with the raising of emergency funds, combine to create a stupendous problem here. While we should not ask it, it nevertheless does call for understanding and cooperation on the field, without which nothing worth while can be accomplished.

I have written to Vernon Nash about attending the meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and he is very glad indeed to accept. He suggests the name of Hubert Liang also be included and, as he will be available at that time, we are agreeing to this suggestion.

We did not pay Mrs. Rugh's travel back to China which I wrote you several days ago, and after thorough discussion here in the office and with the officers of the board available, we could see no means whereby we could prohibit her sailing from America. On the other hand, if we are to use Mr. Rugh, a courteous consideration of Mrs. Rugh's situation seemed only proper and diplomatic. As they plan to return in June, the problems you anticipate would seem less acute. We cabled Mr. Rugh the final decision regarding his wife's return and also wrote him fully. I also checked with other members of the Rugh family to be sure that there was complete understanding among themselves regarding Mrs. Rugh's return.

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Dr. J. Leighton Stuart

-2-

2/14/39

I am writing the "Asia" publishers regarding your magazine subscription and will let you know later their reply.

With sincerest appreciation for all that you are standing for in the most difficult position you occupy, I am

Most cordially yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

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Balgorate H. T. Lin 3/22/39

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

February 16, 1939.

Recd 3/23

Mr. B.A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside:

Thanks for your letter of January 10 regarding Dr. H.T.L. I fully understand his hesitation, but should be grateful if you would assure him that we want him to look forward to coming to us when conditions seem to permit. This might even be considered for the coming autumn, especially if he should come here under the other name by which some of us know him best.

I am enclosing a simple suggestion on the vexed subject of "correlation". It is more by way of a starting point or new approach than anything more concrete. I have, however, proposed to some of my friends in Cheeloo that we get together along these lines and attempt to work out a solution ourselves before any external pressure is applied. As you know, there is to be a conference of college presidents in Hongkong next April, but there will be no representative there from the Tsinan group.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart
J. Leighton Stuart

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

February 16, 1939.

Mr. C.A. Evans,
Office of Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Following up your willingness to invest a sum of money for me in New York, may I request that you make a further investment of U.S.\$1,500.00 either in a savings bank as in the previous case, or in some other way that seems safe. It is surprising that nothing better can be done than was decided upon for me, but I am much more ready to trust the judgment of your advisers and yourself than my own. If you will invest the sum mentioned and inform me accordingly, I shall remit this amount to our local Bursar's Office in payment.

I am enclosing (a brief note about the Madras Conference, and) two papers written by Dean T.C. Chao. One of these was drafted in connection with the work of the Conference, and the other will probably appear in "Christendom". They may be of interest to some of our Trustees and other friends as revealing the religious experience and conviction of one of the outstanding Chinese delegates who is more and more being regarded in this country as a leader in matters of Christian thought. //

I am also enclosing some snapshots of our majors in rural education and the children in a nearby practice school of ours. They are shown building a road, which for Chinese students of any kind is a radically new departure. It happened that I came upon them when riding by with Robert Chao of our Physical Education staff, and they made us dismount and be photographed with them.

Will you kindly pay \$3.00 for my Sigma Chi dues as per the enclosed card. ✓

Thanks again for all this help.

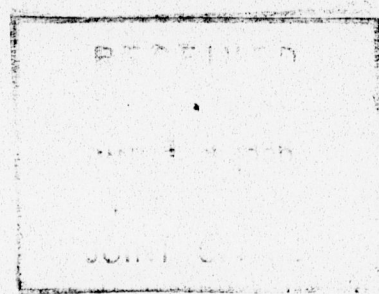
Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart
J. Leighton Stuart

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The case of Mr. Shen Yi-sheng

Mr. Shen is a senior in our department of economics. Soon after registration he went to the Metropolitan Hospital in the city to recover from an attack of dysentery, and was forcibly taken from there by the Japanese military police about September 30. Every effort was made, first to permit him to be treated in our infirmary until his recovery from this illness, and then to give assurance that whatever charges there might be against him, the University would be responsible for his good behaviour if he were allowed to complete his work for graduation. Approaches were made through the American and Japanese Embassies, the military authorities and the higher officers of the military police. No information could be secured as to the charges nor as to the procedure to be followed in dealing with his case.

Finally, on February 3rd, he was released in a pitiful condition of nervous derangement. For a few lucid moments he recognized his mother, but otherwise has seemed to recognize no one of his family. When anyone comes near him he tends to fall on his knees and grovel in fear, uttering incoherent sentences to the effect that he will tell what is wanted and that he will try to be good, etc. He was probably released because it was evident that he would either die or go permanently insane. Fortunately, he is now in the P.U.M.C. under the care of Dr. Y. L. Wei, and we have the assurance that with proper treatment in time he may recover.

An older brother, Shen Hua-sheng, was graduated from Yenching in 1936 and is now in Shanghai. Another brother, Shen Ch'ing-sheng is a junior. They are nephews of the well-known Chinese banker Mr. Hsu Hsin-liu who was killed in the airplane attack by the Japanese last summer towards the end of August.

J.L.S.

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Confidential

February 21, 1939

To the Board of Trustees:

The harrowing conflict is proceeding according to the general patterns described in previous instalments of my attempt to interpret to you its bearings on the fate of Yenching. I shall now briefly a few heightened impressions.

Travellers returning via Siberia speak of the immense amounts of modern military equipment being shipped eastward on that railway and of the orderly efficiency with which preparations for large-scale resistance are being carried out. Others from Japan bring word of a campaign of publicity seeming to indicate plans for attacking Russia and annexing the island of Saghalien as well as all of eastern Siberia. American military men think that this conflict is inevitable but vary in their estimates of from six months to two years from now as the time when it will begin. Japanese troops are apparently being moved in large numbers northward into Manchuria. Border incidents are frequent. The supposition is that an attack by Germany before long on the Ukraine will be synchronized with the Japanese offensive in the east, and that the eagerness to conclude the China affair is largely at least with this in view. It is also pointed out that the navy can quite fittingly take over the operations in south and central China freeing the army for these new contingencies as well as for the more thorough subjugation of our area. It would seem to the ordinary observer that even the most bellicose of the Japanese extremists would be cautious about involving their country in further warfare, but I am recording the recent comments of better qualified persons. There is general agreement that Russia will not take the initiative but will strike back hard if attacked. Chinese are hoping that something of the sort may take place soon as easing up the strain on this country.

The seizure of Hainan was to have been anticipated and is not felt to have any substantial effect on the Chinese capacity to resist. It is rather part of the naval southward expansion movement and aggravates the menace to England, France, America and Holland. It also has the lure of economic exploitation.

The British associated chambers of commerce are having a meeting very soon in Shanghai to consider the Japanese threat to their trading interests all over this country. There seems at last to be a realization among them all that Japanese success spells the doom of their extensive investments and activities. They seem much aroused and are determined to "fight" though how they will attempt this is not clear, and it does not imply any desire that their Government resort to force. My surmise would be that it will rather take the form of utilizing the Maritime Customs and other schemes for currency stabilization. Such a

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policy reinforced by British and American loans and long-term credits to China represent an extremely effective and relatively humane method of thwarting Japanese monopolistic aims, thus protecting our rights while immensely helping China.

The Japanese, having failed to win the people of this area beyond the reach of their bayonets, and being constantly harassed by guerilla forces even along the railways, have been resorting to two extremes in a somewhat desperate effort to gain this objective. One is a new policy of "peace", whatever their military leaders may mean by that. In the camp near us officers have been brought back from Shansi to be given training in this new program. But there is nothing obscure about the other extreme which is the most ruthless destruction of villages in regions where the guerillas operate. To take a single instance reported to me within the week from an eye-witness, in Tsunhua county, north of Peking, 200 out of 300 houses in one village were burned and some 20 people massacred and a list of others are given where the damage was in roughly some such proportion. Four villages near a certain market-town were seen burning from dawn till evening and refugees crowded all that day into the only known asylum, the Methodist Church in the town. Southward of us they are bombing villages from the air, and the reports that reach us through missionaries and others are of gruesome horrors. In better winter weather unoffending people are thus being rendered homeless and destitute all through this province because the Japanese cannot conquer the region in any other way. Of course they fail in the end even more completely.

There is much rivalry among the highest Japanese military officers but they seem to be at one in striving to find a way to end the whole wretched affair. A European diplomat here is convinced that orders have gone out from Tokyo to cease from fighting on all fronts.

General Kita has just returned from Tokyo where he went after consultation with the chief figure in the local puppet government. The latest plan is to persuade Wang Ching-wei to come to Hanking and head up a new Kuomintang which it is hoped will find means of winning even General Chiang and other old Kuomintang leaders to the new movement. Both Japan and China can thus save face or make a graceful exit. North China will continue to be garrisoned by Japanese troops and reserved for "economic cooperation"; the troops will be gradually removed from central and south China where trade is the primary consideration. Two or three months will be allowed to elapse during which the consent of England and America will be sought. All this is very plausible but it is the original program revamped and so worded as to conceal the real intentions. These are: political and military control of North China for Japanese economic exploitation, and the elimination of western interests from this and other areas as rapidly as this can be achieved. The only new feature - and this is extremely significant - is the necessity of winning British and American support. If this is secured Japan may even yet succeed and all that China will have dared and suffered in this heroic struggle for her national independence will be wasted. Writing on the eve of Washington's Birthday I cannot

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believe that our country will be guilty of any such callous indifference to the fate of a friendly country the outcome of whose right for freedom depends now so largely upon our policy toward the aggressor.

Very sincerely yours,

Heighon Stuart

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February 22, 1939.

Hon. Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

It may be of interest to you if I transmit information that came to me yesterday through Mr. Wang Ke-min who is, as you know, the head of the local Japanese-controlled government. This is to the effect that General Kita had just returned from Tokyo where he had gone to consult as to a solution for ending the hostilities in China, possibly with some form of mediation in view. The proposal as agreed upon is to persuade Wang Ching-wei to come to Nanking as the head of a New Kuomintang Government which might even be so planned as to include General Chiang Kai-shek and other national leaders. North China, after guerilla and bandit activities will have been cleared away, will be garrisoned and reserved for "economic cooperation"; the troops will gradually be removed from central and south China, where trade is the primary consideration. Two or three months must be allowed for winning the approval of Great Britain and the United States. There is nothing new in all this except the realization that these two countries must be won to the scheme before it can be put into effect. If this can be achieved, then under specious phrasing that ought no longer to deceive anyone, the virtual annexation of North China and the elimination of Western interests throughout the country under a subservient Nanking Government, will be carried forward as originally intended. Now, if ever, is our opportunity to assist in this heroic struggle for winning national independence. Writing on Washington's Birthday I feel deeply moved by the memory of our own fight for freedom and by my earnest hope that we will in our turn actively help China in the same cause, or at least give no further aid to the nation that by force and false pretences is now desperately trying to bring this suffering people under her domination.

Very respectfully yours,

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

February 22, 1939.

Mr. B.A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Garside:

I am enclosing herewith a report on the general situation, the last paragraph of which dealing with the plan as brought back from Tokyo by General Kita is extremely important. This is so much the case that I have drafted a letter to Secretary Hull, a copy of which is also enclosed. I shall not decide definitely whether or not to send this until consulting with our Embassy authorities and one or two personal friends. In any case it will suggest a course of action which I hope our Yenching friends may find ways to urge.

I am also enclosing a memorandum on recent Japanese pressure to have us bring in a young man to teach the Japanese language, and the stand we are taking. It may be that the annoyances we are now experiencing are the beginning of a systematic persecution. If word on this subject reaches you by letter or cable, I hope that the matter will at once be taken up with the State Department, and with the New York Board of Regents and efforts be made to deal with Tokyo direct on the basis of our academic freedom. The more publicity the better. The one thing that the Japanese fear at present is unfavorable opinion or action against them in the U.S.A.

I am also enclosing a snapshot of the visit of the British Ambassador some two weeks ago when for the first time he visited North China. He impressed me on the occasion of his visiting Yenching and in another personal interview I had with him, as perhaps the most forceful ambassador from that country in my experience. He understands the situation very clearly and is wholeheartedly for helping China in this struggle and for close understanding between our two countries.

May I suggest that Miss Katherine Ludington, 57 West 10th Street, New York City, be included among those who receive the somewhat more intimate communications from your office.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart
J. Leighton Stuart

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Kuhsingchen, Honan
February 28, 1936

Dear Dr. Stuart.

Soon it will be two years since I left Yenching University and began the life of a missionary in inland China. It is like another world! Kuhsingchen is a small town between Chengchow on the south and the Yellow River on the north and east. The Mission compound is a small place crowded with buildings. My senior worker and I are the only foreigners here. Everything is so different from Yenching that I have felt utterly cut off from that life, even if it were not for the terrible things that have happened since I left Peiping. Our class surely walked out into chaos. But that isn't what I wanted to tell you.

Dr. Stuart, I want you to know that I treasure my two years in Yenching more than I can possibly say. I wanted to go to Yenching in order to begin my life as a missionary on an equal footing with Chinese young people. I wanted to know more about modern Chinese life and modern Chinese young people. I wanted to live as they live, think as they think, feel as they feel, and see as they see. I didn't accomplish that fully. One person can hardly enter into every phase of life in Yenching. I wonder if there is another place on earth where so many different kinds of people live so happily together. But then I know that I was a part of that very life, and not only so in my own eyes but also in the eyes of others. I remember yet the time when I suddenly realized that I was the only "foreigner" in a jolly group of students, and the thing that thrilled me was the fact that no one else seemed to think of it! I had often been in such groups before, but only then did I remember this, and realize that at last I was a part of the very life I wanted to know about.

I love Yenching for this. She just takes everything in her stride - all kinds and classes and nationalities and opinions and nations - even mine. I was afraid that she would be too sophisticated for me. I don't think she minded.

But even more precious to me than the life I learned about are the friends I have in Yenching. It seems to me that I have been cut off from these too, but that doesn't really matter. I often think of them - both teachers and students. They mean a great deal to me. I often pray for them, and for you, because I am sure God still has great purposes for you and for Yenching.

Here in the country I have seen a totally different China. I didn't know that such abject ignorance and stupidity could exist. Being the daughter of a missionary hadn't taught me this - I've had to come right down to it myself, and fight with it hand to hand, so to speak. We have a small Bible School and extensive country work. It is partly evangelistic and partly educational - can you separate these? At least we do not. To see the light dawn in some poor, dark life, and then to see intellectual light come at the same time has been a revelation to me, and also a deep joy.

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Frances Schlosser to
J. Leighton Stuart

February 28, 1939

-2-

But I am so glad that I saw Yenching first. It would be tragic to know only this part of the story, much as I love China and my work here.

These two years away from Yenching have been rather intense, as I suppose they have been for every one else. I have helped in refugee camps and first-aid huts for wounded in transit, taught kindergarten, arithmetic, English, Bible, and phonetic script, dodged bombs and shells, and taken some part in almost everything people are doing these days in China.

This small corner of the earth is so isolated from the rest of the country that I have had no news of Yenching for months. But I am sure you are carrying on if there is any earthly way of doing so, and I hope you will "carry on" for a long time yet.

I could not write this letter without making it as personal as I have. Yenching is a very personal subject to me, and I know it could not be the place it is without you, Dr. Stuart. Please accept my deep appreciation of the work you are doing, and have already done.

I shall be especially remembering all the campus at Easter time. May that day be one when His life shall be real as never before to my beloved Yenching!

Very gratefully yours,

(signed)

FRANCES E. SCHLOSSER

CW

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