Yenching
Corres
Stuart, JL 1940 Oct-Nov

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

October 4, 1940
Ack. 12/3/40 (#3)

INDEXED

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

I was quite surprised to receive on September 29 a cable in effect reprimanding us for arranging for Stephen Ts'ai to go to the Hawaiian Islands. In view of the careful explanation I had given in my letter on the subject, the implication of this cable seemed to be quite unwarranted. Nor can I believe that its petulance of tone represents the attitude of our Board of Trustees as a whole.

At the risk of being prolix and repetitious, I should like to explain further the circumstances leading up to this decision for we must not allow any such misunderstandings either of purpose or of procedure to disturb the cordial friendliness among us.

It was early in the present year when the question of Stephen's making a trip to the States was first raised by me. I have had ample evidence during successive trips to the States of the advantages in promotional work of someone direct from the University and able to speak of Chinese conditions from recent experience. Being unable for obvious reasons to respond to any such summons myself, I had given much thought to the possibility of others here being released to meet that need. There seemed to be no one both available and qualified except Stephen. Whatever annoyance he may have been to those in the office, the testimony of Mrs. MacMillan and others seemed to indicate that he had value for field promotion. I had also secured his promise that if he were called for under the present ABCCC campaign, he would comply with its requirements.

Months passed without any decision by the Trustees. There is no implied criticism, but the long delay made it difficult for us to make plans. This was aggravated by two other circumstances. We did not know whether Miss Cookingham would return or not, and the earlier impressions were that she would not. Largely for this reason we had agreed to the proposal of Mr. Howard Payne to help us in financial and business affairs. With the outbreak of the war in Europe and his return to England, we rather expected that he would remain there, especially as we heard nothing from him. He did return to Tientsin, however, and changes in his own affairs made him more anxious than ever to have full-time employment with us. We kept him waiting for months in order to know what would happen to Stephen and finally felt compelled, without further delay, to make a decision partly on the basis of probabilities but chiefly because we would

rather have all three of them than disappoint you at the last if Stephen should be wanted in the States. We invited Mr. Payne for a year only, fully expecting to have a definite decision one way or the other regarding Stephen.

As it happens, we have quite an enthusiastic group of Yenching graduates among the Chinese residents of the Hawaiian Islands, as well as a small nucleus of American friends. One of the leading spirits among the former has been eager to have some continuous support for Yenching. At the time of Stephen's last trip, I wrote you raising the question of his stopping there; and as I recall it, the letter remained on your desk unnoticed for two months or more, resulting in the loss of the special effort at the favorable time proposed. Stephen did stop on his return to China and was very warmly welcomed, although the time of the year seemed to make any active campaign inexpedient. Since then he and I have both had letters from this same loyal graduate urging that another effort be made. He indicated early October as the most desirable time. If we were to respond at all, we owed it to him to notify him in advance in order that he could make suitable preparations. The Islands do not seem to have ever been included either in the Yenching or the ABCCC promotional plans and have had nothing more than occasional visits when someone from here happened to be passing through. This special effort was primarily among the Chinese through our own graduates, which would seem to make it even less a part of any plans directed from New York.

Various exigencies have kept Stephen incessantly busy for more than twelve months, notably during the past summer. It was felt that he was entitled to a vacation or change and would show the effects of not having such an opportunity, but this could only be after Mr. Payne, who was to be away all summer, and Miss Cookingham returned. The trip to Hawaii seemed to provide for all of these various features without in any way encroaching upon the prerogatives of our New York headquarters. Those of us here who agreed on the decision made more or less shared my opinion that someone direct from China would be regarded as useful, especially in view of the rapidly changing conditions here, for cultivation if not for direct solicitation. We felt that every encouragement ought to be afforded by us to stimulate more active efforts among Princeton alumni as a particular aspect of the general problem. Stephen would, therefore, be prepared to go on to the mainland if wanted, but on the other hand my letter expressly specified that this would be only if the Trustees so desired. Otherwise, he would return here, having had his vacation and with the expectation that the spontaneous zeal of our Hawaiian constituency could be organized and made productive.

Actually, it has proven to be a definite advantage thus far to have the change. Both Mr. Payne and Miss Cookingham are functioning

more freely and are meeting responsibilities in a way that would not have been possible had Stephen stayed here. Whenever he returns, the distribution of duties can be more easily arranged and we can plan in the light of this experience for the permanent set-up in the Controller's office.

This lengthy explanation will make apparent the considerations in our minds, all of which we would have expected the Trustees to appreciate and support. However, despite the advantages as we have seen them, the trip certainly would not have been decided on had we expected any such disapproval as this cable indicates.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Creighton Stewart

JLS:h

Ack. 11/28/40 JJP

學 大 京 燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 15, 1940

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Mr. Parker:

Following our previous correspondence about grants to members of our faculty now studying in the States, I should like to make a specific request regarding Mr. C. S. Hsieh. As you are doubtless aware, he has left here for one year of study at Hartford Theological Seminary where he has a scholarship for $300.00. I have arranged privately for his other expenses for travel and residence.

There is, however, the further problem of caring for his family during this period. Because of his long and faithful service here and our hearty approval of the decision he has made for his life work from now on, we have underwritten this item from University funds. It amounts to L.C.$2,000.00 to $2,500.00 depending somewhat on further fluctuations in purchasing power. However, in agreeing to this, we have exposed ourselves to a possible charge of preferential treatment or of setting a precedent which may cause trouble in the future. Also, we are trying as far as possible to avoid the use of general funds for any personal assistance, or any assistance to individuals in their further study, however deserving they may be. It would, therefore, simplify things for us considerably if an amount of approximately U.S.$200.00 could be appropriated from your budget for this purpose to be paid not to Mr. Hsieh himself but to cover this item here.

You may already have made appropriations for the current year. If so, would it be possible to include this in plans for the year following and let it have precedence over any other recommendations which we may make? It is, of course, possible that some friend or organization in America might contribute this sum in order to help fit Mr. Hsieh for the work in which he will engage on returning to China. The reason for making this request is primarily for the reason given above; and if we know that the amount will be provided, there is no urgency as to time.

Mr. Hsieh will probably go into some type of actual church work on his return in order to gain practical experience. We are looking forward to his returning to Yenching after that to teach this important and too much neglected subject.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

October 19, 1940

Confidential

To the Board of Trustees:

There is the heartiest endorsement here among Americans generally over the action of our Government in prohibiting the sale of steel and scrap-iron to Japan. We are also encouraged by what seems to be widespread editorial and popular approval of this decision. We hope that it will be extended to other war materials, or even to complete stoppage of all imports from and exports to Japan until there is a fundamental change of policy in that country. This would mean concretely the withdrawal of all their armed forces from China and an abandonment of the southward or oceanic expansion. Should this involve us in war with Japan - as I still think is unlikely - it would be more quickly and easily over with than if allowed to drift until the inevitable and far more disastrous conflict of the future, when the moral aspects of our action would also be less easy to defend.

Japan has now three possible courses in response to the American attitude:

(1) A reckless continuance of the imperialistic aggression the extent of which is now being unmistakably disclosed. This would be logical in view of their long preparation, enormous expenditure, national prestige, admiration of German technique, and racial temperament. The dominant military group would otherwise forfeit its power, and hence will only be deterred by superior force. At present the news from Tokyo is of warlike propaganda and preparation in the midst of highly emotional excitement. This spasm of resentment and of reluctance to lose the alluring benefits of conquest would be natural whatever may be their ultimate decision.

(2) A realization of the disastrous consequences to themselves in provoking American economic and possible naval opposition, with the probable cooperation of Great Britain, and the intensified Chinese resistance that would follow. This may enable the industrialists, financiers, liberals, and moderates generally to curb their headstrong militarists and open the way toward a negotiated peace. In this they would have a measure of support at least from the navy which has a much more realistic appreciation than the army of the dangers they would incur.

(3) The most probable and most unsatisfactory course will be an apparent compliance with American demands, with fair promises and some minor concessions, thus attempting to lull our people into a comfortable belief that the crisis is over. This has been the consistent Japanese procedure thus far and they are skilful in such diplomatic trickery. As one who hates war as ardently as can any pacifist, whose life also and almost all that makes life desirable would be in immediate danger if either of the other courses were adopted by Japan, I fear this dilatory opportunism or illusory quieting down of American sentiment more than anything else that could happen. For it can only lead to vastly greater wretchedness for China, far heavier cost to ourselves later, and tragedy for Japan. The destruction of any or all the American life and property involved is

relatively trivial in comparison with the greater gains, would stimulate our determination to secure a thorough-going settlement and would establish on a surer basis all those American enterprises in the occupied areas of China which cannot in any case survive unless the relentless Japanese grip is once for all removed. The chief purpose in my writing again is to plead as passionately as possible that our Government and people see this thing through at any cost, now that they have taken a definite stand, regardless of plausible Japanese publicity or meretricious proposals of compromise. For these will not be and indeed cannot be genuine. Their stakes in this adventure are too heavy.

As to the present local situation there is of course general apprehension. The reports of American evacuation have been absurdly exaggerated and are leading to endless rumors, especially about the P.U.M.C. (Rockefeller Medical College), the Catholic University and Yenching. The latest one in the Chinese press, to which I have this morning issued a denial, is to the effect that we are allowing ourselves to be taken over by the Catholic University (Fu Jen) for protection! This is an American institution but happens at this time to have a preponderance of Germans among its foreign priests. In consultation with the American Embassy and the other American organizations here we are advising families with small children to be prepared to leave when the steamers provided by the State Department arrive, but with no final commitment as yet. If matters become still more threatening we might advise all American women and perhaps some men to withdraw. I have given repeated public assurances in various forms during the past few days that the majority of us will stay on the job as long as this is physically possible. If there is to be war between the two nations we may be interned and it might be wiser to anticipate somehow that unpleasant contingency. The students are speculating anxiously as to whether we may be compelled to close down and what their fate would then be. Many of the choicer spirits among them would want in that event to get over into free China for patriotic service, and plans are being very cautiously made for this, with perhaps a faculty member to accompany each little group.

The problem of caring for the property is also very much in our thought. If all of us Americans should for any reason be forced to withdraw, there is scarcely any neutral nation to which it could be entrusted, nor would the Japanese be apt to respect this hitherto accepted device of civilized warfare. In fact I have authentic evidence that they are already planning to take it over as their own. Their point-of-view is that it has a good reputation and a well-equipped plant, and should therefore be reserved for its original use under their control. Our senior Chinese who cannot escape with their families would in this event be coerced into working for them or be rudely ejected. Perhaps it may be best to encourage them to endure this humiliation in the hope that it would be only temporary and would tend to preserve the physical plant. As long as any of us Americans can stay there would probably be no destruction or confiscation of property. If, on the other hand, the Japanese decide on the second of the courses described above, it is quite possible that their troops in withdrawing might break loose into an orgy of looting

and slaughter, perhaps at the instigation of petty officers in fury at their failure and singling out American enterprises for revenge. This is what I meant by danger to us in either of the two former courses.

The Trustees need feel no anxiety for us after any Chinese control is established, whatever its coloring. Whether British subjects will be ordered to evacuate and be classed by the Japanese with us, depends chiefly upon the extent to which England openly allies herself with our Government in these measures. It is significant that in the first feeble signs of anti-American agitation, thus far confined to small posters plastered on walls within the city, the main emphasis is on Communism and that the United States is merely linked in denunciation either with Europe or with England.

This will give you some idea of conditions at this writing. The description is necessarily somewhat subjective and speculative. Actually we can detect no change thus far in treatment - except in the inane posting of outworn slogans in which the only new feature is the ideograph of U. S. A. On the campus, life is outwardly tranquil and our friends in the city comment on the calmness of spirit as well. We are trying to be ready for eventualities while maintaining our normal activities. Of such necessities as coal, rice, and flour we are supplied until the summer. Our Embassy staff have been intelligently sympathetic and helpful from the outbreak of hostilities, never more so than now. I still incline to the guess that more probably we shall not suffer physical violence. For the rest, we have a superlative chance - whatever happens to us - to witness to the religious faith and to all the idealistic aims for which we exist. We promise you that we shall try to carry on worthily of these. We are cheered by the knowledge of your solicitous concern. Events are moving in the direction for which we have been eagerly waiting. If our Government continues firm, the future is radiantly hopeful and any temporary hardships or disasters will contribute toward the desired consummation. Why therefore should we be anxious or afraid?

JLS

October 22, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Yenching Promotional Committee held earlier this month. You will note that the Committee dealt with three major items: -

Promotional Plans for Coming Year. Despite the continued and increased disturbances throughout the world, the Committee agreed that we should push ahead this year with our task of strengthening the support of the University. Three lines of progress were discussed: strengthening the general resources of the University, strengthening the support of the College of Public Affairs, and strengthening the support of the Woman's College. The Committee would have been disposed to place our major emphasis this year upon cooperation with the Princeton-Yenching Foundation in increasing the support of the College of Public Affairs; but Dr. Gamble stated that in his judgment the Trustees of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation would not consider this a favorable time to make any intensive new efforts beyond maintenance of the current support for the year which they have already undertaken. The Committee therefore agreed that for the current year we should undertake to secure a capital fund of $100,000 which would be available for the general purposes of the University, and which might be used to strengthen any department that is in special need. This would not exclude the possibility that at any time in the future such a fund might be allocated to the College of Public Affairs if that were found to be desirable. Just how and where such a fund can be secured during the coming year has not yet been worked out in any detail. We will try to keep you informed of developments.

Visit of Mr. Ts'ai. I need not repeat the various considerations which we have discussed in detail in our previous correspondence. The Committee faced the situation that Mr. Ts'ai was actually en route to Hawaii or had possibly arrived there already, and that therefore everything possible should be done to make his trip as productive as possible. Inasmuch as there was no possibility of arranging at this time for a trip to go to Hawaii to work with Mr. Ts'ai this fall, it was agreed that we should ask him to come on to the United States to join in our efforts here during the next three or four months, and should urge upon Mr. McBrier that he plan to go back to Hawaii with Mr. Ts'ai for more intensive efforts there during the early part of 1941. We immediately communicated with our workers in various parts of the United States to see how we could fit in Mr. Ts'ai's services most effectively. We also got off Clipper letters to Mr. Ts'ai in Hawaii, inviting him to come on to the United States as soon as he had completed the limited amount of work he was able to do there at this time. Mr. Ts'ai has now cabled us that he is arriving on the President Cleveland in San Francisco the latter

part of this week. We will have him met at the steamer by letters, and possibly by some of our representatives on the Pacific Coast, and will do everything possible to plan his stay in America so as to make it both productive and pleasant. Here again, we will try to keep you informed of developments.

Responsibility for Promotional Work. As you know, we have at times in the past found ourselves working somewhat at cross purposes because of the lack of a full understanding between the leaders on the field and our office here in New York as to what each of us was doing and planning. The Committee therefore thought it wise to set down in concrete form its own understanding as to the most effective organization of our promotional activities in the various parts of the world. In doing this, the Committee would be glad to have your suggestions as to any changes which might advantageously be made in this program, or any criticisms of points at which your own understanding is different from that expressed by the Committee.

The Yenching Trustees are always eager to utilize to the largest possible degree the services of all members of the Yenching staff who are in America on furlough, or who can arrange to make special trips to this country, and who have the time and ability to help with promotional work. The coming to America of members of the Yenching staff, both Chinese and Western, falls into two classifications: - (1) Those coming on regular furlough, or for purposes not directly related to promotional work; and (2) those who come to America with promotional work as their primary objective.

Wherever staff members are planning to come to America anyway for other reasons than promotional activities, the Trustees are always anxious to know in advance of the plans of such staff members, of the abilities they have for promotional work, and of the amount of time they are likely to have available for work of this kind. Of course some staff members are so busy with study programs, are under the necessity of reserving their time for rest or medical treatment, or have so little liking and aptitude for promotional activities, that we cannot rightly ask them to give much service in this field. On the other hand, many of our Yenching staff members have valuable talents in this field, and we wish to make every practical use of them while they are in this country. So the Committee asks that the field keep us informed, at least six months before the date of the sailing of all such staff members, of their plans for coming to the United States, and of the abilities they have and the time they can give for promotional work.

There is also a second class of visits by Yenching staff members to America - those who are coming primarily for promotional work, and for whom special arrangements ought obviously to be made. In normal times, if you yourself can come to America every two or three years, your presence here is the most valuable promotional help that the Trustees could possibly have; and between your trips the Trustees can usually occupy themselves most productively by completing the activities started during your previous visit, and preparing for the most effective use of your services when you come again. In these abnormal times, we find it necessary to bridge the gap by calling on other members of the Yenching staff to come to America for special promotional

services. But obviously it is only fair that the initiative as to the time and arrangements for such special trips must remain in the hands of the Trustees. It is unfair alike to the Trustees and to the staff member to have any one come to America primarily for promotional work unless and until the Trustees have issued a definite invitation, and have had time to perfect plans for the most effective use of the one who is invited. Promotional programs must as far as possible be planned on a long range basis; but must be subject to adjustments in accordance with changing conditions and opportunities. It is necessary to have rather broad liberties in calling for men at the time and place they are needed, and conversely of being free from the necessity of revising at short notice the general plan of promotion for a given period in order to try to fit in another personality whose presence was not counted upon.

We will be grateful for your suggestions and criticisms on all these points. More specifically, we hope you will soon be able to let us know what members of the Yenching staff are likely to be in America during 1941-42, what abilities they have for promotional work, and how much time they could give. This will enable us to begin within a few months to shape up our plans for the coming year with such staff members in mind.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:MS
Enclosure

ack. 11/27/40 JSP

學 大 京 燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 23, 1940

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Mr. Parker:

Replying to your letter of September 10, we are sending copies of catalogues and of our new faculty directory as you requested. There may be a slight delay before one of these is off the press.

In regard to Chinese students who apply to your office for teaching positions, you are following what seems to me to be the proper procedure. In general, however, there is rather slight probability of our needing any such. We usually look ahead and plan for such vacancies from among our own better graduates or others of whom we have otherwise learned. Of course, there is always the possibility of an emergency vacancy or of some new development for which we have no suitable person in view. But in such cases, we would probably communicate promptly with you. My suggestion, therefore, is that in general your response to such inquiries should not be too encouraging. I rather imagine that the same is more or less true of the other Christian Colleges.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 24, 1940
Ack. 12/3/40

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

I am sending you herewith another copy of my last letter although I previously tried to get one to you by the Pacific Clipper. Mrs. Johnson, the wife of our Ambassador, has been kind enough to agree to carry this.

I had thought there might be some developments affecting our situation before she leaves, but the conditions here are essentially the same except in regard to our own personnel. The families with small children, namely the Wiants, S. D. Wilsons, Davis's, and Sailers, are all quite determined to stay unless we strongly urge them to leave. We have taken the position that the University will not be responsible for advising them to stay here but we will not be any obstacle in the way of their doing so if, in each individual case, this decision is made. Of our single ladies, only Misses Jacobs and Wolpert have thus far decided to leave. Both of these would be leaving next summer in any case. Miss Jacobs has not recovered entirely from a riding accident of some months ago, and Miss Wolpert is definitely in need of medical treatment.

I still am inclined to the opinion that when the Japanese realize what would be involved in provoking America to more severe action, they will find some way to temporize. If, as I am reliably informed, the China Affairs Board (the army agency for civil administration in occupied areas) is planning to take Yenching over and run it themselves when they are able to do so, there is less probability of violence in our own special case. In general, also, there would be a reluctance to create too serious a disturbance in this historic city with the inevitable publicity that would follow.

Our Chinese faculty and, even more, the students are watching us very anxiously in the fear that many or most of the Americans might leave. This decision on the part of those primarily concerned is, therefore, quite reassuring. I am in constant touch with our Embassy and anything of serious importance will doubtless be communicated to the State Department if we have no way of reaching you direct. The indications continue to be in the direction of maintaining our normal life.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

學 大 京 燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

October 24, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

Replying to your letter to Miss Cookingham regarding medical allowances for our faculty members on furlough, I am writing to authorize your office to provide these in general according to the accepted principles among the mission boards.

We should like to suggest further that your office work out a schedule covering such cases, the schedule to conform to the general policy with any changes you may care to make. This should apply not only to Western members of the faculty on their regular furloughs but to Chinese who are abroad on some approved arrangement with the University. It would be very necessary to guard against abuses of this in the latter case by those to whom this restriction did not apply, such as students or those who are pursuing further studies with some expectation of returning here or who are on fellowships or have financial arrangements other than what we would regard as within the terms of the regular University leave of absence, etc. Perhaps the surest procedure would be for us to inform you of all cases which we would expect to be included in this provision at the time of their departure from here. I suggest that you draft something that seems to summarize this understanding and let us have it before it is finally put into effect.

Also, I have a letter from Mrs. E. O. Wilson enclosing yours to her under date of September 11. We have no hesitation in approving the expenditure which has been made for their medical needs. It is unfortunate but seems to us entirely proper. The same would apply to any further expenses of the same sort. This special instance illustrates, however, one point that ought to be safeguarded in the regulations to be drafted, which is in regard to medical personnel recognized by our Trustees. The arrangements of the mission boards and of Dr. Hume's organization could doubtless be made available for us. You would probably like to have some physician related to this scheme approve of any further medical expenses incurred by the Wilsons. With this comment we will leave the matter to your own entirely competent judgment.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

October 24, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Enclosed herewith are the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Associated Boards held on October 4. You will find in these minutes a number of items which will be of interest to you.

I particularly wish to call your attention to items included under the report of the special committee to make recommendations on the report of the Committee on Christian Character, Staff and Curriculum. This section of the minutes begins on Page 3. Included under each action is the quotation from the report of the Committee on Christian Character, Staff and Curriculum to which it refers. A number of these call for study and action on the field. These in particular appear under action E-1125. You will note that the action calls for referring the recommendations to the Colleges on the field through their Boards of Trustees. This will be done as the Boards of Trustees hold meetings here in America. However, as some of these Boards will probably not meet for some time, we feel that you should be notified of this action and be prepared to go ahead with such considerations as are necessary even though the matter has not yet reached you from your own trustee board.

In this action E-1125 there are several different matters covered. You will note that the first paragraph refers to a study of budgets in relation to departments of religion. Section (b) refers to items on which there will be need of cooperation between the field and the Boards in America. We will be glad to have your suggestions as to practical methods of carrying out these suggestions. Section (c) has to do with the character of the student bodies and this section is sent on to you for your careful consideration.

Vote E-1126 refers to a study which should be made through the Council of Higher Education in China. This request has been sent on to Dr. Cressy, with indication that it would also be sent to the Presidents of the Colleges, and that study should be initiated by the Council of Higher Education.

In vote E-1127 the Secretaries have been asked to correspond with you, particularly in reference to Section (b) regarding the supplementing of departmental budgets. We wish to get full information from you as to what will be involved in supplementing your regular budget in order to carry out a more effective piece of work in the department of religion.

In connection with the items mentioned above, we would like to again call to your attention the fact that our committees in America, both of the

Associated Boards and of the trustee boards, have been very much concerned regarding this question of the departments of religion and the carrying out of the Christian purpose of the Universities. We, as Secretaries, are constantly being urged by the members of the Boards to emphasize their very vital interest in this matter and to make sure that very real consideration is given to this problem on the field. We, therefore, will very much appreciate not only your careful consideration, but also all information that you can send us as to what is being done on this question.

Other items in the minutes do not require special explanation, although I am sure you will find several of them of real interest.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

JIP:D
Enc.

Copy to: Miss Mary Cookingham

Via SS "President Cleveland"
from San Francisco

Copies made for the special committee. V.W.

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

October 28, 1940
Ack. 12/3/40

INDEXED

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

Replying to your letter of September 19 regarding a visiting Christian lecturer for the academic year 1941-1942, I am sending immediately a somewhat hasty preliminary reply in accordance with your request for promptness. These comments are the views of several of the Chinese and Western members of the faculty most interested, with all of which I agree.

We feel somewhat of a prejudice against Class No. 3 on the general ground that a scientist or other person distinguished in his own secular field ought not to be depended on for a religious message. In other words, anyone who comes here for such a purpose would naturally be more effective if he spoke as a specialist in the subject presented rather than if we exploited his distinction in some other phase of human knowledge to gain a hearing for a religious message.

We incline toward No. 1 as on the whole the more desirable type for appealing to Chinese college students. As to individual names, Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen has recently been in China and showed himself remarkably sympathetic with student thinking. There would be very slight risk in having him come. Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr might be a much greater success and judging from his popularity with Western student groups the probabilities would be in favor of a similar result here. On the other hand, it is never possible to be sure of this and there would be a measure of uncertainty. Dr. Harry Fosdick might not seem intellectually as profound as the more thoughtful students would prefer. However, his combination of outstanding abilities would make him very acceptable. President John Mackay of Princeton Seminary ought to be a fine possibility. Another suggestion is Dr. D. Elton Trueblood, chaplain of Stanford University in California. He is a member of the Society of Friends and has been planning to come to China. Though not so well known as the others, he is strongly recommended by Miss Burtt and might be worth further inquiry. Other names suggested are Dr. Douglas Horton and Professor William L. Phelps of Yale. I have given these names in as nearly the order of preference as I could sense the opinions of the people here who were consulted.

One suggestion was urged, that whoever is selected ought to have his lectures printed and published in China with the expectation that this might become a notable lectureship in the analogy of some of the more famous ones in the West. I shall write again if there are further suggestions in regard to this extremely promising enterprise. We should want to have the speaker at Yenching as long as his time permitted, preferably for about a month.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

N21

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 5, 1940
AK. 12/10/40

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

INDEXED

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I have your letter of September 28 regarding the complications over Stephen Ts'ai. I had rather guessed that it was because of Mr. McBrier's well-meant efforts to help in promotional affairs, and you explained this quite clearly. Let us hope that Stephen's presence on this trip will lead to happy relationships between the two and that Mr. McBrier's generous thoughts for Yenching will not have been arrested by details of promotional planning. You have doubtless called Stephen's attention to the importance of his not offending or rather of his establishing himself on good terms with so devoted a supporter of the University.

I hope that in his relations with yourself and others in the office there will be no repetition of troublesome zeal on his part. It may help all of you at the other end to be tolerant if you could appreciate how fortunate it is for our internal affairs to have Mr. Payne and Miss Cookingham free to establish themselves without the disturbing factor of so very energetic a personality who is so completely in control that their fitting in would be less easy than it is. I am not sure at this writing just how we shall work it out in anticipation of his return, but this will certainly be more satisfactory because of the existing separation. This is not an argument for having him in the States just now, but I earnestly hope that the more positive considerations as described in previous letters will be justified by his results.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 5, 1940

Ack. 11/10/40

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS "YENTA"

INDEXED

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

May I request that you transmit to those concerned my strong endorsement of the proposal that Miss Caroline Porter be given formal recognition for her long years of academic and other service to young people of many countries. Many years ago, in contacts with Teachers College, I was made aware of her competent and enthusiastic devotion to her own special responsibilities for the social and religious welfare of its students. Since then, I have been reminded constantly of the wide range of influence she must have been exerting because especially of what has come to my attention through Chinese students. Many of our own graduates and others from China have testified to her kindly and helpful assistance to them while in New York City. Assuming that this is only a small segment of a widening circle of those similarly benefited, one is impressed by the range and the volume of her useful activity.

Others are better qualified to speak from direct knowledge of the form in which these unselfish energies have expressed themselves but I am one of many who are conscious of how much such a spirit as hers can influence the youth of her own and other lands for their own good.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

學 大 京 燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

8 Copies made
Sent to
North
Gamble
Fairfield
McBrier
Parker
12/19/40
HS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

November 7, 1940
Ack. 12/19/40

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am writing this letter to you for transmission to the McBrier Fund Committee and am especially anxious to have Mr. McBrier himself consulted on the contents of it. I had thought of writing to him direct because of our earnest desire to carry out the spirit of his intentions in all that concerns the use of this fund.

Mr. Brank Fulton is probably leaving here at the end of the present semester although he has indicated his willingness to stay on through the year if desired. He has further offered either to continue here for a longer period or to return to the States and do advanced study with a view to returning here permanently. His case, therefore, gives the opportunity for a consideration of guiding principles regarding the employment of Western people primarily for religious work among our students. The treatment of his case as a sort of case study is the more satisfactory because we have been so entirely satisfied with him. He has a rarely winsome personality, is humble, is amenable to suggestions or criticisms, has a readiness to undertake any form of association with the students that brings them into more intimate relationships, has a wholesome, fervent, religious earnestness, and, in short, is the combination of qualities which we had wanted.

It is just because of the effectiveness with which he has carried on that we are brought sharply up against the problem of permanent policy, for it would not be fair to him to utilize his present fitness for friendly and informal mingling with students into a future when these advantages would gradually and almost inevitably fade out. If, on the other hand, he returned home for further study and probable marriage, he ought to rejoin our staff, if at all, as a teacher in some department, in which case he would not be primarily under the McBrier Fund. He would undoubtedly continue to be active in religious work and a proportion of his salary could quite properly be charged against that fund. His home would take the place of the present friendly camaraderie but he would naturally be largely absorbed by his scholastic duties.

His presence here has, however, demonstrated the usefulness of a young man or woman close enough to the students in years and in freshness of undergraduate memories to associate with them more as a

companion than a teacher. We are inclined, therefore, to recommend that this be adopted as a policy at least until we find some individual who would seem to justify a somewhat permanent appointment here primarily with religious activities in mind. A succession of these would keep up the fruitful service which Fulton has accomplished with, of course, a variety deriving from differing personalities. If the Committee approves, we are ready to make a formal request that search be made for such a young man or woman to come to us after next summer. We were very much impressed with Paul Moritz who spent a number of months in China during the last academic year. He was representing Christian student associations of America on a mission to the students of China. He could doubtless be reached through Mr. E. E. Barnett or others connected with the Y.M.C.A. International Headquarters. If he himself could not consider such an invitation, he represents the type we had in mind and might even be of help in finding some other person.

With the present thorough-going acceptance of co-education in Chinese institutions of collegiate grade and the unrestrained relationships obtaining on this campus, the right sort of young woman would be very little, if at all, hampered in working with men students and would have corresponding advantages with the women. It should be realized, however, that we have a much larger proportion of the former and also that the Women's College, for this reason as well as because of the whole-hearted devotion of single women, provides more satisfactorily for the non-academic interests of the girls than has been true of the boys. There ought, therefore, to be very strong reasons for choosing a young woman.

It is to be expected and also to be desired that the leadership in Christian work for students should more and more shift to Chinese. Without exception we are all agreed that Mr. Y. C. Wei, who is now at Union Seminary, has been the most satisfactory worker we have had. In fact we look upon him as a most fortunate discovery; and whatever his formal status will be on his return, we have him in mind for permanent leadership. His present studies and a titular position on the School of Religion faculty will give him prestige, academic ranking, and a broader as well as a deeper cultural preparedness. Fulton and he have made a well-nigh ideal team, the former fitting in as assisting or supplementing his Chinese colleague. With Mr. Wei or someone of his type we should like to have a young American who would render a service for which for some time yet Chinese will not be so qualified, both in a reserve of religious knowledge and in the intimacy of social contact.

Western people of a very different type will also have a function, probably much enhanced by post-war trends. I have in mind just such individuals as are now being considered for visiting China next session under the A.B.C.C.C. for giving addresses. Anyone of the general qualifications of those mentioned in my last letter on this subject will be much welcomed here even apart from any general mission to our group of colleges.

As to Fulton himself, our present suggestion to him is that on his return he determine on some field of study congenial to him without reference to a position here. The only one we would be apt to have available is in the Department of English, and it is not at all certain that he would be sufficiently interested to justify the Department's choosing him in preference to others who have a greater technical fitness.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

Confidential

November 9, 1940

To the Board of Trustees:

In my last report (October 19) I undertook to indicate the three possible courses open to Japan in view of the apparent strengthening of American determination to oppose further aggression in the Orient. Anxious speculations continue among us as to future developments between these two nations. As I have reminded you before, the survival of Yenching and indeed of all non-Japanese activities in the whole East Asia turns upon the thwarting of Japanese dreams of imperialistic conquest. As to China the immediate issue is these northern provinces which nothing short of compelling necessity will induce Japan to relinquish. We Americans are not seriously perturbed as to our personal safety, although we are fully aware of the potential dangers. But we are vitally concerned over the fate of the enterprises we are serving and of the elemental human rights as well as of the peaceful international relationships, all of which are now hanging in the balance. It is therefore with no merely academic interest that we are asking such questions as these. Now that the presidential election is over, what concrete actions, if any, will our Government take against Japan and what will be the Japanese response? Or will Japan prosecute her southward expansion, with the Dutch East Indies as the next objective, regardless of American interferences, and will this be carried forward in the near future or postponed until a more opportune time?

The consensus of opinion here is that the United States will not take the initiative in any course provocative of war, or in other words that it is Japan's next move. As to what this will be, there is a wide divergence of views or guesses. Those who know that country best or have come most recently from there seem to be convinced that no fear of defeat or of the most disastrous consequences can deter them from what they themselves describe as their immutable policy or destiny. This expansion both on the continent and among the islands southward has been in their plans for one or two generations as an integral feature of national policy. They have recently been under very strong Nazi pressure and have also themselves sought the axis alliance under the mistaken forecast of German victory over England and fears of German rivalry out here to their own ambitions. They are also supposed to be eager to divert the attention of their own people from the frustration in China to more promising achievements further afield. There is the imperative necessity of oil if no longer procurable from U. S. A.

But more determinative than all of these exigencies of the moment is the long instilled sense of their divine origin and mission, reinforced more recently by the bloc philosophy according to which Germany in Europe, we in the Americas and Japan in Eastern Asia, each leads in a geographical and economic grouping to the ultimate benefit even of those peoples who must at the outset be coerced into their respective alignments. Emperor-worship may be properly regarded as a symbol or a symptom of this racial megalomania rather than its unifying and motivating cause. It has been encouraged and exploited by the dominant military faction as an aid in their program. It is vehemently urged by those most familiar with Japan that this proud consciousness of imperial destiny, combined with a racial lack of flexibility and imagination, will drive them on with a fateful desperation, reckless of consequences, and that they are already in a mood akin to national insanity. Granting all of this, I still incline to the opinion that - while not deviating in the slightest from their cherished career of conquest - they will not necessarily press forward at an obviously inopportune time, such as the present would seem to be. It is purely a question of procedure. I recognise, on the other hand, that they have weighty arguments for striking southward now, and that their doing so is entirely within the range of possibility. But I stand by my previously expressed opinion that war between the United States and Japan is unlikely in the near future.

Even if such a war should break out, Yenching will attempt to carry on undisturbed. We shall maintain contact with the commanding officers for North China and ask for their advice and protection. If they refuse or reveal an unfriendly attitude we must have recourse to such other measures as may then be possible. We Americans shall accept any restrictions imposed upon us, such as confinement within our own campus. It seems improbable that we would be interned elsewhere, or carried off to Japan, or suffer physical violence. There would doubtless be anti-American agitations, affronts, annoyances, and more or less serious inconvenience to Chinese and others connected with American institutions. Our greatest danger would, however, be when the Japanese troops began to withdraw in defeat from this area, when they might wreak revenge on helpless civilians and indulge in an orgy of lust and loot. There has been enough of this elsewhere in China for us to know what to expect. This will occur whether America comes into conflict with Japan or not, whether this is an immediate prospect or long delayed, unless the progress of events leads to a negotiated peace.

This last is still my guess as the more probable outcome, especially if our Government continues to bring economic pressure by degrees upon Japan and increases monetary and military aid to China. But our deliberate acceptance of the dire eventualities suggested above registers the intensity of our fear of greater dangers lurking within the Japanese myth of their sacred mission as a superior race. Other peoples have been guilty of this in the past, Nordic or Nazi arrogance has exposed its hideously hateful results in our contemporary life. We Anglo-Saxons have not been free from the taint. But nowhere else has this become so dominant and therefore dangerous a factor in the national life as in Japan. By inherited traditions, by rationalized philosophy, by religious sanctions, by absolutely controlled education and propaganda further stimulated by the urge to gain and glory, and by the circumstance of having never yet experienced a sobering defeat, this consciousness animates the entire nation and justifies the cruelties of unprovoked invasion as well as the aggravation of their own economic or other hardships regarded by them as sacrifices in a noble cause. It is the naive sincerity of this conviction which makes of it such a deadly menace.

How the principle of Japanese hegemony works out in actual application can be studied in the case of Manchuria about which, however, the controlled censorship allows but little real news to leak out. Manchuria was taken over less than ten years ago by a determined group of younger military officers in order to demonstrate the desirability of state socialism or state capitalism, they having been convinced of the hopelessness of such a reform in Japan itself. The undoubted tinge of idealism which prompted the adventure makes more poignantly significant the outcome to date. For all Manchuria gives the impression of a vast prison camp. Chinese long since disarmed, herded in the country into designated and heavily-guarded villages, registered and controlled by every device of imitated German thoroughness, are described as cowed and listless in demeanor. Instead of the cheery smiling patience which have been recognised as characteristic even of the poorest among them their faces now have a bleak apathy expressive of suffering injustice and the hopelessness of their outlook. Japanese high in authority there are quoted as admitting, not exactly failure, but the breakdown of Japanese methods which somehow do not suit the Chinese and the necessity for some other administrative procedure adapted to Chinese peculiarities.

The lack of their own economic success and the elimination of foreign trade interests have been sufficiently publicized through other sources. The destruction of Christian and cultural values is of more practical concern to us. Missionary work in Manchuria has been carried on chiefly by the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Missions working in close association. They have determined on the closing of all

their schools because of the hampering restrictions and the compulsory shrine worship, all of which are part of the relentlessly enforced Japonization. This includes their medical and theological colleges. The hospitals are being closed for similar reasons. Their Chinese colleagues are helpless against not only imprisonment or torture but the threat to the families or neighbors of all who prove recalcitrant. In the new capital of "Manchoukuo" a national temple has been erected in which the Sun Goddess has been enshrined. There is a slightly ludicrous theologico-political issue, as to whether she can function both in Japan proper and in "Manchoukuo" which must be settled before she can be made the object of universal (compulsory) worship in the latter territory.

This gloomy picture of a Japanese attempt to create what they once described - and sincerely intended - as a "Paradise", supplies a grimly realistic blueprint of what would happen here or wherever else they penetrate. The identical patterns began here in embryo with their first occupation and are forming as rapidly as they dare to proceed. They have shown themselves utterly incapable of governing another people. They reproduce with no appreciation of Chinese racial conditions the precise forms of regimentation obtaining in Japan just as they imitate foreign articles of commerce in their industry. When Chinese resist or merely fail to comprehend they beat or kick or kill with a brutishness which discloses, among other characteristics, an incapacity for attaining their objectives by other means than force. They have established a monopoly control of every revenue-producing process, which is exploited with a rapacity in startling contrast with the gracious amenities we are accustomed to associate with this nation. Protected as all this is by the army, and indeed largely for the private profiteering of its higher officers, it takes every form of unprincipled racket or robbery. The worst is of course the diabolical traffic in opium and its cheap but deadly derivatives. Recent visitors have been impressed with a coarsening of Japanese life at home under the privations of economic strain and the tightening of totalitarian control.

Much of this I have commented on in previous communications. I am doing so again with the solemn conviction that unless thwarted by factors they cannot overcome they will pursue their expansionist program in occupied parts of China and in all of south-east Asia and the adjacent island groups. Furthermore, this will result in disaster and misery for their victims, the ejection of all foreign interests except those they can temporarily utilize, and inevitable conflict later with the United States, unless the menace of this state of mind is promptly and firmly dealt with now when all the conditions for doing so are relatively favorable. This is the clear inference to be drawn from the history of Japanese occupation wherever this paralyzing blight has fallen on another culture than their own.

To bring this report to a more pleasing conclusion I should like to refer to an encouraging movement among a small group including some of the choicest students we have here now. We are very cautiously organizing those among them who prefer to leave for patriotic service in Free China if the University should be compelled suddenly to close. But this little group have a more constructive idea in mind. They claim to have learned something here more than the mere curriculum can teach which they describe as "the Yenching spirit". They want to bring this to bear on the national life, in needed political or social reforms, especially if the University itself must perforce be inactive. Their thought is to organize our graduates all over Free China to give a dynamic urge and corporate strength to the ideals which they rightly insist are more or less shared by all but require a vehicle to make them effective. These young enthusiasts feel that this will give them a mission and not merely an escape from danger or idleness, at the same time uniting former students in an objective which enables Yenching to continue functioning through them in what has always been her primary purpose. It is such evidence of the changed attitude and purpose so many of our students seem to gain while here that remind us how splendidly worthwhile is our undertaking and how full of hope is the future despite all present forebodings.

J. Leighton Stuart

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

November 12, 1940
Ack. 12/10/90

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

INDEXED

My dear Garside:

There is something almost uncanny about the contrast between the normal tranquillity of our campus life and its busy preoccupation with all of the usual activities, and the conditions described in such letters as the one I have just written to the Trustees, the sinister adumbrations of which are never long out of mind.

Last Sunday was the beginning of the appointed Week of Prayer for the present state of the world. Dean Chao conducted the service and the chapel was filled chiefly with students. Following a liturgy prepared by himself, which seemed to me singularly beautiful, he delivered a sermon fully in keeping with it. I am enclosing a copy of this which will enable you to visualize the occasion. Stephen Ts'ai and others who read Chinese may enjoy looking through it. I am also sending the outlines for yesterday and today, both of which were conducted by students.

We have instituted a series of University lectures on topics of scientific or other cultural interest. These, also, are very well attended.

In athletics we are emphasizing intramural contests in an effort to have every student doing something according to taste or expert advice. The only other institution with which we can properly have games is the Catholic University, and we maintain our friendly relations with them in this respect. The local government recently approached me in a rather pathetic effort to have us join in an intercollegiate association including, of course, the attempted revival by Japanese of the national universities which are now functioning in the South. Of course I refused, explaining that our students had no heart for such contests when their country was at war and that all such were on a voluntary basis rather than that of administrative regimentation.

We have just concluded our annual Community Chest campaign which, somewhat to our surprise, went very considerably beyond the goal. Faculty and students feel the hard times but are apparently aware of the greater need and suffering all around us.

In my last letter I mentioned that Misses Jacobs and Wolpert were leaving, partly because they were due to leave next summer anyhow but chiefly because of ill health. Since then Mrs. Adolph, who

also was planning to leave next summer, has decided to take advantage of the opportunity to go on the Mariposa with the two children who are still here. It developed that sailings were booked until next June so that she quite wisely made this decision. She will settle in Ithaca, New York. Her address can doubtless be secured from the Presbyterian Board.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosures

Confidential

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Office of the President

Stencilled
12/5/40
FG

November 12, 1940
Adc. 12/10/40

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

My dear Garside:

I am enclosing herewith another one of my reports.

A group of Japanese Christians have recently been making an effort to persuade Dr. L. J. Shafer of the Dutch Reformed Mission Board to return to America and advocate active efforts for peace through the Federal Council of Churches or other religious agencies and, if possible, by dealing directly with the Administration. As is usually the case with Japanese, they were quite vague as to the terms and finally indicated that, although they could speak with no authority, the continued control of railways in North China and the maintenance of their economic interests in that region, together with the occupation of the Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow triangle for a period of years, might be acceptable. Any such proposals would not, of course, be given a moment's consideration by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek nor by the Chinese Government and people generally. Their advocacy by any responsible Americans would also seem to them to be a betrayal of China's rights. I said all this to Dr. Shafer. It is possible, however, that approaches will be made through others and I hope you will discourage any response on any terms less than the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops from all of China within the Great Wall.

More positively, I hope that all Americans whom we can help to influence will advocate increased aid to China, both in the form of loans and of needed supplies, as the most constructive solution. Further restrictions on sales of war materials to Japan will also help but neither of these methods could be regarded as a cause for war. The former, especially, accomplishes the purpose we have in mind with even less irritation of Japan.

There is in Japan at present an organized effort to end the war on terms that China could accept and to remove causes for British and American animosity, but this has to be carried on with the greatest caution and may or may not be an active factor in time to prevent an aggravation of the present policy. One active agent of this group was recently carried off from this city to Dairen to be kept in custody. It may be that I can write more fully about this movement and other more enlightened efforts even among their military in my next report; but a firmer American policy, if carried out with no needless affronts to so sensitive a people, will be a positive aid to all such efforts.

Dr. Shafer asked to be put on the mailing list for my letters. Please also include my brother-in-law, Rev. Lacy I. Moffett, c/o The Southern Presbyterian Foreign Mission Committee, P. O. Box 330, Nashville, Tennessee.

Added 12/10/90 MS

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosure

燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 13, 1940

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

In reply to your letter to Miss Cookingham, E -40-10-8- 1, this is to give official notification that Mr. Howard Payne is at present our Acting Controller with full authority to sign checks and perform all the functions of the office of Controller.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

Wrote to Central Planning 11/4/40

COPY

YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China

Office of the Dean

November 14, 1940

Dear Dr. Stuart:

The Women's College would like to recommend Miss Pai Ho-yi as a member of our faculty who should receive financial aid from the special fund set up by the Associated Boards to help young instructors to go to America for advanced study.

Miss Pai graduated from our Department of Home Economics in 1934. In the following year she taught Home Economics and geography in the Kulangsu Middle School in Amoy. In 1935 - 36 she was first a student dietitian and later assistant dietitian at Peking Union Medical College. In March, 1936, she came to Yenching to help us out in the emergency created by the sudden illness of Miss Wu Sung-chen. Since that time she has been at first assistant and later instructor in our Department of Home Economics. She teaches a course in food selection and preparation and has assisted other instructors in the courses in advanced food preparation and clothing and textiles. During the second semester of each year she is in charge of the Home Management House. In addition to her academic work she acts as dietitian and manager for the four Women's Dining Rooms. In this capacity she has to deal with cooks and students, plan the menus, keep accounts, and in these times of rising prices must manage to serve appetizing and nutritious food at a minimum cost. She has proved to be extremely capable and is able not only to manage the business details of the dining rooms to the complete satisfaction of the Women's College administration but also to get on well with the students.

Miss Pai is an indispensable member of the Department of Home Economics but we feel that the time has come when she should have more training in institutional management than can be secured anywhere in China. We hope very much that we can secure a scholarship for her in America next year. Out of her small salary it has not been possible for her to save much towards the necessary travelling expenses. Out of a special Home Economics Scholarship Fund we may be able to give her a small grant but it will be impossible for her to go abroad unless she has further help. I hope very much it may be possible for the Associated Boards to give her the maximum amount of help allowed to any one person.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Margaret Bailey Speer

Margaret Bailey Speer

President Stuart
President's Office

YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China

Office of the Dean

November 14, 1940

Dear Dr. Sproul:

The Women's College would like to recommend Miss Pei Ho-Yi as a member of our faculty who should receive financial aid from the special fund set up by the Associated Boards of New York Junior in-structors of 23 of America for advanced study.

Miss Pei graduated from our Department of Home Economics in 1934. In the following year she taught Home Economics and Geography in the Kuliangan Middle School in Amoy. In 1932 - 33 she was first a student dietitian and later assistant dietitian at Peking Union Medical College. In March, 1936, she came to Yenching to help us out in the emergency created by the sudden illness of Miss Wu Sung-chen. Since that time she has been at first assistant and later instructor in our Department of Home Economics. She teaches a course in food selection and preparation and has assisted other instructors in the courses in advanced food preparation and clothing and textiles. During the second semester of each year she is in charge of the Home Management House. In addition to her academic work she acts as dietitian and manager for the four women's dining rooms. In this capacity she has to deal with cooks and students, plan the menus, keep accounts, and in these times of rising prices must manage to serve appetizing and nutritious food at a minimum cost. She has proved to be extremely capable and is able not only to manage the business details of the dining rooms of the complete satisfaction of the Women's College Administration but also to get on well with the students.

Miss Pei is an indispensable member of the Department of Home Economics but we feel that the time has come when she should have more training in institutional management that can be secured anywhere in China. We hope very much that we can secure a scholarship for her in America next year. Out of her small salary it has not been possible for her to save much towards the necessary travelling expenses. Out of a special Home Economics Scholarship Fund we may be able to give her a small grant but it will be impossible for her to go abroad unless she has further help. I hope very much it may be possible for the Associated Boards to give her the maximum amount to help allowed to one person.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Margaret Bailey Speer

Margaret Bailey Speer

President Sproul
President's Office

Department of sociology
NOV. 18, 1940.

Dear President Stuart,

Allow me to thank you again for the happy evening party on November the 8th, which you were so kind as to let me have the privilege of joining. I am particularly grateful as it was an occasion for me to get acquainted with a number of new friends and especially to listen to your enlightening Coversation.

You will not, I hope, be displeased, if I venture to ask you for the favour of granting me an interview with you and to bother you with a problem which is purely personal. Before the interview, I wonder if you Could kindly allow me to state my problem briefly in this Letter.

I graduated from the Department of Sociology in 1936. Since my early academic years I have been interested in rural social work, and consider rural rehabilitation as the most urgent problem in China. Therefore I have been engaged in the study of Rural Community and try to find out the ways that may lead to rural reconstruction. In the pursuit of this study, I have spent my outmost efforts in the cultivation of knowledge by painstaking reading of relative publications and literature along this line, and, on the other hand by doing field work in order to acquire practical experience. I worked in Ching-Ho for two years, in Wen-Shang Experiment Hsien of Shan-Tung for half a year and in Chi-Ning Experiment Hsien of Shan-Tung for three monthes, with Dr. Cato Young and Mr. H.C. Chang as my advisers. After the incident in 1937, I returned here again to do research work. In 1939, I was going as a pioneer to start rural research work in a new center, that is known as Pa-chia village, not far from Ching-Ho. I had seven students under my direction in the collection of thesis materials, while I mysely investigated the population, land and farm problems of that village. Dr. C. H. Chao, Chairman of the Sociology Department, consider my work to have been quite successful.

Although I have devoted to this study for so many years, yet I feel so necessary to continue my study aboard, where I can be provided with new knowledge and experience. It is in this condition that I venture to ask for your kind help.

I was told yesterday that the New York School of Social Work will offer one or two fellowships for Yenching graduates who are interested in sociology and social work. I wonder in what way I could be favoured with such an opportunity. Professor E. C. Lindeman of the School is a very famous scholar on research methodology and community organizations; I wonder if I can be lucky enough to have a chance of studing under him, I think that my knowledge will be much more improved, so I might render more services for our University and China. As I know that you, my President, are always kind and willing to encourage and help your students, I beg, therefore, to see you and talk about such a personal problem at your convenience.

Sincerely Yours

Tsu Chia Hsü

學 大 京 燕

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 19, 1940

Ack. 1/7/41

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

I have your letter of October 22 enclosing minutes of the Trustees' Committee on Promotion for Yenching University. I have read both the minutes and the covering letter with close attention and with a grateful sense of the active interest of our Trustees. The plans for the coming year seem to be well considered in view of general conditions. The statement regarding responsibility for promotional work covers the case admirably and is accepted by us at this end, of course. We shall try to guard against any unintended conflict of authority or of planning. It would be an advantage from every standpoint to have the Hawaiian Islands included in the arrangements of the Trustees.

This letter carries my hearty Christmas greetings.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

November 19, 1940

INDEXED

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

My dear Mr. Evans:

This is to inform you of the departure in a day or two of Mr. and Mrs. James D. White for the States. His headquarters will be the Associated Press in New York City. You may recall that he came to us as the first University of Missouri teaching fellow in Journalism. After completing his Master's degree here, he became a correspondent for the Associated Press and was stationed in Peiping, which position he still holds. His wife served for one year as my very capable secretary while Miss Cummings was on furlough. They will probably look in on your office and this is to enable you to be prepared.

While writing you, I have another dun from my Sigma Chi headquarters. Doubtless my letters both to you and to them have before this enabled them to straighten out the effort to collect these annual dues through you.

I suppose you have already received my subscription to the Hampden-Sydney Alumni Fund. I am enclosing another card to the same effect.

This letter carries my heartiest Christmas greetings and best wishes for the coming year.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosure

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 23, 1940

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Mrs T. D. Macmillan
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mrs. Macmillan:

Your letter of October 11 reached me in the latest American mail and I appreciate your helpful suggestion regarding the foreign fellowship in the School of Social Work.

As to Huang Ti, his teachers feel that he has already advanced to a point where this particular opportunity would not be of much advantage to him. They have been for some time extremely anxious for him to have the chance to do graduate study in some American university. This may come later. Meanwhile, they are recommending another promising student of ours, Mr. Hsü Tsu-chia. His application blank is now being filled out and will be promptly forwarded. I am sending you a copy of my own letter to go with this. Any help you can give in securing this for him will be much appreciated.

This letter carries my Christmas greetings and my best wishes in the work you seem to be doing so effectively for Yenching.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosures

COPY

November 23, 1940

New York School of Social Work
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

This is to recommend Mr. Tsu-chia Hsü who is applying for one of the foreign fellowships in your institution. Mr. Hsü graduated from our Department of Sociology in 1936 and seems to have been interested in rural social work for some years before that. He has worked in field experiment stations connected with our University both near the campus and in a county in Shantung which had been entrusted to us for that purpose. Later he returned here where he has been carrying on research study under his former teachers. I feel confident that Mr. Hsü would make good use of the opportunity for further study with you if this is given to him.

Very sincerely yours,

President

JLS:h

學 大 京 燕

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 26, 1940

Ack. 2/11/41

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS "YENTA"

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

My dear Garside:

Enclosed is a memorandum which may be used in any way you think best. I have not addressed it to the Trustees chiefly because it was prepared primarily to furnish information to our Government representatives and others directly concerned.

This bears out in some respects much that I have written before although the possibility of war between the two countries seems somewhat more imminent than I had previously thought likely. If we had taken earlier the strong position which we seem now to have adopted, the danger would be much less. I still think that if we make our position unmistakably clear in terms that they can understand, they may even yet be deterred.

The value of these comments is in the sources from which they have been obtained. Several of the names would be recognized at once but it would not be fair to them to specify them even in a confidential letter like this. Fortunately, I have had long personal relations which have led them to talk quite freely either to me direct or through persons in whom we have mutual confidence. They advise strongly against attempting to carry on University work once hostilities between Japan and the United States seem inevitable. However, one or more of them have promised definitely to exert themselves to take over responsibility for the property in the event of war.

Whatever use you make of the enclosed material, these references to University affairs ought to be shared only with the Trustees and others who will maintain the strictest confidence. I have not as yet discussed the outlook except in a very general way even with my closest associates here. Remarks inadvertently made so easily grow into damaging rumors. There is still time to watch developments before taking any definite steps. The Trustees should be kept fully informed, however, about everything that bears on our affairs.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosure

CONFIDENTIAL

November 26, 1940

Memorandum on Japanese-American Relations

The following is a summary of comments made within the past few days by prominent Chinese who are in the confidence of Japanese civil and military officials. Although these were made entirely independent of one another and in general from contact with different Japanese sources, yet there is a remarkable similarity in their conclusions. These at least represent what they have been led to believe as to Japanese policy since the signing of the Tripartite Pact.

Japan will continue her southward expansion regardless of consequences. Since America constitutes the most serious hindrance this will inevitably involve war between these two countries, but this danger must not be allowed to divert them from their goal. Success in eliminating America from further interference in Eastern Asia will not only free Japan for realizing her objectives in gaining control of this vast archipelago and the adjacent mainland, but will win a prestige which will lead the peoples concerned willingly to submit to her hegemony. Even a defeat by the United States would be preferable to the further continuance of the inconclusive struggle in China. Underlying all such considerations is the lingering belief that the United States is only bluffing and will not really fight. There is also very persistent German instigation. Nazi strategy seeks to divert American activity from Europe and is using on Japan the leverage of Russia. Should Japan fail to obey the dictate to advance southward and thus embroil America, Russia could be urged to attack Japan on her Manchurian frontier which has long been feared more than any other danger confronting the nation. Compliance on the other hand will secure German assurance of protection from Russia. They are vigorously preparing for the outbreak of hostilities with America some time next spring.

Since the signing of the Axis Pact, the reaction against Japan by Great Britain and the United States has had a sobering effect. Groups within Japan favorable to these two countries have taken the opportunity to become more active. Among the most influential of these leaders are such men as Arita, Hirota, Shidehara. They are urging a reorganization with Ugaki as Premier. In the former Konoye cabinet, he served as foreign minister and was strongly opposed by Itakaki and resigned. He was not in favor of the so-called China Affairs Board since he felt it was in effect a colonial office which offended the sensibilities of Chinese and was hopeless as a means of ending the war. He also opposed the Axis Pact as making more imminent a conflict between the United States and Japan and as continuing indefinitely a hopeless war in China. These pro-British-American elements are coming into closer accord among themselves. If they succeed in putting Ugaki in power, they will advocate a settlement of the China War by negotiation rather than force and will try to improve relations with Great Britain and the United States, especially with the latter.

The so-called New Structure was created by Prince Konoye on his own initiative in order to bring about a thoroughly fascist form of government with the special purpose of controlling the military. It can be regarded

as having fallen flat. The military, foreseeing the purpose, refused to support it. Prince Konoye would have utilized public opinion to bring pressure on the military through this new process. They preferred, therefore, not to cooperate. The navy, although induced to join the New Structure, has not been sympathetic. The enforced retirement of Admiral Yonai and his cabinet has left a bad feeling, and it has not been possible to end the China War either through military or political methods. There has been no recourse but to continue the futile Wang Ching-wei scheme.

The Japanese Government is now troubled by internal dissension and by corruption. The military element has suffered moral deterioration. The populace is becoming war weary under economic stress and has a very different attitude to the China War from that which it had at the outbreak. China should exert herself to the utmost through military, diplomatic, economic, and other means to attain her goal and should not allow herself to be deflected from this but should try to free herself once and for all from the present menace.

The information in the above paragraphs is interesting in the first place as revealing how essentially Chinese are even these persons, usually described as pro-Japanese traitors. Most of them began as friendly to Japan because of student and other associations in the past, and as defeatists and opportunists. They have been pleasantly surprised by the tenacity and success of Chinese resistance. Their experience with Japanese imperialism has also been rather disillusioning.

But far more pertinent is the bearing on American policy. Assuming that they are accurately informed, it would seem that an unequivocal declaration of our intentions is indicated, reinforced by further economic restrictions and other unmistakable proofs. No conciliatory gestures will avail. These will be misleading and will tend to increase the likelihood of more disastrous hostilities later. Such positive procedure will aid the small but intelligent moderate elements who are now exerting themselves for a rational solution of their national difficulties. The time has passed when sterner measures can be objected to as provocative of Japanese war sentiment. In so far as the British Empire and South American countries can be induced to join in similar economic action will the warning be more forceful before the headstrong military and naval leaders precipitate the irretrievable outbreak of hostilities.

How desperately, in view of the intended southward push, the Japanese are now striving to end the China war without freeing this country from partial military domination may be seen from recent shifts of policy. Having frequently announced that they would have no dealings with Chiang Kai-shek, the Imperial Conference of November 13 decided to send the head of the East Asia Division of the Foreign Office to Hongkong to seek for a conference with him or his representative to discuss peace terms. Any one familiar with his determination and his awareness of Japanese wiles could have predicted the failure of this mission. This will be followed promptly by the recognition of the Wang Ching-wei puppet government after repeated delays and despite their consciousness of its futility. But the most amusingly incongruous of their recent moves is the attempt to come to an understanding with Chinese communists by which they would divide the north and northwest between them, each agreeing not to interfere with the other, while the Japanese would be enabled to finish the campaign against Chiang. The monotonous insistence on ridding China and all this part of the world of communism is thus shown up as utterly insincere and their invasion of China revealed as mere unprincipled brigandage.

November 28, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Your letter of October 15 has reached me and I note your request regarding help for Mr. C. S. Hsieh. Our committee will be meeting soon to take up the question of scholarship aid for the year 1941-42.

All funds available for this present year have been granted and assigned. We only had $2,100 to use, and of this amount, $300 was granted to Mr. Hsia Yun and Mr. S. H. Chou. Each of these students received $150. It is, of course, impossible to make any grants from funds to be used this year since those are all assigned.

As for next year, I do not know what attitude the committee will take until we have had a chance to have them together and to consider the plans for next year. I suspect they will be very hesitant to make any grants from next year's funds which will be retroactive to this year's funds. The amount we have is so limited that a move of this kind will simply put off the day in which the planning of scholarship aid to faculty members can be gotten into proper form. I know that the committee is very keen to get our plans so made that there will be time before the faculty member comes to America to make all the necessary arrangements for the best use of the time that he is in America and this cannot be done by using our funds to pay bills that have already passed. I am giving you this background because I know that the committee were very positive in their reactions on this particular subject last year and I, therefore, do not want to be unduly encouraging about the prospect of the committee meeting the particular request you have made. However, I will see that the matter is properly presented to the committee, and will write you further as soon as they have had an opportunity to consider it.

Thank you for your additional note regarding enrollment. It certainly is a very encouraging report, both as to the number who had enrolled and the number who had joined the Christian Fellowship. This is good news to all of us here.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

JIP:VW

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

Miss Huang & Mr. Wu are Yenching graduates who worked with our Dean T.C. Chao

F

From a letter of Mr. Gilbert Baker published
in St. John's Review Vol. XII, No. 10

It was good to be back in Kunming again, and especially good to find such transformations at the "Wen Lin Tang," our Student Church which had been carried out by Mr. Wu Sheng Teh and Miss Leatrice Huang. Dr. T. C. Chao had already left after making a grand contribution to the intellectual and deeply spiritual life of many university people, but Mr. Wu and his family and Miss Huang were carrying on the good work, and living in the premises behind the Church which are now at last the Church's property.

On Sunday, July 28th, Mr. Wu Sheng Teh was ordained deacon in St. John's Church, Kunming. It was Bishop Tsu's first ordination, and it was a very solemn and happy occasion which came at the climax of Mr. Wu's service at Wen Lin Tang. He has now gone with his family to Hsichow where he will partly teach and care for the Church's theological students in the Rev. Geoffrey Allen's absence, and partly begin some extension work in the city of Tali. Please remember him especially when you say your prayers for the work of the Church in the western part of the Province....

Help on faculty
much in America

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

INDEXED

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

November 29, 1940

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Ack 1/24/41

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

Miss Pai Ho-yi. I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter which explains itself. I hope you will take it up with those of our Trustees primarily concerned in such matters and especially with the Yenching College Committee. I heartily endorse all that Dean Speer has written about Miss Pai.

This concrete instance raises a larger question of policy on which I should like to comment. As the institution draws upon Chinese for additions to its faculty by a process as natural as it is desirable, it has been our experience that our own finest graduates offer the greatest promise. The present academic conditions require that any such prospective teacher should have the opportunity for advanced study abroad to acquire the special knowledge as well as the prestige without which the chance for promotion with us would necessarily be greatly circumscribed.

Stencilled 4/30/41 JD

Generally speaking, no institution in China can give any further training than we do here and very few give as much. On the other hand, those few individuals who happen to have private resources or can secure some special form of assistance are not necessarily those best suited for our purpose. There are practicable objections to approving any budget funds at our end for this purpose. The competition is intense not only among individual candidates but between various academic units. Once we set a precedent there will be embarrassing consequences as we learned to our sorrow in earlier undertakings of this kind. The Trustees, however, could secure or designate certain funds for this general purpose and ask us for individual suggestions within certain stipulated terms, or this might be included in the larger framework of the A.B.C.C.C.

We are on the whole very much gratified by the efficiency and even more by the animating spirit and purpose of those former students of ours now back on the faculty. Many of them have been helped by private arrangements which various ones of us have been able to make. This is at best a rather desultory and opportunist policy in which personal factors perhaps bulk too large. I should be very happy to have the case of Miss Pai considered not only because of her own very real value in our future development but as establishing a procedure to be followed for similar cases in the future. This might even take the form of a Trustees' fellowship fund for which a special endowment might be sought or contributions secured annually.

Living Endowment. Material coming from my own college in Virginia, together with what I have been reading of similar movements elsewhere in America, leads me to raise the question with the Trustees as to whether some equivalent promotional plan might not be worked out for ourselves. American colleges naturally turn to their alumni for this purpose. We would have to depend upon our present constituency extended constantly.

If it is true that invested capital funds will be increasingly difficult to secure while yielding small returns, we must look forward to some other source of support. We have for years, of course, been making annual solicitations along these lines. However, it might be desirable to use the vivid phrasing these American institutions have discovered and to ask our friends to undertake as nearly as they feel individually ready to an annual gift to the University as a whole or to some specified unit. This is only a suggestion to be passed on to those who may have already determined on some such procedure.

Stephen Ts'ai. This topic leads me to ask for your frank opinions as to his effectiveness in the light of his latest trip. I need not remind you of our need for additional and dependable funds once the present entirely abnormal rate of exchange has ceased. In the post-war period living expenses will probably continue abnormal for some time whereas exchange rates may not. Furthermore, the contribution we can make if we survive the next few months will be limited only by our abilities. Assuming that we suffer no material damage during the critical period now imminent, we should be in the fortunate position for rendering urgently needed and quite unique service to the nation.

As to myself, even though peace will have been restored by next autumn, there will be many special problems requiring my presence here. On the other hand, no one is more aware than I of the considerations mentioned above and I am ready to respond to the summons of the Trustees whenever it proves possible to leave here.

Whether or not Stephen Ts'ai should continue longer during the present season or should be thought of as a possibility for renewing such activities next autumn is a matter which I hope will be fully discussed by you and the others who are best able for form a judgment.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stewart

JLS:h
Enclosure

HELP FOR FACULTY MEMBERS IN AMERICA

by J. Leighton Stuart

November 29, 1940

As the institution draws upon Chinese for additions to its faculty by a process as natural as it is desirable, it has been our experience that our own finest graduates offer the greatest promise. The present academic conditions require that any such prospective teacher should have the opportunity for advanced study abroad to acquire the special knowledge as well as the prestige without which the chance for promotion with us would necessarily be greatly circumscribed.

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JD