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Yenching
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Stuart, J.L. 1940 May-Sep

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Stencilled 5/18/40

YENCHING IN HONGKONG

While in Hong Kong attending the meeting of the Chinese Foundation and waiting for my steamer, the Yenching graduates had a welcome party in a Chinese restaurant and I had many opportunities for seeing them in other ways. The only difference between this and what I saw of them in the interior is that my visits to Hong Kong have now become quite frequent. There must be two or three hundred of them here and they are in every imaginable form of activity. As elsewhere people constantly comment on them favourably in their high general average of behaviour or of useful service and on their group enthusiasm.

One episode may be described. Among the many worth-while war-time activities of Madame Chiang is enlisting women in the organizing of war-orphan relief. One such has been established in British territory near Hong Kong and maintained by a group of Chinese ladies here under the vigorous leadership of Mrs. C. H. Kan, who as Katharine Hsu was one of our outstanding students. I remember her as suggesting an exquisitely dainty bit of Dresden China that had reverted to its Chinese origin. She is now a young matron with all of her earlier vivacity and charm. It had been arranged that she should take me out to the Orphanage on a certain afternoon, but this had to be postponed because of conflicting engagements of mine. As it happened the time when I could go coincided with the ceremony of welcome to the new superintendent. Madame Chiang during her recent visit had decided that the work had grown beyond the limits of volunteer workers and required a full-time superintendent.

I first went through the simple, hastily constructed bungalows which are the best that could be afforded, and was impressed with the measure of cleanliness and efficiency that the conditions existing have made possible. The children were a heart-rending evidence of the inhumane bombing of civilian populations. They ranged in age from babies left without parents a few days after birth to children fifteen years old, about 400 in this orphanage, with as many more waiting to be registered, coming from a wide area. Only the infants can have mosquito nets and screened dormitories suffer from the carelessness of untrained children who leave doors open, the few servants being too busy to watch such matters. This is one of the many problems these ladies must face. Clothing, food, teaching, health, future provision as they reach an age limit, all require thought and money.

Meanwhile on the lawn the children were being assembled into a square within which the group of ladies walked around, headed by Mrs Kan and the young superintendent, Miss Ho Hui-chiung, Yenching 1931, post graduate 1932. I felt stirred with varying emotions as I watched this procession and the children saluting gravely as it passed each section. Then Mrs. Kan made a speech introducing the new superintendent who followed with another speech, both in Pekinese or (as it is now called) the national dialect. Then I was unexpectedly called upon for a few words, and felt even more the mingled pathos and hopefulness of this poignantly promising feature of a nation fighting and suffering for its existence.

One final touch with Yenching is that Mrs. Y. P. Mei had accepted the offer to be superintendent, but had gone to Chungking where her husband had come to meet her and at the same time to respond to the request of Dr. Kung that he become General Manager of the Industrial Co-operatives. In an earlier report I have written something of this significant enterprise and of the large part Yenching has in it. Dr. Mei has, with my hearty approval accepted this responsibility which links it still more closely with us, and Mrs. Mei felt it her duty to decline the Hong Kong War Orphanage offer and help her husband in his new task.

0075

INDEXED

May 6, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

I have been away from the office most of the time during recent weeks, my longest absence being nearly a month spent in California working with Mr. McBrier and our Pacific Coast leaders in getting our China Colleges activities there better organized. As a result, I have gotten sadly behind in my correspondence with you.

I have for acknowledgement a large number of letters received from you during the last five or six weeks. I believe that all of these were properly followed through at the time they were received, and that only the acknowledgement has been delayed.

First, let me thank you for the interesting reports you have been sending the Yenching Trustees and friends since the first of this year. Your letters of January 18 and February 12 were received early in March, and were at once shared with your friends. Four interesting reports which you sent us from Hongkong early in April reached us during the last fortnight, and have been distributed. Every one is deeply grateful to you for keeping ~~us~~ ^{me} so well informed of current events, and of the outstanding and increasing service that Yenching is rendering in these days.

Along with your general letter of February 12 you sent copies of letters you had just written to Mr. Godfrey L. Cabot, President Charles C. Moore, and President A. C. Ruthven. All of these have been noted, though I believe they do not require any special action by our office.

In your letter of February 1 you acknowledge receipt of information we sent as to the disposition of Philip Fugh's articles, and state that this is satisfactory to you and to Philip. I am sure that Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Luce are pleased with the gift, and I believe that he wrote you shortly after Christmas. This seems a satisfactory settlement of an item that had remained in suspense too long.

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President Stuart

2.

In your letter of April 11, you enclose a communication to President Franklin of Crozer Theological Seminary asking that opportunity for study be afforded to Mr. David Cheng. This letter has gone forward to Dr. Franklin, accompanied by our own expressions of hope that Crozer can find a place for Mr. Cheng, and by an offer to assist in any way we can in making the necessary arrangements.

Very sincerely yours,

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May 13, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

We have received word from President James H. Franklin of Crozer Theological Seminary that they will do everything possible to arrange for a scholarship for Mr. David Cheng there next year. As you know, applications for such scholarships are usually received in January, and final awards are made in February or March. But Dr. Franklin writes that "in view of my complete confidence in the judgment of President Stuart I should be willing to encourage Mr. Cheng to expect an Oriental scholarship of \$300 per school year with free tuition at Crozer and limited assistance at the University of Pennsylvania, provided, of course, that correspondence with him should result satisfactorily."

Dr. Franklin is having his registrar communicate by China Clipper with Mr. Cheng, and has kindly sent me a copy of the letter which is being addressed to him. So, despite the lateness of the date, there seems a very excellent prospect of the scholarship's being available for Mr. Cheng if he replies promptly to the registrar's inquiry, and gives a satisfactory account of himself. If there is anything more our office can do about the matter, please call on us.

The Crozer scholarship will provide free tuition and a cash grant of \$300 to take care of all of Mr. Cheng's living expenses during the year. It will not cover his travel to and from China, so Mr. Cheng should have at least US\$400 in other funds to provide for his round-trip travel and to take care of any special items not included in normal "living expenses". I trust that Mr. Cheng can provide this amount personally, or can find it from some source there in China. You do not make any request that help be sought for Mr. Cheng from within the limited scholarship funds we are seeking through the Associated Boards this year, and in any event those funds are almost entirely allocated already (including aid to two Yenching men).

If we can help in any way, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

BAG:MS

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

May 13, 1940

ack. 6/25/40

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am beginning this morning for the first time since my return here to deal with correspondence. There are several items which I should like to take up with you:

1. Personal Secretary. With the departure of Miss Cummings, I am fortunate in being provided for the next few months, but must ask you to help with a permanent successor. Several months ago I had a letter from Dr. E. H. Hume about his daughter, Joy, and replied raising the question as to whether she would care to equip herself with stenography and take this position. As I have had no reply, that letter must have been lost. I am enclosing a copy of it. About Miss Hutchison, this looks quite satisfactory. Will you take up this problem and, with the help of others who know the situation here, conclude an arrangement to begin as near the first of September as possible. In the case of Miss Hutchison, the Prices know the worst about me and their opinion ought to have a special value.

2. College of Public Affairs. You deal with funds for this unit in your letter of February 5. In view of the newly defined policy of the Rockefeller Foundation we ought all the more to make this one of our major projects. The R.F. will give us C\$60,000 for the coming fiscal year and reduce this at the rate of \$10,000 per annum for the next three or four years. This enables us to plan for an increasing proportion of support from other sources with special reference to Princeton graduates. I note that the P.Y. foundation has determined to maintain a full time officer, presumably largely with a view to promotion. We here would hope that the choice might be Robert Barnes. If he could alternate cultivation of the home constituency and visits here with a certain amount of teaching, it would seem to be a happy solution. In any case, I hope this matter will be taken up vigorously by our own trustees and those of the P.Y.F. working together.

3. Stephen Tsai. It was with this last issue in view that I had intended to write to you recommending that Stephen spend most of the coming season on the States. Meanwhile, in reading through my correspondence, I note your reference to him in the last part of the letter referred to above. This is rather disconcerting because we have heard from Mrs. Macmillan and others high praise of his promotional abilities. I am the more distressed because the news both from Arthur Rugh and his wife indicates that we cannot count too confidently on his health. There are hints that he will soon feel it necessary to take the Tacoma position rather than continue the strain of financial solicitation. We have been in correspondence with some of our Yen-ching graduates in Honolulu who are very keen to have Stephen come there in

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May 13, 1940

the early autumn and strengthen the constituency we already have in the islands. This would seem to me quite worthwhile but, having gotten that far, it would seem wise to have him go on to the mainland and represent us through the coming season. The argument for this is that, especially with constantly changing trends in this country, someone fresh from our campus would have a hearing very difficult for those who had never been to China or who had not been here within the past few years. L. C. Porter, L. E. Wolferz and Miss Boynton will all be in the country, but apart from the fact that they will be otherwise occupied more or less, no one of them would seem to me to be as well suited for the actual solicitation of funds as Stephen. In view of negotiations which have been pending here for a long time and about which we ought not to delay a decision any longer, I wish very much that we could settle this matter by cable. In view, however, of your comments I am referring this matter to you in this form but should like to have a cabled reply as soon as there can be sufficient consultation.

4. Y. Hsia. You are doubtless familiar with his case. I have advised him to return here next summer and do not see how any funds can be secured to enable him to work for his doctorate in the immediate future. He, however, is trying to stay on. If he fails in this, please advance his travel back to China for which \$ 200. has been reserved by our purser.

Of other matters I shall write later. Please assure your colleagues in the office and the trustees how deeply we appreciate the hard work and sympathy at a time when such cheering factors are especially welcome. This applies most of all to yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 17, 1940
Ak. 6/25/40

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

INDEXED

My dear Garside:

Stephen Tsai: After writing to you on the subject of his proposed trip to the States next autumn, I have had further consultation with Mr. Galt and Miss Spear. They heartily concur in what I wrote but point out that one aspect of the issue should be clarified. I had been primarily concerned with the special effort of our College of Public Affairs and had rather assumed that on his arrival, or in anticipation of it, his place in the general program of the A.B.C.C.C. would have been worked out. In view of the fact that our trustees are definitely committed to the present policy, I am writing to assure you that all of us, including Stephen himself, are willing that he should work as an integral part of the A.B.C.C.C. campaign. How this could be adjusted to the P.Y.F. effort, assuming that he would be wanted by that organization, is one of the details which we would, of course, leave to those concerned. I am writing merely to assure you of our attitude toward the general issue.

Mary Cookingham: We are cabling you today as follows: COOKINGHAM APPROVED BASIS STUART LETTER SEPTEMBER 29. This whole issue is badly complicated and has been the subject of much consultation among ourselves. The last American mail has brought letters from her and from your office which have led us to approve of her return. We should like, however, to have it clearly understood that we do not contemplate any structural change, and that we would prefer that the present year of absence be not regarded as a regular furlough and that she come for a two year period until her normal furlough would be due. If all goes well, she would then return on a regular basis. If not, the arrangement would be more easily terminated. In view of the letters just received, we have every reason to take the more optimistic attitude.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheington Stuart

B.A.G.
You better write to J.S.
re. Tsai. Miss C has not
replied re. the last paragraph.
She will then come to hand.

CAC
write to
Miss Cookingham
6/17/40

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C O P Y

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Peiping China

May 24, 1940

Dear Mr. Gilkey,

By the time this reaches you Dr. S. D. Wilson of our College of Natural Sciences will no doubt have passed on to you an invitation to join the staff of this department. We hope very much that you will be able to accept. The terms we can offer you are not very attractive financially, but if you do not have commitments in gold and can use most of your salary for current expenses you will find it possible to live. As a B. A. with no teaching experience after graduation you will be entitled to the rank of assistant with a basic salary of \$75 local currency. One fourth of this is payable in U. S. dollars at a rate of 2:1, and a bonus is payable (50%) on the remaining 3/4. Thus you will receive about U. S. \$10 and L. C. \$84. Since the gold dollar has been exchanging for anything from 15 to 23 local dollars this means that if you can afford to use your U. S. \$10 here the salary will be sufficient to live on.

For a three-year term we pay travel expenses out and 1/2 of return travel and give an outfit allowance of U.S. \$50. In case of a shorter term the travel and outfit allowances are proportionately less. Once here, furnished lodgings and medical attention are provided free. We are writing our New York office asking them to make detailed arrangements with you.

It is difficult to tell you now exactly what work we shall have for you to do. We usually consider three classes a full teaching load. We shall probably ask you to do:

One or two first year English classes (5 hours a week - little preparation but a good deal of correcting of papers)

One second year class of English for social science students (4 hours a week - wider reading in Lippman's Modern Reader and a volume of plays in Ibsen, Shaw, and Galsworthy)

If the pressure of first year students is not too great it may be possible to give you only two required language classes and have you offer an elective course of more interest. Since you have been reading philosophy you might like to direct a reading course of a more or less philosophical character. I enclose the announcement of such a course* that I give periodically and which I shall not be able to do next year. The content is flexible and could be modified to include such things as American transcendentalism and humanism. If you can come to us and would like to teach such a course please

* English 51-2 on the list of courses enclosed.

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Mr. Shadick to
Mr. Gilkey

2.

May 24, 1940

send me a sketch of the course as you would plan it. Mention the books you would want to use so that I can order any that we don't have.

Classes begin about the tenth of September. From all I hear the boats are very full. Our New York office should be able to help you get a passage. One of two practical matters. Imported articles are extremely expensive and often impossible to get here now. I would strongly advise you as far as possible to bring with you all the non-perishables you will need for your whole stay: clothes, toilet articles, sports things, stationery, etc.

With assurances of a very warm welcome in the department if you can come,

Sincerely yours,

H. L. Shadick

Chairman, Department of
Western Languages

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

May 25, 1940

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Mr. Joseph I. Parker
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Parker:

I am writing in reply to your letter of March 9 regarding financial aid from the A.B.C.C.C. to faculty members studying in U.S.A. I note that it is necessary to specify amounts desired in making these requests. In the case of Hsia-yun this has already come to your notice. You have also the essential facts regarding Hsia-yun and Chou Shun-hsin.

Regarding Mr. C. S. Hsieh, he has a scholarship, as you know, for studying in Hartford Theological Seminary for one year, which provides for tuition and board. We recommend U.S.\$700.00 for him to cover travel and other expenses.

Gerald Tien: There is this additional name which we should like to bring to your attention. Mr. Tien was graduated from Yenching in 1932 and took his Master's degree in 1936. Since then he has been our alumni secretary and for two years past has also done very satisfactory work in student welfare. Arrangements had been made for his going to the University of Michigan the summer of 1937, but he was interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai and spent most of the following year in fleeing with his family from one place to another in the interior. He is the son of a pastor in Kianghsi where his widowed mother still lives. My own interest in him is seen in my having underwritten the remaining U.S.\$600.00 he needs for carrying out his study at Michigan for one year, including travel back to China. I cannot ask for this whole sum, of course, from the A.B.C.C.C., but would be very grateful for the allotment of half of this amount or any sum that will seem proper in the light of other demands upon this fund.

All of these young men are especially promising, have been of great service to their Alma Mater, and ought to be even more useful after further study.

Very sincerely yours,

Sheikhan Stewart

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

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May 27, 1940

Ack. 7/3/40

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

copy sent
Dr. Wilson

My dear Dr. Garside:

I have a letter from Dr. S. D. Wilson regarding the son of Dean Gilkey of the University of Chicago, who is now a senior at Harvard. You will have received a cable from us indicating our desire to have him come here next autumn.

Sent Dr. Wilson
7/3/40

I am enclosing herewith a letter to him from Mr. Shadick, chairman of the Western Languages department, which I hope you will read carefully. We are afraid that our treatment for college graduates with no experience will frighten him off. It may be, however, that his father will be willing to assist somewhat or some other solution might be found for easing up his living expenses. It may be well to consult at once with Dr. Wilson, especially if he is still in the East. Between you it may be possible to explain the special reasons why we have adopted a salary schedule which works such hardships to young western teachers. It is, of course, an attempt to maintain the same scale for both Chinese and western people, and the moral effect has been of great benefit although it undoubtedly militates against our getting desirable young people, such as this one seems to be, from abroad. The solution which we may have to attempt will perhaps be that of having all western faculty members maintained directly by the Trustees or some other western organization, in which case no questions are ever asked by our Chinese members.

If Gilkey is willing to come on this basis will you arrange the details of travel, et cetera, according to our usual procedure.

We should like to have a cable as soon as you have his answer.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Hightower

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May 27, 1940

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Some months ago you sent us a letter suggesting the names of three people for whom you wished some help from our small scholarship fund which was included in the Sustaining Fund campaign of this year. At that time you nominated Mr. Hsia Yun, Mr. S. H. Chou, and Mr. C. S. Hsieh. Our committee has now had opportunity to give consideration to all applications and has been able to make small grants to Mr. Chou and Mr. Hsia. Each of these will receive \$150.

We are sorry that the limitations of the fund did not permit us to help everyone, and we are therefore unable to make any grant for Mr. Hsieh. Incidentally, because of the smallness of the fund this year, Yenching is the only university for which we have been able to give help to more than one person.

Within a short time I will be sending you information regarding the arrangements for this same scholarship fund for use in 1941-42. We have discovered, through the experience of this year, that it will be necessary for any applications for that year to be in our hands not later than November 1, 1940, in order to adequately deal with them. We have also discovered that we need much more complete information than has been sent in this year, and we will try to devise a questionnaire which will enable us to have the proper information at the time the application is presented.

Sincerely yours,

JIP.A

Secretary

Via S.S. "Pres. Monroe"
from San Francisco, Calif.

0090

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

May 31, 1940

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Mr. Joseph I. Parker
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Parker:

In the letter I sent you a few days ago regarding requests for financial aid to members of our faculty studying in U.S.A., the figure regarding Mr. C. S. Hsieh was inadvertently given as \$700. This represents the total amount which will be needed to supplement the Hartford scholarship. All of this is provided, however, except about \$260, for which I have assumed personal responsibility. All or part of this would, therefore, be a relief to me, and I have no hesitation in endorsing it on the ground of the character, purpose, and future promise of Mr. Hsieh.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Highten Stuart

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學大京燕

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

INDEXED

June 4, 1940
Ack. 7/3/40

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

My dear Dr. Garside:

A few days ago a cable was sent informing you that we had bought the president's garden for US\$3,000. As you know, this has been our Naboth's vineyard almost since purchasing our main campus and many efforts have been made to secure it. With the death of the owner, a sentimental reason which influenced him was eliminated, (it had been given him by the Little Emperor, whose tutor he had been). His brothers, who had children studying here, were very friendly and wanted us to have it on the most favorable terms. The actual heirs were, however, the two sons of an adopted son, and they had apparently accumulated debts which they hoped to clear off in part by the best price they could get for this, to them, useless property. We were, therefore, allowing negotiations to drift along in an effort not to appear too anxious, until about two weeks ago prospective purchasers emerged, whose racial connection you can surmise. We are still guessing as to what their motives were. At any rate, we felt that it would be disastrous not to protect ourselves. With the help, therefore of influential friends and with the attitude of the family, the agreement was made as recorded. We are in addition to give free tuition scholarships to two scions of the family who are qualified to study here during the next five years, are to name a building after the original owner with a bust and tablet in his honor. They will supply an oil painting of him together with choice specimens of his calligraphy, et cetera.

I had offered US\$2,000, so that the discrepancy was, after all, not great. We also had to pay C\$3,000 for middle-men's fees, et cetera, which was relatively slight as these things usually go. It is worth noting that in terms of American currency, this is about what we spent on the very valuable property immediately across the road from our main gate. This piece covers about twenty-eight acres. Although we had to act quickly without reference to the Trustees, I feel confident that, in view of previous interest in the matter on their part, and especially because of the disastrous effects of its purchase by others, this action would have been approved.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stewart

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JUL 5 1940
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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

INDEXED

June 4, 1940
Ack. 7/3/40

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am just back from a brief visit to Tsinan at the request of Dr. Lair and other members of the Cheeloo faculty. They wanted to have a report on my recent trip and apparently were considerably heartened by news which, in their present isolated position, does not often reach them.

A more practical purpose, however, was the discussion of their own institutional problems. We went over these in some detail. I reported my conferences with the four college presidents now in Chengtu and with the other four (or their representatives) in Shanghai. In the former case the situation is wholly negative. In the latter, as you are already informed, slow progress is being made, and the efforts of those directly concerned are to be commended. Any constructive plans for Cheeloo in relation to all of this must apparently be initiated by its Board of Trustees. My suggestion is that the pattern of junior colleges in the Shanghai area with senior college and graduate work loosely grouped in Shanghai be taken as the starting point. Yenching is to fit in with this by integrating its senior college and graduate specialized or vocational courses with the Shanghai center, avoiding all needless duplication. Cheeloo could temporarily have a senior middle school and junior college, possibly with a medical course or something equivalent to it. All of this could be started at once and would be especially useful under existing conditions. The staff would be better utilized than they are at present in the five vocational courses, some of which at least are of doubtful value and are certainly not giving satisfaction to the small number of students who can be attracted to them. After junior college, their students could transfer according to the career for which each wished to prepare.

This senior middle school and junior college alignment is not in accord with present government regulations but is not necessarily in conflict with these. The advantage in encouraging a start on these lines is that that much actual progress will have been made toward more comprehensive correlation in one section of the country. This would not conflict with any probable developments elsewhere and could be maintained even if the pre-bellum status quo were retained in the case of all other institutions. Those with whom I talked at Cheeloo all seemed ready for something of this sort, but they are themselves helpless unless supported by the Trustees.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Hightower

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JUL 5 1940
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ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

INDEXED

June 10, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Several times during the past year we have had occasion to write concerning various reports that need to be made out and sent to America. In one of my letters, I promised to remind you of these again at the time when the reports should be prepared. I am listing hereunder in separate paragraphs the items required. All of these are required fairly early in the Fall and since the China mails are so uncertain, we wish to request you to have these reports prepared immediately upon the closing of the books as of June 30, 1940. This will insure their reaching us in time for use and for delivery to the persons concerned, so that no complications will arise.

1. Report to the Harvard-Yenching Institute. This report is required by the Harvard-Yenching Institute to be in hand in ample time before their Fall meeting in order to prepare it for presentation. We have had difficulty in getting reports from some of the Colleges in time for this meeting, and this last year we have had two cases of the postponement of payment of the grants as a result of this delay. May we urge you to send this report in ahead of time so that there will be no danger of repetition of this situation in the case of any of our Colleges?

2. Report regarding Special Rockefeller Foundation Grants. In connection with the Sustaining Fund grants for the year 1939-40, there was designated by the Rockefeller Foundation the sum of \$14,000 for Yenching University. This grant was made with the understanding that a full report would be given as to how this money was applied during the year. We should have immediately a report on this amount, so that we may compile the proper information for the Rockefeller Foundation. No appeal for funds for 1940-41 can be made until this report is completed.

3. Report to the State Department of Education at Albany, New York. Sometime ago we sent the blanks for the report to the Regents of the University of the State of New York. There were two blanks furnished - statistical and financial. Two copies of each one of these reports should be sent to our office, so that we may file one copy and forward one to Albany. This report is also due early in the Fall and should be prepared immediately.

4. Statistics for Annual Report of the Associated Boards. We have mentioned at various times the information required for the Annual Report of the Associated Boards. In the past we have had considerable difficulty because of the lateness with which this information comes in, and this has greatly handicapped us in the use of our Annual Report. We should have the material in hand so as to begin the preparation of our report not later than the first of September. In our general letter dated March 5, we attached a form asking for certain

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President J. Leighton Stuart

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June 10, 1940

information for our statistics. We are attaching another copy of this form, so that you may have it at hand to fill in and return to us as promptly as possible. If this information can be secured from each one of the Colleges, it will enable us to make a much more complete and accurate Annual Report than has hitherto been possible.

We earnestly request your careful attention to the items listed above concerning these various reports. None of these reports should reach us later than the last week in September if we are to use them properly. As mentioned above, the uncertainty of the China mails makes it important to allow plenty of time for the reports to reach us.

Thanking you for your cooperation in the preparation of these reports,
I am

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

JIP:VW
Enc.

Via S.S. "Pres. Taft"
from San Francisco, Calif.

0098

Via S.S. "pres. Adams"
from San Francisco, Calif.

INDEXED
June 17, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

In a recent letter to you we suggested that a letter would be forthcoming, giving information about the handling of faculty scholarships for the year 1941-42. There has been opportunity to see some indication of what might be available for next year, and it now appears that the amount of money which can be included in the Sustaining Fund for this coming year will still be the very limited amount which was included this last year. This means that we will not be able to give help on many of the applications which will be sent in. However, we do want to continue to work at this problem, with the hope of getting it so organized that as means develop which will enable us to take care of more applicants, we will have the plan operating in an efficient way. Perhaps during this next year, we can get at least our plans worked out.

One of the greatest difficulties this past year has been the time element, particularly in reference to the presentation of cases to different schools in time for proper consideration. We are, therefore, asking that all applications be sent to us in time to reach the New York office not later than November 1, 1940. There are, no doubt, applications which were made for the fall of 1940 on which we have not been able to help. Will you please repeat the applications for any such persons whom you wish considered for beginning work in the fall of 1941?

There are a number of details yet to be worked out by our committee, and this will be done early in the fall. In the meantime, the most important factor is the one of getting the applications, together with full information, into our hands so that we may begin our investigation of possibilities in November. Another important item is this matter of complete information. Every application should be accompanied by a transcript of grades, showing the courses taken and the grades received for college work taken to date. Any college in America considering an applicant requires this information, and it is useless for us to present a case without this record. Our committee, of course, will want to know the prospective plan for each person. This should include the length of time which the candidate expects to spend in America studying, as well as some indication of what your institution expects to do for him or her in the way of assistance on the expenses.

Attached hereto is a part of the report of the Committee on Christian Character, Staff and Curriculum, which deals with the sub-committee handling scholarships. This gives the background of the discussions to date. You will note a number of things which indicate the way in which this committee is approaching the problem. Each section of the report deals with some particular problem connected with scholarships, and the problem of making them effective. It is hoped that you will give this report careful attention, and in making applications for help in the year 1941-42, that you will give careful consideration to the tentative plans suggested therein.

I must again express to you our regret at not being able to enlarge this fund for the coming year. The funds available will only help a few. It is hoped that by keeping this small beginning alive and working, it will develop into something much larger in the coming years.

Sincerely yours,

JIP:VW
Enc.

Secretary

0099

June 18, 1940

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

My dear Leighton:

I should have written you often, and assure you I wanted to do so. However, there has not been much to report that is worth reporting.

If I had been as wise a philosopher as you are, my nerves would not have behaved as they have. It has been quite a disappointing experience. I very much wanted to be spending these weeks and months to the advantage of the China Colleges. The doctor tells me that I have made all the headway I could expect, and that if I will do a good job of resting this summer, I will be ready for anything in September. I hope so.

We are numb over the world situation. Personally it seems to me that our path is clear. The forces of education and religion need to begin planning for a world of peace with Hitler and his type in the saddle. It will not be easy to accomplish, but it can be done, - perhaps more clearly now than before.

I had two fine months' rest in Berea, am taking a month at home, and will probably spend most of the summer in some Y.M.C.A. camp; then I hope to go to work in September.

Our absorption in the world does not lessen our profound interest in Yenching and in all you are doing.

Cordially yours,

AR:RC

Arthur Rugh

J. L. Stuart

Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China

One Hundred-fifty Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

June 21, 1940

To the Presidents of
the China Colleges

Dear Friends:

Owing to the volume of work concerning the holding of the annual meetings in May, we did not get a general letter written to the field at the regular time. Since the last general letter, there have been a great many things happening. The Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards has been held, as well as a number of the annual meetings of the individual boards. I will make no attempt to discuss particular items dealt with at the meetings, since you will have received the minutes and covering letters concerning them.

The week beginning May 13 was a very busy one for every one connected with the China Colleges. Monday, the 13th, and Tuesday morning, the 14th, were set aside for the Associated Boards meeting. We were very fortunate in having with us Dr. Joseph Beech, Chancellor of West China Union University, who had recently returned to America. Every one was greatly interested in the honors which he had received from the Chinese Government. It was our further good fortune to have Bishop Ralph Ward present, who had just completed a trip to China which had taken him into a large number of the locations where our Colleges are working. Two of our own board members from America had been in China during the year. These members, Dr. E.C. Lobenstine and Dr. L. S. Ruland, were able to give us first-hand and fresh information concerning the situation on the field. On Monday evening we had the friends of the Colleges together for dinner, and Dr. Beech and Bishop Ward spoke of their recent experiences in China.

At the present time, we are all busy trying to get the Sustaining Fund for the current year completed. The process of getting the remaining amounts necessary to reach the goal is proving to be quite difficult. The chart has been crawling up gradually towards the final mark, but we are not yet sure that June 30 will see the \$250,000 reached. Recent happenings in Europe are, of course making it more difficult to raise money in America, since so many new appeals of an emergency nature are being presented every day. The Executive Committee has been wrestling with the problem of plans

To the Presidents of
the China Colleges

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June 21, 1940

for next year, and will meet again this week to set a final figure for our 1940-41 Fund. We are having to approach the coming year with a greater amount of faith than has been required in previous years. No one knows what the effect of the war in Europe will be upon life in America, and whatever the results, our work for the China Colleges will undoubtedly be involved in those things which affect the life of the nation. We are going ahead, planning definitely on a Sustaining Fund campaign, with the belief that we cannot fail in supporting the great need of the Colleges.

Attached hereto are the two most recent bulletins of the progress of the 1939-40 campaign. These give more detailed information as to what has been happening.

The staff in New York will be working through the summer, each one taking a bit of vacation as the schedule allows. Mr. Garside is going to be active in the Pacific Seminar, which will be held at Silver Bay in July, and will be in the office a good part of the remaining summer. The rest of us are dividing up the time during the summer in such a way that some of us will always be available for the handling of the regular business which should be looked after.

As this school year comes to a close, we want to again thank you for your fine cooperation during the year, and to assure you that we are looking forward to another school year of even greater accomplishment in the Colleges in China.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph L. Parker
Secretary

JIP:D

Enc. - Progress Bulletins Nos. 14 and 15

0102

INDEXED

June 25, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

ACK

July 31/40

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letters of May 13 and May 17. These deal with a number of items, some of which we will discuss in separate letters. This present letter deals especially with the proposal that Mr. Ts'ai come to America during the coming year to assist with our promotional work.

As I have written in previous letters, the Yenching Trustees have thus far found it impossible to make any definite plans with regard to Mr. Ts'ai's coming, because of the confused and rapidly changing world situation. As you know, our Yenching Trustees go ahead year after year carrying on their program of promotional activities despite the changes in economic conditions in America and the general situation in the world at large. Even so, we cannot entirely ignore the conditions under which we must operate.

There has not been any time since the first World War in which conditions have been as confused in America as they are just now. The swift progress of events in Europe during recent weeks and the threat of new developments to come throughout the world have left almost everyone here in America stunned and uncertain as to the future. The first reaction most people have in a situation like this is to cut off all of their previous giving until they can see more clearly just what is going to happen and what effect events will have on their personal finances. So long as the war in Europe was more or less inactive, the inflow of special gifts for Yenching and for our other China Colleges was not seriously affected. But during the last six weeks there has been a very sharp drop in gifts of every kind. Practically all of our friends have continued to provide the support they have already pledged, but very few of them have been willing to make any new gifts or new commitments.

This situation has of course had a serious effect upon our promotional activities as we close the fiscal year. One point at which we have found the greatest difficulty has been the completion of our campaign for an endowment fund for Yenching Women's College. With the splendid start which Mr. McBrier, Mrs. Parlin, and Mrs. Pfeiffer gave last fall through their conditional pledges of \$47,000, the remaining

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June 25, 1940

\$23,000 which we still had to secure would, under normal conditions, have been obtained quite easily and long ago. The ladies perhaps made their initial mistake in thinking that the task would be an easy one and therefore not pushing ahead with it as rapidly as they should have done. Therefore, the flare-up of the war in Europe and the resultant repercussions in America caught them with the task only half done; and they have found its completion is an intensely difficult undertaking. We have been amazed at the number of staunch friends who have been unwilling to make any commitments, or at most to give only a small fraction of what we might normally expect. Nowhere is there any evidence of a decrease in the warmth of their friendship or interest in the work at Yenching - they simply say that under these conditions they dare not make any new commitments.

Fortunately we were well along toward the completion of our Associated Boards Sustaining Fund for 1939-40 - particularly so with regard to the goals for Yenching and Yenching Women's College - when the outbreak of "total war" occurred. We have been gratified at the way in which friends continued to respond to this emergency appeal, and will be fairly close to the goals we had originally set when we close our books on June 30.

Under present conditions it seems that about all we dare plan for now in the way of promotional activities for 1940-41 is to continue our present efforts to secure the current funds which the Colleges must have to keep their work going forward. Even Mr. McBrier, who is always the most active advocate of pushing ahead with our efforts to secure increased endowment, now considers that for the present we must hold up any further plans for securing capital funds until we can see more clearly what conditions will emerge. Possibly within the next few months there may be changes which will enable us to go ahead again with campaigns to build up additional endowment for Yenching University or some of its departments. But to press for this at the present time would probably not only set a discouraging precedent of lack of success but would even create sharp criticism among some of our staunchest supporters.

All this is an essential factor in our consideration of whether we should invite Mr. Ts'ai to America next year. When he was here two years ago, we all recognized that he has special abilities to assist in certain types of promotional work. It was the general conclusion, however, that for Mr. Ts'ai to do effective work two things were necessary: (1) That we have a clearly defined list of objectives to be sought for Yenching University in which Mr. Ts'ai himself had an active interest and which he ^{old} enthusiastically endorse; (2) That some member of our promotional staff be able to give a substantial amount of his or her time to cooperating with Mr. Ts'ai in his promotional activities. Earlier in the

Dr. Stuart

3.

June 25, 1940

spring we were hoping that such a list of Yenching objectives could be set up and actively sought for in the coming year and that we could assign some member of our staff to work with Mr. Ts'ai. Under present conditions, however, all of these plans have had to be put aside, temporarily at least.

Whether Mr. Ts'ai could participate enthusiastically in the type of promotional work which seems the only possible thing we can do during the coming year - that of making a united appeal for the general support of Christian higher education in China - is a question we cannot answer here. Some attempts along this line which were made when Mr. Ts'ai was here two years ago were not successful, but it is quite possible that the responsibility for the failure rests upon us.

In this connection you discuss the possibility of our using Arthur Rugh during the coming year. All of us have been keenly disappointed that Mr. Rugh's health since his return to America this time has prevented his taking any active part in any of our promotional activities. This is all the more disappointing because he gave such effective service when he was here in America two years ago. We kept Mr. Rugh on our staff, under salary, throughout the winter and most of the spring, and also met the expense of his journey from China, but during recent weeks we have had to make other arrangements, temporarily at least, for the work which we had hoped Mr. Rugh could undertake. If and when his health will allow him to take up active work again, we would be glad to use him either for the Yenching promotional work alone, or for the work of the entire group of Colleges. Just now it seems that all we can do is to let Mr. Rugh get all the rest he can, without feeling any burden of responsibility.

I shall be writing you again during the next few days.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MS

0105

Copy to: Mr. Stephen Tsai

Via S.S. "Pres. Cleveland"
from San Francisco, Calif.

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

INDEXED

June 27, 1940

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Enclosed are the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Associated Boards held on June 21, 1940. May I call your attention to the following items:-

1. Report of the Committee on Special Askings. This Committee had the very difficult task of considering the askings from the various Colleges, both as to the items to cover budget deficits, as well as special emergency askings. The Committee spent considerable time in going over the figures very carefully and adjusting them to come within the total amount set by the Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards for the Sustaining Fund this coming year. The processes concerned in doing this particular job are always difficult, and the members of the Committee made their recommendations with a great feeling of regret at not being able to give each of the schools the full amount of its askings. At the same time, the Committee was under the pressure of the effects of recent war news from Europe, and plans for the raising of the Sustaining Fund for next year had to be approached with a great deal of faith.

You will note in action E-1104 the amounts allocated divided into two columns. It is hoped that these amounts can be raised and sent to you, but they will only be available if and when secured. You will note under vote E-1105 the arrangements for the distribution and accounting of these amounts. The Executive Committee has made no attempt to limit the authorities on the field in the administration of these amounts from the Sustaining Fund, and no indication is given as to whether they apply to budget deficits or special items. As the amounts allocated become available, it will be left to you to decide what items on the field are the most urgent to which these should be applied.

2. The Associated Boards Budget for 1940-41. This item is handled in America, and we have written to the officials of each college board concerning the items included under vote E-1107. Explanations preceding the vote indicate how the shares were determined.

3. Visit of Board Members to the Field. Under vote E-1108 you will note the action taken regarding the visits of Dr. Ralph Diffendorfer and Dr. L. J. Shafer. Dr. Diffendorfer is a member of the University of Nanking Board, and Dr. Shafer is a member of the Fukien Christian University Board. We do not know yet what their itinerary will be, but they have been asked to visit any of the Colleges which are convenient to their trip as planned. If they succeed in getting to your campus, we hope that you will make use of their visit for strengthening the contacts between our work in America and the work on the field.

Other items in the minutes are self-explanatory.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

JIP:D

Enc.

0106

INDEXED

July 3, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Ack
8/13/40

Dear Dr. Stuart,

The morning's mail brings me your letters of May 27 and two of June 4.

Your letter of May 27 discusses the appointment of Mr. Langdon B. Gilkey. I am passing along to Dr. Wilson Mr. Shadick's letter to Mr. Gilkey and also a copy of your letter to me. Tentative arrangements have been made through the American Board for Mr. Gilkey's sailing for China via the Hikawa Maru on August 12. As soon as Mr. Gilkey formally accepts the terms of appointment as set forth in Mr. Shadick's letter, his appointment will be confirmed, and a cablegram will be sent you.

Purchase of President's Garden. This letter is in confirmation of the cable we had already received, telling of the purchase of the president's garden for US\$3,000 plus an additional LC\$3,000 for middle-men's fees.

At the next meeting of the Yenching Finance Committee we will make a report of this purchase. Of course the first question the Committee will ask - as Mr. McBrier has already asked it - is this: "From what source is the purchase price to be provided?" If you will send us information on this point, it will help to clarify the matter in the minds of the Committee. It will be difficult to secure a meeting of the Committee before September, so there will be time for this information to reach us by mail before the matter is presented.

Problems of Cooperation. Your second letter of June 4 comments on the problems of cooperation which you have discussed with the leaders in Tsinan, Chengtu, and Shanghai. At some points the information contained in your letter helps to clarify the situation, at other points it adds additional questions in our minds. For instance, you appear to recommend the immediate opening up of "a senior middle school and junior college, possibly with a medical course or something equivalent to it" in Tsinan. This would seem to be in conflict with the war-time policy for Cheeloo University, as repeatedly recommended from all parts of China by every individual and board with authority to speak in the matter, whereby all teaching work of college grade except in theology would for the present be carried on in Chengtu, and the activities in Tsinan would be restricted to instruction in theology and nursing.

Dr. Stuart

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July 3, 1940

operation of the hospital and out-patient dispensary, and supplementary activities of a non-university status as may be found desirable in order to protect the property and to maintain the continuity of Cheeloo's contact with and service to the surrounding community. You seem to advocate such a development as being in the direction of "more comprehensive correlation in one section of the country", and indicate that those you talked with at Cheeloo "all seemed ready for something of this sort but they are themselves helpless unless supported by the Trustees".

All this leaves us completely at sea. The Cheeloo Governors have repeatedly expressed themselves as happy to endorse any sound and constructive policy which may meet with general support by the Cheeloo authorities and the other educational leaders in China. The Governors are not at all happy over developments that have taken place, and misunderstandings that have arisen, during the last three years, but they recognize their inability at this distance to take the initiative in any way that would be constructive and helpful. We have understood that there has been a widespread sentiment throughout China that such university work as Cheeloo is carrying on in these days should be conducted in Chengtu rather than in Tsinan. We have also understood that to reopen university grade work in Tsinan just now would be widely interpreted as an acknowledgment of the permanency of existing conditions, and the recognition of existing governments. So you can well understand that the Cheeloo Governors are very much confused as to what position they ought to take, or what policy they should support. It has been quite impossible for us to get any constructive statement as to situations and plans from any of our friends in Tsinan. What must be done before the situation can be clarified is for some clearly defined plan to be worked out and given proper consideration by the proper bodies. At present we are drifting into a deplorable state where everyone is bewildered, and where there is danger that each faction will be blaming some one else for the state of affairs.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MS



學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 3, 1940
Ack 8/21/40

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

Your letter of ^{JUNE} July 5 enclosing the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees was read with eager interest. Please express to the Trustees my grateful appreciation for the continued vigorous efforts on our behalf and the large measure of success which is revealed in your letter. I can appreciate the perplexities as you look forward to planning for the coming session in the present world-wide confusion.

Somewhat to our surprise, a letter which Miss Stahl showed me this morning would indicate that Miss Cookingham was somewhat in suspense as to whether we finally wanted her here or not. This doubtless has been relieved by my letter received after she wrote, but to be perfectly clear, we have sent a cable asking the date of her arrival. This was meant to be our way of assuring her that we definitely wanted her. Stephen Tsai is forced to make various plans and is rather restless. I added a request for a decision regarding him. You probably have about as much information by this time as you are apt to have for making this decision. As far as I have an opinion at this distance from the States, it would seem on the whole worthwhile to have him there for maintaining old friends and for cultivation in general, even though the results in immediate contributions are slight. However, you are all much better qualified for making a judgement.

I am enclosing two photographs of Dr. E. K. Lindley and myself. As I have pointed out in previous letters, he is Chancellor Emeritus of the University of Kansas and evidently is very well known in educational and other circles. He seems to have quite a favorable impression of Yenching and ought to be effectively used in promotional efforts. He might also be considered for a possible vacancy on the Trustees or in connection with the A.B.C.C.C. Please also pass on the enclosed envelope to Mr. Evans who has doubtless already sent the annual dues called for.

(8 3.00)

Very sincerely yours,

Sheikhtenmark

2 snapshots attached

*passed
to CES
H2*

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UNIVERSITIES
AUG 5 1940
JOINT OFFICE

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INDEXED

July 3, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

ACK
8/13/40

My dear Dr. Stuart,

Since receiving your letter of May 13, we have been actively pursuing the candidacy of Miss Mary Hutchison as your secretary.

So far as Miss Hume is concerned, I find, after talking with Dr. Hume, that there is no likelihood of her being available. I understand that Dr. Hume or Miss Hume has written you to that effect. All of our initial investigations in Miss Hutchison's case seem to be satisfactory. Her background, training, and experience seem to fit her for this work. As to the still more important question of her qualifications for the special needs you would have at Yenching, we have thus far been guided largely by the judgment of Harry and Betty Price. We are of course following up a variety of other references. These investigations should be completed within the next fortnight, and we can then bring Miss Hutchison before our Yenching candidate committee.

Two important questions to be cleared before any appointment is made are term of appointment and salary. Miss Hutchison would prefer three years but will go out five years if desired. In a cablegram we are sending you today I am including an inquiry as to length of time the field wishes her to come, the salary we are authorized to offer, and the amount of travel the University will provide. It is always important to have these details clearly understood before an appointee starts to China, as otherwise dissatisfaction and misunderstandings may arise later.

We are holding a tentative steamer reservation for Miss Hutchison on the Express of Asia, sailing on August 10, so that she will be able to accompany Miss Cookingham if her appointment does go through. As soon as a decision in her case is reached, we will cable you again.

Very sincerely yours,

DAG:MS
Enclosure

Note
But could go
on 57 Aug 9/40

July 4, 1940

To the Board of Trustees:

Many times amid the turmoil of recent years have I planned to write you of features concerned with the inner life of the University that have nothing to do either with money or war. But the incessant preoccupation of rapidly passing days - due largely to these two causes - have either hindered me from writing you at all or forced me when I did so to deal chiefly with these engrossing issues. In this communication I shall comment on certain of these other happenings or hopes.

The Non-Academic Welfare of Men Students. Our Women's College is rather unique among co-educational institutions in that while the scholastic and administrative conduct of the University is thoroughly integrated, yet the non-academic interests of the girls are efficiently cared for by the Dean and her women colleagues. I earnestly hope that the essentials of this policy will be permanent whatever adjustments as to detail may be made in the light of further experience. But we have never found a wholly satisfactory equivalent for the much more numerous and perhaps less tractable men students.

A plan has recently been inaugurated which has more promise than anything attempted hitherto. The occasion was created by the departure of Mr. Gerald Tien to carry out a long deferred intention of further study at the University of Michigan. Mr. Tien had been our Alumni Secretary but when prevented by hostilities alike from going abroad and from promoting his regular work he has been doing admirably as Secretary of Men Students' Welfare. One of the gains of the last few years has been the increasing readiness of the Deans to assume responsibility for all that concerned the welfare of the students of the three undergraduate Colleges and of the Graduate Yuan. The significance of this is accentuated by the fact that these are all Chinese and that the tradition in native institutions has been to confine their duties entirely to academic affairs. They have now for the second year elected Dean Speer as Chairman of the Deans Committee and under her capable leadership have included the non-academic welfare of the students in their accepted task. When functioning in this capacity Mr. Tien has served as their executive secretary, in association with Dr. C. T. Lin, Director of Studies and as such Secretary of the Deans Committee.

This explanation will supply the setting for the new idea. It starts from the assumption that Chinese students will not take very seriously any one undertaking to regulate their affairs who is primarily employed for that purpose or who lacks academic prestige. The suggestion was made therefore that some teacher of full professorial rank, respected by students for his scholarly attainments, and known to be interested in them as human beings, be appointed to succeed Mr. Tien. Dr. R. C. Sailer was obviously the one best qualified, and very fortunately he has consented. With him was to be a younger Chinese, closer to student life and able to look after details.

Mr. Hou Jen-chih, who since his graduation has been assisting in the Department of History while working for the Master's degree awarded him last month, seemed about as ideally suited for Vice-Chairman of the

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To the
Yenching Trustees

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July 4, 1940

Committee on Men Students' Welfare as was Dr. Sailer to be the Chairman. For thought on the problem had early led to the need of such a Committee working with and under the authority of the Deans. Being for men students but with problems constantly impinging on the relationships with women it seemed desirable to seek next for a representative of the Women's College, and Miss Agnes Chen was heartily approved. After a brilliant record at Bryn Mawr, where she won the Doctor's degree, she returned to us last winter. C. T. Lin (Ph. D., Liverpool) has since returning to us been teaching Psychology and acting as Director of Studies, but from now on will have the latter title and full-time responsibility. This Committee will have a recognized place in his office, where all records will be kept, and he as its Secretary will further integrate its activities with those of the Deans Committee. Dr. Chu Sheng-lin who, after completing post-graduate study in the U. S. A. and teaching elsewhere for several years, returned to us last autumn, represents the College of Natural Sciences, the Colleges of Arts and Letters and Public Affairs being represented by others. Mr. Wang Chung-han, like Mr. Hou an M. A. of this year in History and on the faculty in that Department, has agreed to give part time as Secretary of the Christian Fellowship, succeeding Mr. Y. C. Wei, who is leaving us for further study at Union Seminary. Mr. Wang will thus relate this Committee to the organized religious efforts on behalf of students.

Except for Dr. Sailer, of course, they are all our own former students, with the full measure of the advantages to be looked for from that fact. All are beyond question as to intellectual and scholarly recognition, and are earnest Christians. They are already discussing enthusiastically among themselves a wide range of reforms, constructive projects and suggestions that have in general the improvement of the habits, ideals, economic or other needs, health, etc., of the boys who will be in their care next session.

The Degree of Doctor of Philosophy. This is not yet awarded anywhere in China. We have ourselves refrained rigorously from too ambitious or carelessly formed aspirations in this direction. But the advantages of its possession are almost as real in China as in the States, and the costliness of the investment involved in study abroad has been enormously aggravated by present exchange. Furthermore, we venture to feel that if we lead off in this final stage of modern education the Chinese standards will tend to be fixed from the beginning more as they ought to be. Our New York charter apparently gives us full authority. The realization of our dream at this stage is limited to two possible developments. One is in advanced work in Chinese subjects, under the auspices of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, as the climax of the Five Year Plan we have presented. Professor William Hung is expecting to spend the autumn semester at Harvard in response to an invitation to discuss this whole program with the H-Y Institute Trustees. Whether or not we can offer the Ph. D. in this field will depend on their decision. The second possibility is more nebulous as to possible sources of additional income but is otherwise nearer to attainment than any of us had conceived. A recent study of Natural Science courses here led to the surprising discovery that we could offer this degree in certain strictly defined subjects with relatively slight expansion. The eagerness of students

To the
Yenching Trustees

3.

July 4, 1940

to specialize in this general field and the advocacy of Government and other leaders encourages us in the hope that possibly a local Foundation might aid us sufficiently to make a modest beginning.

The Garden that Mirrors the Spring (Ching Ch'un Yuan).

This is the ancient and poetic name which we have revived for the property adjoining our campus to the north and connecting it with the leased "Garden of Moonlit Fertility" (Lang Jun Yuan) where we have been housing some twelve faculty units. You have already learned that we recently purchased this Garden of 28 English acres from the family of the first President of the Republic of China, to whom it had been presented by the last Manchu Emperor. Before the Revolution Hsu Shih-ch'ang had been his tutor.

Even in its present ruins it is easy to imagine what a lovely place it must once have been. To restore and make any adequate use of it would require a large outlay. Meanwhile we are making temporary repairs on the buildings which are not too dilapidated to meet some of our urgent requirements. We can accommodate at least four faculty units. One building is, however, being fitted out partly for the private library of a well-known scholar donated to us by the family and reproducing his study as he kept it. By moving this out of Bashford Hall we release needed space there. Another section will be reserved for the invaluable archaeological material presented to us by those who have discovered the famous "Peking Man". We are to be given all duplicate pieces. Dr. W. C. Pei, the Chinese scholar working with Dr. Weidenreich, is also to give a course here on this general subject next session. This may be the simple beginning of research in this field, in collaboration with Dr. R. Torii, the distinguished Japanese savant who, as you will recall, came to us last autumn and is continuing for another year.

Summer Religious Conferences. Our campus is being increasingly used for this purpose, especially in view of existing conditions. Almost immediately after Commencement there was an Oxford Group or "M. R. A." house-party attended by some 70 members, almost entirely students, at least half being our own. Whatever cause for criticism this Movement may have brought on itself elsewhere, my observation has been that in our midst it has been free from any objectionable features as well as a wholesome positive force for religion at its best. It has been wisely guided by certain faculty members and has attracted not a few of our choicest students. This was followed by a Student Conference along the lines of those hitherto held by Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. in a temple in the hills. It will adjourn tomorrow and in turn be followed immediately by a Christian Workers Conference, such as we have had in previous years.

Increased Enrollment. Because of the plight of students in this area we are being urged to take in as many as we can. Our normal limit of 800 went up this year to virtually 1000, and we are planning next session for what seems to us our present utmost capacity of 1100. We are also yielding to pressure from sources we acknowledge by starting a Boys Senior Middle School with two classes next autumn.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

CONFIDENTIAL

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8/6/40

July 6, 1940

To the Board of Trustees:

This will attempt to describe succinctly and with something of the caution which these unpredictable times require the latest trends in Japanese policy. It would not be advisable to quote sources but they are quite dependable. The Japanese have for months past been persistently trying to bring the war in China to a close. They call this peace but what they really mean is the ending of hostilities - something in this case very different. The Wang Ching-wei fiasco was primarily a blundering effort to attain this objective. As they - including its most determined promoters - have gradually realized how futile are all such puppet devices, and the necessity of opening negotiations with those who are resisting them, they have been exploring all possibilities for getting into contact with General Chiang Kai-shek. As one of these, I have ample evidence of their readiness, or more accurately eagerness to do so. The disconcerting discovery that he was unwilling to consider any such approaches on what he knew to be their present basis probably explains their barbarously continuous bombing of Chungking and the thrusts at Ichang and elsewhere. While they are as anxious as ever to come to an agreement with the Chinese Government that will end the fighting, yet they are not ready now to make any counter proposals to what they know to be the unalterable Chinese conditions, for the following three reasons.

- (1) The European War. They had long been hoping for this and for a German-Italian victory. They are not too sure as yet of this nor even of the advantage that this would bring to them. Hitler, flushed with success in Europe, might be intolerant of a rival in Eastern Asia and the Pacific. Japan's hold on the mandated islands and on Shantung might be forcibly shattered. So as to aspirations regarding British, French and Dutch possessions to the south. There are other sobering factors. And Germany might not win. They want therefore to watch the progress of events in Europe before gauging the concessions they may have to make to China. If the indications are sufficiently unfavorable to Great Britain and France they will seize Hongkong and Indo-China before proceeding to the Dutch East Indies. Any such moves are hampered by the China war, but before coming to terms with General Chiang they are observing with intense concern the bearing of events in Europe on their hopes and fears.
- (2) The Wang Ching-wei Issue. They have few illusions left as to this scheme for gaining their objectives through political manipulation as a substitute for military violence. But they are loathe to scrap it. The questionings among their own people would be rather awkward. The loss of "face" anent the Chungking Government would again be very mortifying. Individual militarists and politicians among them would suffer in prestige. For reasons such as these they would much prefer to open informal parleys with Chungking and having reached an understanding let the puppets fade inconspicuously out of the picture. But as against such a procedure they are told that it would be out of the question for the Chungking officials to consider approaches from those who had erected and were the sole support of a rival and rebel regime. So they are letting the matter drift a while longer.

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- (3) The latest final offensive. They had repeatedly announced to their people that within a given period (of weeks or months) the Chinese resistance would be finally crushed. Recently again they promised that this would be achieved in two months, one of which is nearly over. Hence the incessant bombing of the whole city and environs of Chungking. Hence the massing of troops to drive against Ichang only 350 miles down river from Chungking and therefore a dangerously close airport. Hence the desperate efforts to cut off supplies through Annam (French territory) and Burma. The threatened blockade of Hongkong or even its seizure is primarily at this stage to intimidate England into following France in agreeing to close the Burma route to shipments of war supplies for China. If Chungking finally succumbs they can dictate peace terms more advantageous to themselves. If-as I think is far more likely - the spirit of resistance continues more grimly determined than ever, they may be ready to discuss the terms on which they know that General Chiang will insist, especially since in one or two months from now their people will be wondering why the Chungking Government still survives.

Although they are unwilling now to make counter-proposals, or still less to agree to the removing of all their troops from Chinese soil as the only guarantee of her political independence, yet they want to keep the lines of contact open. That they all are impatient to end the war has long been obvious. But the reasons why even the extremists are becoming so anxious to do so are not quite so clear. Undoubtedly misgivings and discontent are spreading among their people although unable as yet to become articulate or effective. Undoubtedly also economic conditions are growing steadily worse. More positively their industrialists and financiers are restlessly waiting to renew the profitable export trade by which they benefited so greatly in the last European War, while their navy is no less impatient to begin its long anticipated southward expansion. There is the ever present fear of Russia. It is disturbing to have preparations for fighting Russia wasted on an inconclusive campaign in China which was to have been a very minor prelude. But the most serious motive would seem to be the reduction in man-power. Their casualties to date must be around a million. Some estimates are higher. In any case they cannot muster enough more troops to replace losses, make any gains in one place except through costly and hazardous shifts from others, and coerce the Chinese into submission by superior force. The Chinese policy has always been to reduce Japanese fighting effectives rather than to hold or recover territory and it seems to be proving its wisdom. Between the ages of 25 and 35 there is now in Japan only 1 man to 18 women. This cannot go on indefinitely.

The Japanese leaders are all expecting the fall of the Yonai Cabinet in a month or so, probably to be succeeded by one organized under Prince Kameyama again as Premier. There is a violent struggle in progress between the moderate and extremist elements the results of which will be seen in the composition of the new Cabinet.

They are assuming that Germany will either be able to crush British resistance in the next one or two months or be compelled to give up the attempt within the year. The outcome of the European War thus synchronizes more or less with their own similar attempt to destroy the Chinese will to resist. About the time this reaches you, or soon after, you should be able to form a judgment as to the trend of events as they affect our future. Unless British and Chinese resistance both collapse within that time - neither of which would seem probable - the Japanese may then be expected to renew their efforts for a negotiated peace. Everything that I have urged before as to the responsibility and the superlative opportunity of the United States to help in bringing this calamitous conflict to an ending reasonably satisfactory to both countries is being accentuated by day-by-day occurrences.

I have also pointed out repeatedly that the final contention will be over the Japanese desire to continue to station troops in Inner Mongolia and North China, as part of the "special position" of this area. This is no more than a thinly disguised revamping of the original aim to annex it to their continental empire and of course vitiates the integrity and independence of China. The argument used is for defense against the communism which would after the war take stronger hold in China's northwest, but the real reason is chiefly to protect their huge economic holdings in this area and continue their exploitation. Most of these, such as the railways, mines, factories, are merely plundered from their rightful owners. Others are monopolies enforced by military control wholly for Japanese as against both Chinese and western interests. Always and everywhere is the iniquitous but immensely profitable traffic in opium and its derivatives. To concede therefore the withdrawal of troops from this area is to sacrifice everything for which the war was rashly precipitated by the spurious "incident" of July 7, 1937, at the Marco Polo Bridge, some 15 miles from our campus. Their left flank against Russia, colonization projects more promising than those in Korea and Manchuria, economic exploitation, the "face" of the army especially, and the shock to their national pride, are all at stake. But the present Chinese leadership will never yield on this crucial issue. The conflict must accordingly continue until the Japanese will be driven to make even the concession of withdrawing troops from this area. How long that will require depends chiefly on the outcome of the European War; British, French and American policy in regard to Japanese naval encroachments southward; and American willingness to stop selling vital war supplies to Japan while aiding China in ways that are immensely beneficial to her while costing us virtually nothing. On these latter issues I hope that every encouragement will be given to the present mission of Mr. T. V. Soong.

Tomorrow the third year of this senseless and destructive war will have passed into history. The broad lines have followed a consistent pattern, deflected temporarily by the startling events in Europe. The fate of Yenching remains inextricably bound up with the ultimate settlement as it affects North China. We can, in the light of experience thus far, probably be able to carry on as long as the world situation remains substantially unchanged. But developments such as have been suggested in this report would have immediate repercussions on us. We would be caught in the swirl of vaster forces than could be controlled by any local relationships. It is with these anxieties and uncertainties that we shall be entering upon our next - and probably most critical - academic year about the time that you will read these lines.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

July 31, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the employment agreement we have signed with Miss Hutchison. We are aware of the importance of the work that she will be carrying on as your secretary, and earnestly hope that she will measure up to the responsibilities involved. Always as we send a new appointee to the field, we have a sense of trepidation. In these times one has a particularly keen sense of responsibility, both from the standpoint of the appointee and also from the standpoint of the institution to which he or she is going.

Our New York office has provided Miss Hutchison's travel and her outfit allowance. Nothing has been paid on her salary.

Miss Hutchison understands that as she starts for China the question of whether she is to continue beyond three years is being left for future determination. If at the beginning of 1943 both she and the University wish to continue the arrangement until the end of a regular period of five years, the matter can be taken up between you.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MS

July 31, 1940

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Early in June preliminary steps were taken toward securing a secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Doris Cummings. A number of persons were interviewed when suddenly out of an unexpected quarter came an application from Miss Mary Hutchison who has served as Secretary for Harry Price in the very splendid work which he has been doing. After a personal interview, she was requested to fill out the information blank, and a copy was forwarded to you. At that time the vacation season started and the undersigned took over the office management for the month of July.

Among the duties during this period has been the following through on the application papers, reference blanks, and other incidental tasks attached to sending out a staff member.

Two questions naturally came to the front in relation to Miss Hutchison's experience and fitness for work at Yenching. One was her religious experience. You will note from her answer that the statement is pretty thin. One member of our Committee also dwelt at length upon this question. In talking at length with her, however, I reached the conclusion that it is a situation where having grown up in a Christian family and living under the influence of Christian religion, and having attended a college whose emphasis is decidedly religious, she had not any major outstanding experience upon which she could lay emphasis, but there is a decided consciousness of the requirements and undoubtedly she has come nearer to a real rich experience through deciding to go to China. While having in mind that we were not selecting a minister of the Gospel to set up religious work at Yenching, yet at all times we had in mind the religious need of every individual on the staff. If Yenching needs a religious revival, you are the one to head it up, and not your secretary - but, I think she will be very sympathetic with you if you start such a program.

The answer to the question about the use of intoxicants and tobacco brought forth "a moderate" reply. But, it was far from moderate by the time we had reached an understanding. She understands perfectly the requirements and is fully capable of fulfilling them. Her "moderate" reply was an honest and commendable reluctance to give a categorical "no" when she was conscious that under certain circumstances she had found it within her ethics not to abstain completely. I checked very carefully and, I am sure, it will have no bearing upon her conduct. Smoking is not a habit. It can be controlled,

Dr. Stuart

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and if a promise is worth anything it will be controlled.

I think that you will find Miss Hutchison agreeable, hard-working, and a trustworthy person. She has poise, and yet has a frankness that is refreshing.

I have always thought of you as possessing excessive skill in challenging the best that there is in an individual. Here is a good chance to work your charm -- and with you at your best, and the young lady likewise making the most of her inspiration, there should be no question of the outcome. There is one great regret, and that is that we could not take one of the young ladies here in the office with their experience in China affairs and send them to you for polishing off and bringing out the latent qualities which such an experience would challenge. The trouble is that there are too many boy friends around New York.

Most sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

July 31, 1940

Ack. 9/18/40

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Dr. B. A. Gardside
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Garside:

I was planning to write you this morning regarding Stephen Tsai when your letter of June 25 arrived yesterday. Your paragraph on this subject is quite clear and I am in entire agreement with the attitude of the Trustees, as therein set forth. Within the past few days we had, however, decided to have Stephen make a trip to the Hawaiian Islands, leaving here soon after the opening of the session. We would undertake to cover the cost from within our own budget. The reasons which have led to this decision are briefly as follows. For some years past, there has been an active interest in Yenching on the part of a group of American residents and even more among the Chinese community. This has been especially true of a group of rather enthusiastic Yenching graduates. These have wanted to organize a permanent agency for our support. We have had letters from time to time urging that Mr. Tsai or I should make them a visit. For obvious reasons, my doing so must be indefinitely postponed. From his own recent experience there and from what I know of the situation, it has seemed quite undesirable that we should allow this interest to fade away, nor would there be any other satisfactory process for cultivating it than having someone go from here. The Islands, although undoubtedly sharing in the American preoccupation with European affairs, are nonetheless concerned with what is happening here, and especially the Chinese element would welcome recent first hand reports. There should be no question but that the cost of the trip would be covered, if not during his stay in the Islands, certainly out of the contributions which could be counted on over a period of years. I should in fact be much disappointed if it did not result in the setting up of an agency for annual solicitation. All visitors from here passing through could vitalize the relationship through the leading members of the local committee.

A further consideration, to be entirely frank, is the enlargement of our financial staff here. It happens that, for a year or more, we have been negotiating with Mr. Howard Payne, a well known British man of Tientsin, whose wife is a member of the Bryson missionary family. Mr. Payne was willing to come to us on what from his standpoint were very generous terms and help out as needed. At the time when the return of Miss Cookingham seemed quite uncertain, we thought that Mr. Payne would temporarily fill her place. Even after we heard that she was returning, we were facing the possibility of Mr. Tsai being called upon for work in the States. In view of the understanding which had been tentatively reached with Mr. Payne, it seemed only fair to him to commit ourselves definitely

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July 31, 1940

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last spring without waiting for final word from you about Stephen. The other two can therefore carry on for several months. Meanwhile in their absence, Stephen has been working very hard, the more so because we are having an unusual amount of repair work this summer and, with the foreman for this feature rather seriously ill, He ought therefore to have some sort of vacation when the others arrive toward the end of next month. The Honolulu trip would ~~with~~ quite a minor consideration make this possible.

On inquiring into the steamship rates, we discovered that a round trip to San Francisco would cost only seventy dollars more than to Honolulu. If not used, he could of course get a partial refund. I have insisted that he purchase this in the event of being wanted by the Trustees. Let me assure you that neither he nor I are in any sense trying to bring any pressure or urge that he be called to help in the promotion work of the Trustees, unless there is a strong conviction on their part that he is needed. On the other hand, these facts would make it easier for him to be utilized if the situation so develops as to make it seem worthwhile to continue these efforts. I can readily appreciate that even our best friends are now completely absorbed with the European situation and hesitant about making any commitments whatever on our behalf. On the other hand, there would seem to be an argument for continuing the cultivation of those who could normally be counted on rather than to risk the permanent deflection of their interest elsewhere. In other words, it may be worthwhile to continue a certain amount of promotion in the expectation of losing money. Should this be done, someone fresh from here would have an obvious advantage. He could call on our staunch friends without the embarrassment which others would have of appearing to solicit funds, and would have information which they would want to hear. If Mr. Tsai were wanted for the organized work of the A.B.C.C.C., he would of course be ready to fit in with whatever plans were decided upon by those directing the program. His usefulness would thus have the dual form of merely calling on and maintaining the active interest of a limited number of established friends, which it might be thought advisable for him to do alone, and of taking his part in the organized program.

*Noted
H.K.*

Stephen will arrive in Honolulu early in October and can best be reached c/o H. W. Ching, 69 North Hotel Street, Box 1479, Honolulu. With this statement of our own plans and of possible suggestions beyond these, I hope the Trustees will not feel the slightest embarrassment about making their arrangements in the light of what none of us can now foresee in the present menacing outlook.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Heighthorpe

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Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
One Hundred-fifty Fifth Avenue . . . New York, N. Y.

August 2, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

INDEXED

ACK

9/2/40

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My dear Dr. Stuart,

After various mishaps and delays, Mr. Kuan Yu-shan is due to sail for China on the President Coolidge next week. I hope that this time his sailing will actually begin, and that he will have a pleasant and safe journey back to the campus.

Throughout the year Mr. Kuan has shown himself to be an unusually intelligent and attractive person, who has made a good many friends for the University. I hope that he feels that his year here in America has been very much worth while. We have all enjoyed having him, and have tried to make his stay as pleasant as possible.

As you know, the one problem that has been troubling Mr. Kuan the most has been the financial one. Through some kind of a misunderstanding that we have never fully clarified, it was thought here that we were inviting Mr. Kuan to come to America for a year of study at Columbia, during which we would provide the Columbia University fellowship and \$600 for living expenses while he was in this country, and that the University would take care of Mr. Kuan's travel to and from America. Apparently the field thought that in addition to the fellowship and the living expenses here in America, we would also provide the travel both ways. The first knowledge we had that this misunderstanding existed was acquired about the middle of August last year, when we received Mr. Ts'ai's letter No. T39-7-14-52, in which he stated that he had advanced US\$200 for Mr. Kuan's travel expenses, which we were to deduct from Mr. Kuan's \$600 expense fund and repay to the field account of the University. Other letters received about the same time indicated that the field was also expecting us to find money to pay Mr. Kuan's travel back to China.

During the past year Mr. Kuan has lived with a maximum of economy, and has earned a substantial part of his expenses by doing work in the kitchen at International House. We have helped him along by making additional appeals to Yenching friends for his support.

While we have never been able to get enough to repay the field the US\$200 which you paid towards his travel last summer, we have

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President Stuart

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August 2, 1940

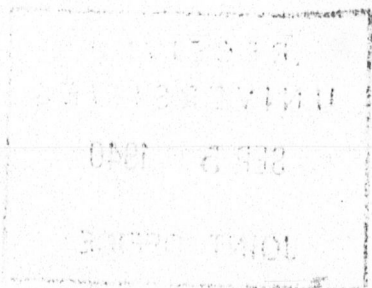
managed to provide for all of his expenses here in America and to pay for the cost of his trip back to China. Within the last few weeks we have had to make additional advances to him, due to a siege of illness, together with a delay of two weeks in the date his steamer sails for China. At present, therefore, we have a deficit of \$133.62 in his account which we are trying in various ways to meet. I hope that he may have a little balance in travel funds when he arrives on the Yenching campus which he can repay to apply on this deficit.

Mr. Kuan has been very much concerned throughout the year last the US\$200 advanced on his travel last summer, together with anything due on his journey back to Peking this summer, might be charged against his salary account after he returns to the Yenching campus this fall. At present rates of exchange, it would appear that such charges would be a very heavy burden upon him for a number of years.

We have of course consistently taken the position that all decisions affecting the salary and allowances of a member of the Yenching staff must be made there in Peking. Here in New York we have no right either to make such decisions, or even to express any judgment as to what is a fair and equitable arrangement. We are anxious, however, that Mr. Kuan shall not be the unfortunate victim of a misunderstanding between the field and the New York office for which he was in no way responsible. Had we not understood that the field was providing Mr. Kuan's travel both ways, we would never have assumed responsibility for having him come to America. On your part, you obviously expected the New York office to cover all of his expenses from the date he left the campus until he returned to it, else you would not have agreed to his absence from the field. I am wondering if it would be a reasonable settlement of the matter if the University could provide the \$200 advanced a year ago for Mr. Kuan's travel, in consideration of the fact that the American office, with Mr. Kuan's sacrificial help, has taken care of all of his expenses in America, and the remainder of his travel costs. This is of course merely in the nature of a suggestion, for if you feel that the US\$200 advanced a year ago should be deducted from Mr. Kuan's salary, that is entirely a matter to be settled between the University authorities on the one hand and Mr. Kuan on the other.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MS



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August 5, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Miss Van Sciver has passed along to me your letters of July 4 and July 6, addressed to the Board of Trustees. We are circulating both of these letters to the Yenching Board and the Yenching College Committee, and are also sending copies to the list of your personal friends. The July 6 letter is being circulated somewhat more widely than that of July 4, which deals with activities and plans on the campus itself.

We know that the Trustees and other Yenching friends will be very gratified to have this latest word as to what is happening on the Yenching campus, and as to general conditions.

There is one point in your letter of July 4 which I have spent some time trying to check up. You discuss the tentative plans of the University for conferring the degree of Doctor of Philosophy and state that "our New York charter apparently gives us full authority." Thus far I have not been able to confirm the field's understanding that either the original charter or any of the numerous amendments thereto have given the University this authority to confer the Doctor of Philosophy degree. As you will remember, the original certificate of incorporation was filed on June 25, 1890, and has subsequently been amended on the following dates: - December 2, 1915; September 27, 1928; December 19, 1929; and May 21, 1937. The first point at which the matter of conferring degrees is specifically taken up is the amendment of December 19, 1929, which authorized the University to grant the degrees of B. A., B. S., B. D., M. A., and M. S. The latest amendment of which we have any record, granted on May 21, 1937, amends this degree-granting power to read as follows: -

"The University is authorized to confer the degrees of B. A., B. S., B. D., M. A., M. S., the honorary degrees of D. D., and LL. D., and such other degrees as, from time to time, may be authorized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York; and in testimony thereof, to award certificates or diplomas stating therein that such certificates or diplomas are awarded under the authority of the University of the State of New York."

President Stuart

2.

August 5, 1940

From the above it would appear that if the University desires to grant the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, it will be necessary for us to present a further application to the Regents of the University of the State of New York, setting forth the qualifications of the University for offering such a degree. Have I overlooked some point at which the University of the State of New York has already given this authority?

If we do find that due application must be made to the Regents, to secure authority for granting the Ph. D. degree, William Hung's presence in America during the coming year ought to provide us with a particularly favorable opportunity to secure favorable action. Thus far the New York Regents have always been particularly friendly in their dealings with Yen-ching, and there ought not to be any serious difficulty in securing this authorization. It must be kept in mind, however, that the Regents are increasingly rigid in their requirements for each successive degree. Authority to an institution to grant the Bachelor's degrees is given fairly freely; authority to give the Master's degrees is much more rigidly restricted; and the requirements for conferring the Doctor of Philosophy degree are still more rigidly guarded. It would therefore seem essential that the University prepare a very careful statement showing what facilities it has to give work of Ph. D. level. If this could be done, in a general way at least, before William Hung leaves, so he could bring this material with him, that would seem to be the most advantageous method of procedure. If Dr. Hung has started for America before this letter reaches you, then we can take up with him the question of whether he, working together with us here in the New York office, can prepare all the material needed, or whether he would require certain materials or information which he did not bring with him.

World events are moving rapidly in these days. Much has happened since you wrote a month ago, and much more is certain to happen during the weeks this letter is on its way to China. We earnestly hope, however, that some of the destructive events which now seem to threaten both the West and the East may not materialize, and that Yen-ching will continue to have a fairly peaceful and very prosperous year during 1940-41.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MS

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 9, 1940

A.k. 92440

INDEXED

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

This is to comment on certain items in your letter
of July 3.

Purchase of President's Garden: We have undertaken
to pay for this out of the surplus on last year's remittances from
the Trustees, due to favorable exchange. I hope this will be
satisfactory.

Cheeloo University: Any suggestions of mine in this
regard are chiefly with the permanent post-war reorganization in mind.
It is also perfectly clear to me that President Liu intends to return
to the old campus as soon as conditions permit, and to develop a full
fledged university as nearly like the other as possible. The present
location is thought of as purely temporary and on a refugee basis.
With all of this in mind and assuming that this whole area will before
very long revert to national control, my suggestions would seem to
relate Cheeloo to the proposed union in Shanghai (or Nanking) and to
Yenching. This whole area would then have a comprehensive and reason-
ably balanced program into which Cheeloo could fit. Whatever human
or financial resources were thereby released could strengthen *the work*
West. Meanwhile a beginning along these lines would be an encourage-
ment to the rather disconsolate group who are now on the old campus
and would indicate what the controlling authorities have in mind.
These latter must choose between backing up the president in his
ambitious but entirely institutionalized policy or taking the initi-
ative in some form of broader correlation.

We have been seriously distressed over our inability
to inform those concerned of the contents of your cable announcing the
death of somebody's father on July 29. The confusion is in the fourth
code word (ujydf). According to our code book which has the Methodist
personnel, this would be #575 and refers to the wife of a name with
which we have no connection. The same is true of the Presbyterian list
and the American Board does not seem to have any such word. Our own
list only goes up to between three and four hundred names. We must be
somehow at fault, for the local office sent an inquiry which led your
office to confirm the original code word. Will you help us to get this
straightened out so that there may be no similar occurrence in the future.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

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Dr. J. H. P.

Leifla H. H. H.

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August 12, 1940

Ack

9/13/40

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Yesterday in his sermon Dr. Fosdick told us a story he had just heard of the prayer of a refugee child in England. After the usual petitions, colored somewhat by recent experiences in bombing raids, the child added, "And now, God, please take care of yourself. If anything should happen to you in these times, we would be sunk!"

I was reminded of that story this morning when I learned from letters from the Yenching campus about your accident last month. We won't press the analogy too far, but you are one of the few really indispensable individuals we know. If anything should happen to you, not only Yenching but a lot of other extremely important undertakings, would be hopelessly sunk. So please take care of yourself!

We have been very much distressed by the news of your fall, but rejoice that it was not as serious as it might have been, and that you seem to be making a satisfactory and rapid recovery. We hope that by the time this letter reaches Peking you will have completely recovered, and will have found it possible to get away for some weeks of complete rest and freedom from worry and responsibility. Some very strenuous times are just behind us, but even more strenuous ones may lie just ahead.

Cordially yours,

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August 20, 1940

To the Board of Trustees:

This is primarily an attempt to share with you a report of interviews very recently held by a Chinese in my confidence with several of the most influential Japanese officials in Tokyo. Their names had best not be given even in so intimate a memorandum as is this. There will perhaps not be found much that is new and whatever value this has will lie in its authentic reflection of the present trends in Japanese official thinking. For assuming, as I do, that there has not been and will not be any change in the Chinese determination or ability to continue indefinitely the struggle for national existence, the question as to when and how this war can be ended becomes primarily one of the attitude of Japanese government leaders, influenced of course at once by the public opinion which they cannot completely mislead or ignore and the course of world events with which they are inextricably involved.

The first impression is that Prince Konoye, who was apparently induced to become Premier again in order to avert a threatened political tour de force, is wholly preoccupied with internal problems. These have been caused chiefly by the China War and cannot be adequately settled apart from it. Even so, the acute nature of these internal issues is engrossing the attention of the Premier. In order to prosecute the military adventure in China there must be a more thorough-going nationalization of material resources together with the crushing out of all articulate or organized opposition. The Japanese form of totalitarian control may tend toward state socialism, or more probably toward the enlargement of cartels and huge semi-private monopolies such as are already common. It is significant, as has been pointed out by the military critic of one of the leading Japanese dailies, that in the war against Russia the whole nation was spontaneously with the government and no such dictatorial methods were needed for a cause in which all believed.

While the advocates of a closer alliance with the Axis powers are very vocal yet the impression obtains that even they are not too sure of their contention and others are genuinely worried over the dangers in this course. It is not clear that either Germany or Italy could be of much military or economic help and the consequences from the Anglo-Saxon countries and Russia might prove disastrous. Hence this type of propaganda can be regarded as in the main a stratagem to placate Russia and to circumvent the United States.

The key to present Japanese policy is probably the long-dreamt-of southward or oceanic expansion, with the Dutch East Indies as the immediate objective. The intention to undertake this may be taken for granted. Difference of opinion is only as to procedure. It is generally recognized that this cannot be begun until this annoying "China affair" is wound up. Hence the desperate eagerness to find a way to achieve this. It has led to a feeble imitation of a German Blitzkrieg in some thirty successive aerial bombings of Chungking which have caused much suffering for innocent civilians and must be very costly to the perpetrators but seem otherwise to have had but slight results. The blockade of military supplies through French and British routes and various minor offensives are with the same end in view. The Japanese lack of political sagacity, or of ordinary human sensibilities and humor, is disclosed in the attempts simultaneously to open negotiations with General Chiang Kai-shek. Even military extremists avow their readiness to fly anywhere to meet with him or his representative to discuss peace terms, unmindful

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August 20, 1940

of their contemptuous denunciations of him not so long ago. They are disposed even to end the war on China's terms - the withdrawal of their armed forces from Chinese territory south of the Great Wall - on the sole condition that China "cooperate" in their southward push. The advantages to them would consist of: (1) the evidence to their own people that friendly relations with China had been restored, this being the ostensible reason for the invasion; (2) Chinese raw materials and man-power; (3) the good will, or at least the neutralizing of active opposition, among the millions of overseas Chinese all through these coveted regions, who constitute a most influential element of the population and are in general notoriously patriotic. That General Chiang would be a party to any such agreement need not be considered for a moment.

It would have to be a tremendously cogent reason that would lead them to relinquish their hold on North China, and even though the Chinese Government were cajoled or coerced into any such bargain it is probable that some pretext would be created for maintaining their garrisons in this region. On the other hand, the only defense they can any longer put forward is the old pretext of a Communist menace. The slogans are now confined to insipid and unconvincing reiterations to this effect. As a matter of fact - despite points of friction which undoubtedly remain both in Kuomintang and Communist headquarters and among their respective local groups - the authoritative controlling body of the latter at its most recent meeting unanimously passed a ringing reaffirmation as to maintaining the united front against Japanese aggression in three resolutions which should leave no doubt as to their whole-hearted allegiance to the national cause. As I have urged before, Americans to whom Communism spells Bolshevism or Soviet Russia should guard against thus interpreting its Chinese counterpart. Left to themselves, the Chinese - especially under the wise leadership of Chiang Kai-shek - can be trusted to treat this problem as merely one of internal politics.

The relationship to the United States is giving serious concern in Japan. The traditional friendly sentiment still lingers but is weakening under new tensions. Even apart from urgently practical exigencies the desire to recover American good will is sincere and strong. There has never seemed to me any likelihood that Japan would go to war with the United States, at least until vastly strengthened through conquest on the Asiatic mainland or among Pacific islands. But the bogey is effectively utilized to play upon our known abhorrence of war. As to the southward expansion they desire a trade agreement by which we would be promised fixed supplies of tin, rubber and other products, their own need being primarily for oil.

Economic conditions are naturally worsening but, given a mobilization of all resources, they could supply their people with food and other necessities and, with the help of a managed currency at home and in the occupied areas of China, carry on for some time yet. This is conditioned, however, upon maintaining popular morale or coercing their people into passive endurance. Their anxieties in the economic aspect of the China War are the diminishing gold reserve which seems now to be between four and five hundred million yen, import of war supplies, especially aviation fuel and high-grade tools or replacements for heavy industries, with the lure in the offing of their profitable export trade while the European War lasts - if only they could extricate themselves from the mess in China.

The American action of at long last stopping the sale of aviation gasoline and certain other war materials has immediate and very great

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August 20, 1940

benefit in hastening the end of this calamitous invasion. This benefit applies to Japan almost more than to China. I earnestly hope the embargo will be maintained and intensified.

It is noteworthy that the Japanese have prohibited any further investment of capital in North China which would seem to indicate either its shortage or anxiety as to the security of such expenditure, perhaps both. In any case the grandiose paper plans involving hundreds of millions of yen which have been filling their controlled press are in abeyance. There is also a severe restriction on import of Japanese goods into North China, which their attempts at currency manipulation seem to have made unprofitable.

While reporting various items affecting the Japanese outlook, I shall add two that came to me through a trusted representative of Chiang Kai-shek who is now in this city. When in Kanking recently he called on Wang Ching-wei (whom he found quite disconsolate) and then on his chief supporter, General Itagaki, former Minister of War and one of the ring-leaders in the whole Manchurian and China aggression. General Itagaki in explaining why this "Incident" must be ended, stated, according to this source from whom I heard it direct, that their total casualties to date were around one and a half million, and that they were spending one and a half billion yen on it each month. These figures are much higher than the foreign military expert estimates though about the same as the Chinese calculations which would naturally be discounted. I was surprised but have no reason to question the integrity of my informant, whom I have known for some time. Incidentally, the fact that he, who on previous visits to this occupied zone went secretly and in fear, is now boldly moving about with the full knowledge of the Japanese military is an indication of how eager they are to keep open all lines of possible contact with his chief.

Another relatively trivial and somewhat amusing occurrence which happened here within the past few days will illustrate how utterly futile are Japanese efforts to win by any other than ruthlessly brutal means. An organization exists here under a name which might be translated "Resist Japan by liquidating traitors society". Recently about five of these were assassinated and the efficient Japanese espionage finally tracked down and raided the headquarters. The leader was wounded in a spirited resistance and killed himself after being captured. Lists of intended victims and of members of the Society were discovered, mostly high-school students, and fifty-three students have since been arrested. The majority are children of the well-to-do retired officials whom the Japanese have been able, for one reason or another, to draft into their puppet government. It must be disconcerting to them to learn that the younger generation, even in such circles, is proving irreconcilable. Only two Yen-ching students seem to have been arrested. One is the grandson of the elderly scholar and high official whom they forced to become "Premier" of Manchukuo, and who, having served them thus until he felt entitled to retirement, built a new home in Peking for the purpose only to learn that this privilege was denied him, after which he committed suicide. This boy, a Freshman of last year, has since been released. The other is a girl, a Sophomore of last year, who is still in prison. There are several other girls accepted for entrance here this autumn who are also being held.

JLS

August 21, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

My dear Dr. Stuart,

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 3, together with the copies of the snapshots which you enclose.

Along in June Miss Cookingham was somewhat uncertain as to her plans for returning to the University this fall. As Evans has already written you, she eventually decided to go back to the University, and at the present time is probably nearing the coast of Asia. We hope that she will be back in ample time to begin the year's work.

The possibility of bringing Stephen Ts'ai to America has already been discussed at great length in letters I have written you during recent months, and practically nothing new has developed since I last discussed the matter with you. Briefly, the Yenching Trustees are holding in abeyance any plans for trying to secure substantial new money during the coming year until they can see a little more clearly what is going to develop in Europe and in the Far East. This hesitation is in part due to the fact that we just completed one \$70,000 fund on June 30, 1940, and had unexpectedly great difficulties in finishing up the task during the spring because of the developments in Europe.

It seems that the place at which we are now in the greatest need of additional support is in the College of Public Affairs, for which our American supporting group is the Princeton-Yenching Foundation. During the latter part of the winter we took up with the Princeton-Yenching Foundation a proposal which seemed to offer the likelihood that we could conditional gifts of \$50,000 from two Yenching Trustees not on the Princeton-Yenching Foundation on condition that the P.-Y. F. Trustees themselves would take the initiative in raising another \$50,000. At that time we suggested also that it might be possible also to persuade the Rockefeller Foundation to make a conditional appropriation whereby they would match funds raised by the Yenching Trustees and the Princeton-Yenching Foundation so as to build up a total endowment fund of a quarter

million dollars or even a half million dollars. At that time it appeared that if the P.-Y. F. Trustees would take the leadership in the matter, we had a fair chance of getting a very substantial endowment under conditions which would not require a large proportionate share from P.-Y. F. sources. In this connection we suggested the possibility of having Mr. Ts'ai come to America to help with the raising of such a fund.

But even at that time (before the intensification of the conflict in Europe) there was very little favorable response from the Princeton-Yenching Foundation to the suggestion. Mr. Gamble himself felt that he was not in a position to take the lead, either in personal giving or in leadership of the campaign. Some of the others might have been willing to push ahead if they had had vigorous leadership, but without this no one was willing to make a move. The proposal was not formally voted down, but was deferred for later consideration. Before the matter could be taken up again, the war in Europe blazed up and the whole matter was dropped. In fact, the P.-Y. F. Trustees began to express regret that they had ventured to make a small increase in their current appropriations for the coming year, and seemed unanimous in feeling that this was the maximum they could possibly undertake under present conditions.

We then began to explore the possibilities that the two conditional gifts ~~of \$50,000~~ ^{totaling \$50,000} which had been thought of by two of our Trustees might be made the nucleus of a general endowment fund for Yenching University in the amount of \$100,000 or more. But here again, when the conflict in Europe became so active, and conditions in Asia seemed somewhat more precarious, these two Trustees expressed their judgment that we had better keep the entire matter in abeyance until conditions became somewhat more clarified. That is where the situation stands to-day.

So far as Yenching's current needs during the coming year are concerned, the budget estimates which came to us from the field showed that on an average exchange of 12 to 1 (which seems extremely conservative just now) the regular sources of income would provide the entire amount needed by the University for carrying on this year's work. The Yenching Trustees did, however, work out a supplementary list of special current needs amounting to \$32,200 which we will seek for Yenching during the coming year and which we hope will carry any existing or future needs that may arise up to December 31, 1941. On the basis of our experience during the last three years, it ought to be possible for the Trustees and the Yenching College Committee to secure this amount in co-operation with the Associated Boards through the channels of activity already in operation, and without calling for any special assignment of staff members from the field other than those normally coming on furlough.

The attitude of the Trustees in regard to Mr. Ts'ai, when the matter was last discussed late in the spring, was that if we were to undertake any large objectives, such as those proposed for Princeton-Yenching Foundation or for the general Yenching University endowment, they would be very happy to have Mr. Ts'ai's presence and assistance. They felt that for carrying on our regular campaign for current funds, in co-operation with the other Colleges in the group, Mr. Ts'ai would not be

Dr. Stuart.

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August 21, 1940

particularly useful, or particularly happy. He is a very dynamic personality, with very positive ideas as to what he would like to do and what he would not like to do. When we can work out plans along the lines of what he likes to undertake, he can do an extremely valuable piece of work. On the other hand, to ask him to fit into programs already formulated, and to seek for objectives in which he has no special interest, is apt to work out unhappily both for him and for those with whom he is associated.

As early as possible in September, we will call some of our Yenching groups together again, to have them re-study the situation in the light of all the factors as they then exist. At that time the matter of a possible invitation to Mr. Ts'ai will be taken up again, and a report will be made to the field - by cable if the situation seems to make it desirable.

In the last paragraph of your letter you suggest the possibility that Dr. E. K. Lindley might be invited to become a member of the Yenching Board of Trustees or of the Associated Boards. Because of the death of Mr. Cravath on July 1, we now have a vacancy in the membership of our Yenching Board of Trustees. We have been giving serious consideration for some months to the possibility of inviting Mr. William H. Danforth of St. Louis to fill the first vacancy that occurs in our Yenching Trustee membership. Mr. Cravath was a Congregationalist, and Mr. Danforth is also a Congregationalist, so he would seem to be a logical candidate for the American Board to appoint to fill this vacancy now existing in their quota. However, Dr. Fairfield has in the last year or two had in mind a good man here in the East to whom we will have to give a little more study before the matter is definitely settled. There are one or two vacancies in the co-opted membership of the Associated Boards, and certainly we would all be happy to have Dr. Lindley join us in that connection if he would like to do so. We will keep the matter very actively in mind during the weeks just ahead as we are dealing with these various questions.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MS

0137

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

August 26, 1940
Ack. 9/24/40

INDEXED

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I wrote you recently about the confusion over the cable announcing the death of the father of Mrs. Sailer. What seems to have happened is that the Presbyterian Board sent the cable and assumed that we had their latest code. Unfortunately the one that the Peking mission has had been taken to Peitaiho which caused further delay.

I am writing again about another difficulty over cables. We learned from Dr. Lindsay of Oxford that a young man named Collins was willing to come to help us in our Oxford Modern Greats, Dr. Lindsay's cable giving a Vancouvre address. We cabled Collins at that address inviting him here and giving the essential terms, but were informed by the cable office that he was away and that the cable had been sent to a forwarding address he had left. A few days later we had an inquiry from Collins, sent from Ottawa, giving the original Vancouvre address. We cabled him there, repeating our invitation and asking if he had received the previous cable, only to have the same word from the cable company that he was away but that they had forwarded the message to the same address. No reply has ever come from Ottawa. Meanwhile the following inquiry, sent from New York, has come from the cable office: WE BEG TO SAY THAT WE HAVE RECEIVED INFORMATION SAYING SENDER WITHOUT REPLY; YOU ARE NOW INFORMED TO GIVE REPLY TO SENDER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE WITH MUCH OBLIGED. We have a cable from you of that same date regarding Miss Hutchison, Gilkey, and Tan Ping-pin, which did not seem to call for a reply. The cable from Collins, however, was dated August 10. I therefore sent a reply: APPROVE YOUR CABLE JULY 26. Collins seems to be travelling around and, from another letter which came this morning, seems to have been in New York. If, instead of the Company's inquiry, he had used his own name, it would have kept us from puzzling over the matter. We are still anxiously waiting for final word from him. You may have known nothing about this whole episode. I am reporting it to you for reference.

Very sincerely yours,

J. H. H. H. H.

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August 30, 1940

Mr. Sidney D. Gamble
347 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Sidney:

A letter from Bob Barnes describing his impressions both of the need and the opportunity of more intensive cultivation of our Princeton constituency has lead me to make the following proposal to the P.Y. Foundation. It is only following up my letter to you of May 17 with a more specific offer. This is that, if the P.Y.F. would care to utilize the services of Stephen Tsai after he completes his stay in the Hawaiian Islands, we shall underwrite his travel expenses for the period required. We would naturally expect that the P.Y.F. would include such expenses in their own promotional program, to be covered by increased receipts, but, in so far as needed to supplement their own funds in the judgement of the P.Y.F. Trustees, we guarantee the amount. This is to be taken from U.S. currency surplus funds at the disposal of our local university administration. I feel very strongly that vigorous efforts must be made in America to maintain our College of Public Affairs in view of the known policy of the Rockefeller Foundation covering only about four years more on a reducing basis. This, in connection with what can be assumed to be the enlarging opportunity in post-war China and the encouragements from our enterprise thus far, deepened the desire to make the utmost out of anyone who seems able to build up the income from this promising potential constituency. Our suggestion would be that Princeton groups across the country be invited to listen to Mr. Tsai describe general conditions in China in view of the present conflict together with Yenching affairs and the outlook for the future. He would only solicit funds as instructed by the P.Y.F. office. Only someone fresh from China could render this particular service. To what extent he is qualified you can judge best, in view of previous experience with him. Whether, in view of the international situation generally, such an effort would result in immediate financial benefits or would be sufficiently worthwhile in a long time program, we leave entirely to you and the other trustees. The further question of his being wanted by our own Yenching trustees or in the general program of the A.B.C.C.C. could be taken up through Dr. Garside.

Mr. Tsai ought to arrive in Honolulu quite early in October and be available for work on the mainland by the end of that month. The presidential election would be over by the time he could begin his work there. If this suggestion meets with approval, you may feel free to make definite appointments for him, and communicate these to him direct at his Honolulu address, c/o H. W. Ching, 69 North Hotel Street, P. O. Box 1479.

As I have tried to make clear in previous letters both to Garside and yourself, I am trying to help in American promotion through this offer of Mr. Tsai's services, rather than bring any undue pressure. The suggestion should not be acted upon favorably unless it is in accord with the best judgement of those directly concerned.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ J. Leighton Stuart

Mr. Sidney D. Gamble

Page 2

August 30, 1940

P. S. Since dictating the previous letter, I have had a further talk with Dr. M. C. Balfour, the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation for China. He tells me that the Rockefeller Foundation Trustees did not act favorably on his proposal that the China program be maintained for four more years on a reducing basis. In view of the general uncertainties in the world situation, and especially in this region, they are only making commitments from year to year. Dr. Balfour feels confident, however, that the intention, both at Rockefeller Foundation headquarters, in Mr. Gunn's mind and his own, is to maintain their China program until their original objective will have been realized. They also have in mind caring for separate institutions or projects under their own divisions, such as public health, the natural sciences, and the social sciences. The substance of what I have described as their policy, therefore, continues to hold true, but this modification should be reported.

J. L. S.

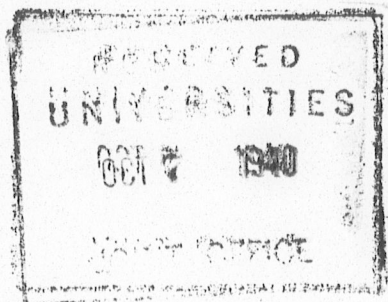
P. P. S. Your letter regarding Kuan Yu-shan has just reached me. I sympathize with your suggestion regarding the \$200.00 and shall see what can be done. We have a general policy of never using University funds for personal aid to faculty members for their study abroad. The Danforth Fund, which I use for purposes of this kind, is at present considerably overdrawn and I have made a resolve with myself to restrain any generous impulses until that account is balanced. I shall write again on the whole matter before long.

0141

I have discussed the previous letter. I have had a further talk with Dr. M. C. Balfour, the representative of the Rockefeller Foundation for China. He tells me that the Rockefeller Foundation did not favorably view his proposal that the China program be maintained for four more years on a reduced basis. In view of the general uncertainties in the world situation, and especially in this region, they are only making commitments from year to year. Dr. Balfour feels confident, however, that the intention, both at Rockefeller Foundation headquarters in New York and in the field, is to maintain their China program until their original objective will have been realized. They also have in mind carrying out separate investigations or projects under their own division, such as public health, natural sciences, and the social sciences. The substance of what I have described as their policy, therefore, continues to hold true, but this modification should be reported.

J. I. S.

In your letter regarding the \$250,000 which has just received me, I sympathize with your suggestion regarding the \$250,000 and shall see what can be done. We have a general policy of never using University funds for personal aid to faculty members for their study abroad. The Harford Fund, which I use for purposes of this kind, is at present considerably overdrawn and I have made a request with myself to restrict any generous impulses until that account is balanced. I shall write again on the whole matter before long.



學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 7, 1940
Ack. 12/3/40 (1)

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

The enclosed copy of "Impressions" is sent you for whatever use you may care to make of it. It is by Ralph Galt although he prefers to be anonymous. He left copies with me to be sent to the following people:

letter sent
10/9/40
MS

Mr. George M. Houser
600 West 122nd Street
New York, N. Y.

Miss Muriel Lester
c/o F.O.R.
2929 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

letter sent
10/10/40
MS

letter sent
10/10/40
MS

Mr. Harold S. Hull
520 Orange Grove Avenue
Pasadena, California

Mr. John Nevin Sayre
2929 Broadway
New York, N. Y.

letter sent
10/10/40
MS

I have made the experiment of mailing these from here. Will you send an inquiry to ascertain whether or not they passed the censor and reached their destination? If they did not, will you please have copies reproduced in your office and sent to them? This is partly as an experiment and partly not to overburden the friend by whom the letter to you is being sent.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosure

0143

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTAI"

October 9, 1940

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. A. A. ...
100 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. ...:

The enclosed copy of "Impressions" is being sent to you with the hope that it will be of some interest to you. It is by no means a perfect work, but it is a sincere effort to express some of the thoughts and feelings which have been in my mind during the past few months.

RECEIVED
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OCT 9 1940
JOINT OFFICE

Mr. ...
100 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

I have made the enclosed copy of "Impressions" for you, and I hope it will be of some interest to you. It is by no means a perfect work, but it is a sincere effort to express some of the thoughts and feelings which have been in my mind during the past few months.

Handwritten signature

Enclosure

September 10, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

There is one matter on which we are having considerable difficulty in New York on which you can help us. Our supply of up-to-date catalogues of the Colleges is completely used up, and we are needing the most recent bulletins and catalogues which you have available. The only catalogues we have for a number of Colleges are very much out of date and we have frequent requests for information which is contained in such catalogues. May we request that you send us a supply (five to ten) of the most recent catalogues available, and also that, as such are published from time to time, that such a supply be sent to us upon publication?

From time to time Chinese students who are completing their work in colleges in America ask us for information about appointments to teaching positions. Our answer is always that such appointments are made by the authorities of the Universities on the field, and that the only thing we can do is to send information concerning them to the Presidents of the Colleges. There will probably be occasion for us to tell you of the availability of certain people of this kind, and such information is forwarded to you not with the idea of requesting you to find places for them, but rather that you may know of the availability of these persons and can consider whether or not you wish to have us follow up their qualifications. This we will be glad to do if you so desire.

At the present time, we know of the availability of Dr. and Mrs. H. T. Chu. Dr. Chu has his B.A. from the University of Wisconsin, his M.A. from the University of Missouri, and his Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Illinois. Mrs. Chu has her M.A. in History from the University of Illinois, and has been a fellow and assistant in the Northwestern University for the last two years. These people are planning to go this fall to West China, and we have suggested to them that they get in touch with the Presidents of the Colleges in the West China area upon their arrival in that part of the country. This will serve to notify you of their availability if they should apply to you later on.

Another request we have had is from Dr. Paul Ching-szu Chen. He has been in this country about five years studying, and is now ready to return to China, hoping to find a teaching position. Certain information which has come to us indicates that it is important that his qualifications be thoroughly checked before any commitment or appointment is considered or made. In this case, we will conduct such an investigation if you are at all interested in his abilities or availability. He says that he has his M.A. from the Northwestern University, has done graduate work at Garrett Biblical Institute and the University of Chicago, and has his Ph.D. from the University of Iowa in the field of Religious Education.

Sincerely yours,

JIP:VW

Secretary

Via S.S. "Pres. Garfield"
from San Francisco, Calif.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

*Copies
sent to Exec Com
of Yenching Univ.
12/13/40
JW*

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 13, 1940
Ack. 12/3/40

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

INDEXED

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

I am writing to ask that you call the attention of our Board of Trustees to certain aspects of the financial reports for the past fiscal year which our chartered accountants have finally closed. There is quite a substantial favorable balance for the institution as a whole which is distributed through various units. This is due primarily to the vigorous and successful promotional efforts that have been carried out under the A.B.C.C.C. since the outbreak of hostilities here, together with the increasing value of American currency in terms of the falling Chinese dollar. Although the cost of living has increased very considerably, it has not been in proportion to the difference in exchange. Another aspect which should be pointed out is the extreme economies we have been applying during this same period. Our financial officers, and notably Stephen Tsai, deserve most of the credit for this. We have tried to guard against any unnecessary expenditures and in all other possible ways to be prepared for emergency expenses or losses of income with which we might at any time be faced.

Another aspect of our surplus, which should be kept in mind, is that any total figure is misleading in view of the various units that have their special sources of income and cannot be drawn upon for other purposes. In thinking, therefore, of the future we should keep in mind the actual condition of each of these separate units, to be considered as an entity, either with some surplus or as requiring additional aid.

A natural conclusion, from a review of these accounts, is that Yenching is not in need of promotional efforts during the coming season. It is to this that I am directing the comments of the present letter. In the first place, I need not remind you that we are operating on a budget considerably in excess of our normal income and that until this latter is substantially increased, we are in a precarious financial situation. We are not yet free from the anxieties which have haunted all of our Chinese institutions during these recent years. Thus far we have been extremely fortunate but our turn may come. Not only may some at present unpredictable disaster occur, but the present world situation encourages no optimism as to the security of any such enterprise as ours. A further consideration, which you may recall I have advanced more than once, is that it would be a great advantage all around if we could reach the point of having our income for each fiscal year already on deposit before the beginning of that fiscal year. In other words, I feel that we should deliberately plan to keep one year in advance of expenditures. The present surplus is a good beginning toward such a policy.

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Dr. B. A. Garside
Page 2
September 13, 1940

Whether or not it would be advisable or even possible to solicit funds for something in China in view of the preoccupation of the American public with what is happening in Europe is a matter which the Trustees must of course deal with according to their own judgment. I am merely advocating the maintenance of the same financial promotion for Yenching in so far as our own internal affairs are concerned.

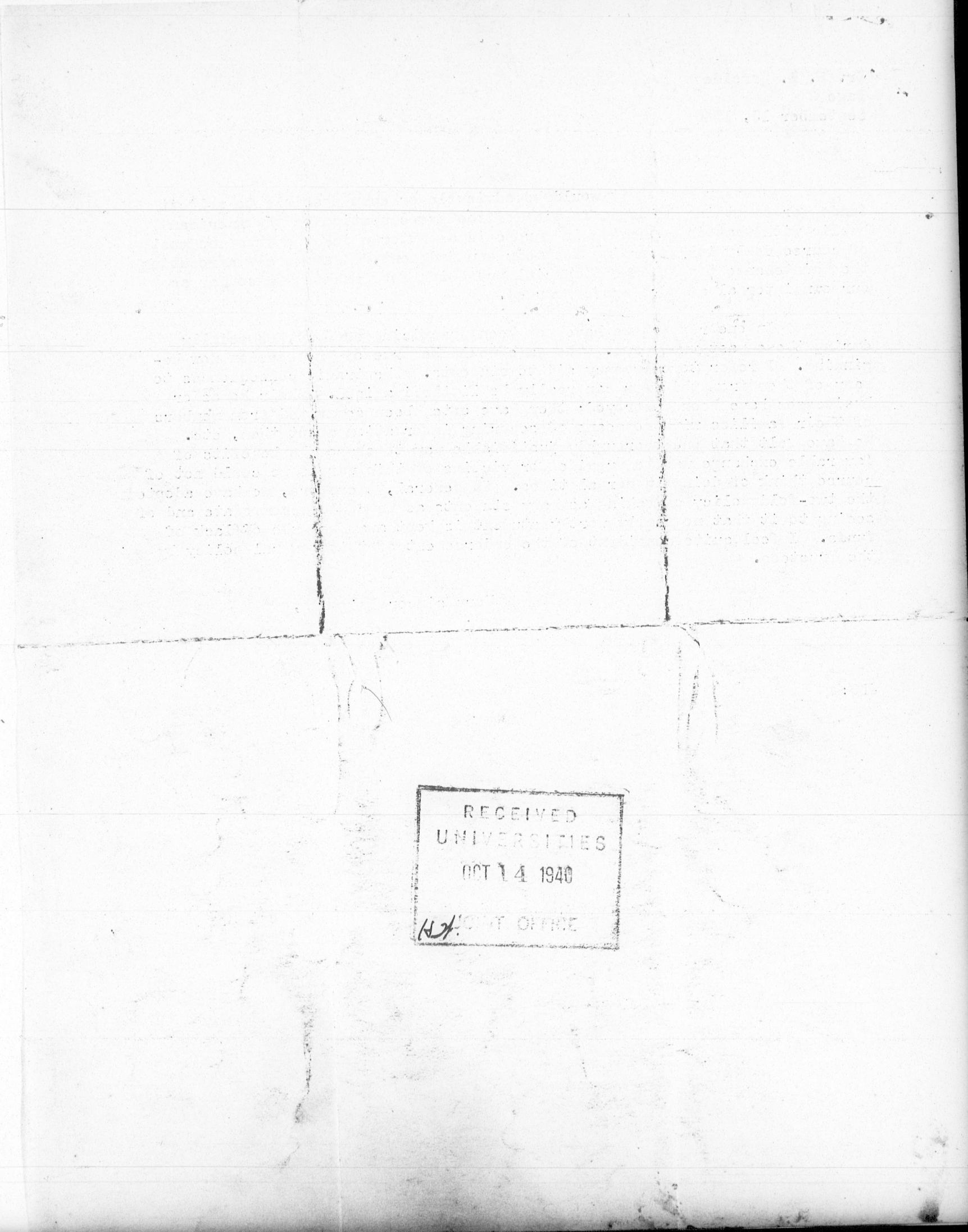
In one respect we have not been practicing economy, especially during these past two years. The same would be true of the session now beginning. I refer to emergency aid to students. The tragic consequences to many of them from this war can really be little imagined. Their homes or businesses have been destroyed; they have often been separated from members of their families with no means of securing information about them, etc. We have felt that one thoroughly justifiable way to share the benefits of favorable exchange was to provide for victims of this war as we could not of course think of doing in normal times. In general, therefore, we have adopted the two-fold policy of taking as many students as we could accommodate and of seeing to it that no really worthy student is kept away because of lack of funds. I feel quite confident of the endorsement of this general policy by the Trustees.

Very sincerely yours,

Stephen Stewart

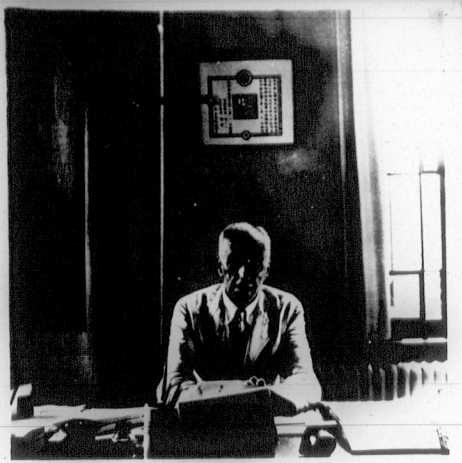
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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

September 13, 1940
Ack. 12/3/40 (1)

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

Your two letters of August 12 have just reached me. The one referring to my accident arouses emotions of gratitude which cannot be easily put on paper; and even more, your very much exaggerated idea of my importance. I had hoped that news of this accident would not worry my friends so far away, but I am happy to report that there seem to be no permanent consequences whatever.

I have often wondered whether you received a handwritten letter written by me on the steamer from Shanghai last May which dealt with the case of Dr. Cressy. No reply has come.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Hington Stork

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The enclosed snap shot taken by a student since the accident will give visible proof of my restoration!

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INDEXED

September 18, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Some days ago we received your letter of July 31, telling of Mr. Ts'ai's plans for a trip to the Hawaiian Islands. The letter was unusually slow in reaching us, and at this time of the year it takes a little longer than usual to get any advice or action from our Yenching Trustees, because many of our leaders have still not returned from their summer vacations. I have, however, hastened to discuss this information with them, particularly with Mr. McBrier, because at best the time limitations are very short.

For some months Mr. McBrier has been actively planning a trip to Hawaii during the coming autumn or winter, during which he could devote himself to promotional activities, chiefly for Yenching, and also to a less extent for the other Colleges. We have, as you know, a very fine and generous group of friends of the Christian Colleges in China living in Hawaii. About half, or approximately a little more than half, of the group are supporters of Yenching, and a number of these people are contributors also to one or another of the other Colleges. One fourth to one third of the Hawaii group are active friends of Lingnan University. West China has a small but very important group of supporters there, and some of the other Colleges have a few good friends. Mr. McBrier has been thinking of the possibilities, and whether or not it is feasible to have Mr. Ts'ai come to continental United States this year, it might at least be possible to have him join Mr. McBrier in this promotional work in the Hawaiian Islands. There is also a slight possibility that Mr. Gillanders, our China Colleges secretary for the Pacific Coast, might go out to Hawaii with Mr. McBrier to assist in the promotional work there. I believe that Mr. Gillanders formerly lived in Hawaii and that he is well acquainted in the Islands. Thus far any announcement of these plans has been premature, because Mr. McBrier has not been able to go far enough in clearing up other work to which he is committed so that he can set any definite date when he could go to Hawaii. His general expectation has been that he could start there in January or February, 1941.

This is the general situation which existed here when we received your letter of July 31. I got in touch with Mr. McBrier as soon as possible to see whether he might be able to speed up or defer the completion of his other activities so that he could get away for a trip to Hawaii late in September or early in October. He gave this proposal very

September 18, 1940

serious study, but finds that it would be quite impracticable for him to get away from New York before some time in November at the very earliest. This would mean that the holiday season would be at hand before he could arrive in Hawaii, so that it would be difficult for him to accomplish anything effective before the end of the year. It would also take him away from his home and his children and grandchildren during the holiday season, which he always likes to spend with his family.

If, therefore, Mr. Ts'ai goes ahead with his plans to be in Hawaii in October, he will have to work entirely alone as far as any help from our forces in America is concerned. Mr. McBrier cannot possibly get out that early, and there is no possibility that Mr. Gillanders can get away, for he has his schedule for October and November already worked out. Nor do we have time to make any possible arrangements whereby representatives of Lingnan or West China or the other Colleges having friends in Hawaii could work together with Mr. Ts'ai and thus put on a united effort that would be more effective than the work of a single individual is likely to be. Also, if Mr. Ts'ai spends a month or two in Hawaii this fall, Mr. McBrier is likely to conclude that there is not enough work remaining in the Islands to justify his making a trip out there later in the year, and will therefore cancel the tentative plans he has been making. The same would probably be true of Mr. Gillanders, though his going to the Islands this year is a more uncertain quantity in any event.

These are the considerations that led us to send you the cablegram that went forward yesterday: "Yenching Trustees recommend that Ts'ai defer trip to Hawaii until January when McBrier can join him in activities there." Of course we realize that this cablegram may not arrive in time to make any change in Mr. Ts'ai's plans, for he may already have sailed for Hawaii, or you may feel that his plans have gone so far that they cannot now be changed.

Although you do not say so specifically ⁱⁿ your letter of July 31, we have for some months been reading between the lines of your letters that the University would like to give Mr. Ts'ai some relief from his arduous campus duties during part or all of 1940-41, and that is one of the considerations which led to the proposal that he spend this year in promotional work. We have been anxious to cooperate with you in such a plan, and have been trying to discover some arrangement whereby Mr. Ts'ai could devote a part or all of this year to promotional activities under circumstances that would offer reasonable possibilities of success, and that would be reasonably pleasant for him and for those who would be associated with him. But the solution has not been easy to find, not only because of the complications of the present world situation but also because of certain special strengths and weaknesses in Mr. Ts'ai's own qualifications.

President Stuart

3.

If we find that Mr. Ts'ai is proceeding to Hawaii at this time in pursuance of the plans outlined in your letter, we will give him as much information as we possibly can supply from our New York office. If it is possible for him to postpone his trip until January, he should be able, with Mr. McBrier's help, to accomplish a great deal more, and at the same time to tie in our Hawaiian constituency more closely with the continuing promotional activities of the Yenching Trustees. Within the next few weeks we will have a meeting of our Yenching Promotional Committee, and at that time will look forward to the formulation of our promotional plans in the light of the present world situation.

Very sincerely yours,

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September 19, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

You will remember that on June 21 our Associated Boards Executive Committee took action approving the proposal that we seek to secure an outstanding religious leader from America or Great Britain to spend the year 1941-42 visiting as many of the Colleges in China as time would allow, speaking or lecturing on religious subjects, and doing as much as possible to exert a lasting Christian influence upon the Christian Colleges themselves, and, so far as possible upon the students of other types of institutions and upon other strata of Chinese society. A special committee was appointed to make a further study of the type of leader we should seek for such an undertaking and then to find and make arrangements for the right man for this important task.

The committee appointed to do this work has been making a preliminary study of the matter. It has asked me to write to you to get your own thoughts and suggestions as to the type of man who would be most welcome to the Colleges, and who would be able to render the most distinguished service in the field of Christian thought and leadership.

The first question we must face is of course that of the general type of man we would like to secure for this undertaking. There are three varieties of qualifications, all of which are highly desirable but which can hardly be combined in any one individual: -

(1) A Christian philosopher - a man who can clearly, simply, and winsomely present the Christian apologetic, the fundamental basis for the Christian philosophy of life as contrasted with the materialistic outlook.

(2) A Christian preacher - a man who has a winsome and persuasive ability as a public speaker, who is effective both in large meetings and in more intimate contact in winning the interest and support of people of all classes, and who can exercise the most powerful and lasting Christian influence upon the largest number of people.

(3) An outstanding Christian educator or scientist - a man who has won distinction in his own special field of education, science, or professional life; who may himself be a layman but whose

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Dr. Stuart

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vigorous Christian life and convictions may make him an even more effective Christian apologist than any minister or theologian.

Of course these three types of qualifications are not mutually exclusive. Any man we select should have superior qualifications in all three categories, and many might combine in the highest possible degree two or these types of qualifications, particularly the first and second. The question is rather one of priority. To which of these three should we give the greatest emphasis - to the characteristics of the philosopher, the preacher, or the vigorous Christian character who has won recognition in some other field than the purely religious one?

The second question the committee would like to ask you is this: - Have you any specific suggestions as to the names of men who would be particularly acceptable to you in this connection? Even though it might prove impracticable to secure the man whom you would be most anxious to have visit China next year, your suggestion of specific names will help us to appraise more intelligently the type of leader you would like, and to know which of our American leaders are more widely known and are the most highly respected throughout China. Moreover, we are anxious to get the very best man available and not to be deterred by the fact that a man is extremely busy and engaged in very important work from which it would be difficult to pry him away for a year or so. Even the best is none too good for the task to be done, and for the opportunity that is here presented.

Third, if we do secure the right man for this undertaking next year, when and for how long a period should you like to have him at Yenching? Obviously in one year a man could not spend more than a few weeks at most in any one locality, if he is to come in contact with all of our Christian Colleges. Our hope is that if our initial experiment works out happily, it may be possible for us to repeat the undertaking from year to year, or at least at frequent intervals even if such a leader cannot be sent out every year. This would allow us to send out from time to time men with a wider variety of qualifications, and possibly permitting variations in schedule that would allow each man to spend a longer time in each community he visits, even though not every community is visited every year. But for the first year, at least, we should try to send out some one who will cover the field as widely as possible, so as to give us a sounder background for future planning.

Since time already is hurrying along, and we must soon be actively seeking our man for next year if we are to have any hope of getting the highest caliber of leader, we would be grateful if you could send us your views as promptly as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

Copies sent to
Gen. Exec. Com.,
12/13/49
vW

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 23, 1940
Ack. 12/13/40 (#2)

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am writing again on the subject which continues to give me concern not only because of its direct weakening of our faculty but even more because of its more serious consequences to the Christian movement. This is the practice of the mission boards in dealing with their respective problems of inadequate income to take unilateral action reducing the quota in a given educational institution. We have had an instance of this within the past few weeks in the decisions of the local organization receiving funds from the American Board. We hear indirectly that the Presbyterian Board has taken, or is contemplating, a somewhat similar action regarding the unfilled vacancy on their Yenching quota.

I am not in any sense finding fault with the boards for including higher education among the phases of their work which they feel requires reduction. There is, however, the mutual obligation among themselves in the case of union institutions. There is also the procedure made possible by the A.B.C.C.C. looking toward more effective correlation of the whole group of China colleges. It would seem so much more intelligently statesmanlike if they would together face the realities of their financial exigencies and determine on a unified policy for maintaining Christian higher education wisely planned to meet the needs of the whole country with the best academic and other standards that conditions permit.

The inevitable effect of the present opportunistic and individualistic and somewhat irresponsible method would seem to be to drive the institutions toward one of two undesirable alternatives. Either they would deteriorate into mediocre church schools after the analogy of the lesser denominational colleges in the States, or the stronger ones among them would endeavor to maintain themselves by securing funds from any promising secular source at the expense of their religious character.

The boards still have a superlative opportunity to influence our colleges for good and to enable them to retain their original Christian purpose. This can no longer be so much by direct administrative control or by financial grants as by the contribution of the choicest missionary personnel. When this represents the blend of scholarly and otherwise suitable personality welcomed by the Chinese,

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Dr. B. A. Garside
Page 2
September 23, 1940

and with missionary zeal adapted to university life, the boards have at their service in each institution all of the other facilities and its standing in the community for helping to fulfill their own special mission. From this standpoint, as from so many others, the lesson seems crystal clear that the quantity basis which still continues virtually unchanged despite all the endless discussions of the subject must be replaced by one which aims at quality.

Coming back to Yenching problems, I hope that our own Board of Trustees will call the attention of the constituent bodies to the opportunity furnished here, all the more because of the necessarily brief period of my active connection and the uncertainties as to what may follow. I covet the maximum influence through these boards in strengthening our Christian purpose.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Highton Stuart

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J. T. OFFICE

Yenching



September 23, 1940

To the Board of Trustees:

This is to report to you some of the features of the new academic year which is already settling into its orderly routine.

For reasons which you can readily appreciate, we had undertaken to provide for an even greater number of students than it had hitherto seemed possible to accommodate. After careful calculation eleven hundred was agreed upon as the maximum limit. But the problem was much more complicated. The number of old students returning had to be allowed for before fixing figures for freshmen and graduates. As we had determined to accept no transfers this year, the new students included only these two groups. Women students must not exceed the rigidly restricted capacity of their dormitories, nor science students that of the laboratories. These are illustrations of the detail involved. The main supply of freshmen under present conditions would be drawn from this region. Apart from Tientsin and Peking we held examinations only in Shanghai. We announced that there would be no guarantee of acceptance for old or new students unless a deposit was made in advance. We received about one-fifth of those taking the freshmen examinations but published waiting lists of boys and girls respectively. We had also instituted a more thorough tuberculosis test than ever before in addition to the usual physical examination and this disqualified a number. Others have been prevented from arriving by travel conditions or other hindrances due to existing circumstances. The total is now about 1,080 with perhaps a few more belated ones to drift in.

Freshmen Week had the cumulative experience of several years past and the efficient management of the Committee on Student Welfare of which I wrote you last July. It was an unqualified success and gave to this large and well-selected entering class an excellent orientation to life on our campus.

As with students, so the problem of securing enough of the right teachers is made more complicated by the special circumstances. This also applies to having them arrive on time. I shall plan to send you an analysis of their total number and classification when this can be worked out. But, as I have commented before, the deepest satisfaction to me personally comes from the increasing proportion of these who ~~were~~ among our own choicest graduates and - usually after further study abroad - have joined our faculty.

Our new acquisition, the "Garden That Mirrors the Spring" or Ching Ch'un Yuan, has proven an immense boon in the acute housing problem caused by the enlarging faculty and the assignment to our new Boys Senior Middle School of the spacious property directly across the road from our main gate. It is amazing how rapidly its dilapidated old buildings are being transformed into livable and even attractive homes. The lovely setting also compensates somewhat for what may be

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To the Yenching
Board of Trustees

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September 23, 1940

lacking in modern comfort. Lumber is not only prohibitive in price but hard to obtain. We have therefore supplied this need by cutting down some of the fine old trees on the new grounds. Had it not been for this purchase and that of the property in the village of Haitien adjoining us on the south, we should have been sorely put to it in providing homes for those to whom we are obligated.

You will be interested in the list of our young teachers or graduates who have gone to the States this summer for further study. Despite the unfavorable exchange rates the number is unusually large. Some have won fellowships or other assistance on merit; others are enabled to realize this coveted privilege by private resources. The difficulties have tended to eliminate those less qualified.

Reference was made to the more severe tuberculosis tests which it has seemed necessary to enforce. A corollary to these is a sanatorium which some of us are privately organizing with the active cooperation of a similar group in the P. U. M. C. More positively we are improving public health measures and preventive medicine. The abnormal cost of food is at least causing reforms in the use of humbler cereals, hitherto scorned but perhaps more wholesome. The Department of Physical Education is flourishing, and for the first time since coming here its indefatigable Chairman, K. A. Wee, is realizing his dream of the beginnings of a professional training course for physical directors in secondary schools.

The Sunday morning service yesterday in the crowded chapel was a welcome to the new members of the Christian Fellowship, following a week's enlistment campaign, under the three divisions, faculty, students, employees. The special interest lies perhaps in student figures. Those reported were 590, or more than half of the total enrollment, and the canvass is not complete. When it is remembered that such membership is purely voluntary, and that the affairs of the Student Division of the Fellowship are chiefly dependent on student initiative and sincerity of conviction, this is an extremely heartening register of their deepening religious interest.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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September 24, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Your letters of August 9 and August 26 arrived in the same mail this morning - one of them coming quite slowly and the other with unusual rapidity.

Confusion over Cablegrams. The confusion over cablegrams reported in your letters seems to have been due primarily to the fact that cablegrams from at least three sources were sent to you during the latter part of July and the first part of August, none of them bearing signatures that would make the origin of the messages absolutely clear. Two of the messages were sent by individuals instead of through normal channels, and this complicated the situation further. For instance, our office offered Mr. Collins that we would send any cable message he wanted you to receive, and would ask that the reply be sent to us, but he was moving about from place to place and wanted to do the cabling himself. I understand that Dr. Sailer sent out the message with regard to the death of Mrs. Sailer's father, and that it did not go in quite the way that the China office of the Presbyterian Board would normally have sent it, so that its origin was not immediately recognized in Peking. I hope you finally got straightened out with Collins on his appointment in your work at Yenching in Oxford Modern Greats. Our office had had no information from the field on the subject at the time he came in, so we could not help him very much.

To avoid confusion in the future, our Yenching office will adopt the custom of adding a signature of some sort to every message we send. We have omitted such signatures in the past unless messages gave specific authorization on important matters of policy, or had to do with the forwarding of money. On all other messages, where we thought the source would be clear, we omitted the signature and saved fifty cents thereby. But in the final analysis it would probably mean the saving of money as well as delay and confusion if all our messages were signed. So in future we will add the name of the individual primarily responsible for the message, or in the case of occasional code messages will put the code signature for the Yenching Trustees.

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President Stuart

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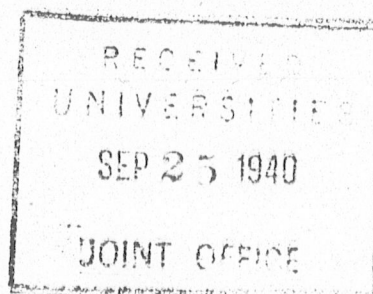
September 24, 1940

Purchase of President's Garden. Thank you for sending us the information as to the source of the funds for making this purchase. We will pass this information on to the Yenching Finance Committee and the Board of Trustees.

Comments on Cheeloo University. I am sorry that when I wrote you on July 23 I did not have clearly in mind that you were talking in terms of the Cheeloo policy "après la guerre" rather than steps to be taken in the immediate future. Some such policy as you outline may well be the wisest procedure for us to follow in the years of reconstruction which lie ahead. As a matter of fact, I have been keenly disappointed that foundations for such a reorganization of the Cheeloo work have not been more effectively laid in this present emergency. It seemed to me that the autumn of 1937 offered a splendid opportunity to make a beginning in the direction you have outlined, and we were earnestly hoping at that time that moves in that direction could be taken. I made some informal suggestions along that line to the leaders at Chengtu. They responded that neither Yenching nor Shanghai was receptive to overtures they had made in the direction of cooperation. We had, of course, no way of checking up as to the extent or vigor with which they may have moved in that direction. At all events, we must try to see to it that future trends are such as to bring about the type of reorganization which you indicate. It is hardly necessary to point out that for any such movement to succeed, it will require even more tact and winsomeness on the part of the institutions with which Cheeloo should cooperate than will be needed on the part of the Cheeloo constituency itself.

Very sincerely yours,

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Confidential

September 28, 1940

To the Board of Trustees:

This is written on the day of the announcement of the German-Italian-Japanese pact. Secretary Hull is quoted as remarking that this has really made no change in the general tense situation, and on the whole I concur. But, by a curious circumstance, I had planned to record today certain reflections which have become in part superfluous, in other aspects accentuated, by this news. The Japanese Government has apparently been divided for some time as to this as against a more moderate policy, and once again the headstrong (and now somewhat desperate) military extremists have won.

The savage brutality and technique of deceit employed by the Nazi leaders in their lust for conquest must have helped you to understand much that you have read of Japanese aims and methods more vividly than might otherwise have been possible. Unrestrained aggression would seem to follow the same general patterns whether the age be ancient or modern, and whatever the cultural heritage of the plundering nation. To this extent it has now become less necessary for us who are living in the midst of the barbarities of Japanese invasion to interpret to you its hatefulness and horror.

Another consequence of this alliance is to reveal more convincingly the solidarity of our modern human life in its common woes and welfare. Peace is indeed seen to be indivisible. American aid to Britain or to China, or the withholding of it to either, has repercussions which we cannot escape. Nor can we any longer concern ourselves as to the fate of either alone. The fate of both depends to a sobering degree upon our action, and with them the fate of freedom, democracy and all the higher values of life for ourselves and all mankind. Nor need we fear whatever positive action is required either on moral or material grounds. The former are fortunately more clearly defined than is usually the case in international conflicts and the latter will be more greatly endangered by timid evasion or postponement. Our only reservation need be in regard to the use we intend to make of the peace which must some day be attained when at last there are no further threats from the exponents of lawless force.

Recent happenings also emphasize the asset a free and independent China can be in the struggle against modern forms of irresponsible anarchy. Encouraged to believe that her struggle is sympathized with by other peoples holding similar ideals, and that international relations based on reason and right are not a chimerical delusion, China can become of enormous value in helping to maintain all that we once struggled for in the weakness of our colonial beginnings and for which we passionately support England now in her heroic resistance. This day which began with the news of the axis alliance has also brought wireless reports of the immensely heartening effect upon Chinese morale from the latest American loan and the intensified embargo against Japan. Even from the most selfish motives of national peace or protection in the not-distant future these after all very slight forms of assistance to this suffering country are abundantly worth while. If, as seems increasingly probable, we must assert ourselves more actively

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in helping to halt the now united aggressor nations, all that we do for China or against Japan will have direct influence in Europe.

Now a few words as to the bearing of all this upon our University. In a certain sense Yenching may serve as an epitome of what is happening in our contemporary world. We have been carrying on under precarious protection from the unexpectedly successful Chinese resistance thus far and from the Japanese fear of America. If either of these ceases we are doomed. Any permanent Japanese domination means not only our inability to function but the destruction in this whole vast area of the freedom, or even of the desire for freedom, which is a pre-requisite to all else for which we exist. This could not have been so categorically asserted before the disclosures of Nazi and Japanese ambitions. Our survival, on the other hand, serves to nurture in our own students and in a far wider range of influence these principles which we all now cling to with an intensity generated by the awareness of what human life becomes under totalitarian rule. All else for which Yenching was originally created holds as true and precious as ever, but reinforced by these special warnings from the no longer questionable philosophy of the axis nations. If Yenching, or any of those connected with her, suffer because of our witness to freedom and truth as against their only present-day alternatives, it will be in a supremely worthy cause. If American participation in this determined endeavor to preserve elemental human rights brings temporary disaster to the university we gladly accept our fate as better than any safety secured by cowardly compromise or even baser inaction. If we survive, we should do our utmost to contribute toward reconstruction in China and happier relations between her and Japan in accord with the same ideals which compel us now to oppose the utterly evil thing which manifests itself in this latest triple alliance through their use of organized force and falsehood to exploit the victims of their aggression. It will therefore add to the concern with which you watch the consequences to us of these cosmic forces to think of Yenching University as dramatizing in a concrete situation the conflict of two irreconcilable philosophies the outcome of which will decide the destiny of our race during the coming period of history.

very sincerely yours,

J. Hightonthwaite

