Yenching
Corres.
Stuart, J L 1941 May-Jul

Attached to Stuart's letter of May 5, 1941

3rd May, 1941.

Cargo now being loaded from Kowloon Wharves & Godowns on O.S.K. Line " TIKUDO MARU" due to sail tomorrow.

All consigned to M.B.K. and export permits already issued, (signed by Mr. E.W. Hamilton).

For Kobe via Shanghai:

682 packages nickel scrap.

Dairen:

15,891 electro-lytic copper sheets (about 500 lbs. weight each)

3,971 tons

Osaka:

1,244 packages copper scrap

135 packages brass scrap

(weighing 600 to 700 lbs. per package) 300 + tons.

TOTAL: 17,952 packages, weighing approximately 2,232 tons.

All above cargo shipped from U.S.A.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

New York · California · Orient · Round the World

on board P. Pierce

May 5/41

Please handle

My dear Garside,

Herewith an extra copy of a letter sent by clipper mail in case of an accident. Otherwise destroy this as useless.

I am also enclosing a memo. regarding material still coming from U.S.A. to Japan, either for her own use or for trans-shipment to Germany. The value of this cargo for war purposes is quite substantial. The facts are accurately recorded.

You may care to pass it on to Harry Price or to some one else dealing with such matters.

Henry Luce is arriving early this afternoon. After several delays we finally sailed at seven this morning. I am keenly disappointed in having missed him, and have written him suggesting that they make a brief trip to Peiping and thus get the feel of occupied territory as well.

Yours ever,
Leighton

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

ack
6/21/41 JSP

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 15, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Mr. Parker:

On my return here I find your letter of March 20 regarding grants to faculty members studying in the States. On page 2 you list four names. Those whom I would most strongly recommend are, first, Miss Pai, unless ample provision has already been made from other sources; No. 2 will definitely not go to the States next year; and No. 4, Miss Wu, has severed her connection with us. The one, therefore, whom I should like to be favorably considered is Gerald Tien. Do the very best you can for him and inform me as to any decision made.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

May 19, 1941

Mr. Bliss M. Wiant
31 Vandeman Avenue
Delaware, Ohio

My dear Bliss:

In view of the necessity of making plans for the Music Department next session, I am writing to put a few questions to you.

If conditions are such that the State Department would allow men to return without their families, are your arrangements such that Mildred and you would both be entirely ready for you to return alone? Would the Methodist Board approve of such a plan with the understanding, of course, that you were forfeiting the remainder of your furlough; or would they prefer that the whole family take advantage of your absence from China as counting toward a full furlough if conditions permit the return of the family and the Board approve, with the understanding that you were waiving any further furlough rights? Should you return alone, would the plan to have Allen spend his freshman year here still hold? If so, he should take the American College Entrance Board Examinations.

We are proposing to Curtis Grimes that he be with us next session for half time and the Department feels that in this case the rest of the work could, if necessary, be maintained. We would all much prefer, of course, to have you back but we do not wish to bring any undue pressure.

You can imagine how glad I am to be back here and to find everything running as usual. I am sending the Trustees an account of the experience of the first few days and shall not repeat here.

With love to all the family and the reminder that everyone is very much missed by me personally to say nothing of the loss to the community.

As ever yours,

JLS:h
CC Mr. C. A. Evans

NOTE: See June 17, 1941- to A. C. Griffin

ack 8/4/41 gdP

學 大 京 燕

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 19, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS "YENTA"

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

We have an inquiry from Mr. A. C. Griffin who is graduating from Princeton next month. (His address is 31 Patton Hall.) What he writes about himself would seem to indicate that he is well qualified for a teaching position in our Department of English. Will you act on our behalf as to inviting him to come for a period of from one to three years as assistant in that Department?

His salary would be $75 a month local currency, with the usual exchange compensation which at present is a fifty per cent increase, and with the right to exchange one-fourth at U.S. two to one, exchange being at the present time around nine or ten. We could allow him U.S.$187.50 travel allowance for each year of service, or follow the usual three-year arrangement. Will you cable after a decision regarding his case has been reached?

We are in somewhat of a quandary as to teachers for the coming session because of the uncertainties regarding those now in the States. I am enclosing a copy of a letter to one of them which illustrates this. I am sending also a report to the Trustees. To what people of the usual mailing list this type of material will be of interest must be left to your discretion. It is ~~about~~ for those who feel more concerned with Yenching than with the general situation. In any case, I should like to have it sent to my own personal list.

Rec'd

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosures

May 22, 1941

JCK
7/16/41

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Stephen has said farewell to us here in New York and is on his way to Chicago. I wish that we were in a position to give a technical analysis of the work he has accomplished, taking into consideration the previous donors and gifts as against what Stephen has produced. However, the Yenching office has not furnished us with this data and I am only guided by impressions in saying that in general his trip has been beneficial. It can hardly result otherwise for a period at least, as one fresh from China today receives instant hearing among friends of the Orient. It is inevitable, however, that those who last return receive the most attention.

As Stephen has been in the atmosphere of the office these past few weeks when evidences were rife that communications from China were being recklessly handed about which caused immediate curtailment of such letters and a hasty conference with the State Department in Washington. The advice therefrom confirmed our impressions, and a meeting of the Board of Trustees gave consideration to the whole subject and voted to make any information from China available for the Trustees within the office, but not to be copied or sent through the mail. Any information, therefore, touching on conditions is still in great demand and those most interested, of the Trustees, can make arrangments to come to our office at 150 Fifth Avenue.

Growing out of a communication dated March 13th, the Board of Trustees ordered the Secretary to cable to the field at the most convenient time reflecting the attitude of the entire Board officially, as well as personally. Accordingly, a cablegram is going forward today as apparently you are back on the campus, after the trip to Hongkong. Your cable refers to Mr. Pyke staying on as per the first paragraph of your letter of March 17.

Stephen Tsai and I have conferred regarding your recommendation for a power plant engineer. I have also checked the possibility of securing application through many of the cooperating boards without success. From every angle, I am told that it is almost useless to think of sending out a qualified engineer at the present time. What may happen in the no distant future is another story, but just now in the face of this tremendous defense program instituted by the Government at such gastly expenditures, there seems little hope

of arousing any interest in such a project. I believe, however, when Stephen returns it might be well to make another survey of the situation and then secure his opinion in the light of circumstances as he knows them in the United States at the present time.

Your budget has now been received and it will become a part of the more definite figure arranged for presentation to the Disbursement Committee of the United China Relief. Incidentally, may I say a word regarding this organization, of which Mr. Garside is Executive Director, conceived under great pressure to unify relief appeals for China. There is ample evidence to show that there was no conception of the amount of real work involved, plus the gigantic task of harmonizing various personalities, many with personal aims and prejudices. Quite frankly, the program was designed to be under full sway on April 1st, but the lateness of getting into the work with other relief agencies carrying on campaigns the opposition was tragic.

At a meeting of the Coordinating Committee yesterday, the President, Mr. James G. Blaine, stated that a secondary factor toward delay was the amazing ignorance of the American people about China. However, now something like 150 cities have chairmen and are organized, and work should start quickly, - but, even so, thought was given yesterday to extending the period from July 31st as so little progress has been made up to date. The cooperating agencies have given the greatest impetus so far, whereas it was our early thought that there would be instant response to personal appeals from individuals in positions to contact people of means. We regret that more progress along this line cannot be reported.

As Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Luce are now in China, undoubtedly you will have opportunity to talk with Mr. Luce personally about the article in LIFE. We have had various reactions here in the office from very sour criticism to warmest praise and appreciation. I believe many questions have been raised regarding some of the statements in the text. On the whole, I believe, the result for good will far outbalance any criticism here in America. What it will do on the other side of the Pacific is another question.

With sincerest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

May 22, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Parker:

Following up the cable sent yesterday, James Pyke has decided to stay with us for one more year, which obviates the necessity of finding another young man of his type. I trust that this was clear from the brief wording of the cable.

I want to thank you for the trouble you have taken in the effort to find someone for this purpose. It is quite possible that we shall need some such young man after one more year as Jimmy does not at present contemplate staying longer than that period.

Sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

May 26, 1941.

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We are deeply grateful to you and to the faculty and students of Yenching University for the scroll and the signatures by all of the students of Yenching University. All of this has been beautifully done, and we are amazed by the speed with which it was prepared and sent to us.

On the same "Clipper" we received somewhat similiar scrolls signed by the students of nine of the other Christian Colleges and Universities in China - nearly 7,000 signatures in all. These are all being prepared for presentation to the President during the next few days. We will try to arrange for Mr. James G. Blaine, the President of the U. C. R. Board of Directors, to present these to President Roosevelt personally. All this material will be immensely valuable in bringing the situation, accomplishments, and needs of China forcibly to the attention of America.

It has taken a long time to get our United China Relief campaign under way, but now at last it is beginning to move with a gratifying increase in tempo. China Week, which has just closed, was marked by a widespread and most friendly reaction throughout the United States. Money has begun to come in from all parts of the country, and though the amounts thus far received are not large we hope that the volume will rise steadily during the next two months. We will keep you informed of developments.

With greetings and all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

B. A. GARSIDE

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

BAG:P

NOTE: See Cable of May 22, 1941- to Yenching

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

May 28, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

It added no little to the pleasure with which I received the cable of kindly endorsement from the Trustees to have it come on the morning of our annual alumni Homecoming Day, May 24.

At the risk of giving the impression that we do nothing but have holidays and celebrations here, I might add that, in addition to the athletic Home Meet the previous Saturday, we have just had this other feature. Of course, under present circumstances we could only hope for our old students from Peking or nearby places. Nonetheless, we had a big crowd of them and their families. Again it was a lovely spring day with an all-day program of varied activities. There was a sense of maintaining continuity in a tradition which ought to have a much wider reach when times become normal once more.

I read this cable at the big luncheon party we had together in the First Men's Dormitory Hall. The Trustees need scarcely be assured how cheering and comforting it is in the midst of our present perplexities and problems to know that we have their trust and sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

May 29, 1941

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We cabled you on May 28th as follows:-

"LILLIAN'S RETURN CONTINGENT ON SPECIAL REQUEST FROM FIELD CONSULT BALLOU CABLE IMMEDIATELY DIRECT AMERICAN BOARD BOSTON FOR PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE."

This came as a request from Dr. Lucius Porter and was required by the Prudential Committee before any action upon Mrs. Porter's application could be considered.

We trust the cable was sufficiently clear to give you background for the required action.

At the present, however, things seem to be piling up rapidly. Word has just come to hand that sailings on the Pacific are held up indefinitely.

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 29, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

Replying to your letter of March 27 regarding my annuity, I should like to have this continued and pay not only my share but the University's share as hitherto if this is permissible.

I prefer Plan No. 1 and am enclosing the blank with my signature which I hope will be sufficient. Will you kindly do whatever else is necessary in putting this plan into effect?

Miss Cookingham has helped me in this decision and is writing you regarding the monthly payments.

Sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

wrote to Miss Cookingham enc. blank 7/8/41

0376

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

May 29, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

I have been asked to write to the State Department regarding the return of Mrs. Porter with her husband next summer. I wonder if it would not be better for your office to take up this case, as well as similar ones, with the State Department, as preferable to my doing so.

Mrs. Porter, with her long experience in China, ought to be allowed to return if any American citizens are to be so treated. Furthermore, she is extremely useful in our community. The landscaping of our grounds, the maintenance of the very large philanthropic activities of our Yenching Craftwork, etc., in addition to the home she makes for her husband and their friends, make it urgently desirable to us to have her return here if at all possible. Do not hesitate to quote me to this effect. Please also inform the Porters of these efforts on their behalf.

While writing, it might be well to include others in the light of their own plans. You are already in touch with the Wiant problem. It might be desirable to inquire how Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Wolferz feel about returning with their husbands. Their cases are not quite as clear as that of Mrs. Porter because of the claims of their children. There might be some question about the health of the latter of these two. But from our standpoint, if conditions remain about as they have been thus far, we see no reason why they should not be encouraged to come with their husbands.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

June 6, 1941

Ack 7/24/41

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Attached hereto are the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees which was held in New York City on May 9. I will only attempt to comment briefly on a few of the items. Some of the actions, of course, were routine, and others take up business which must be regularly transacted at the Annual Meeting.

On page two of the minutes, an action was taken asking us to send a special letter to you thanking you for your very fine report to the Trustees and also expressing our thanks to God that you and your associates have been permitted to carry on your work with such effective results in spite of the difficulties with which you have been faced. It is a constant source of inspiration to the members of the Board to receive such reports and to know the effectiveness with which you have been able to administer the work of the University.

Your several letters, dealing with the question of the building of additional dormitories, were read and discussed. Because of the great uncertainties that face the immediate program of the University, the members of the Board were quite emphatic in their feeling that new building should not be undertaken at the present time. As conditions develop and change, these proposals may receive further consideration and, as soon as the time seems appropriate, the Board will certainly want to proceed with discussion of definite plans.

Mr. McBrier had spent some time prior to the meeting studying the status of the endowment funds of the University. He presented to the Board your letter and his recommendations that a campaign for additional endowment be considered at once. You will note the actions taken and the reference of the matter to the Committee on Promotion. This Committee will be initiating plans of which you will be kept informed as they develop. There is some question, of course, about the relationship of a special effort of this kind to the United China Relief campaign in which we are cooperating, and these will have to be cleared with the persons concerned.

Mr. Stephen Tsai discussed the question of help for faculty members studying in America. The members of the Board were agreed concerning the importance of this matter. The plans of the Scholarship Committee of the Associated Boards were also discussed, and it was felt that through the efforts being made in this direction there was the most hope of some immediate result. During the last two years, the Associated Boards has made a small beginning in the establishment of scholarship funds and has organized a plan for their use. If our request to the United China Relief for our Sustaining Fund for 1941-42 is approved, it will include a considerable enlargement of this small beginning. Certain developments of the scholarship plans will be dealt with in a special letter from Associated Boards sources at a later time.

The importance of your report on the Christian life in the colleges was apparent. As this report dealt with the question in broader terms than simply that of Yenching University, it was felt that your report should be presented to the Associated Boards and called to the particular attention of their Committee on Christian Character, Staff and Curriculum which has been charged with the

responsibility of studying this problem during the coming year. The minutes of the Associated Boards meeting will be forwarded to you shortly, and you will note therein the emphasis that was placed on the subject of religion on the campuses.

At the time of the meeting the details of the budget for 1941-42 had not reached us; these have since come in, and Mr. Evans will be writing you in detail about the budget as soon as the Finance Committee has had opportunity to take official action.

We were very happy, indeed, to have Miss Boynton with us at the meeting, and her report was heard with great interest. We were also pleased to have Dr. Wolferz for a part of the meeting and glad for the presence throughout of Mr. Stephen Tsai.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

JIP:D
Encl.

Copy to: Miss Cookingham

June 7, 1941

ACK 7/24/41

President Y. G. Chen
President Lincoln Dsang
Dr. James M. Henry
President Baen E. Lee
President C. J. Lin
President Shuming T. Liu
President J. Leighton Stuart
President T. K. Van
President Lucy C. Wang
President Francis C. M. Wei
President Wu Yi-fang
President Y. C. Yang

Miss Eva M. Asher
Mr. John L. Coe
Miss Mary Cookingham
Dr. H. P. Lair
Rev. R. J. McMullen
Miss Elsie M. Priest
Mr. H. D. Robertson

Dear Friends:

We are transmitting herewith the minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards held on May 5 and 6 in New York City. The meetingwas well attended. Among those present were a number of faculty members and friends of the colleges in China whose presence added greatly to the interest of the meeting.

Many of the items in the minutes are self-explanatory and do not require special comment. The recommendations of the standing committees of the Associated Boards are quoted in the body of the minutes. Copies of the reports of the committees are being forwarded under separate cover by regular mail. As matters arise from the future considerations of the committees which call for action on the items in these reports, the pertinent material will be quoted and sent on to you.

The meeting had been planned so that some of the matters relating to the program being carried on by the colleges would receive particular emphasis. The question of religion on the campuses was placed in the central position of the program of the meeting. Dr. Theodore M. Greene, newly-elected head of the Department of Philosophy of Princeton University, was secured as a speaker to present this particular subject from the background of his experience and study on a large number of college campuses in America. Dr. Greene's presentation was exceedingly helpful and stimulating, and the discussion which followed his address indicated a great depth of interest in the subject and its relation to the work of our colleges. This formed the background of the consideration of the report of the Committee on Christian Character, Staff and Curriculum. The recommendations of this Committee were taken up one by one and given thorough consideration and discussion. You will find on pages 5, 6 and 7 the actions pertaining to these recommendations. The carrying out of these actions will come through the committees of the Associated Boards and the individual boards of trustees to whom some of the items are referred. More detailed requests for your consideration will be forwarded to you from these sources as the subjects receive further study.

Special attention is called to the paragraphs under the heading of "Correlation" on page 7. Some of these refer particularly to the colleges in Chengtu and should receive consideration by them. In connection with these paragraphs on page 7, an additional resolution on the same subject, which appears on page 13, should be considered.

On pages 8 and 9 reference is made to the Committee on Greater Unity and the Committee on Office. The matters with which these Committees are concerned are more or less in reference to the details of work among the boards in America but are, nevertheless, of interest to you.

At the 1940 Annual Meeting of the Associated Boards, Dr. Cressy presented a long report on the work of the colleges in China during the year. This report received the attention of a special committee, results of whose work is presented in the actions on page 12 and at the tope of page 13. Dr. Cressy has, we believe, handed you copies of this report.

We were very happy to have one of the presidents of the colleges with us at the Annual Meeting this year. Dr. Y. C. Yang of Soochow arrived in New York shortly before our meeting and was one of the speakers at the Annual Dinner. The members of the Associated Boards greatly appreciated the messages which he brought from the colleges in China.

We are grateful for the fine work which you are all doing so effectively on the field, and we feel greatly honored to be associated with you in this work of higher education in China.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

JIP:D
Encl.

Copy also sent to: Miss Cookingham

June 9, 1941

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I promised you to send a reminder of reports that will be needed here in New York. I wish to take this opportunity to call attention to the following items which are prepared every summer as soon after the close of the college year as possible. They are listed here in the order of time in which they will be needed in our office:

1. Statistics for Annual Report of the Associated Boards. Attached hereto is a copy of the information for which we asked last year and which we will need again for this year. Some of the figures are probably the same as were given last year, but we will need to know that the figures are the same before attempting to use them in making up the report for this year.

2. Financial Report from the Field - Treasurer's Report on the Actual Operations for the Year 1940-41. Questions constantly arise in the New York office which call for our knowledge of the actual income and expenditures for a given year. Since these necessarily vary from the budget prepared at the beginning of the year, the Treasurer's Report from the field is important.

3. List of Faculty Members, both American and Chinese, who are, or are expected to be, in America during the year 1941-42.

4. Reports to the State Department of Education at Albany, New York. (Note: The blanks for these reports have already been forwarded to you with the request that they be completed and returned as soon as possible.)

5. Report to the Harvard-Yenching Institute. This is the regular annual report which the Harvard-Yenching Institute requires in time for their annual meeting in October.

6. Report regarding the Special Rockefeller Foundation Grant as a Part of the Sustaining Fund. Each year we must report to the Rockefeller Foundation the way in which the money that they have appropriated to the Sustaining Fund has been used. Will you please designate for us the assignments of the Rockefeller portion of the Sustaining Fund grant for the year 1940-41? The amount for Yenching University was $10,000.00.

We will greatly appreciate your cooperation again in the preparation of the above reports and the forwarding of them, so that they will reach New York as early as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

JIP:VW
Enc.

June 18, 1941

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Your letter of May 5th is at hand with enclosures which are being handled according to your instructions. This is very valuable material and is treated accordingly.

I know you will realize that under prevailing conditions all of your communications are greatly appreciated. More than that, I cannot say at the present time. If at times we appear to be indifferent or fail to promptly respond, please do not think it is from lack of interest. The Board of Trustees is keen for every bit of news available and responds with remarkable zest to any appeal from our office.

The United China Relief is now getting into its stride after varied experience in organization and development. Money is not rolling in in large quantities, but there are indications that when once the ball is set rolling there will be a very substantial accumulation.

With sincerest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

學 大 京 燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

June 18, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

I am writing you regarding a new teacher whom we should like to have come here a year from this summer. This is for the teaching of Western History. With the retirement of Dr. Galt at that time there would be a vacancy in the A.B.C.F.M. For some years past there has been a similar vacancy with the Presbyterian Board.

We should like to have a young man or woman thoroughly competent in this subject as to academic attainments and aptitudes, in sympathy with the missionary purpose of the University, and with the sort of personality which ought to fit in with our Chinese environment. The number of foreigners whom we can count on as meeting such requirements and for whom there will be provision in our budget cannot be numerous, but as we older people drop out we want to have the succession maintained with the best possible quality.

I am writing thus early in order that there may be plenty of time for a search. I think that on the whole we would prefer to have the necessary teaching done by some make-shift persons rather than to have this place filled under one of the boards by anyone other than an entirely desirable person.

While I do not want to burden your office any more than necessary, yet I hope that the inquiry will not be confined to applicants already known to the mission boards or to the S.V.M. It is quite possible that an advanced student or young teacher could be discovered in some college or university who would welcome this opportunity but would not have thought of taking the initiative. I feel unable to suggest a procedure but shall bring the problem to your attention, knowing that you and our Trustees will alldo your utmost on our behalf.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

June 19, 1941

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Upon receiving your letter of March 24, regarding the case of Hsia Yun, I took up the question of his situation with him, and he was very reticent about building up a debt which will cause him difficulty when he returns to China. He still has some work to complete before he will be ready to return which will probably take him until the early Fall. He has suggested that he will not ask for any advance in money unless it is absolutely necessary. He has hopes of finding additional work which will enable him to get through. He has promised, however, to keep in touch with us and let us know when he really is in need of assistance.

The sending of folks to China this summer has been greatly complicated by the reduction of accommodations. We have quite a list of Chinese faculty members for whom we are trying to get passage. Several of these people had already had reservations which have been canceled. One of these is Miss Chi Fang, and we are trying our best to find some way of getting accommodations for her. In the meantime, the expense of taking care of these folks until reservations are available creates an additional problem.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

JIP:D

June 21, 1941

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

JCK
7/24/41

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have just received your letter of May 15, in which you give the order of precedence for the people who are on our list for scholarship help.

You have already received word no doubt that Miss Pai has been given a scholarship grant at Kansas State College through the auspices of the American Home Economics Association. Official notifications on this, as well as certificates of admission, have been forwarded and we hope that Miss Pai can get here this fall.

We have had correspondence with Mr. Gerald Tien and his adviser, Dr. Blakeman, regarding his work at Michigan for next year. Our Scholarship Committee has been able to make a grant of $300.00 to Mr. Tien for use in the year 1941-42, which takes care of the balance necessary to complete his work for the year.

We have also been able to render some emergency assistance to Mr. S. H. Chou, who will be completing his work this coming year at Columbia. It became evident that there was a gap amounting to $150.00 between what Mr. Chou is able to secure and his total needs.

This means then that in the year 1941-42 the Associated Boards Scholarship Fund will have made grants amounting to $450.00 to Yenching faculty members.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

JIP:VW

Stencilled 5/17/40

THE RELIGIOUS LIFE OF GENERAL & MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

It is generally known that General and Madame Chiang are professing Christians. The following incident occuring during my recent visit to Chungking may therefore be of interest as revealing the sincerity of their Christian faith.

The evening before my departure it had been arranged that I should have a quiet farewell dinner with the Generalissimo, the only other guest being Mr. Hollington Tong, one of his confidential secretaries, also an earnest Christian. As we were waiting a servant came in and whispered to Mr. Tong that we must be patient as the Generalissimo was at prayer. When a few minutes later he himself entered he made no reference to what he had been doing. Madame Chiang was away at the time but when she is at home they always have their devotions together early in the morning and again before retiring at night. Every afternoon he goes off alone for a season of prayer, although except for his intimates this is not spoken of. Among civil, and perhaps even more among military, officials it is well-known, however, that he takes his Christian faith very seriously and there is increasing respect both for his moral character and for the religion which has so obviously helped to make him the man he is today.

As it happened I returned unexpectedly to Chungking on my way to Hong Kong because of better airplane connections. This gave me the opportunity for a visit with Madame Chiang who had meanwhile arrived with her two equally famous sisters. She complained of how hard it was to mingle the social duties this required with the work in which she was so much more interested, and described her desk piled with unopened letters and telegrams, her chief secretary ill, etc., She then suddenly remarked that only the day before she had said to the Generalissimo during their morning Bible study and prayer that they ought to ask themselves what after all they were doing for Christ. They were fighting for national independence and busily occupied with the multiplicity of duties this involved, but what was their real motive and what else should they do that was directly Christian in aim? I replied that the activities in which they were both so tirelessly engaged and the spirit with which they were working were an expression of their Christian purpose and were generally so recognised, that this was no doubt the more effective because it was so unobtrusive, so free from conventional observances - or, as she added, the 'trappings' of Christianity. I went on to describe the difference in the personality of General Chiang since my first acquaintance with him, the wide-spread criticism or suspicion of him during the earlier years of his national leadership in contrast with the universal confidence he now inspired, that in talking recently with all types of people in different parts of the country I had heard no one question his intrgrity, and that this was the best sort of Christian testimony. She asked if I had said this to him, and I confessed that when with him a few evenings before, as he asked me for my impressions of Free China behind the lines, I had made a reference to the popular support of him because of spontaneous belief in him as embodying all that the people looked for in their leader, this being the veryessence of democracy, but that I refrained from saying more because it might sound like flattery. She said that she would repeat all this to him because it had religious meaning as helping to answer her questions of the day before. She also said that she had been studying photographs of him at different stages to see if she could detect any spiritual growth in his face, but she was afraid that her eagerness to discover this unfitted her for forming a judgment. I replied that his face seemed to me to have softened and to reflect in its whole expression a gentleness as well as strength which again was an evidence of the inner life. I had brought

with me for her a copy of Orchard's THE TEMPLE, a volume of prayers which I had found fresh and stimulating. She asked if I could recommend any really good devotional literature in Chinese (which is the only language he can use) as she felt very sorely the lack of such material for him. I of course promised to look out for this.

This intimate account of the private life of two people upon whom the destiny of China largely depends is recorded for the encouragement of those interested in the missionary enterprise in this country. It would be inoffensively bad taste to publicize their personal religion - certainly at present. But the success of the present struggle for independence is due in no small degree to the reality of their religious faith.

Confidential

June 21, 1941

To the Board of Trustees:

There is an opportunity to mail a letter to you by a method that will be safe from Japanese censorship. I shall therefore make a few rather hurried jottings under the topics which have been so frequently commented on in my previous reports. These will do little more than to record recent trends. The main factor of China's continued resistance was dealt with in the report sent you from Chungking at the end of April. I want also to express my delighted approval of the position which seems to have been taken by the American Government that it is ready to renounce extraterritoriality when conditions permit, which can be taken to mean when China is again at peace and independent. This is a statesmanlike decision and will be immensely cheering to the Chinese people in the brave struggle to win their freedom.

Japanese Policy. This remains vacillating and indecisive. The urge to drive southwards is very persistent and is being vigorously stimulated by Germany. The only serious deterrent is fear of America, especially among naval officers and in financier-industrialist circles. A majority of the former were perhaps against this dangerous risk last winter, a minority through the spring months as they watched German gains in the eastern Mediterranean, with a still larger majority opposing the move at this writing. I still hold to the opinion that they will not take this desperate chance. Their naval strategists are quoted as saying they really fear that we shall declare or make war against them without bringing our ships into action, confining ourselves to a long distance blockade against which they are helpless, or to aiding Chinese military operations especially in the air, or even to bombing their three or four great industrial centres. Such considerations in addition to the inconclusive fighting in China and the futility of their political maneuvres, their own acute economic exhaustion and popular discontent, and the lack of conviction as to an Axis victory in Europe, will combine to keep them cautious and confused. If they really thought themselves to be fighting for national defense or if they felt more confidence as to the outcome they might as a purely economic issue carry on for two or three years longer by totalitarian devices. But this psychological factor must be increasingly reckoned with.

Having made repeated efforts to negotiate peace with Chiang Kai-shek and having at last realized that these were futile on any such terms as they could then have accepted, they have been trying force and frightfulness again in what seems like a fit of frustration. This has added no little to Chinese suffering, notably in the war-capital as was intended, but there is no indication of the weakening of Chinese endurance. Meanwhile those among Japanese leaders who have been zealously working for a rational peace have been compelled to admit that the present mood must pass and probably more hard facts be faced before they can make much progress. One of their difficulties is the lack of a single leader whose opinions carry weight and whose personality gives authority. As it is no one would dare to advocate the seemingly unpatriotic and defeatist course of ending the China War through the good offices of the American Government and by withdrawing their armed forces from all of China, which they now know to be required.

Our Government seems to have been dealing admirably with this situation. For, as I have long argued, a firm determination to oppose further Japanese aggression, convincingly but courteously brought to their attention, would be sobering rather than provocative, the surest procedure for avoiding war now or later. This seems to be what is happening. The intensification of measures for aiding China and for restricting exports to Japan could even be regarded as a kindness in the sense of helping toward the decision they some day must make.

Sympathy with them is permissible in so far as it leads to friendly helpfulness. But the controlling attitude must be one of stern condemnation. They began and have continued this unprovoked war for motives of territorial conquest and economic exploitation with no intelligible explanation despite all of their specious attempts. There is something grimly comical about these monotonously repeated cliches. They have conducted it with a brutality which has been more inhumane as they became aware how completely they were failing to win either through violence or propaganda. Their deceitful insincerity is disclosed in the fact that for months they have been trying to come to terms with Chiang Kai-shek, in which case they would - on the frank admission of leaders whose names I could quote - at once discard Wang Ching-wei and all their other puppets, while flagrantly supporting these latter with all the meretricious travesties of the real government of the country. Similarly they have within the past few weeks been vainly intriguing to reach a non-aggression pact with Chinese Communists, as they have succeeded after a fashion in doing with Soviet Russia, while proclaiming that this war is for the altruistic purpose of destroying the communist menace! That General Chiang is justified in his contention that they are not to be trusted is a conclusion forced upon any one who has been at all in touch with their behavior as a nation in this whole adventure. Nazi Germany employs fraud as a highly developed technique of statecraft. But with the Japanese it seems to be something much more elemental in their racial tradition.

<u>The Communist Issue.</u> As I have emphasized in previous reports this is extremely unfortunate and it has been further exacerbated on both sides by suspicions, prejudices and constant local clashes. It derives from a long history. But it is after all in the nature of a family quarrel and will not, in my opinion, lead to civil war nor to any too serious weakening of resistance against Japan. The Communist leaders can be counted on to support the Generalissimo in principle and to carry on guerilla tactics and the organizing of the peasant masses against their common enemy, as well as to strive toward real democracy. The simplest and most recent evidence of this which has come to my knowledge is the attempt of the Japanese last month to seduce the Eighteenth Route Army (popularly known as the Eighth Route or Communist Army) to form an aggreement with themselves for mutual non-aggression by which each would cease to interfere with the other's aims. This dastardly intrigue was unequivocably rejected although it could have been utilized to great advantage had the communist leaders really wished to embarrass the Chiang Kai-shek government. The episode is of significance, however, as revealing Japanese duplicity. Their only remaining argument for remaining in North China is to fight communism whereas they have been secretly trying to bargain with this avowed menace in a desperate effort to conquer the man whose record is the best guarantee

that any such threat to Chinese unity would be effectively dealt with as an internal problem. The recent defeat with heavy casualties in Southern Shansi after the most serious military advance they have attempted in many months was due in part to the active cooperation of the Eighteenth Route Army toward the end of the drive although this cost them 8000 of their best trained soldiers.

As the Communist leaders view the outlook there are three possibilities:

(1) General Chiang because of pressure from his own associates and the mounting hardships of continued resistance will be forced to some sort of compromise settlement with Japan. This would lead to the amalgamation of the Chungking and puppet governments, and to the establishment of another government in the northwest in which they would continue the struggle against Japan with such help as they could get from Russia.

(2) General Chiang will depend so completely upon Anglo-American aid and political guidance that for practical purposes these countries would dominate. This would result in three governments as long as Japan could protect Wang Ching-wei in the occupied areas, respectively pro-Anglo-Saxon, pro-Japanese and pro-Russian.

(3) The Kuomintang-Communist feud will be resolved into a revival of the united front, with strengthened resistance, and such help from all friendly countries as did not impair their national independence. The Japanese and their meaningless marionettes will then in time be successfully eliminated. They insist that they themselves stand wholeheartedly for this third course and I believe that this is true of their responsible leadership, though they have been seriously at fault in not demonstrating this more convincingly and in allowing subordinates and pretenders to come into conflict with units of the Central Army and to disobey orders. On the other hand they have for many months received no remittances for paying troops, no munitions, not even medical supplies especially designated for them and held up at the border.

I should hope that American policy will include continued aid to the Chungking Government up to the limit of our ability in proportion to other claims, together with tactful pressure upon them to come to a working agreement with the Communists in the interest of national solidarity. We ought sedulously to avoid any appearance even of an "A.B.C." (American-British-Chinese) alliance.

Manchuria. A brief summary of news which trickles through despite the rigid censorship may be pertinent as demonstrating what would happen here or wherever the Japanese succeed in enforcing military domination. Except in so far as they have exploited this territory to their own economic benefit - which has been by no means satisfactory even to themselves - it is proving to be a calamitous failure. The misrule for many years of Chang Tso-lin and his son and successor had given the Japanese a superb opportunity to win the populace to welcome their more efficient government with all of its material benefits, the more so since the great majority were ignorant settlers indifferent as to who ruled over them if they were not too severely oppressed. But they have ignominiously and irretrievably failed and are hated with a sullen

intensity which even with improved administration it would take long to obliterate. The somewhat higher quality of Japanese officials who have been taking the places of the vicious crowd who came first realize this and are said to be much depressed. For there is something pathetic about the obvious eagerness of Japanese for friendship and appreciation in the light of their own consistently arrogant and rapacious behavior in dealing with subjugated peoples. I could document these assertions with harrowing details learned from reliable observers and am keeping a record of some of these for reference. But they warrant the conclusion that in this region where they had their chance to make of it the Paradise they promised they have shown themselves morally and otherwise unfit to govern a subject people. They are incapable of anything in the nature of big brotherly or neighborly cooperation. They know only how to rule and because of their methods and manners this can only be by savage terrorization. To protect Manchuria from the insurrections they know will break out as soon as the suffering inhabitants dare make the attempt they must maintain North China as a buffer state. But the same conditions will develop here - have been doing so indeed with an uncanny similarity of pattern - and they would be forced for the same reason to annex another strip of territory further south. And so on, as always with imperialistic aims, especially when thus bungled. We in North China have realized more clearly what our fate would be because of the bordering Manchuria experience and its inevitable corollary. It is only the steadfast Chinese resistance and the hope of more active American succor that have kept us from this dreaded enslavement. This would of course mean the destruction of Yenching University and of all else that thwarts the Japanese aims.

June 23.

<u>Yenching ends another War-time Session</u>. It is in pleasing contrast to close with a brief reference to the affairs of the University itself. Tomorrow is Commencement Day as well as my sixty-fifth birthday. The personal anniversary fades into unimportance amid these much more significant events. We shall give degrees to 195 Bachelors (of whom 28 really finished their work last winter) and to 18 recipients of the Master's degree. An especial interest attaches to this year's senior class because its members entered here as freshmen at the outbreak of the present hostilities which began, as you will recall, in and around Peking in the summer of 1937. Their college course has therefore synchronized with the four years through which this war has been dragging drearily on. I am vividly reminded of the anxieties with which we then determined to carry on in the face of the dread unknown. Yesterday we had our Baccalaureate Service when Dean Chao presided, two of the College Deans took part and I tried to give a Christian message suited to these stirring times. This morning I had to alternate between the closing exercises of our School of Religion and our Elementary and Secondary Schools.

Interspersed with academic business there have been many social functions. Last week there were two engagement parties and one wedding in my home, all being of our own students. Yesterday afternoon I performed the wedding ceremony of two more of our graduates at the P.U.M.C. where they are now both doctors on the staff. But the wedding

which has created the greatest sensation on our campus since the engagement was announced three weeks ago is that of Mr. Michael Lindsay to one of his own students graduating this year. He is the son of the distinguished Master of Balliol College and is here by an arrangement with Oxford University by which we are experimenting in the tutorial method with a selected group of promising students in what is known there as the honors course or "Modern Greats". The wedding will be in the Ninde Chapel the day after Commencement followed by a reception in our home - for he has lived with me during the three years since he came.

Stephen Tsai arrived late last night but spent the night in the city. I have only been able as yet to greet him and am eager to hear him tell of his experiences and impressions during his latest trip to the States.

The Board of Managers will meet tomorrow afternoon, or those of their number who are still in the North. They will attend the exercises in the morning and be in the academic procession. This year again as hitherto since the war began we shall carry out the entire ceremonial of our stately and colorful graduation exercises. The only difference from normal times is that we issue no formal invitations and refrain from public notices, thus avoiding the embarrassment of either inviting or ignoring officials of the local government the authority of which we have never recognised. Students are free to invite their relatives or friends, and all who would be welcomed understand. But the auditorium will be packed to capacity.

As I write, however, there is the sound of firing in one of the recurrent battles which the Japanese carry on with the guerillas in the hills around us, we are meeting with serious obstacles in endeavoring to secure permits for our students to travel, and the attempt to force Japanese teachers upon us has again been pressed.

When tomorrow it is at last all over I am to slip off with a small group of faculty intimates for a picnic supper on the Summer Palace Lake nearby in this perfect June weather as their charming scheme for celebrating the sixty-fifth anniversary of an event quite important to me.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

June 23, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

Herewith another report to be used as may seem desirable. The following paragraphs, however, are for the Trustees alone.

Stephen Ts'ai arrived here about ten o'clock last evening. The evening before, very fortunately, we had learned through some of our special contacts with the Japanese army police that they were planning to seize him on the train at the station or in passing through the city gate. The reasons given are not clear but turn upon grievances the local branch of the army police near us had against him for incidents prior to his departure for the States, together with things he is reported as having said in the States.

Having learned of this intention, Mr. Hsiao, my assistant for dealing with Japanese issues, and I went to the station ourselves. When Stephen left the train, we experienced a typical Japanese frame-up. A man who apparently had been sent to shadow him on the train pretended to be violently angry over the way Stephen had insulted his wife and himself. When Stephen remonstrated, he struck him severely on the head. Two or three helpers joined in the row and endeavored to attract attention from the army police who are nearly always present on the platform.

Very fortunately, Mr. Hsiao, in talking Japanese, explained to the one gendarme who turned up that Stephen insisted he had never seen these people nor had the slightest contact with them and he could not speak a word of Japanese. My presence counted because of my nationality and position.

After the altercation had proceeded long enough for those concerned to realize that they had no case, and Stephen had been persuaded to offer an apology and bow in view of anything that might have happened, I took him by my side and escorted him through the crowd to my car. Otherwise the plan would have been for the gendarmes to carry all concerned to their headquarters for inquiry. Their own agents would have been released and Stephen detained on one pretext or another.

They were foiled in this particular attempt but we feel quite concerned about the future. I had already arranged for him to spend the night with Dr. and Mrs. George Wilder of the Language School, fearing trouble in passing through the city gates or along the road at night. Nothing happened, however.

I should like to raise the question as to whether he would be wanted to continue promotional work next autumn in the States. If so, we had better send him off as soon as this can safely be done. If the Trustees do not wish to have him return for that purpose, we shall have to find some method of sending him to a protected area. The Japanese will probably not dare to invade the campus and seize him but may do so at any time when he is outside or may make trouble for members of the family or servants. I suggest you send a cable using the single word "Wanted" or "Unwanted" which we will understand to refer to him. Most probably it was his cable announcing route and time of arrival which was censored by them, thus leading to this episode.

We are also much concerned over the recrudescence of the effort to force Japanese teachers upon us. They have been trying in devious ways to compel us to take one in each of our three undergraduate colleges. Thus far it has not come to any official negotiations and I am trying to avoid this. If, however, they press it, we shall appeal to the American Embassy to take it up with the State Department as interference with American rights in this country and with academic freedom.

We shall try to keep you informed, by cable if necessary, and I hope the Trustees will take vigorous action in supporting the case with the State Department and in giving the largest possible publicity. American publicity unfavorable to them is the thing they seem to fear most and it therefore becomes our strongest weapon.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

June 30, 1941

Ack
10/7/41
By
James Pyke

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

You will recall that one of the persons whom we proposed for consideration in connection with the McBrier Foundation appointment was Mr. Ben Cowles. Mr. Cowles has recently become connected with the Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church in Washington. He has just written saying that a number of their young people desire to correspond with students at Yenching. He is proposing that these young people in Washington furnish the money for postage for the letters to be sent from Peking, and he has asked how we can handle the matter of money being forwarded for this purpose. He also wants a list of the men and women students at Yenching who would be willing to correspond with these young people of the Chevy Chase Church.

We are wondering if you could turn this matter over to Mr. Pyke, or someone else who would be interested in following it through, and let us know what answer should be sent on to Mr. Cowles.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

JIP:VW

Copy to: Mr. Tsai

June 30, 1941

INDEXED

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Before leaving the office on my vacation, I want to call your attention to two items which should receive consideration soon. The first of these is in regard to scholarship applications for Chinese faculty members. We have been asking that the applications for scholarship aid from the Associated Boards faculty scholarship fund be made out two years in advance. At the beginning of our plan, this of course was out of the question. We would like now to ask you to do two things. The first is to send us any applications which you wish to have considered for use in the year 1942-43. These applications should be in our hands not later than November 1st, 1941. At the same time, will you try to give us the applications for those whom you wish to have considered for the year 1943-44. This will establish the correct calendar relationship in order to get the applications before us two years in advance. It will help if you will indicate carefully which applications you wish considered in 1942-43, and which in 1943-44.

There are still some scholarship applications which our Committee has not been able to consider because of the lack of funds. Those which we have on hand will be given consideration in the year 1942-43, unless you advise us that this is not desirable. Please note at the bottom of this letter indication of any scholarship applications from your University which we still have before the Committee. Will you also please, in sending applications, be sure to include a full transcript of grades, together with such data about the applicants that will enable us to make a complete record as we apply for scholarship grants from colleges in America.

The second item which will need attention soon will be in regard to the opening enrollment of the Colleges in September, 1941. Our promotional departments need as early as possible a report on the numbers of students enrolled at the beginning of the school year. This is important enough so that we will request you to cable us the enrollment figures as soon as they are available after the opening of school.

Today is the final day of our fiscal year and we are in the midst of closing accounts and winding up the work so as to start the new year in proper fashion. It is expected that our Fall program will get started early this year since Labor Day comes on the first of September and normal work usually resumes after that day. As we look forward to this new year, we are hoping for another record year and one in which your work will be more successful than ever. We also hope that we may find ways in which we can be more than ever of assistance to you in the program which you are endeavoring to carry out.

Included with this letter are copies of recent bulletins (Nos. 9, 10, and 11) of the Sustaining Fund.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

JIP:D - Inc. 3

Note: No definite applications on hand.

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

July 4, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

I am writing you regarding Professor Chenfu Francis Wu who has been planning to leave for the States but is affected by the new regulations of the State Department. Will you kindly note the following:

"New Regulations for Visa to U.S.

"Reuter
Shanghai, July 1.--The local American consulate announces that all cases of applications for visas to enter the United States must be submitted to the State Department at Washington, for preliminary examination before they can be given consideration locally. This measure becomes effective as from today. The ruling will affect all cases without discrimination.

"There must hereafter be submitted to the State Department, on behalf of each applicant by his sponsors in the United States, a biographical statement and two affidavits of support and sponsorship. In the case of persons regarding whom assurance of financial support is not required, two affidavits of sponsorship only are necessary."

While writing regarding Dr. Wu, it might be well to have an understanding with your office that any names sent you by letter or cable are to receive similar help in dealing with the State Department.

We are having a fair number of teachers and students who have been making plans to go to the States for study. Among these are Huang Ti and Miss Pai Ho-i, both members of the faculty; Ch'en Hung-shun, our assistant librarian who is going to the Harvard-Yenching Institute; Wang Yen-ch'un, whom we are recommending to Carleton College; Ho Kuo-liang, Noah Lerman, and Miss Chou Chi-hsien. There doubtless will be a number more.

Also Hsia Hsin-yeung, Univ. of Oregon

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

學 大 京 燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

July 5, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

With further reference to the case of Dr. Chenfu Francis Wu, who has been planning to leave for the United States but is affected by the new ruling of the State Department, we wish to add the following information.

According to the announcement of the local American Consulate, beginning July all cases of applications for visas to enter the United States must be submitted to the State Department at Washington for preliminary examination before they can be given consideration locally. There must be submitted to the State Department, on behalf of each applicant, a biographical statement and two affidavits of support and sponsorship by his sponsors in the United States.

Dr. Wu, professor of Biology in this University, has been granted a sabbatical leave for the year 1941-1942 to carry out his research program in America on Economic Entomology.

His salary for the year will be U.S.$2,160 which is to be paid to him by the Yenching University Office in New York. In addition, he has been granted by the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture a Research Fellowship of U.S.$1,500 which is to be paid to him through the China Institute in New York. He is, therefore, amply provided for financially.

Minnesota ?

Dr. Wu has been appointed Honorary Fellow at the University of Michigan and Resident Doctor at Cornell University. For these appointments he will not receive stipends but he will be entitled to library and laboratory facilities without payment of fees. He is, therefore, supported and sponsored by at least four institutions in America, as follows: Yenching University Office in New York, the China Institute in New York, the University of Minnesota, and Cornell University.

Enclosed is a biographical statement concerning Dr. Wu in duplicate, together with two photographs.

Will you please communicate all these facts concerning him to the Statement Department in Washington for its approval in granting him a visa. The China Foundation, the University of Minnesota, and Cornell University have been requested by him to send their affidavits to you. Will you then pass them on to the State Department immediately upon their receipt?

Also, will you ask the State Department to cable its approval at our expense on or before August 10 to the American Consul General in Tientsin, China? Dr. Wu has his passage booked on a steamer of the President Lines which sails from Shanghai at the end of August. If the cable arrives in Tientsin before August 15, he will still have time to get his visa and make the steamer in Shanghai.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosures

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

July 7, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

We have just mailed under separate cover the reports to be sent to the Albany educational authorities. There are two copies of each, the extra one being, of course, for your own files.

While writing I venture to request that some appropriate person be designated to raise a question with Mr. Gordon S. Renshler, chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York. The Peiping office is to be closed at the end of this month. It would be a great advantage if a small unit could be retained to deal with foreign exchange and other features that concern the P.U.M.C., ourselves, and other more important American interests here. This would be a great convenience to all of us. It would give less of an appearance of the withdrawal of our nationals' activities and would maintain continuity, looking forward to the time when this branch could be reopened.

As a Princeton man, Mr. Renshler already has some slight interest in Yenching and might be willing to give personal thought to this matter if approached by someone whom he knew or would be willing to see.

I might add, for your benefit, that the local manager, Mr. Hall, who is expecting to leave for an overdue furlough, seems quite anxious that the policy described above be put into effect.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

2 sets RECEIVED
10/2/41
N.M.W

July 8, 1941

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Your good letter of May 29th regarding the return of Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Wolferz is at hand.

The American Board and Dr. Porter have been handling the situation so far as regards to Mrs. Porter, although I volunteered to take some steps, if necessary, to bring some influence on the State Department. In these days, however, influence is of a minor effect. There are cast iron rules which have been laid down and which are being followed pretty closely. I have not been refused one applicant, as yet, but I have made sure that those causes which I have espoused have been fundamentally sound. I believe that Mrs. Porter is in this category, but I do not know at the moment where the case stands. However, I will write Dr. Porter accordingly.

In the case of Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Wolferz, both have decided to remain in America, and Mr. Wolferz is now on the way. We hope that Mr. Wilson will be able to secure sailings at a later date, but it is extremely difficult.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

July 8, 1941

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Thank you for your letter of May 29th enclosing statement covering your participation in the Sun Life Assurance Company contract.

We are forwarding this statement to the Company with our endorsement and feel confident that there will be no further questions.

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

July 8, 1941

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Thank you for the assurances contained in your letter of May 29th of the cooperation of Yenching staff members in the publicity campaign of United China Relief. This also serves as stimulating the interest of the constituency of the various colleges, and I trust that it is not too much of a burden on the staff members.

Yes, we are using faculty members wherever possible in this campaign, but we are leaving the machinery of the movement with that organization as our office finds ample to do in the routine affairs, as well as keeping the U. C. R. supplied with data. The drive is approaching the first stage of its development — pledges and cash amounting to above a million dollars.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 14, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

The enclosed is intended for the Trustees although not in the usual form. I venture to hope that it may lead to some sort of recommendation either by our Trustees or others with whom they are associated to the State Department regarding American policy.

The memorandum itself will probably reach the Department directly but the advocacy of certain forms of American aid to China and a more stringent embargo against Japan, especially in aviation oil, will be very timely and, as I have always argued, will tend to prevent rather than to precipitate war.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosure

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

July 16, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

Mr. W. H. Danforth has written me of his contribution of $4,000 to Yenching which was sent with the notation that this was to be subject to my order. I am therefore writing to request that this not be included in budget income and appropriation but be made available for me through our Bursar. There are always items which cannot be treated strictly as budget issues but are very much to the interest of the University.

Mr. Danforth has been supplying me with about a thousand dollars a year for usage of this kind and apparently intends to continue the practice with this larger sum.

I need scarcely add that I shall try to use my best discretion in consultation with others here.

Your letter of May 22 has just arrived and was read with keen interest and sympathetic understanding.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

P.S. The important letters from Mr. Parker with enclosures referring to the annual meetings of the Board of Trustees and the A.B.C.C.C., etc., have just arrived.

July 16, 1941.

Mr. C. A. Evans,
Acting Executive Secretary,
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Re: Group Policy No. 1597-G-29.
(Dr. J. Leighton Stuart)

In your letter of the 8th instant, you notified us that the retirement of Dr. Stuart was to be postponed, and that contributions to premium were to be continued during the period of postponement.

This procedure is possible according to General Provision 6, of Policy No. 1597-G., but this provision does not specifically give the amounts of annuity which will be payable on later retirement.

Under our more modern policies, we restrict the period of postponement to five years and in supplying you with the following figures we have assumed that Dr. Stuart will retire on or before attaining the age of seventy years. According to the policy, an employee will receive an annual amount of annuity payable monthly, upon attaining the age of sixty-five of $102.00, for each one thousand dollars of accumulated contributions. We wish to advise you that corresponding to one thousand dollars of accumulated contributions, the annual amounts of annuity payable monthly at the various ages indicated below will be as follows:

Age	Amount of Annual Annuity
66	$102.80
67	103.63
68	104.51
69	105.44
70	106.44

The amounts of annuity mentioned above, of course, are for Male Lives.

In the Options at Retirement form which was attached to your letter, we indicated that the monthly amount of annuity payable at the age of sixty-five to Dr. Stuart would be $23.11. The corresponding annuity payable at seventy, according to the above table, for example, will be $28.64. This is the amount of annuity corresponding to contributions made prior to attainment of the age of sixty-five, and in addition thereto, there would be payable the amount of annuity corresponding to contributions made after the attainment of that age. The difference in the amount of annuity payable at age seventy over that payable at age sixty-five as indicated above seems to be greater than that suggested by the above table, but it should be remembered that the increase in the amounts of annuity shown in the above table does not take into account the fact that the accumulation of contributions made prior to age sixty-five is being increased year by year by the addition of interest of at least 3½%.

We shall make a note on our records that Dr. Stuart's retirement is to be postponed and we shall continue charging the contributions for this employee until we are advised that no further charges should be made.

Yours faithfully,

/s/ A. H. Gray,
Chief - Group Department,
Mathematical Section.

COPY

Windham, Connecticut
U. S. A.
July 17, 1941

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Stuart:

On July 4 I wrote you a letter in which I told you that I am now traveling in the State of Connecticut and that I had received a letter from Dr. Lew about a possible scholarship aid from Nanking Theological Seminary and that I had accepted a scholarship from Drew Seminary. I, however, have not heard further word from Dr. Lew, so I am not sure whether the said scholarship aid is available or not.

For the last two weeks I have been visiting Lebanon, Terryville, Windham, and their surrounding towns, and I am now writing in the parsonage of Windham Church. Two days ago I spent a profitable day at the University of Connecticut. I was entertained by Mr. Raymond Kingsley Clapp, vice-director of the college of agriculture in charge of extension work. He told me that Dr. Goodrich of North China was his uncle, and that he had met Mrs. Smith twenty years ago. Through Mr. Clapp appointments were made for me to interview seven members of their faculty in connection with different phases of the extension service to rural population in this state.

The day before yesterday, I spent two hours walking through the entire plant of the American Thread Company in Willimantic, one of the best thread mills anywhere. At noon I joined a picnic party of Women's club of South Windham which was held at the Lakeside of Columbia Lake. Incidentally, I was told that both churches in Willimantic and Windham are contributing toward the support of Dr. Stanley D. Wilson of Yenching. Yesterday noon I addressed the Women's Aid Society in Chaplin, and attended a young people's meeting in South Windham at evening. I am invited to visit a water power plant of Connecticut Light and Power Company tomorrow, so I hope I can see something new every day.

Here is something which I want to report to you, and this is why I am writing this letter.

Last week I was in Lebanon, a historic town which produced two famous governors of the state. One was Jonathan Trumbull of American Revolutionary period, and the other was Buckingham of the Civil War time. At first I spent Monday and Wednesday evenings in the house of Mrs. Graham. Then I went to Terryville, which is in the west section of the state; after I spent two days there, I returned to Lebanon on Friday, and again I was invited to stay in Mrs. Graham's house. At that evening at 10:00 o'clock, Mrs. Graham and I were sitting in the lounge, after listening to the radio which was broadcasting news directly from London, Berlin,

and Tokyo, Mrs. Graham said to me: "Mr. Hsieh, as I have told you that I shall turn over my property to my sons within the next three weeks, much against the advices of my relatives, and I shall be free. I want to go to China, not as a tourist, but I want to stay there long enough so that I can accomplish something for China. I would like to live among the rural people and do something for them. Do you think there is any opening for me?" I answered: "You do not mean to go right now." She said: "Yes, I do not want to wait till the war is over." I said: "A lady like you with technical experience, broad social contacts and real zeal for service will be welcomed in China. But I do not think you can get a passport from American Government right now." She said: "Do you have any suggestions whereby I can go to China?" I said: "The logical thing for you to do is to live first in or near a community like Yenching where you can get contact with American friends and to get information from Chinese intellectuals. If you stay there for one year, you may have a better judgment as to what you can do for China."

I then told her that there is a lady doctor, named Dr. Brown, who is maintaining a maternity near Yenching community, and is doing a fine service for our people. She said: "Perhaps I can do nurse-work. I shall have a steady annual income of twenty-five hundred dollars, if I rent this house out, I shall be able to have more income. Is this amount enough for me to live near Yenching?" I told her that if she should live in China, this sum is more than what is needed. Then she asked: "How can I go?" I said: "Suppose I write to our President, Dr. Stuart, and to Dr. Garside of Yenching Office in New York, asking them for advices and suggestions." She said: "Please write, and I can get letters of recommendation from my friends and I believe my friends will help me to finance my work."

The husband of Mrs. Graham died last year. He had been the Superintendent of Schools of Norwich, Connecticut, for twenty-seven years, and had served in this capacity until his death. He was the owner of Wallstone Orchards, the largest orchard business in the state, east of the Connecticut River. There are thirty-five hundred apple trees in their orchards. I have visited their orchards and their storage, the best one in this region. Mrs. Graham has two sons, the elder one, Mr. Edward J. Graham Jr. 36 years of age, is now succeeding his father in running Wallstone Orchards, and has three sons; the second son, 31 years old, is a mechanical engineer, a graduate of M.I.T. and is newly married, living in Boston.

Mrs. Graham told me she will be 62 years of age by next September. She is very energetic, and from what I can gather from my conversation with her, she is well informed and educated. Her desire to render some service for Chinese rural people is sincere and genuine. I see that she really needs an outlet to use energy in spending her old age. She said to me: "My husband died, but I do not want to be a sorrowful woman and make others to feel sorry for me. I think I still have a mission." Her religious conception is very liberal, as she said: "Mr. Hsieh, I agree with you when you spoke to us that Chinese do not believe in denominationism. My idea of Christianity is better life in daily living."

Since I have promised her to write you, I feel it is my job to transmit to you what I know about her in this rather detailed form. As I

can see the only obstacle that lies before her is that her children might not let her go to China on account of her advanced age. But she said to me: "I do not care, I am willing to die in China, and have my body cremated." I think a woman like Mrs. Graham ought to have an opportunity to render her service in China today. If you care to write her directly, giving her some valuable suggestions, your letter will be much appreciated by her. Her address is as follows:

Mrs. Florence S. Graham
Lebanon, Connecticut
U. S. A.

Affectionately your student.

(Signed) Ching-sheng

Ching-sheng

Mrs. Florence S. Lemen
Deputy Commissioner
U. S. A.

Madame Tuoy Ylaftonotoc'ilA

Guam-Guam (Bengis)

Guam-Guam

Page 2

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Mrs. Florence S. Lemen
Deputy Commissioner
U. S. A.

Madame Tuoy Ylaftonotoc'ilA

Guam-Guam (Bengis)

Guam-Guam

July 23, 1941

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have received a letter from the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

This means that the Company has agreed to carry your policy until retirement age of seventy, provided contributions are continued as in the past.

Accordingly, we are paying same with the regular invoice from the Company, which is rendered monthly. I believe this is in conformity to your wishes and we will proceed therewith.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
ENC.

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

July 24, 1941

To Whom It May Concern:

This will introduce Mr. Philip Yüeh Wang who graduated from Yenching University in 1937, having majored in Chemistry. Mr. Wang established a fine record here, did faithful work in his own subject, and has an exemplary character and high purpose. He has an unusually earnest Christian faith and strong convictions.

Any courtesies shown him while studying in the United States will be much appreciated.

J. Leighton Stuart
President

JLS:h

July 24, 1941

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

If my attempt to direct the thinking of Mrs. Graham does not meet with your approval, you are privileged to start a new line of thought. But, please dear fellow don't drop in my lap the responsibility of getting her a passport from the United States Government! I believe I would throw up the sponge in that instance.

With a Godspeed, I am

Yours sincerely,

C. A. EVANS
Acting Executive Secretary

CAE:JP
Enc.

Ack.
9/17/41
JJP

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

July 24, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Parker:

I have your letter of June 21 and appreciate what you have been doing for our Yenching people - the grant of $300 to Mr. Gerald T'ien, of $150 to Mr. S. H. Chou, and the assistance to Miss Pai Ho-I. The last named is having a great deal of difficulty in complying with the new stringent American regulations but we hope she can carry out her plan of study in Kansas.

I also received your letters with the minutes of our own Board and that of the A.B.C.C.C. The contents have been carefully noted and with much appreciation.

There will be many of our former students and some members of the faculty who will want help of one kind or another from your office. We shall write later to send you what information we have about those who are leaving this summer for the States.

I should, however, especially mention Mr. C. S. Hsieh who has been at Hartford Seminary and has now won a fellowship at Drew Seminary. This will about cover his personal needs but he has a wife and a large family of small children here entirely dependent. He is carrying out his program in order to fit himself for direct religious work rather than the comparatively comfortable administrative office he held here. Wherever he could be used as a speaker with some sort of remuneration would help him to meet his family obligations.

I have also given your name to Mr. Philip Yüeh Wang together with a letter, a copy of which is enclosed.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosure

July 25, 1941

File 9-1-P

Dr. D. Elton Trueblood
Stanford University
California

Dear Dr. Trueblood:

At the suggestion of Miss Lucy Burtt, who is writing you on the same subject, I take the liberty of enlisting your assistance in securing an American teacher for our Department of History.

What we desire in general is a rather young teacher who has adequate academic qualifications and at the same time strong religious interest. More specifically on the former point, it would be an advantage to have a doctorate although this is not essential. It should, however, involve graduate work in history as the major subject of study.

There would probably be at least one three-credit course on American History and one or more courses on European History. This latter would include full responsibility for a course to juniors and seniors on some period earlier than 1871 and some seminar work on European and/or American History with juniors and seniors. There would also be occasional supervision of undergraduate theses related to these subjects and perhaps some teaching of general European History to freshmen and sophomores. This whole program would not necessarily be required in any one year but it indicates the general scope of the requirements.

As to religious qualifications, what we have in mind is the equivalent of missionary zeal in a university milieu. A Western teacher with personal religious experience and convictions has many opportunities for personal and group relationships with students and can be an active force in the organized Christian activities of the campus.

In further comment, we would not stress a preference for either a man or a woman. About two thirds of our students are men and the other third women. There is an indefinable quality of personality by which certain Americans who have all the apparently desirable qualities do not happen to fit into a Chinese situation. In general, however, the same winsome, friendly characteristics which appeal to American students would hold for Chinese. For this reason we would want someone directly connected with our university to approve of any candidate before the final agreement had been made.

It would be preferable from every standpoint if such an appointment were made through one of the cooperating mission boards - American Board, Presbyterian, or Methodist. These details could well be taken up after a selection had been made.

Any assistance you can give in finding a suitable applicant or persuading someone who seems to you to be qualified to offer for this form of service would be greatly appreciated.

It would save time if correspondence could be begun through Mr. C. A. Evans, Associate Treasurer, Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Very sincerely yours,

JLS:h
cc Mr. C. A. Evans

July 28, 1941.

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Mr. Ching-sheng Hsieh of Hartford Seminary has written enclosing a copy of a communication to you regarding Mrs. Edward J. Graham of Lebannon, Conn.

I have just read a communication from the Foreign Mission Conference requesting that we refrain from writing the State Department about anyone except those for whom we can testify as being indispensible to the work. Naturally, we cannot say this of Mrs. Graham, and I am writing a letter in an effort to divert her enthusiasm to work for China here in U.S.A.

Most sincerely,

C. A. Evans
Acting Executive Secretary

CAE:MM
Encl.

July 28, 1941

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
The Institute of Advanced Studies
Princeton, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Aydelotte:

At the suggestion of Miss Lucy Burtt, who is writing you on the same subject, I take the liberty of enlisting your assistance in securing an American teacher for our Department of History. I am also happy to have an occasion to renew in this form the acquaintance begun at Swarthmore a few years ago.

What we desire in general is a rather young teacher who has adequate academic qualifications and at the same time strong religious interest. More specifically on the former point, it would be an advantage to have a doctorate although this is not essential. It should, however, involve graduate work in history as the major subject of study.

There would probably be at least one three-credit course on American History and one or more courses on European History. This latter would include full responsibility for a course to juniors and seniors on some period earlier than 1871 and some seminar work on European and/or American History with juniors and seniors. There would also be occasional supervision of undergraduate theses related to these subjects and perhaps some teaching of general European History to freshmen and sophomores. This whole program would not necessarily be required in any one year but it indicates the general scope of the requirements.

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Very sincerely yours,

JLS:h
cc Mr. C. A. Evans