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Confidential

Hongkong, May 7, 1939

To the Board of Trustees: I in General.

I am writing to report my impressions of a trip from which I am now returning. This was primarily to attend the Annual Meeting of the China Foundation in Hongkong and a conference of the Presidents of the Christian Colleges of China planned to fit in with this. I took advantage of this opportunity to visit Kunming (Yunnan-fu) and Chungking, my purpose being in general to observe conditions in the vital centres of Free China and keep in touch with government leaders as well as with our former teachers and students.

First a word about travel as illustrative of war dislocation. The journey by sea to Shanghai took almost one week or about twice the normal time, which again is twice the time by rail. This caused me to miss the Reunion of the Shanghai graduates which had been especially arranged so that I could be present. To get to Kunming from Hongkong requires either about 3 days by steamer to the port of French Indo-China and as many more by the French railway of some 350 miles, or by airplane to Hanoi (The French capital) and from there by another aviation route. I had secured a seat each on the French and German planes well over a month in advance for April 29 which would have put me there early that afternoon. But a German passenger plane had been recently brought down by the Japanese (apparently because they had word that Madame Chiang Kai-shek was on board) and that service was disrupted for a week. Through the active efforts of a Yenching graduate in the aviation office I was fortunate

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in getting a seat on a British plane the preceeding day with the hope that I might catch the weekly French railway "Express" from Hanoi. This consists of a train of sleepers to the Yunnan border and from there a single autorail car on which passengers are strictly limited to the number of seats. By good fortune and the urgent telegrams of the Yunching boy I secured the seat cancelled by some one else. The trip is 24 hours, with more curves perhaps than any other railway in the world, through gorgeous mountain scenery beginning with almost tropical jungle. Kunming itself is on a plateau 6000 feet high. I arrived about eight o'clock the evening of the 29th and had a full schedule until the afternoon of May 2nd when I was to fly to Chungking. But in the midst of student visitors at my hotel the morning of the 1st, the alert president of our local alumni club who had been arranging my engagements hurried in to report that he had learned there would be no plane on the 2nd, that my seat had been transferred to the 4th with no assurance that there would be a plane that day, but that a special plane would arrive at noon bringing officials from Chungking and returning at once. He was holding a seat for me. I therefore hastily decided to take it, he and others cancelling appointments for me. I thus arrived a day ahead of time. Telegrams were sent to the American Embassy and to Dr. Kung but arrived long after I did. Fortunately, my capable escort discovered a cousin of Dr. Kung's (and father of one of our students) among the passengers who was very helpful in getting me to the Canadian Mission headquarters where it was arranged that I should stay.

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Chungking accommodations are very difficult to secure. I had long ago secured a seat to Hongkong on the 8th, but early on the morning of the 6th, Charles Lee, who had volunteered to help me as a sort of secretary while in the city, came to report that my plane was leaving any time that morning — two days ahead of schedule, and that the next plane was supposed to leave on the 10th but with no guarantee. My steamer was to sail on the 12th. There was much that I still wanted to do in Chungking, but the terrific bombings had deranged all ordinary life, they might be repeated any day, I could be of little help to any one and might be a further burden to my harassed friends, my real place of duty was elsewhere. I again made a hasty decision to leave, packed, wrote several hurried notes, with the help of Charles walked to the aviation office, we taking turns in carrying my bag and raincoat. There were no coolies, rickshas, or sedan chairs available. At the office the bus to the airport was either broken down or had been commandeered to convey refugees as was true of all vehicles under orders from the Generalissimo. Since the plane might leave any time, we set out on foot. (I learned afterwards that if there were an air-raid alarm the plane would start off at once, otherwise wait till 2.00 P. M. which would enable it to go over Japanese occupied territory after dark.) After going some distance we found one decrepit jinricksha and puller who, after bargaining for an excessive fare took me and the baggage. Down hill we made time, up hill I walked. Down the two hundred or more stone steps to the river bank, and over to the island where is the airport, is located, two little boys helped with my things. The plane was in readi-

(Concerning which I am writing elsewhere)

ness for leaving any minute. Before long Charles arrived, perspiring all over. A few minutes after noon we ordered some food and had just begun to eat when the alarm sounded. We were off with no delay. A radio message reached us later that there had been no raid, but it is a suggestion of the nervous fear under which the people in that doomed city are living. The weather was cloudless so the pilot had the alternatives of alighting at Kwelin and waiting until dark to fly over the danger zone or risking this at a height of 18000 or 20000 feet. Against the former course was the fact that the Japanese had bombed the field and the hastily filled holes had bogged so that a sister plane was still stuck there. But he took it and made a very skillful landing. Kwelin is one of the beauty spots of China and the field is located among fantastic mountains so characteristic of Chinese paintings. We were about to leave when a radio message warned that Japanese planes were behind us. Again we lost no time in getting under way. The ordered life of Hong-kong and the comfortable security of the hotel seemed a startling contrast to the hazards and horrors I had left behind in Chungking. If I had not secured that cancelled reservation on the French railway I might not have gotten there at all, or if I had, should have left almost immediately. Now I have 5½ days of comparative idleness waiting for my steamer. I am staying quietly in my room today, partly to write to you at once, but also to avoid being discovered and interviewed as one who had just come from the latest scene of carnage.

One advantage from arriving a day earlier in Chungking was that I was just in time for the inauguration of the Spiritual

1. The
Regiment
Marched
at
 Mobilization Movement that evening. In the open air, with moon-
 light and search-lights, ^{and} a tower with a bowl of fire in the
 centre, ³⁷impressive ceremony, a stirring speech broadcast by
 the Generalissimo, torches lit at the tower by the representatives
 of the 8 groups of the people (government, party, soldiers,
 intellectuals, women, merchants, artisans, farmers) who then
 marched around in shifting patterns, ^{and} ^{music} ~~particellie~~ singing, ^{The}
 spontaneous enthusiasm was in happy contrast to the pathetically
 bedraggled celebrations forced on the people of Peking by their
 Japanese oppressors. The courage of the Generalissimo, who was
 an easy target for any hired assassin, was characteristic of him
 and his wife who stood throughout by his side. No doubt many
 were wondering what would happen if the Japanese staged a moonlit
 air-raid.

On the larger issues, my impressions from this most recent
 contact with the highest authorities of the National Government
 confirms much of what I have previously written you. The determination
 to fight till freedom is won is stronger than ever. Morale is
 holding firm. There are three million men under arms or in
 training, with improvement through hard **Experience** and constant
 study of the problem. **Finances** and military supplies can last
 for at least a year without serious difficulty and with further
 British and American aid for much longer. The earlier extremes
 of unrealistic optimism or of timid fatalism ^{have} settled into
 a grim resolve to go on whatever the consequences until the
 Japanese aggression is ^o ~~failed~~. They do not see the end of the
 road but they know the direction and believe that it leads to

the goal. The most disastrous weaknesses are in aviation and motor transportation. Apart from the "Squeeze" and other traditional defects which partly account for this, they both involve mechanical understanding for which Chinese have not the inherited instinct. It is coming, and I was told of drastic measures for rectifying one if not both of these vital services, but meanwhile the damage is appalling. Such airraids as those in Chungking last week can only be averted by a more efficient airforce. But on the whole Chinese resistance can and will continue. New techniques and a strengthening of will are leading to resourcefulness as to means or materials which will increase China's capacity to keep up the struggle. The other two factors in the ultimate outcome are Japanese internal developments and those in international relationships.

More than ever I am convinced that assistance to China ensuring her national independence will make of her an enormous asset in a future strengthening of the freedom-loving nations against those who violate all international justice in national expansion by military aggression. Far-seeing self-interest can therefore reinforce humanitarian^{an} and moral considerations.

The Government leaders continue to endorse the policy of the University in operating on our present basis. There is complete understanding and goodwill.

It was a deeply moving experience to see my old friends of the Government maintaining their courage and their faith in the ultimate outcome, even in the midst of such appalling tragedy as these aerial bombings, and I found a poignant satisfaction

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in having shared as an observer for these few days the danger and anxiety in the midst of which they continue their tasks.

II. The Chungking Bombing

(new page)
These have been fully described in cabled reports. I shall therefore continue in the form of personal narrative.

On May 3 shortly after/noon the alarm was sounded and we took shelter in the basement. The dropping of bombs was only a matter of a few seconds. We knew that some had fallen very close as scattered debris fell about the house and fires were easily visible. One Japanese bomber and three Chinese pursuit planes were brought down. From one of the latter we watched two men drift down in parachutes, both wounded, one dying soon after reaching ground. ¶ I had an appointment with the British Ambassador at 3:00p.m. and on returning out on the streets discovered how very close we had been to the path of destruction. My route led through patches of it, ruined houses, smoking debris, scattered parts of human bodies, shrieking women. But the worst of it was for a mile along the river front, homes of the very poor, where the wreckage was indescribably horrible. This I did not see. ¶ The Ambassador emerged from his dug-out as I arrived and we had an hour's conversation, following up intimate talks we had in Peking and Shanghai last winter. He is a true friend of China and very much of a man. From there a secretary (incidentally a Yenching graduate) was sent to escort me to the Generalissimo's Headquarters for an interview with his trusted adviser of many years, W. H. Donald. He then took me in his own car as near as could be done to where I was staying. On the way we got out more than once to observe the devastation. ¶ That evening

the Minister of Education and his staff had a dinner party in my honor and this was carried through as planned. I mention this as an instance of the calmness with which the government officials carry on, interrupting their procedure only as the exigencies of each new happening require. Chinese planes evidently drove away some of the attacking ones and disturbed the others so that the damage to the main business and residence sections was less than it would otherwise have been.

The next day was the historic May 4, the anniversary of the outbreak of the Student Movement in Peking against Japanese encroachments twenty years ago---as I was about to begin my new duties in that city. Feeling was tense all day, as there was a general expectation that the raid would be repeated. These are usually about noon as the raiders have a long flight from Hankow and back, or at night if there is a good moon. I went about my appointments until four o'clock when I had promised to conduct the weekly missionary prayer meeting. Naturally the attendance was small and the atmosphere heavy with suspense.

Repeatedly word came that an alarm had begun, but each time *proved to be mistaken.*

I hurried back to the Canadian Mission headquarters in order to wait for callers by appointment, none of whom came. Chinese planes were circling very high as though searching for something. Then I got ready to dine with General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek who were to send their car for me, although I scarcely expected its arrival. *Suddenly,* the alarm sounded shrilly. The Chinese planes alighted, under orders as we learned later, in order to give the anti-air-craft a chance. Scarcely had they ceased to hum when 27 Japanese

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bombing planes, as usual in units of nine, came toward the city in perfect formation. We knew as we watched that in a few seconds they would be raining death and destruction over a wide range that might engulf us. When we retreated to the basement for an awful interval, listening to dull thuds, and knowing soon that this attack was over. It was further away from us than the day before. Immediately fires broke out in many spots and the conflagration rapidly spread, lasting all night. This house is down near the river bank just within the city wall. We sat on the porch watching the river and the distant hills beautiful and peaceful in the moonlight while behind us was this flaming inferno. Foreigners whose homes were burning or threatened began to arrive with what few belongings they could snatch. Chinese were swarming in for refuge. The foreign correspondents who stayed at this place were taking all sorts of risks in getting news. It seemed senseless to go to bed when the full moon was an omen of impending attack. Finally, sharing space with refugees we tried to sleep, but the alarm sounded shortly after, and even when the "all clear" signal came sleep was scarcely possible. When I had looked forward to talking with them about conditions in the North, the Generalissimo and his wife were in their car personally observing the damage. It was far worse than the day before. A strip roughly 1 1/2 miles long and a half-mile wide through the heart of the city was in smoking ruins. I went through it the next morning, as gruesome and sickening a scene of wanton destructiveness as could be imagined. The casualties must have been in thousands, all civilians, simple people whose

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slaughter served no military purpose. From all that I saw and learned from others I am certain that it was deliberate bombing of the city with no military objectives and with full knowledge of the densely congested section destroyed. Despite Japanese denials the bombs were many of them incendiary. Other were from 250 to 500 pounds in weight. The inhuman barbarity of so callously ordered slaughter of defenseless human beings and the wrecking of the livelihood of many more is worse even than all else the Japanese have done thus far. And I felt more keenly than ever the shame and horror of American sale to Japan of the materials without which such atrocious massacre would be impossible.

III. Yenching at the Temporary Capital.

Everywhere on this trip I have found Yenching graduates, highly spoken of by others, enthusiastically loyal to the institution, the most joyously satisfying argument for all that we have been trying to maintain. But this feeling was intensified at Chungking. I found them --- or they found me --- everywhere. They had planned a big gathering for last night (the hour that I was actually reaching here in the darkness). The Journalism Club was to have entertained me the evening before at a restaurant which had been blown out of existence. They seemed to be in every important news agency in the city. The Spiritual Mobilization with which I began my visit was led by a boy and two girls in white with red sashes standing in front of the Generalissimo with torches for the lighting of others. The boy was Charles Lu whose chief (George Fitch) happening to be away made it possible for him to offer to help in my appointments. He is doing notable

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work in the Y. M. C. A. Soldiers Emergency Relief. ^HC.C. Liang is head of the Emergency Religious Work for Students and was with a missionary conducting meetings for students at which hundreds almost daily were making decisions to study Christianity or to follow Christ. ^HDr. Timothy Lew, while serving in the Legislative Yuan is preaching, writing, holding interviews, with a tireless energy his ^{frail}~~path~~ body would seem unable to endure. ^HOther former teachers are in important official posts. William Hsu was principal of a ~~M~~ethodist Academy near the Great Wall but was called to Free China to aid in locomotive repairing. As Christmas approached he was appalled by the wretchedness of wounded soldiers who in large numbers were suffering from neglect. He started what has expanded into a wide flung movement under the name of Friends of Wounded Soldiers. ^HSix of our boys are in the International Publicity Bureau, as many more in the headquarters of the vigorous Industrial Cooperatives Movement, and others in wartime bureaus or technical services. The officials I met and many others spoke in praise of them. And ~~of~~ course because of my brief stay and the disruption caused by the bombing I only had random touches with them. ^HBut there were sorrowful reminders of the grimmer aspects of ^{their} life in the capital. I learned by chance of one who with his entire family was done to death in the second raid. I met another who had been able to rescue his wife and baby but had lost all his possessions. How many more suffered death or other disaster can't yet be ascertained.

Very sincerely yours,

Heightham

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May 9 1939.

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Adm 6/6

My dear Garside,

Enclosed is a letter which is for you to use at your discretion. It is in sections which may be detached for certain purposes. I am also enclosing an editorial from the South China Morning Post, the leading old conservative British daily here. It exactly expresses my sentiments. I should especially like my personal list to get the complete letter. Secretary Hull and other government people may be interested in the eye-witness report on the bombings. My only comfort was that they have occurred opportunistically to influence American legislative action. It was a horrible experience but I am glad to have been on the spot.

Yours truly
Haig Lewis

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The South China Morning Post

37th Year. HONGKONG. No. 10,017

Tuesday, May 9, 1939.

Easy War

When Canton was being bombed ruthlessly, Hongkong was frequently shocked by the brutal slaughter of Chinese non-combatants. Then, with the Japanese occupation of Canton, horror moved away and the Colony was able to take a more detached view of the devastation of crowded cities. Nor was it alone in this. The whole world has noticeably lost interest in the sufferings of the Chinese people: news agency correspondents in China no longer cable reports of air bombings unless the destruction is spectacularly above average. This is the natural result of repeated affront to decent feeling: susceptibilities have hardened, and all bombing is accepted as inseparably part of Total War. Were the Japanese even clever they could take advantage of this indifference, to recover some sympathy. Instead they persist in arrogant contempt of humanitarian considerations, scorning even to promote by restraint the understanding which their spokesmen perseveringly demand. Their latest orgy of slaughter at Chungking revives all the bitter condemnation of a year ago and corrects any tendency to accept Japanese culture at its own valuation. Only those who have seen such devastation—and especially when the ruin is stale—can know to the full the sickening distress: but there is enough detail in the telegraphed reports to permit all to visualise the scene. There are nearly 5,000 dead, men, women and children. There is a heart-rending, panic-stricken, crowded movement away from the city—and the pitiless bombings continue.

The cool confession is made from Tokyo that the bombings were deliberate. No confession was necessary. The very severity of the repeated raids demonstrates foul intent. The only question is the purpose. Remembering that the Japanese knew that the British Ambassador was there, and recalling earlier rumours of their plan to shoot down the aeroplane by which he was to travel, the ugly inference may be drawn that the purpose was to influence diplomacy. If it be true that, despite Army pressure, the Japanese Government refuses to enter into a military alliance with Germany and Italy, and prefers not to antagonise Britain completely, it may also be true that the Army and Navy seek to force their Government's hand. Of methods like these they are quite capable. Giving them the benefit of the doubt, however, the observer is left to assume that the purpose was to try to end the war the easy way, by destroying China's capital to

crush the Chinese spirit. Even so, it was a monstrous crime. Its effects are only to arouse again grief, indignation, contempt, grim hope of vengeance and the wish that China could retaliate. If ever Tokyo is bombed, sympathy is already forfeit.

Japan's apologists plead that their planes were subjected to anti-aircraft fire, even from the areas where the foreign consulates are situated. A foreigner who reached Hongkong on Friday night heard no anti-craft fire. Even if there were, the Japanese excuse fails to convince. The raids were upon such a scale that there was obviously the intention to bomb extensively, with a pretence of military objectives, but well-knowing that the bombing would in effect be indiscriminate. This is confirmed by the reported ultimatum, threatening to raze Chungking. It may be argued that the headquarters of the Chinese army are a legitimate target, and that may be agreed. If a Japanese airman with calm daring and nice marksmanship, dropped a bomb upon those headquarters, destroying them and all their occupants, humanity would not condemn; it would even applaud, for that would be efficient war. When, however, because marksmanship is bad or the airmen dare not venture low, bombs are deliberately dropped upon a congested metropolis in such quantity as to destroy the whole city, the plea that there was a military objective is untenable. These are the wholesale methods of the gambler who buys great quantities of chances to win one prize. This is easy war, economising troops, expense and effort, deliberately slaughtering a whole people in the hope that among the mutilated bodies will be that of a General. It is not the way of warriors, but the last resort of a cunning aggressor who cannot continue much longer and fears defeat. The Japanese learn very slowly. By now they should know that these methods cannot win. China fights on. One fifth of mankind, Japan has failed and will fail to crush them.

INDEXED

May 17, 1939
*ack by Stuart
6/2/39*

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Enclosed herewith is a preliminary information blank for Mr. Robert Brank Fulton. This is sent in connection with Dean Chao's letter of March 18th and your letter of March 21st outlining a program for activities to be conducted under the McBrier Foundation.

Mr. Fulton's contact with us was made originally at the suggestion of Dr. Randolph Sailer. Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen knows Mr. Fulton quite well and states that he considers him the best qualified man he knows for the special work you have in mind. He believes that Mr. Fulton would be equally good as a teacher of the New Testament, and as a religious worker among the students. Dr. Van Dusen tells me that he has already written to you in a preliminary way giving his opinion of Mr. Fulton's qualifications.

We are making an effort to secure a meeting of the McBrier Foundation Committee within the near future. At that time we will try to have the Committee not only take up the general program suggested by Dean Chao, but will also ask to have Mr. Fulton present so that the members of the Committee will have an opportunity to evaluate his qualifications.

As soon as the Committee has met, we will get off a cablegram to you in which among other things we will state the Committee's recommendation with regard to Mr. Fulton. We will, however, hold up any final decision in his case until you have had time to cable us as to the decision of the field with regard to him. If the field does desire us to proceed with his appointment, please include in your cablegram definite information as to what we can offer him as your salary and terms of his appointment. With a sliding salary scale such as Yenching has, it is always impossible for us to make any definite statement to candidates for appointment except upon the basis of instructions from the University. While new appointees are never mercenary, we ought not to ask them to go out to China without at least a general understanding as to the conditions of their appointment - otherwise misunderstandings are likely to occur.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

BAG:MP
Encls.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

May 22, 1939

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

At Dr. Stuart's request I am sending you this report on
the Conference of College Presidents recently held in Hongkong.

Dr. Stuart returned to the campus last Saturday in good health
and spirits after his long and interesting trip, the details of which
we are eager to hear, but have not as yet had time.

Very sincerely yours,

Tris L. Cummings

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May 22, 1939

Personal.

Dear Dr. Garside:

I am writing to report my impressions of the recent conference of college presidents in Hongkong. You will have received the official minutes and the interpretation of Dr. Cressy in person.

There was a fine spirit of friendliness and of readiness to assist as needed in solving one another's problems, a courageous and cheerful acceptance of temporary discomforts and derangements, and a determination to carry on regardless of these in the confidence that work could some day be renewed under normal conditions. Three days were spent in listening to reports of the experience of each institution, which proved interesting to us all and was doubtless necessary preparation for the business sessions, but consumed much valuable time. Another day or two were occupied with relatively unimportant details which tended to lessen the sense of urgency for the main purpose of our coming together. It almost seemed as though we might adjourn without seriously discussing this, or fritter away time on irrelevancies until too late for constructive planning, although the critical situation we were facing had been quite bluntly pointed out. There was a general assumption that as soon as conditions permitted each institution would start up again on the old basis, and all were naively looking forward to this. Any thought of permanent and radical reorganization because of new opportunities or altered circumstances was either lacking or was perhaps subconsciously - evaded as tinged with unpleasant implications. It was only under considerable pressure that concrete proposals were finally presented and approved, but in the process of doing so there was ample evidence of how institutionally minded we all continue to be.

By all odds the most hopeful development is the proposed grouping of the four denominational colleges of the Shanghai area in senior college and graduate work on land to be purchased near the St. Johns campus, the present plants of the other three to be used for middle school and junior college work. In order to satisfy certain elements it would be necessary at the outset to maintain their separate entities and physical plants, but even so there would be substantial progress in avoiding duplication and in improving the specialized features, and the tendency toward more complete integration could be hoped for by a natural growth. For this reason it would seem to me justifiable to encourage this initial investment in further expansion as a practical venture of faith in what it should achieve. Hangchow and Soochow are committed to all that this involves. The Shanghai attitude is more cautious and is made somewhat contingent on their being unable to recover their present property, as well as upon keeping their whole institution together in one place rather than separating junior and senior college. St. Johns may welcome neighbors whose presence calls for

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no obligations on her part, but there are hints that she may take instead a reactionary turn alike against government registration and cooperative effort. As in all such projects a dynamic personality, liked and trusted by his colleagues, is an essential factor, and fortunately this one has R.J. McMullen, who is heart and soul for it. There would be a dramatic appeal in a union of Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians, even though on so restricted a basis at the outset. It is an advantage that the founding bodies are all American. I have assured the others both in Hongkong and more recently in Shanghai that Yenching fully endorses this scheme and will fit in with it. For us it would imply a division of senior college and graduate courses - or of vocational and specialized subjects - by mutual agreement and because of objective considerations.

The crucial difficulty of "Correlation" has thus shifted from these four denominational colleges to the two in Nanking and Cheeloo. Should the former grouping finally meet with failure, the obvious alternative would seem to be to build up a somewhat analogous centre in Nanking. Otherwise these three institutions must somehow be accounted for. In any case, Cheeloo might well become a senior middle school and junior college, presumably with a medical school. The senior middle schools of Shantung are notoriously defective and this would thus meet a glaring local need while preparing students either to study medicine or to go elsewhere for the vocational study each had chosen.

The four presidents now in Chengtu are enduring the disagreeable exigencies of their enforced intimacy with true Chinese equanimity and Christian goodwill, but one fails to sense among them any compelling vision of the enormous new potentialities in China's vast hinterland nor of the challenge to Christian higher education to share in providing for these. It is merely a temporary host and guest relationship. And yet if there is to be any shifting inland from the coastal provinces it can only be at the sacrifice of some of our already established undertakings. Barring some such absolute merging of all our forces as Yenching has always advocated, or some authoritative procedure initiated in New York, the only practicable course seems to be the one adopted in putting on those now in the West the responsibility of attempting to find a solution. But they sorely lack leadership. One wonders whether it would not be worthwhile to suggest that they invite some qualified person, as, e.g. Dr. Decker, to visit them in the capacity of adviser from the standpoint of the founding and supporting constituencies.

What has been written of the West applies more or less also to the remaining region loosely covering the south-east and south-west, except that the issues are less acute - and less hopeful of material improvement.

One hindrance to any proposals of reorganization will be the costly physical plants, and I want to urge that these be eliminated as far as possible from the earlier stages of discussion. It

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would be better for any of these to be abandoned than to be the reason for abandoning a creative realignment making for economy and efficiency. But most probably after the new scheme had been determined on, a sale or some other utilization of the old property could be accomplished.

One possible suggestion might be that what is now known as the university of Nanking become a National Christian College of Agriculture, located in whatever site would be best on technical grounds and with experimental or demonstration centres all over the country. There might well be pre-agricultural courses in the other institutions. This subject will unquestionably bulk large in post-war reconstruction. Unrelated elements in the present Nanking curriculum could be absorbed into other colleges, as for instance the excellent work in Chinese studies might strengthen the efforts of Hangchow College in the proposed new Shanghai (or Nanking) centre, and be the university of Nanking contribution to that project. In fact, this idea of an existing local entity being transformed into a specialized or professional unit on a nationwide scale and with suitable connections in the other colleges might have other applications. Cheeloo in Medicine is a case in point. We can be sure that in the China of the future conditions of travel will be such as to make the flow of students from one region to another relatively easy and cheap, and our policy should be formed with this in mind.

Another hindrance - if I may write you frankly enough to be truly helpful - is Dr. Cressy. I have refrained from pointing this out before because it seemed needlessly captious or unkind. But I have recently heard it from enough of those affected to be sure that it would make for progress if we were less dependent on his leadership. He has himself urged the securing of a Chinese secretary and has offered to retire in this event. This is the most constructive solution. Most of all his presence in the Shanghai combination is a handicap. If no one else can possibly be found he might be of help in the West though the time factor is another objection there.

All of this planning has been on the assumption that conditions will in one or two years make possible the resumption of our activities throughout China. Should this hope prove illusory, some of the problems described above will tend to solve themselves, and the proposals will all have to be reconsidered.

Finally, I must insist again that if there is to be any satisfactory result from these latest developments, there must be some very specific and determined stimulation from the A.B.C.C.C.

very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

Copies sent to:

E. C. Robertson

W. B. Donham

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

June 5, 1939

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Mr. Evans:

Thanks for your recent letters dealing with magazine subscriptions and other matters of personal business. May I ask you to help further by investing US\$1500 for me in whatever would seem to be dependable securities, safety rather than high rates of interest. Perhaps the easiest procedure would be for you to draw against remittances to our bursar and let me pay this amount to him on hearing from you.

Thanks again.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

jls c

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copy

This is to certify that the following resolution has been passed at a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Yenching University held at _____ in the State of _____ on the _____ day of _____ in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred Thrity Nine.

WHEREAS John Leighton Stuart has been appointed by the Board to the office of President of the YENCHING UNIVERSITY located in Peiping, China and

WHEREAS it is desired to record formally the fact that, by such appointment, the Board has vested in the said John Leighton Stuart certain powers, particularly with reference to the conduct of banking accounts and security business and other related business in the name of the University.

NOW BE IT RESOLVED: that the said John Leighton Stuart be, and hereby is, authorized to do any and all of the following acts and deeds on behalf of the Yenching University in Peking by virtue of his appointment in the office of president thereof.

- 1) Open operate accounts in local or foreign currency with banks or bankers located in China, the United States or in any other country.
- 2) Deposit and withdraw funds in and from banking accounts.
- 3) Sign, seal, endorse accept and deliver all forms of checks, bills of exchange, notes, bonds, debentures, common and preferred stocks and transfer deeds relative to such bonds debentures, common and preferred stocks as may from time to time be purchased or sold for the University by virtue of the following paragraph.
- 4) To purchase, sell, endorse and assign any or all government securities, Railway shares, bank shares, shares in any public company or society or other securities of any description whatever and to demand and receive all interest, dividends or other moneys which may have or may hereafter become due for and in respect of all or any Government securities, Railway shares, Bank shares, shares in any public company or society or any other security of any description whatsoever, and to appear at any meeting of any company, society partnership or other body public or private in which the University may be interested and vote and take part in the proceedings thereat and appear thereat in every respect as the proxy and official representative of the University in same full and effectual manner as if a proxy had been signed pursuant to a special resolution by the Board of Trustees for that particular meeting.
- 5) To purchase, sell, and settle contracts for the future delivery of foreign exchange
- 6) To sign, seal and deliver Trust Receipts.
- 7) To receive and issue receipts for registered or other mail and any other correspondence addressed to the University.

0835

- 8) To receive any or all statements of account and to certify to balances and other details stated therein,
- 9) To purchase and sell real estate and to sign any or all transfer or quit claim deeds, assignments, contracts or any other document of any description whatsoever which may be necessary to complete such sale or purchase of real estate, provided a supporting resolution has been passed by the Board of Trustees.
- 10) To borrow money with or without security and to pledge any or all of the assets of the University as security for such loans.
- 11) To appoint one or more substitutes and to delegate to such substitute or substitutes any or all of the powers vested in the said John Leighton Stuart by virtue of this resolution and to specify the manner and capacity in which the said substitute or substitutes shall sign and to revoke any power previously delegated by virtue hereof.

and Be it Further Resolved: that the Board of Trustees of Yenching University ratify and hereby does ratify the acts and deeds of the said John Leighton Stuart done pursuant to his appointment to the office of president of the said University whether such act and deeds may have been done previously or subsequent to the date of this resolution.

0836

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

PEIPING

June 9, 1939

Dr. J. L. Stuart
Yenching University
Peking

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Our files have never been complete as to documentation supporting the authority of various individuals to operate the Current Account which we have had on our books for so many years in the name of the University. Now that we have opened an account for you in Peking the matter has come up again so that we wonder whether we might not be able to secure the necessary papers at this time.

One way to satisfy all of legal requirements would be for the Board of Trustees (similar board of management) to pass a resolution empowering you to issue powers of attorney (and to revoke such powers) in favor of the various individuals who are to sign and endorse on behalf of the University. We understand that your board meets in the United States but there is no reason, so far as we are concerned, why the necessary papers cannot be forwarded for perusal and consideration by your legal advisors there and returned in due course.

We have therefore drawn up suggested forms for your consideration and these are enclosed for your reference. You will note that we have worked on the assumption that it has always been the intention that the power to operate banking accounts in the name of the University, and to appoint substitutes should be in your hands and a resolution similar to that which we have enclosed would merely serve to record such an intention in legal form. With this in hand formal powers of attorney executed by you in the form of those which we have enclosed would then, we believe, satisfy any requirement which might arise in the normal course of your business with us. The charter under which the University operates should also be submitted to us for registration. The charter undoubtedly sets forth the powers of the Trustees and methods of their appointment.

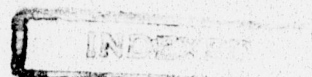
If there is any point on which you may wish further information we shall be only too glad to have you advise us.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) G.V. Ball
Pro-Manager

0837

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA



June 13, 1939

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Ans 7/12

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am cabling you as follows: "Fulton rank salary lecturer travel usual short term cable decision Linlin".

This is in reply to your letter of May 17 which arrived day before yesterday. We are very glad at the prospect of having Mr. Fulton in view of all that we can learn about him. The salary of lecturer begins at local currency \$205 per month, but as you have doubtless pointed out to him, one-fourth of this is available in gold and at present exchange this is quite a substantial addition. He will also have free housing, medical service, etc. The travel arrangements we thought had best be left to you. We would prefer that there be no commitment beyond one year, but the period might well be for three years, and if either side terminated it before the end, that party would be responsible for the return passage according to our usual terms. On the other hand, if he fitted in here, it might lead to a somewhat permanent appointment. It might be well to cable his final decision. In general, when we send cables regarding a matter of this sort, the reply might be by cable when the decision is reached.

*Please send Mr. Fulton
the enclosed from Dean Chao.*

Very sincerely yours,

J. Hightonthwaite

jls c

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

June 14, 1939

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am sending you herewith a copy of a letter which explains itself and the document which accompanies it. You might consult with some among the Trustees and have whatever action taken as would seem to you to be appropriate.

Very sincerely yours,

Freighton Stuart

jls c

0840

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June 14, 1939

Mr. G. V. Ball
National City Bank
Peiping

My dear Mr. Ball:

I have your letter under date of June 9 and have taken time to consult with some of my colleagues before replying. We all feel that it would be an excellent idea to have such documents properly drawn. It is not clear from your letter whether you wish us to send the original of the draft you have prepared to them, or whether you would do this yourself. I am therefore sending this on with the suggestion that they take action along this general line. If you wish to do anything further, the secretary is Dr. B. A. Garside, 150 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

Thanking you for this effort on our behalf,

Very sincerely yours,

0842

June 22, 1939

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Your letter of May 24 has just arrived. I take it from this letter that nothing further is required at present from us in the matter of searching for Physics teachers. You refer to Mr. Chen of "Cal. Tech." as being now connected with the Physics Department. I presume that you have made arrangements directly with him, and that there is nothing for us to do further in the matter.

Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the code cable which we sent you a few days ago. This cable bears the translation as it was intended to work out.

Mr. Brank Fulton, after meeting with the McBrier Foundation Committee and after considering very carefully the work to be done, as well as thinking of his plans already made here, decided that he could not consider a three-year appointment, but would be glad to consider a one-year appointment. We here in the office felt at once that this would be out of the question, and that a one-year appointment would be unsatisfactory from most angles. There is nothing further for us to do in regard to Mr. Fulton, unless we hear from you that a one-year term should be considered. In the meantime, we are continuing our search for other possible appointees for the work of the McBrier Foundation.

Dr. Lin Lin was in my office two or three times to discuss the matter of his going to Yenching. Upon receipt of your cable, we pressed him for an immediate decision. It was apparent that he wanted very much to accept the appointment at Yenching, but that certain conditions were in existence which he could not very well overlook, and made it necessary for him to decide not to accept. He wanted me to tell you how very sorry he was not to be able to take advantage of this offer.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

JIP:W
Enc.

0843

June 23, 1939

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

In anticipation of the day which you will celebrate as an anniversary in your life, a cable was forwarded a few minutes ago with the hope that it will be delivered as you awake on your Birthday.

Dr. Corwin reminded me of the date and wished to have a cable sent. I conferred with some of the Trustees who wished to likewise send congratulations. As a result you are in their thought a great deal today and we trust that through these twenty-four hours there may come some respite from extraordinary trials.

Most cordially yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

0844

June 26, 1939

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Yenching Trustees held on June 7th. This covering letter has been delayed because of my absence from New York for a hurried trip to California. On June 15th our office sent fifteen copies of this material for distribution on the field, so they will probably reach you a week or so ahead of this letter.

General Atmosphere of Meeting. The spirit of the meeting of the Yenching Trustees this year was a very optimistic and constructive one. Everyone was keenly aware of the difficulties under which the University has been conducting its work during the year now closing. And all realized too, that even more difficult times may lie just ahead. But throughout the meeting it was easy to sense a quiet confidence that, under Divine Guidance, and with the courageous leadership which you and your colleagues are giving, Yenching will continue to render a large and growing service to China no matter what developments may take place. This viewpoint is expressed in action T-3636.

The Report of the President to the Annual Meeting. Copies of your letter of March 20th were distributed to members of the Board. The letter was carefully read and discussed at the Annual Meeting, and actions T-3637, 3638, and 3639 were taken. Action T-3637, refers to the Committee on Finance the important matters you raise with regard to strengthening the financial support of the several departments of the University. While all of these questions are constantly receiving at least the general attention of the Committee on Finance, you may be sure that the Committee will give special consideration to each of them during the months just ahead. We will try to keep you informed of its discussions and actions.

You will note in the actions in T-3638 and T-3639 the Trustees appointed a special committee to give thorough consideration to the question raised by your letter with regard to the costs of home base administration and promotion, and asked that the Chairman of the Executive Committee (Dr. North) correspond with you in regard to these matters. It is, of course, much better to have members of the Board of Trustees study these questions and correspond with you rather than for any of us who are salaried employees of the Associated Boards and of the Yenching Trustees to enter into the discussion. Because the summer is already upon us, it may be two or three months before this matter can be given the thorough consideration it deserves, and communications can be sent to you.

0845

June 26, 1939

Financial Statement and Forecast. The income received by the Trustees this year from all regular sources has been maintained in a satisfactory way, and we are reasonably sure that the entire amount of the emergency funds sought for Yenching will be received. Within the next few days we will be closing the Trustees' books and sending the detailed figures to the Field Treasurer's office.

Budget for 1939-40. You will note the action taken under T-3641 with regard to the Trustees' appropriations toward the 1939-40 budget of the University. We are glad that the total which the Trustees are able to assure the field - US\$85,084.44 - is somewhat in excess of the preliminary estimates sent you during recent months. This amount is also about US\$8,000 more than the Trustees were able to include within their regular budget appropriations during 1938-39 even though in the year just closing we included \$8,500 of "estimated miscellaneous gifts" which were really a part of this year's emergency campaign and which are being treated in 1939-40 as a part of the special funds which the Trustees and the Associated Boards together are seeking during the coming year.

It is too early to give any definite assurances as to the amount of special funds which the Yenching Trustees in cooperation with the Associated Boards can raise during 1939-40. Everyone is agreed that for the coming year we must again seek to secure a special fund, but as yet no total has been decided upon and no detailed allocation of the amounts needed by various universities has been worked out. We will send you further details as soon as they are available. But in the meantime we can assure you that we will all continue to do everything possible to provide Yenching with the support which it needs to keep its work going forward.

Surplus in Harvard-Yenching Institute Restricted Fund. This is a surplus which the Institute Trustees have been carrying for a number of years. The Trustees have raised with the Boards of each of the six beneficiaries the question of whether they would like some or all of this surplus distributed at this time or whether they would prefer that the Institute hold it "for a rainy day". The representatives of the Trustees of the six institutions will be meeting within the next week or so to discuss the matter jointly.

Election of Officers and Appointment of Committees. Mr. Barber had written to the Committee on Nominations suggesting that inasmuch as he had served as President for a period of seven years it would be well to make a change in the leadership of the Board. The Trustees accepted Mr. Barber's resignation with an expression of their sincere appreciation for the devoted services he has rendered during the past seven years, and elected, subject to his acceptance, Mr. Arthur V. Davis, as the new president of the Board. Mr. Davis has accepted this position, and we hope that he will find it possible to take an active interest in the work of the Trustees and of the University during the coming year even though he is kept very busy by the affairs of the Aluminum Company of America. During recent years Mr. Davis has become more and more deeply interested in Yenching and the other Christian College in China, and has rendered very valuable services to the entire group as well as making substantial personal contributions.

0846

Dr. Stuart

-3-

June 26, 1939

Movement Toward Greater Unity. You will notice the action taken under minute T-3652. This whole question of greater unity among the Boards of Trustees in America, and among the institutions themselves on the field, has been very actively discussed by the individual boards and by the united group during recent months. Concrete proposals are now being formulated, and will be taken up with the individual boards and with the supporting Mission Boards during the months just ahead. We are hoping that definitive action will be taken in the fall.

Very cordially yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

BAG:MP
Encl.

c.c. to Stephen Tsai

0847

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

June 27, 1939

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Garside:

I am writing regarding the matter of Dr. Galt's History of Yenching, and replying to your letter on this subject under date of May 1. Our suggestion is that he begin the writing of a final chapter dealing with the special circumstances of the past two years, and the conclusion of all of this in its bearings on us. Meanwhile he will be revising the previous chapters and we shall have the printing done here. A certain number of unbound copies will be sent to the U S for binding and distribution. If this is approved by the Trustees, plans might be in the making for the use of this book, together with an estimate of the number of copies which would be wanted in the U S, perhaps including Great Britain.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton S. Smith

J. I. P. Acknowledged.

jls c

- 1. See also my correspondence with Galt concerning this.*
- 2. Express desire of trustees to see balance of manuscript and to make comments before printing is begun.*

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UNIVERSITIES
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JOINT OFFICE

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June 28, 1939

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Dear Dr. Stuart:

I enclose herewith a copy of a personal information blank filled out for us by Robert Barnett. You may remember meeting Barnett, who was a fellow passenger with you on one of your trips across the ocean three or four years ago. Of course you know his father - E. E. Barnett of the Y.M.C.A.

Barnett seems to have unusually high qualifications for service in the field of Christian higher education in China if the right opening could be found for him. But I have pointed out to him that the possibility of any appointment to China just now is very slight.

While he was in Oxford his work was chiefly in Modern Greats. He did special work in the field of Politics, including courses in Political Theory, Political Institutions and International Relations. His third year was spent in research in Modern History, for which he secured his B.Litt degree. He also did a substantial amount of work in the field of Philosophy, including Metaphysics and Moral Philosophy. ~~In the third of the subjects~~ comprising the Modern Greats, Barnett had already done specialized work in the University of North Carolina, securing his Master's degree in Economics, so he did not do a great deal of work in that subject while he was in Oxford.

If there is any likelihood of an opening for Barnett at Yenching either in Modern Greats or in History, we would be glad to follow up the matter. Of course if any such appointment is to be made this year it would have to be cleared by cable shortly after this letter reaches you. If there is a possibility of some opening a year or more hence, the matter could be followed up in a more leisurely manner.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

BAG:MP

Encl.

0850

June 29, 1939

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

This will acknowledge your letter of May 23rd enclosing tax statement regarding Great Northern Railway holding. This has been presented to the Company and we shall see what we shall see.

As requested General William Crozier's name has been added to the list which receives your letters.

We have arranged with Miss Lydia Boring for the forwarding of the magazine you request and we trust it will be received regularly.

Today the tension seems to have eased a bit in your part of the world. Only to find, however, a new incident coming to focus in Europe. Presumably it will work this way until there is a definite settling of issues throughout the world. How that is going to be done I hate to say.

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

0851

OFFICERS OF THE TRUSTEES

GEORGE G. BARBER, *President*
SIDNEY D. GAMBLE, *Vice President*
MRS. JOHN H. FINLEY, *Vice President*
ARTHUR V. DAVIS, *Vice President*
E. M. MCBRIER, *Treasurer*
B. A. GARSIDE, *Secretary and Asst. Treasurer*
C. A. EVANS, *Asst. Secretary and Asst. Treasurer*
J. I. PARKER, *Asst. Secretary and Asst. Treasurer*

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA

American Office
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

J. LEIGHTON STUART, *President*
C. W. LUH, *Dean, Graduate School*
T. C. CHAO, *Dean, School of Religion*
HENRY H. C. CHOU, *Dean, Arts and Letters*
STANLEY D. WILSON, *Dean, Natural Sciences*
GIDEON CH'EN, *Dean, Public Affairs*
MARGARET B. SPEER, *Dean, Women's College*
STEPHEN I. O. TS'AI, *Controller*
MARY COOKINGHAM, *Field Treasurer*

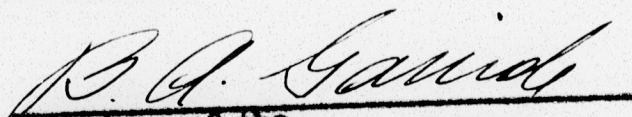
COUNTY, CITY AND)
: SS
STATE OF NEW YORK)

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the undersigned, B. A. GARSIDE, was
duly elected Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Yenching University
for the ensuing year at the Annual Meeting of said Board of Trustees
held on June 7, 1939;

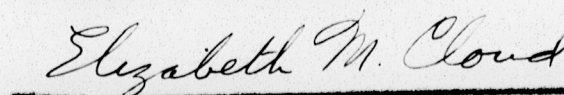
THAT he is well acquainted with John Leighton Stuart, who is
now President of Yenching University, Peking, China, and identifies the
signature on the enclosed documents as being that of said John Leighton
Stuart;

THAT to his personal knowledge said John Leighton Stuart has
issued a Power of Attorney to C. A. Evans for the purpose of executing
various legal documents and to act in the capacity of attorney; and

THAT within the last three weeks personal communications have
been received from John Leighton Stuart, and that to the best knowledge
and belief of the undersigned he is still alive and actively performing
the task as President of Yenching University.


Secretary of the
Trustees of Yenching University.

Sworn to before me this 15th day
of June in the year 1939



NOTARY PUBLIC, NEW YORK COUNTY
New York Co. Clk's No. 209, Reg. No. 1 C 173
Certificate filed in New York County
Commission Expires March 30, 1941

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