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December 3, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

During recent weeks a number of letters from you have been accumulating on my desk. We have tried to see to it that all actions indicated by the letters have been taken promptly. But in the unusual pressure under which we have been working this fall acknowledgments of these letters have been unparadoxably delayed. Herewith I acknowledge these letters in chronological order: -

September 7. With this you enclose a copy of Ralph Galt's "Impressions", copies of which had already been sent directly to four friends whose names you list. We checked up with these friends to see whether all four of them had received copies of Mr. Galt's statement, and found that all of them had done so. ~~We also made some additional copies of this material for use with others who we thought would be interested.~~

September 11. This deals specifically with the matter of the appointment by the Harvard-Yenching Institute of four American fellows who recently arrived in China with very inadequate information, and whose coming had not been reported to Yenching. The letter also touches somewhat on the matter of general policy as regards communications between the University on the one hand and our New York office and the Cambridge office of the Institute on the other.

When I wrote you a year ago suggesting that certain policies might be wisest in writing to our New York office and to Dr. Elisseeff with regard to Harvard-Yenching Institute matters, there was no thought whatever of any criticism of the policy you had previously followed of addressing some letters to me and sending copies of these same letters to Dr. Elisseeff. What I was trying to say was that Dr. Elisseeff has a peculiar type of psychological attitude which one has to keep in mind if one desires to work effectively and harmoniously with him. Perhaps I have adopted a somewhat fatalistic attitude toward the various individuals with whom we must deal, and am inclined to deal with each one of them as we find him, rather than as he ideally ought to be. This particular matter of our most effective procedures in dealing with our friends in the Harvard-Yenching Institute is one that I have talked over at some length with William Hung, and that he will discuss with you when he arrives in Peking, so we need not enter into those matters of general policy here.

I passed along to Dr. Eric North and Dr. Hume for their confidential information copies of your letter of September 11. They in turn

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Dr. Stuart

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December 3, 1940

talked this over with Dean Donham, whom they found very sympathetic. The three of them together are taking definite steps to see to it that fuller information is provided for all of you at Yenching, and that there are much better opportunities for free exchange of views and suggestions than have as yet existed. Your letter of September 11 was most helpful in advancing this undertaking, which all of us have for some time seen to be very seriously needed. We are confident, too, that William Hung's presence here in America during this autumn will be most helpful in clearing up difficulties and in promoting freer and friendlier relationships between the two major centers of work of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

September 13. With this you enclose an interesting snapshot which contains very reassuring visual proof of your restoration following your painful accident last summer. We are delighted to have this testimony! In this letter you also ask about a handwritten letter you sent me some time ago. This letter was received, and dealt with during the summer, but I have neglected to send you a report of the matter. Such a report is enclosed herewith.

To avoid making this communication too long and unwieldy, I will break it up into a series of letters, and will at this point conclude Letter No. 1.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MS  
Enclosure



0232



December 3, 1940  
(Letter #2)

President J. Leighton Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Going on with the acknowledgment of your various letters: -

September 13. This deals with the financial situation at Yenching in relation both to the promotional activities we are carrying on during the current year, and also to the longer range financial needs of the University. I am glad to have this statement from you to pass along to the Yenching Trustees at the next meeting of the Executive Committee or the Committee on Promotion.

We recognize the peculiarities of the problem created by the fact that for the moment Yenching, in common with some of the other Colleges, seems to be in a particularly favorable situation because of the exchange situation - but at the same time is facing extremely serious financial problems a short way in the future. Ideally, the way to deal with this situation would be to put our major emphasis for the present upon securing permanent funds to strengthen the financial resources of the University, or gifts which may be expended both as principal and income over the next five or ten years. The practical difficulty we face is that in this time of serious disturbance, when so many of our friends have grave doubts both as their own future and as to the future of China and our Christian work there, one finds it particularly hard to secure either capital funds or funds which will be expended over a period of five, ten, or more years. About our only hope of getting any satisfactory response to our appeals for help is to present our case on an urgent and emergency basis. If we say that we are fairly well taken care of for the moment, but are trying to get funds now which will be urgently needed a little later on, even the best of our friends are likely to tell us that they must give their funds now to the many urgent needs which have to be met immediately, and that we should come back a little later when the needs we now foresee have become realities.

The way in which we are trying to deal frankly and honestly with this situation as it affects Yenching is this: For the current year the appeals we are making on behalf of Yenching are chiefly for such special objectives as the cost of the new heat and power plant equipment which has had to be installed, and for funds needed to help the students with their special financial problems growing out of the war situation. Also, we are beginning this year an attempt to secure in a given fiscal year the funds that the University will need during the next fiscal year. This is a procedure of which every one recognizes the soundness, though one has to approach the subject carefully in a time when most philanthropic giving is designated for immediate

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needs, rather than for those of a year, or even a few months in the future. Of the US\$32,200 which the Yenching Trustees and the Associated Boards are jointly seeking for Yenching this year, it is understood that US\$23,000 will be available for expenditure in the fiscal year 1940-41, and that \$9,200 will be held for use in the fiscal year 1941-42. This will be a beginning in the direction you have indicated, of seeking in the one year funds which we need for the following year.

At the same time, the Yenching Trustees are trying this year to secure a capital fund of \$100,000, which will be available for the general endowment of the University and which will thereby help to strengthen our resources for the future.

All of the Trustees and other Yenching friends are deeply appreciative of the care with which you and the other administrative officers of the University have managed the finances of the institution in this critical period. We all recognize to some extent the constant demands on you for expenditures of many kinds, and the ever-present pressure to increase the scale of spending in proportion to the drop in the value of the Chinese dollar.

We are glad to have Mr. Ts'ai with us to help out in the promotional work of Yenching, Princeton-Yenching, and to a less extent of the other China Colleges.

September 23. This deals very helpfully with the problem that is constantly before us - that of maintaining the support of the Mission Boards cooperating in Yenching University. This is a struggle in which we are constantly engaged, and we are always in need of all the first hand information and view-points we can secure from the field. During recent months this problem has been a particularly acute one, and along in June the Associated Boards addressed a vigorous statement to all of the cooperating Mission Boards urging them to maintain their support of the Colleges during this critical period.

This same problem is of course one of the most fundamental ones we must face in our problem of trying to develop a united Board of Trustees for all of the Colleges. There is a grave danger that through our attempts to unite the College Boards we may cause the Mission Boards to lose at least a part of their sense of responsibility for, and of proprietorship in, the Colleges in which each Mission Board has so long had a share. It has been largely due to our attempts to avoid this danger that we have spent so many years in moving gradually toward a united Board, and are still proceeding with great caution. We could have pressed ahead faster and have had a united Board six or eight years ago, but had this been done then we should almost certainly have lost much of the support which we were receiving from a number of the Mission Boards. We are hoping that along the lines which we are now moving we can keep all the support that could be retained anyway under our present system of the individual Boards of Trustees, and that possibly we may be able to retain or to restore a larger amount of support than can be hoped for under the present organization.



December 3, 1940

In fairness to the Mission Boards we must remember that during the last fifteen years or so they have been suffering an almost uninterrupted decline in income, and have had to make radical cuts in the extent and the support of their work throughout the world. Mission Board Secretaries logically contend that the Colleges in China must bear some share of this universal cutting down of support, and often the statement is made that our Colleges have been cut proportionately much less than other parts of their denominational enterprises. We have always vigorously protested against any unilateral cut in Mission Board appropriations or personnel. At the same time, we have realized that if at any time during recent years we had called a meeting of representatives of the various Mission Boards to reconsider the matter of their support of the China Colleges as a group, we would inevitably have faced a united front demanding a substantial scaling down of grants and missionary quotas. Thus, we have chosen as the lesser of two evils the retrenchment of individual Boards here and there, rather than the situation we would have faced if we had asked for joint consideration by all the Mission Boards as a group. We have been constantly on the look-out for an opportunity to utilize even a temporary upswing in support and missionary enthusiasm to call our Mission Boards together for new and enlarged commitments in line with the achievements, opportunities, and needs of the Colleges - but no such occasion has been visible since the stock market crash in the fall of 1929. One would hope that such an opportunity may arise whenever the present period of world conflict comes to an end, but certainly at the present time it would be inadvisable to call such a conference.

Of course these are not things that we say to the Mission Boards - in talking to them we emphasize the factors brought out in your letter of the importance of the service that the Colleges are rendering and the necessity of maintaining a close contact with the supporting Mission Boards in order to strengthen their Christian character and their training for Christian leadership throughout the Chinese Republic. We will bring your letter to the attention of our Yenching Trustees, and will ask them to take whatever steps will in their judgment help to strengthen the support of our cooperating Mission Boards during this time of crisis.

Reports to Trustees. Within recent weeks we have received from you three letters addressed to the Trustees telling of the work of the University - dated September 23, September 28, and October 19. All these have been mimeographed and distributed to the Trustees, and to the select group of friends who are also receiving this material. We receive many letters from them expressing appreciation for your kindness in keeping us informed as to the accomplishments, needs, and problems of the University, and for your clear analysis of the events and trends. These letters from you are of immense value to us all.

I close this letter at this point, and continue on with a third letter of this same date.

Very cordially yours,

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December 3, 1940  
(Letter #3)

President J. Leighton Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Continuing our acknowledgment of your recent communications: -

October 4. This letter discusses the lack of understanding between our New York office and the field with regard to the plans of Stephen Ts'ai. For this misunderstanding our office here, and I personally, are no doubt chiefly to blame. As I look back over the letters I have written you on this subject during the last six or eight months, I see I did not make as clear as I should have done the understanding of the Trustees that Mr. Ts'ai would not make any move toward a trip either to Hawaii or to the United States unless and until he received a formal invitation from the Trustees. You on the field were no doubt quite justified in going ahead with your plans for his trip since we failed to make the position of the Trustees as clear as we should have done. As I wrote you at the time the cablegram was sent you at the end of September, I very much regretted that the message couched in rather irritable language should have been sent at all. But I believe you understand from the explanations which I gave at that time what lay back of this message and how it helped to relieve the tension.

In the meantime, we are all happy to have Stephen with us and are doing everything possible to make his stay here both pleasant and productive. If the field agrees with the procedure suggested by the promotional committee, at its meeting on October 2, 1940 (P-3690), this ought to guard against any similar misunderstandings in future.

October 24. With this you enclose a copy of your letter of October 19, the receipt of which has already been acknowledged. The other copy came through in very excellent time.

Glad to learn that all of the staff is standing by this autumn despite the uncertainties of the situation. We can quite understand how in the case of Miss Jacobs and Miss Wolpert the advance of normal dates of furlough is quite a logical procedure.

You can well imagine the concern with which we here in America have been watching the developments of events in the Far East during recent months. We too have been of the opinion that a combination of consistency and firmness would probably avoid any untoward developments. Events of the last few weeks seem to have borne out that conviction. We will continue to watch developments both with solicitude and with a firm confidence that under your

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Dr. Stuart

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December 3, 1940

leadership the work of Yenching will continue to go forward no matter what problems have to be faced.

October 28. This is in reply to our letter of September 19, in which I raised with you and the Presidents of the other China Colleges the question as to what type of visiting Christian lecturer for the year 1941-42 would be most acceptable to the Colleges, their students and faculty, and others who might be reached in and near each of the Christian centers where such a lecturer would make his headquarters for the time.

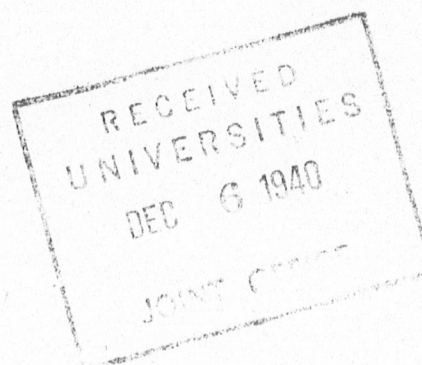
We are grateful to you for the very constructive suggestions you make along these lines. Somewhat similar letters have been coming in from other Presidents during the last week or two, and in the near future we will bring all these letters to the attention of the special committee dealing with this problem.

I hope this now brings us up to date on our correspondence. We will try to see to it that in the future we do not get so badly behind again.

I am sure that at the Christmas season our Yenching Trustees will wish to send a message of greeting and good wishes to the campus. Unless this letter makes particularly good time, it may not reach you until after the holiday season is over. In any event, we hope that you may have a very pleasant Christmas despite all the problems which you and the University may be facing, and that 1941 will see a turn toward peace and sanity throughout the world.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MS



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INDEXED

December 7, 1940

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have conferred with Stephen Tsai regarding the E. O. Wilson situation and have given considerable thought to your letter of October 24 concerning same, plus the whole medical and dental obligation of Yenching.

We have finally concluded that the schedule of Salaries and Allowances for Foreign Staff adequately covers conditions - barring a fuller statement of medical and dental provisions - provided staff members, the office on the field, and our office all work in harmony. You will recall that the medical and dental provisions are covered under paragraphs 6 and 7 of the agreement, and the same conditions apply to furlough. I am quoting these articles herewith:-

**6. Medical Provisions.** The free services of the University Physician are provided (or when the Physician is not on the field, there is a budget administered by the Medical Committee). The Trustees request each member of the Staff to have an annual examination and a semi-annual consultation with the University Physician.

**7. Dental Fees.** One-half of dental fees are paid if incurred with the prior approval of the University Physician or the Medical Committee."

It is proposed that the foregoing be amplified by including the following paragraph:-

Staff members will contribute one dollar per day - either in local currency or U. S. dollars - when on the field or furlough toward hospital bills; operations to be paid by the member; drugs to be purchased by the member who will also pay one-half of oculist and obstetrical costs. When on furlough, staff members are to consult the office of the trustees for medical advice, and doctors, dentists and oculists are to be paid by the member and adjustments made by the University.

In the case of the Wilsons, therefore, we would pay the hospital bill, less one dollar per day, which would be borne by the Wilsons. They would pay one-half of the dental bill. It boils down to an agreement whereby

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Dr. Stuart

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they will undertake to pay \$76.39 which they will pay by monthly install-  
ments of \$12.00 each.

It is my understanding that you were absent from the campus at the  
time the Wilsons left, or this misunderstanding would not have occurred.  
They arrived in the States without definite instructions and immediately pro-  
ceeded to make their own arrangements about medical care.

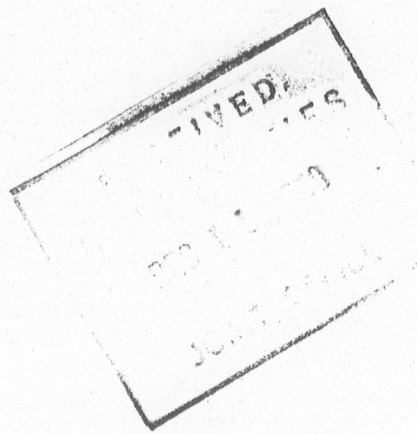
We shall be pleased to receive your reactions.

With many thanks to you, I am

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B



0239



December 10, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart  
Yenching University  
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

We have this week received from you two letters of November 5 and two letters of November 12.

First letter of November 5. This touches again on the arrangements for Mr. Ts'ai's visit to America. I believe all the points we have been discussing have now been happily cleared up. Stephen is working quite busily and constructively, and his coming seems to be a happy event all around.

Second letter of November 5. Always before we send out a cablegram we try to study it critically to see whether there is any possible way in which it might be misinterpreted. But certainly we slipped up badly on the cablegram we sent you November 3, for your letter of November 5 shows that your interpretation was exactly the reverse of what we intended. It is Caroline Porter who is applying for an American academic honor for Miss Alice Gregg, and who has requested that you mail immediately a recommendation emphasizing what Miss Gregg has done in her connection with the Institute, books, broadcasts, and the extent of her influence and value. Inasmuch as Miss Porter was eager to have this information during the first week in December so that she could proceed with her efforts to secure this honor for Miss Gregg (which of course is being kept confidential for the present) we wired you on December 5, stating that our telegram had been misread and asking that you wire us the fullest information you can with regard to Miss Gregg. Your answering cable arrived this morning and we are sending it immediately to Miss Porter. This is one case where you are certainly entitled to charge our office here with the cost of cabling this information.

First letter of November 12. This comments on your report to the Trustees, which was attached to the letter itself. The report has been distributed to the Trustees and other interested friends. I have also sent to a smaller and carefully selected group some of the comments you make in your letter to me, because I know they will find it very interesting. The first name you mention is already on our mailing list to receive your reports, and that of Rev. Lacy I. Moffett is being added.

Second letter of November 12. This gives a very interesting description of the daily round of existence on the Yenching campus. We have passed along to Stephen Ts'ai Dean Chao's sermon in Chinese. We note that Mrs. Adolph is also planning to be in America during the coming months and are hoping that we will have the privilege of keeping in touch with her, and perhaps using her in connection with various of our activities.

Cordially yours,

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President Stuart

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December 10, 1940

and are hoping that we will have the privilege of keeping in touch with her,  
and perhaps using her in connection with various of our activities.

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OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 16, 1940

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS  
"YENTA"

INDEXED

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

I am enclosing herewith some general comments regarding Christian life in our China colleges which will at least indicate my interest in the plans of the A.B.C.C.C.

As to our own situation we are, of course, very fortunate in possessing the income from the McBrier Fund. Our problem is how to use this within the terms and in the spirit of the fund while at the same time using our own best judgment as to what is really worthwhile. Following up my last letter on the subject, we are still planning to have Brank Fulton leave here this winter as originally agreed upon. He is in consultation with the chairman of the Department of Western Languages as to returning here after further study in the States as a teacher of English. If he does this, he would at most have a slight relationship to this foundation. He might be kept in mind as filling our Presbyterian vacancy.

Meanwhile, may I ask you to take up with the Methodist Board the assignment of Mr. James Pyke for at least one or two years, specifically for religious work among our students. He was formerly one of these himself and for that reason has a special advantage, and our intimate knowledge of him leads us to prefer him to any other Western possibility of whom we know. As we understand it, direct action by the Board, doubtless with the approval of Bishop Ward, is sufficient. I am writing Bishop Ward by this same mail.

Should there be insuperable difficulties to this suggestion, may I ask that the McBrier Fund Committee explore the fitness of Oliver Hanson. As in the case of Jimmy Pyke, he is China born and studied here. We understand that he is married, which affects the matter somewhat. We are told that his wife would be a definite asset. He can be reached through the Methodist Board.

Our thought would be that either one of these boys would be supported while here entirely under the McBrier Fund. Any teaching service to the University would call for a prorated adjustment.

Very sincerely yours,

*Heipten Stewart*

JLS:h  
Enclosure

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燕京大學  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS  
YINTAI

October 15, 1949

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

RECEIVED

Mr. J. L. ...  
100 ...  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. ...

I am exceedingly sorry to hear of your departure from  
Yenching University. It is a great loss to the University and to the  
country. I hope you will continue to be interested in the affairs of the  
University.

As you are now in a position where you are of course, very busy  
in your new work, I do not wish to trouble you further. On the other hand,  
I am sure that you will continue to be interested in the affairs of the  
University. I am sure that you will continue to be interested in the  
affairs of the University. I am sure that you will continue to be  
interested in the affairs of the University. I am sure that you will  
continue to be interested in the affairs of the University.

Finally, let me ask you to take up with the Board of  
Trustees the suggestion of Mr. ... for at least one or two years  
to be a member of the Board of Trustees. He was formerly  
a member of the Board of Trustees and was very active in the  
affairs of the University. He was a very good man and I am sure  
that you will be glad to have him on the Board. I am sure that  
you will be glad to have him on the Board. I am sure that you will  
be glad to have him on the Board.

Should there be any further difficulties in this regard,  
I am sure that you will be glad to take up the matter with the  
Board of Trustees. I am sure that you will be glad to take up the  
matter with the Board of Trustees. I am sure that you will be glad  
to take up the matter with the Board of Trustees. I am sure that you  
will be glad to take up the matter with the Board of Trustees.

Our thoughts would be with you and your family. I am sure  
that you will continue to be interested in the affairs of the  
University. I am sure that you will continue to be interested in  
the affairs of the University. I am sure that you will continue to  
be interested in the affairs of the University.

Very sincerely yours,

*[Handwritten signature]*

Enclosure

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Notes on Christian Life in the China Colleges

It is with great satisfaction that I have read in the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the A.B.C.C.C., held October 4, 1940, of the serious attention given to plans for strengthening the religious character of the colleges. Although the final responsibility is necessarily with their own administrative officers, yet we must depend very largely upon the active efforts of our respective controlling bodies. I should like to comment on four of the factors in which there can be effective cooperation between the two bases.

- (1) Western Personnel. There is a type of "foreigner" acceptable to Chinese because of high academic and social qualifications and equally so to those concerned with the Christian purpose of the institutions. Such persons are not entirely easy to discover, and some who seem promising may prove a disappointment, but those who do qualify are invaluable. The process by which Chinese can in time take their places cannot be forced, but must be allowed to ripen as does fruit on the tree. I have no doubt as to the potential fitness of Chinese for the task, but there are inhibitions of social heritage, racial temperament, lack of environmental preparation, etc. Older Chinese teachers in our college - with notable exceptions - tend either to a conventional religiosity no longer appealing to students or to a revulsion against such earlier influences which more or less neutralizes their positive activity. The surest method of nurturing the Chinese equivalent for missionary zeal is perhaps through forceful and winsome personalities sent for the purpose from abroad with whom younger Chinese colleagues will be associated. It is preferable, wherever possible, that these western teachers serve under a mission board, because this gives the individual a sense both of security or permanence and of religious mission. It is a shortsighted policy for any mission board to fail to supply the choicest available appointees up to its maximum ability or to reduce the number of these agreed upon. Whenever this becomes necessary there might well be adjustments within the A.B.C.C.C. so that each institution remains adequately provided with this indispensable element. The reduction will more wisely be effected in the program of the institutions or in the number of them than in the missionary personnel of a single college.
- (2) Well-trained Chinese. There are many of these applying for positions and administrative officers will find it increasingly difficult to refuse to select those who are academically best qualified regardless of their religious attitude. This applies especially to Chinese administrators. One constructive solution might be the encouragement of graduates, promising alike in scholarly ability and in religious zeal, to study abroad with a view to subsequent employment in one of our Christian colleges. As the A.B.C.C.C. becomes more thoroughly integrated such fellowships might be planned for the Christian system of higher education, rather than restricted to any single unit, thus securing more fluid treatment. It is not essential of course that all such recruits be allowed the coveted opportunity for study abroad, but for some years to come this will give no slight prestige and will tend to weight the selection of applicants in favor of those desired from the standpoint of the present memorandum.

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My own sense of the importance of this feature may be illustrated by the fact that only a week or so before receiving these minutes I had arranged for a conference with a selected group of our own graduates now on the staff who were actively interested in Christian work in order to impress upon them their responsibility in maintaining the Christian purpose of the university as its foreign personnel ceased to exercise its earlier influence.

- (3) Student Scholarships. There are always desirable Christian students in secondary schools whose choice of a college is influenced by financial exigencies. In general the Christian and other private institutions are more expensive for the student than the government ones. This will tend to become even more the case in the post-war period, while the economic condition of most families will also be worse. Remittance of tuition and other financial assistance, on grounds of religious usefulness, will require great discretion but its wise administration can contribute in no slight measure to the maintenance of a nucleus of actively Christian students without whom all other measures will be largely futile.
- (4) Visiting Lecturers. The benefits from these are easily appreciated and quite real. It should also be remembered that the relative expense is considerable and that this should not be allowed to divert too much from other needs. It is also superfluous to urge that only speakers of exceptional ability should be invited. One a year, covering as nearly as possible the whole group of colleges, will supplement to fine advantages our local efforts.

The above suggestions have been listed in what seems to me the order of importance. It may be pertinent to add two other comments on matters indirectly related.

Secondary Schools. The common experience has been that students make their religious decision before entering college. It is certainly true that the colleges are vitally affected by the proportion of students who enter them as Christians. Yet the American economic depression and rising Chinese nationalism have combined with other tendencies to cause a serious deterioration alike in the academic and the religious quality of what were once known as mission middle schools. Many of them are now forced to permit excessively heavy enrollments, to employ inferior teachers and to eliminate certain items of expenditure formerly regarded as essential, in order at once to balance budgets and to conform to government regulations. The result is that the lower standards prevent many of their graduates from passing college entrance examinations and that their religious influence at this formative period has been greatly weakened. Instead of relinquishing the plants to what has become largely private Chinese control, the missions might have reorganized the schools by local unions or other methods of quantitative reduction. The disruption caused by war affords, however, an opportunity to recover much of this loss, if this is taken advantage of before the present somewhat plastic conditions become irretrievably fixed. This middle school experience constitutes a warning as to what may happen to higher education if this is not similarly reorganized to secure qualitative efficiency.

College Graduates and the Church. There can be only an extremely limited appeal to these to enter the Christian ministry or other forms of direct church employment (as distinguished from teaching, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. etc.)

because of the almost entire lack of suitable openings. There are sporadic exceptions, and this general assertion may be contested, but careful inquiry will, I am convinced, sustain it. One constructive proposal might be the employment of highly qualified Chinese by mission funds as colleagues to foreign missionaries, regarded as pioneers in a transition period. Their salaries might well be the equivalent in terms of Chinese conditions of what has become the standardized treatment of missionaries. The same would apply to their functions. Such workers could share responsibility with their foreign colleagues, whom they would gradually succeed, as they themselves would in time be absorbed into the increasingly strong and independent autonomous church. There is no question but that some of the finest products of our colleges would cheerfully respond to such a challenge. The period of post-war reconstruction will provide significant opportunity for this special form of Christian service.

This last sentence can in fact be applied to all that has to do with the Christian colleges of China during the fateful years immediately ahead.

December 13, 1940

J. Leighton Stuart

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because of the almost entire lack of suitable openings. There are sporadic exceptions, and this general assertion may be contested, but careful inquiry will, I am convinced, sustain it. One constructive proposal might be the employment of highly qualified Chinese by mission funds as colleagues to foreign missionaries, regarded as pioneers in a transition period. Their salaries might well be the equivalent in terms of Chinese conditions of what has become the standardized treatment of missionaries. The same would apply to their functions. Such workers could share responsibility with their foreign colleagues, whom they would gradually succeed, as they themselves would in time be absorbed into the increasingly strong and independent autonomous church. There is no question but that some of the finest products of our colleges would cheerfully respond to such a challenge. The period of post-war reconstruction will provide significant opportunity for this special form of Christian service.

This last sentence can in fact be applied to all that has to do with the Christian colleges of China during the recent years immediately ahead.

W. Johnston Street

December 13, 1940

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December 16, 1940

To the Board of Trustees:

In one of the ancient classics of China, the Tao Te Ching, there is a sentence, "No calamity is greater than the underestimation of your enemy". I have often had this in mind during these years of anxious suspense when the fate of this University and all that it represents were dependent upon the outcome of the struggle between Japanese armed aggression and the forces resisting it. My hopes have been based chiefly on the spirit of the Chinese leaders and their popular support, the rightness of their cause, and assistance from other freedom loving countries, especially our own, rather than upon material or military factors, in most of which from long preparation her enemy has had an enormous advantage.

It may be pertinent, however, to report to you some of the signs of internal weakness within Japan which are beginning to be more apparent, and should have some bearing on the trend of events. I shall not comment on those of an economic nature which are serious but are doubtless being brought to your attention through other sources.

There is increasingly sharp division of opinion among Japanese leaders which may in time have a disruptive effect. That between the Army and Navy is well-known and is more acute than ever over foreign policy in general. But there are factional differences within the army of occupation in China. General Itagaki, resident in Nanking, leads the so-called Reform Party which is now dominant and is attempting to claim credit for ending the "China Affair". He is chiefly responsible for establishing the Wang Ching-wei puppet device and really hoped through it to force an agreement with Chiang Kai-shek with whom he has more recently been trying to get into direct contact. He would then discard Wang without the slightest compunction. Meanwhile the much more moderate Control Party, now powerless, is waiting for the frustration of Itagaki's schemes in order to regain authority. These rivalries are deflecting all concerned from the pure devotion to Emperor and Nation which have characterized their military leaders in the past. They are settling down now to exploiting their respective territorial seizures, with every form of graft and of vicious racketeering, quite in the tradition of the worst of the old Chinese warlords, but with the aid of mechanized force and more brutally callous. Wang Ching-wei and his following, aware now that any hopes of glory from having achieved a peaceful settlement are fatuous, are making similar use of their power under Japanese protection and no longer want the ending of the war, for that means the loss of their share of the profitable racket as well as danger to their lives. It is not a pretty picture.

In Japan itself, Prince Konoye attempted his new Structure on totalitarian models in order to include the fighting services along with all other elements and thus bring these under control. But the army especially refused to be thus throttled and are resisting the scheme. The secretary who worked out the details, a certain Arima, was recently wounded in an attempt on his life, because the fascist extremists regarded the organization as based on communist principles. There is wide-spread

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dissatisfaction with the present Cabinet but even those who feel this most hesitate to overthrow it as the Diet is about to open. Individual Ministers are therefore being attacked. The case of Mr. Matsuoka is a somewhat pathetic instance. He is relatively liberal and with his American background has really tried to modify the more recklessly violent plans for further aggression, but has had to guard against offending the all-powerful military clique. At the Imperial Conference on November thirteenth he succeeded in gaining assent for direct official negotiations with Chiang Kai-shek which he felt to be quite an achievement. He at once sent the chief of the East Asia Division of his own Ministry to Hongkong where he was joined by two other Japanese diplomats and three Chinese reluctantly pressed into service. These latter tried to open the way to Chungking but failed completely, as any one who knew General Chiang's attitude could have confidently predicted. Mr. Matsuoka is reported to be quite disconsolate. Immediately following this fiasco, the Wang Ching-wei "government" was recognized by Japan and the terms of the agreement published. The recognition was made, despite the obvious hindrance this would be to any further hopes of reaching Chiang Kai-shek, because after deferring this since March they had promised Wang not to delay again beyond November 30. The terms are conclusive evidence of the Japanese lack of intention to permit any real Chinese independence and virtually to annex North China. If any explanation is required as to General Chiang's refusal to treat with any Japanese this disclosure of their aims is sufficient. Returning to Mr. Matsuoka, he is being attacked as not sufficiently pro-Nazi, as opposing the southward drive, as too pro-England-and-America, while Walter Hippmann seems to be voicing American indignation over his latest pronouncement. Nothing could more vividly dramatize the conflicting currents within Japan, as they try to extricate themselves without loss of prestige and plunder from their indefensible adventure in China and from the consequences of their badly miscalculated gamble in joining with the Axis powers and in thus arousing Great Britain and the United States more positively and unitedly against them.

They have been trying hard to come to an understanding with Soviet Russia, in order to be freed from this threat against Manchuria, before beginning their southward expansion. Three months ago they planned to send a military mission to Berlin to secure Hitler's assistance in bringing sufficient pressure. But not daring to have the delegation travel via either the Mediterranean or North America, and failing to secure permission to make the journey across Siberia the project has been abandoned. They were thus cleverly failed by the Soviets who probably have no illusions as to the Japanese attitude toward themselves. Russia will apparently maintain her consistent policy of avoiding all alliances or attacks, while allowing others to fight one another and to seek her favor. She will continue to aid China with military supplies.

The appointment of Admiral Nomura as Ambassador to Washington was partly because of his past friendly relationships with our country, partly his technical qualifications for securing much desired naval information. If after several months he fails to alter American policy - or in their own phrasing to enable Americans to "understand" their aims - the extremists will insist on going ahead toward Singapore and the Dutch East Indies regardless of our interference. If they do, conflict between the two countries would seem inevitable.

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Most of what has been reported in the preceeding paragraphs has come to me from Chinese who are in the confidence of Japanese military leaders and is therefore authentic. This very fact is itself another evidence of internal weakness, for these men - by no means unprincipled traitors, but defeatists, opportunists, most of them educated in Japan and with long personal ties there - are more or less disgusted with a Japanese savagery in war which they would never have expected, and are awakening to the possibility that Japan ~~not~~ <sup>may</sup> not win after all.

The liberal element in Japan, to which I have made reference in previous communications, is still struggling earnestly but against heavy odds. If you read of a cabinet change with Ugaki as Premier you may assume that it has at least temporarily won.

This narrative may seem to be gloating over Japanese misfortunes. If so, it is only because of the vastly greater misfortunes they have brought unprovoked and purely for their own self aggrandisement upon the Chinese people. Over two weeks ago a Japanese officer was killed while riding on horseback in the city and a second one wounded. Since then the whole city has been in constant turmoil and the gates have been guarded so that entrance and exit have been with great difficulty, ostensibly in order that they might search for the assassin. Evidence is accumulating that the deed was instigated by the officer's subordinates who resented his attempts to stop the traffic in narcotics in which most of them are concerned. In any case the entire population has been put to indescribable inconvenience and large numbers have suffered serious hardships because one Japanese officer has been killed - most probably by another. Our university work has been seriously deranged and we have daily problems affecting emergency medical cases, teachers or students caught in the city, etc, to say nothing of minor annoyances. An added reason for the present restrictions is supposed to be the mutiny of two or three thousand Chinese soldiers recruited by them who killed a number of Japanese officers and men in making good their escape, carrying off also what equipment they could. This happened about the same time as the assassination, and has helped to make the local Japanese extremely jittery. I describe this episode from which we are now suffering because it is an epitome of what is happening all over China. It gives an indication of the sullen hatred they are provoking by the ineptitude of their dealings with the local population everywhere, their total lack of consideration for any rights or interests other than their own, the frustration which attends alike their military and political attempts to subjugate this nation and the misery resulting from their stupidly brutal tactics. A few days ago a gateman of ours was seized on his way home by the neighboring Japanese gendarmerie, probably because of a grudge against him by some Chinese who had turned informer. He was tortured by allowing a German police dog to bite his legs, which are said to be badly lacerated. I had my competent young secretary for dealing with Japanese affairs tell two of the gendarmes who called on him today that I was horrified at such inhumane treatment of a fellowman and regarded it as an affront to our whole institution. He had the courage to deliver the message and they promised to report it to their superior and make an inquiry. Incidentally the two gendarmes were here to follow up an offer they had made earlier to help our students caught in the city to resume their studies. The real reason came out today when they asked Mr. Hsiao (the secretary referred to) to give them a list of our students living in the city and their home addresses, ostensibly to facilitate their movements, but actually no doubt to trail

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them and gain a hold over them or their families for some nefarious purpose in the future. These things are happening around us all the time and wherever else they penetrate in China. I have perhaps digressed at tedious length in order to give you a picture of their loathsome behavior in countless small issues and magnified on a huge scale in the whole invasion of this country. They have as usual imitated others, in this case Nazi technique, though the Germans might be assumed to do it all with at least more intelligence,

As to University policy, it would seem that if the Japanese extremists, further stimulated by Nazi insistence, force their Government into the southward drive, this will occur before you read these pages. In this event we shall have to meet the changed situation as best we can. But it is far more probable that the saner elements will argue for a delay of several months while Nomura is given his chance to win America over to inaction. Meanwhile his failure to do so, developments in Europe unfavorable to themselves, strengthening Chinese resistance, and aggravated internal troubles, will very probably combine to make them less inclined next spring to so dangerous a venture. We can be making our plans in the light of all such trends, and shall carry on in the hope that we may not in the end be interrupted.

Very sincerely yours,

*J. Highton Stewart*

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學大京燕  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

December 18, 1940

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS  
"YENTA"

*Ack 1/25/41*

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

I am enclosing herewith another of my reports although I fear there is quite a little repetition in these occasional interpretations.

*notes  
copy furnished  
C.A.*

Plans have been made for our families with children as follows: Tentative sailings have been secured for Mrs. Sailer and her three boys, Mrs. S. D. Wilson and her two girls, the entire Wiant family, and Mrs. W. W. Davis on President liners leaving Shanghai in February. We shall watch developments for the next three or four weeks before advising them either to cancel these or to determine finally to leave. Mr. and Mrs. Breece, who are due to leave next summer on furlough, have a sailing for June 27 on the President Taft but are trying to get an earlier one.

Very sincerely yours,

*Sheighton Stark*

JLS:h  
Enclosure

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燕京大學  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEKING, CHINA

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS  
YENCHI

Peiping, China

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

*11/27/41*

Mr. J. A. G. ...  
137 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Gable:

RECEIVED  
UNIVERSITY  
JAN 20 1941  
*POINT*

I have been very glad to hear from you and to learn that you are well. I hope you will continue to improve and that you will be able to return to your home in the near future. I am sure that you will find the work at the university very interesting and that you will be able to contribute to it in a very valuable way. I am sure that you will find the work at the university very interesting and that you will be able to contribute to it in a very valuable way.

Very sincerely yours,  
*[Signature]*

Y. C. ...

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CHRISTMAS AT YENCHING  
1940

With the burning of wreaths and tree at least one faculty home last Monday evening--Twelfth Night--came to an end the 1940 celebrations at Yenching. They were many, they were colorful, and they were full of meaning.

They began with the special services in the daily chapel periods the week before the Day itself--including meditations, prayers, poetry and music of high quality; a kind of responsive duet representing the thoughts of Mary and Joseph on the first Christmas morning was one of the loveliest things I've heard students sing at Yenching, which is saying a great deal.

On Friday the 20th came the annual Christmas party of, by, and for the Campus Sunday School. The Chapel was packed with children, parents and friends who all enjoyed the program itself and the genuinely artistic decoration of the chancel with a mass of trees, poinsettias and garlands. The pageant had both its touching and its humorous moments, the latter including the Shepherds' scene in which several black and white "sheep" (skins thrown over little boys) crawled about the stage in a most amusing manner. Also, a special "millet luncheon" project was again this year supported by students and faculty, yielding \$338.88 for distribution among nearby orphanages and especially poor families for a good Christmas dinner. (It was, however, no hardship for me, since hot millet porridge, or "chou", is one of my favorite dishes!)

The following afternoon there was an entertainment for the "work-friends" ("kung-yu") in Bashford auditorium, consisting of three Christmas plays and several "rounds" of Chinese boxing. One should in this case also use "of" and "by" as well as "for", as the actors in the plays and the boxers were all University employees. Yenching's boxing (it still seems more like dancing to me) is of a high order, one of the staff being the regular instructor for all in University who wish to study this ancient art.

Sunday was a really great day. In the morning there was a joint service which was notable not only for the sermon and the music but also for the baptism of 27 students and 2 faculty members (as well as several children) by the President and Chaplain. The group who thus publicly related themselves to the Christian Church had not only made their individual decisions but had also had several personal and group conferences with Dr. Chao, and all had promised to carry on for a certain period their study with him of the implications of Church membership in our time; A simple and dignified ceremony, it filled one with new confidence in the future of Christian work in this great land. And then in the evening the long-prepared-for Messiah concert was given--the only one this year, since the customary concert in the city was impossible on account of the city gates being still closed to buses. It was not of course a flawless performance, but it was well done and was a genuine spiritual experience for both those who took part in the singing and those who listened. I have now sung twice in the Messiah Chorus and once in the Creation and each time have marveled more at Mr. Wiant's ability to take a large group of students, of whom many have had no previous voice training or choral experience whatsoever, and in a few months turn them into a chorus capable of doing a good job of singing such complicated foreign music. And the "concomitant learnings" related to growing familiar with both the words and the music of these masterpieces are certainly of real significance. The \$400 receipts were used, in accordance with the Messiah tradition, for relief purposes. (As I write, the various parts are being re-sung by a group who are taking their final examination in the music room which is just next door to my office, bringing back pleasant memories.)

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The President spoke with his usual effectiveness, in English on Sunday morning and in Chinese on Monday. ~~Miss Cochran told a good--and new!--Christmas story in the Chapel service on Tuesday morning.~~ And that evening the annual Fellowship pageant was put on in Bashford Auditorium; it was most effectively lighted and was highly dramatic, and was shown to a full house--the proceeds of over \$100 being given to the relief committee.

Miss Cochran told a good--and new!--Christmas story in the Chapel service on Tuesday morning. And then late that afternoon came the climax of the pre-Christmas celebrations--the Candle-light Service. Instead of attempting a description of my own let me give you an excerpt from a paper handed in by one of my Freshmen English (girl) students--uncorrected:

"In Christmas Eve several teachers and students who brought happiness came to Ninde Hall to celebrate the birthday of Jesus. When the auditory sat quietly, the chorus who sang the holy songs outside the room gradually moved into the church. Every one of them took a candle in his hand and put it in front of the cross which makes me feel serious and brave. Suddenly, the electric lights were extinguished and the stage became lighter than before. Then mother Mary and an angel appeared as two statues, then the chorus sang the holy song to praise them. Oh! This meeting encouraged me to live bravely in the world!"

(that is, later in the evening)

On Christmas Eve itself, the age-old custom of going around from house to house singing carols was observed--about fifty students taking part, together with Mr. Wiant (the head of the Department of Music) and his organ on a mule-pulled cart; and contrary to what is sometimes the case on such occasions, the singing was good. A group of us in one of the faculty homes also had a carol-sing in the latter part of the evening, as probably many others did as well. And a small Fellowship group celebrated the occasion at my house (fixed up for student use)--one of more than a dozen during the holiday season.

I had planned to get up pretty early on Christmas Morning in order to keep a breakfast engagement in the East Compound. But it was not yet six when some angelic voices broke out into caroling just outside my window. Dressing as quickly as possible I went out to discover a small choir of six girls who had been up since 4:30 (X!)--giving the day its proper start for themselves and others. It was pretty good and they needed only one invitation to continue their singing indoors. Fortunately, the group that had been there the evening before had left a plate of "chiao-tzu" (small meat dumplings which were quickly heated, and made--with tea and cookies--a quite delicious breakfast. And to my delight the food and the stove served to keep my guests in the house for the rest of their song-fest. And it was just that--a real feast of music--for they sang right through their book of carols, with international and Chinese tunes, their lovely voices blending in perfect harmony; for they really work on their singing, having formed their small musical club in middle-school days (at Bridgman Academy). I couldn't resist putting in a little bass occasionally, but I assure you it was properly subdued! (I enclose a snap taken a few days later.)

A second breakfast at the Adolphs', broth and cookies at the President's, a bowl of noodles at the Workmen's Center, a noon-day banquet at Miss Wagner's and Miss Speer's and one in the evening at Dr. Li's--it was a full day in more ways than one for me, as for everybody else. And as the final touch we observe the Venching custom of having "Faculty Open House" for students--sixteen houses in all participating, each with a group of faculty hosts. We had over 500 callers at the Lis'--all consuming goodly amounts of tea and cakes, staying to sing a few carols, and then hurrying on to add other houses to their list. Faculty opinions of the custom are somewhat varied, but the students apparently have a glorious time, which is of course the main thing. Let me again quote a few sentences from a Freshman theme (written, as was the other, in an assigned letter to a friend telling what the first semester has meant):



"The most interesting thing that I want to tell you is the Christmas Holiday. On Christmas evening a number of faculty and staff members of the University were 'at home' to student callers from 7:30 to 10 P.M. I have been one of them. Each of us said many "Merry Christmas" to the hosts and hostesses. There was a beautiful Christmas tree in each house and many cakes and tea prepared for us. We sang the Christmas songs. It was quite a Merry Christmas day in our campus."

And then another two sentences from the first letter:

"We also went to many teacher's house and there had many delicious things to eat and played many variable games. I had never a merry Christmas like this year in Yenching."

There were of course many other celebrations as well, private and public. The Fellowship gave a party Christmas morning for the students of the two primary schools which students direct in nearby communities--the parents also being invited. And Dr. Stuart had parties at his house in the afternoon for the younger and older faculty children--very exclusive affairs, from which even the parents were excluded!

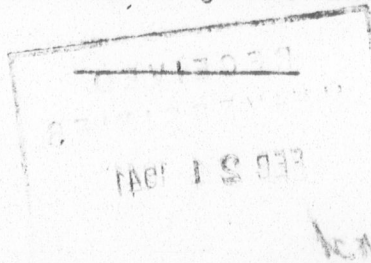
The next day was also a holiday, and besides being useful for catchin up on sleep missed during the previous nights it was enjoyable on account of the program planned for the afternoon by the Physical Education Department. And indoor part in the Men's Gymnasium included folk dancing (which has become quite popular) and tumbling; and then followed a period for skating --to the tunes of

of modern dance records, suitably amplified. There were a number of good skaters (and some not so good); but one couple was almost in the Sonja Henie class--waltzing with a grace and rhythm one seldom sees even on the dance floor! (I enclose a snap) And then in the evening the Freshmen Class put on its own Christmas party to which they invited a few faculty--demonstrating that they had achieved "class-hood" and also displaying the real talents of various kinds that many of the members have.

There was more lovely Christmas music at the Chapel service on the 27th. And then on Sunday morning a visitor from America (Mrs. Henry Meyer) delighted the children--and teachers--of the Sunday School with an account of a trip she made to Palestine some years ago--made all the more vivid by her donning a colorful costume which she had secured in Jerusalem

New Year's Day was marked, as usual, by ~~the~~ one official reception at the President's House where all the faculty gathered to "t'uan-pai" ("salute in concert")--all standing in a big circle and, at signals from the President's Secretary, bowing three times. Thus everyone had paid his respect to all the rest, and also had a good cup of hot broth as a cheering start for the New Year

The season was saddened by the tragic, accidental death of a young faculty member; and the desperately troubled condition of our world constantly weighs heavily on all our minds and hearts as it must on yours--so much so that the only partly humorous suggestion went around among the students that our greetings ought to be "Worry Christmas" and "Heavy New Year". But that was before the services and celebrations, which, when they came, seemed not in the least incongruous--instead relevant as almost never before. For with the help of sermon and pageant and song we became more keenly conscious of how similar in many ways the world of the First Christmas was to our own; and we could therefore more fully understand and appreciate the rapturous joy of those early Christians at the glorious Good News of God's nature and purpose revealed in Christ. So we too could--and did--rejoice and take new courage for the days that lie ahead.



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December 31, 1940

Revised  
3/26/41  
JD

To the Board of Trustees:

It may be a good omen for the future to be writing you on the last day of this year regarding our progressive planning for the future. Assuming that we may be fortunate enough to pass through any impending crisis with no disastrous consequences, we can be certain that in the post-war period there will be very great pressure on us to accommodate as many students as possible. Almost all the other colleges will be in process of rehabilitation. We feel constrained to do our utmost toward meeting this need with its superlative opportunity for timely service to the country. On the other hand, we must guard against an expansion too costly in requirements for new buildings and for increased annual budget or that would impair the quality of our academic standards. Without imposing upon your time by giving the considerations in detail which have led us to this conclusion, it has seemed that we should plan for an enrollment of one thousand students, about two-thirds men and one-third women. We anticipate that, if we can operate at all during the remaining period before hostilities cease, and during the years immediately following, we shall be compelled to continue the present over-crowding. But we can meanwhile be preparing for the normal basis suggested above.

Beginning with additional plant, any enlargement is conditioned upon additional library facilities. We are very much hoping that the Harvard-Yenching Institute Trustees will supply the building we have been hoping for from that source. Unless we can provide more adequately for this urgent need it would be unwise to attempt any substantial increase in the number of students. But, with or without this, we need one more Women's Dormitory. Dean Speer is writing in full detail on this matter to the Yenching College Committee. I shall merely assure you that we all heartily endorse this request. An additional dormitory will be needed to provide for the proportion of men students without the unsanitary crowding which we are permitting at present because of emergency conditions. Our present dormitory space accommodates normally 560 students, with about 30 residing outside. The next unit in the Lakeside group would care for approximately 70 more.

There are other problems of the proportion of post-graduate students, of further provision for the large numbers desiring to study natural science, etc., together with faculty residences, annual expenditure, foreign exchange and related issues. But this will bring the proposal to your attention in its broad outline and with these most immediately pressing needs. After having your approval in principle I can answer questions or make further comments. The very thought of such constructive planning should make the coming year more happy for us all.

Very sincerely yours,

Heighland Stewart

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