Yenching
Corres.
de Vargas, Philippe 1921-1931
(see also: Swiss Committee for Yenching)

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De Vargas

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

347 Madison Avenue, New York.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

February 1, 1921

Dear Harry:

The last China mail has brought a long personal letter from Dr. de Vargas, in which he expresses his strong conviction that he ought never again to accept an appointment in the Association Movement that will involve executive responsibility. He has been rapturously happy in his teaching work in the University during the past few months. He would gladly remain in the Association service if we could assign him to a similar work. We are not in a position to make any such assignment now, nor can we hold out any hope that we could at an early date give him a purely teaching opportunity in the Association. Our Association College for China is not likely to get underway for several years. When we do open it, we are not sure that we shall try to run independent courses in cultural subjects. It is not unlikely that we may be so affiliated with some existing educational institution as to make it possible to secure the advantages of the cultural courses supplied by the institution with which we may be thus related. Dr. de Vargas does not feel himself qualified to teach in purely technical Association subjects, as he has had but little experience in Association work. He is an exceptionally good Bible teacher and would also teach any of the mental sciences or history well.

I understand from Dr. de Vargas that he has been approached by Dr. Leighton Stuart with a view to his remaining at least another year from September 1921 mainly for work in the Theological School. I should like you to know that ~~the International Committee would be quite willing to~~ have you enter into any arrangement with Dr. de Vargas which you might ~~feel it wise to make.~~ We should hope that you would not close the door finally to the possibility of our making permanent use of him in connection with our Association College if that should become established within a reasonable time and if we should find a place on its faculty for such teaching as Dr. de Vargas is so well qualified to give. Sic.

Please let me know the status of your present understanding with Dr. de Vargas and give me any information which you may feel free to give that will throw light on your plans for him for the future.

Yours faithfully,

D. Willard Lyon

Rev. H. W. Luce, D. D.
156 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Luce – tell Lyon that, as would be the case under any circumstances, the Association may raise the matter of the future when they get to it; ~~that when~~ Meanwhile we can hardly tie our hands or theirs one way or the other. JWM

DWL-JLW

Unigevit work went on quietly through the fighting. Letter from Shanghai also at hand.

May 14, 1922

Dear Dr. Stuart

It was a great joy for us to receive your letter written on the steamer. I shall certainly be quite to my Wife, now that we have practically finished the book, I feel sure it was a good plan. I am glad you feel so too.

The American Board has not yet appointed us, but a letter from Dr. Strong of April 6, gives vague otherwise says: "If they come away on furlough, the matter may be taken up and dealt with prior to their arrival in this country." We consider that there is no objection to our starting on furlough and so we shall sail on June 3rd by the Fushimi to Marseilles. You remember my plans. After a vacation in Switzerland and attendance at the Student Conference (about Oct. 1st) I should like to go to Union Seminary, New York, for a term or two, then to Cambridge to have a good uninterrupted period of study in Germany (probably in Berlin with Harnack & Troeltsch), from January to August, when lectures end.

I do not go to New York to study books but to get in touch with the spirit, and acquainted with the methods of Union Seminary. To do that, I feel it would mean so much if I could lie at the Seminary for those two months.

I know the rules of the Seminary are not very favorable to my wish. But I wonder whether you could not see what could be done to persuade the Union authorities.

I have been in New York seeing things from the outside. This time I wish to see what I may consider the best Theological Seminary from the inside, so as to draw the maximum of inspiration for our Seminary here.

Please remember that I have never been in a Seminary not being a theological student.

My wife may or may not come with me to New York. If she comes, it would probably be to stay at some women's college, so that plans can be made for me independently of her.

Could you let me be informed of the outcome by letter to

Ph. de Navarre, c/o M. Robert Martin
Chambesy, Geneva, Switzerland.

I feel ashamed to bother you with this matter but remember you told me you would try to do it.

Yours cordially, Ph. de N.

de Vargas

June 22nd, 1922.

Rev. D. J. Fleming, D.D.,
Union Theological Seminary,
New York.

Dear Dr. Fleming:-

I think Dr. Stuart spoke to you of having Prof. deVargas of Peking Theological Seminary spend two months beginning early in October at Union Seminary. Mr. de Vargas, after a short vacation in Switzerland, his home, plans to attend the Continental Students Conference about October 1st, and then desires much to come here. His wish would be to live right in the Seminary, since his aim is not to devote himself uninterruptedly to study during that period, but to get in touch with the life, spirit and work of Union along those lines which might be most helpful to him when he returns to Peking.

His plan would carry him back to Europe from January 1st to August of 1923. Do you suppose it would be possible for him to have a room in the Seminary and to thus become directly in touch with those things which he desires so much, and which will have such a real bearing on his work at Peking?

I am hoping some arrangement like this can be made even though it is unusual, and I feel sure that if it is at all possible you will be glad to co-operate in this way, since in all probability Union will have much interest in the kind of Seminary developed there at Peking.

I would appreciate it if you would send me a line telling me what the possibilities are and just how arrangements could be made, so that I can write to Mr. de Vargas concerning them.

Very sincerely yours,

Peitaiho, August 4, 1925

Dear Dr Stuart,

Following your ~~expressed~~ desire expressed to me through Britton, I have written an article on the background of the China situation entitled "The Roots of China's Discontent" (describing extraterritoriality and other features of China's subjection to foreign powers). I put a lot of work into it. Britton has also much helped in getting it ready.

Today I mail it to the Atlantic Monthly, with the request that if they do not wish to publish it, they mail it to you.

Will you please, if it comes back to you, try to get it published?

Britton suggests that you send it with a personal word from you to Mr Froelick, the Editor of Asia, asking him if he does not wish it for Asia (my idea is that Asia will already have had such an article), to try to get it printed somewhere else.

If the manuscript comes back soiled or worn to you, perhaps you would have it retyped before sending it to Mr Froelick or to whomever you prefer.

I suppose it is important that efforts to get the thing published be made at once if at all possible.

We are just now reading with much interest your report to the Managers. The Brittons are staying with us here in East Cliff where there is quite a nice little crowd of Yenching people.

I am greatly enjoying my rest and the opportunity for catching up on writing articles long ago promised. Amélie and I send you our heartiest wishes for a healthy and successful stay in America. Give our greetings to John if you have an opportunity. Kindest regards to Dr Luce.

Affectionately yours,

Philip de Vargas

Will you please send me the other 2 copies to me together with bill? Yours P. de V.

Would it be possible that the University Office buy 3 copies of whichever magazine publishes my article and send 1 to Dr. C. H. Wilson, 187 Ridgewood Ave, Glen Ridge, N.J. (the pastor of the church which supports me).

About 5000 words.

Philippe de Vargas
Yenching University
Peking, China

THE ROOTS OF CHINA'S DISCONTENT

By Philippe de Vargas
Professor of History, Yenching University

The firing on unarmed Chinese students by the police of the International Settlement at Shanghai, on May 30, 1925, has precipitated throughout China a wave of nationalistic feeling which seems to have taken Western countries by surprise. Yet the tragic Shanghai incident was not the cause of the sentimental unrising. It was simply the last drop which made to overflow the accumulated resentment of the Chinese against foreign aggressiveness and domination.

The Western point of view on the causes of China's restlessness being sufficiently represented otherwise, I shall here attempt to interpret the most moderate Chinese opinion -- with which I am in daily and intimate contact -- the opinion of men educated abroad,

careful of their facts, and fully conscious of the need China has of foreign friendship and help. These moderate Chinese are convinced that only if an increasing number of Westerners are willing to look at the situation from the point of view here expressed, can there be any hope of a real solution of the problem of China in its international aspects.

I.

The American author of the most complete history of Chinese international relations, Mr. H. B. Morse, has given significant sub-titles to his three volumes: "The Period of Conflict, 1834-1860. -- The Period of Submission, 1861-1893. -- The Period of Subjection, 1894-1911." Thus he has emphasized the fact that ever since her two wars with England, concluded in 1860, China has continually remained in a state of dependence onforeign powers. And this relationship has grown only more marked since 1911.

This is the fundamental fact which the rising public opinion in China begins at last to perceive clearly. All Chinese who have received a modern education have been taught the characteristics of an independent and sovereign nation, and they realize with shame that China does not have them.

And yet China is not a conquered country. Only Hongkong and Formosa have become foreign possessions. Otherwise, China's sovereignty over her entire territory is fully recognized by all. There was a time, indeed, when statesmen thought that China could be taken and divided up. Now they know better and it is realized that, as the Chinese say, if any power were foolish enough to bite off a large piece of China it could never swallow the bite. China's personality is too strong to be subdued by a conquest, and its

capacity for passive resistance would wear out the most persistent attempts at absorption.

It could even be disputed that the Chinese people, as such, have ever been defeated in war by Western nations. Eighty-three years ago, then sixty-five years ago, and again twenty-five years ago, the alien dynasty of the Manchus which had usurped the imperial throne was defeated in three short foreign wars which touched only the fringe of the country. The main cause of these wars was the anti-foreign policy of the Manchus who were afraid, and justly so, that the impact of Western culture would destroy their power over China. The same fear of a revolt of their Chinese subjects, combined with their ignorance of Western diplomacy, was probably the main reason why they did not attempt a more serious resistance to foreign attacks and why, in a panicky mood, they gave to the Western aggressors practically all they demanded.

The utter failure of the foreign policy of the Manchus was the final blow to their prestige, and in 1911 the Chinese rose inrevolt and drove them out of power.

How great the enthusiasm of the Chinese was in those revolutionary days ! There was a general feeling that all things were being made anew. China had repudiated the anti-foreignpolicy of the Manchus. She was taking her place among the democracies of the world and she was looking for a fraternal welcome and a helping hand. Surely the modern nations, to whose exhortations for reform China was at last joyfully responding, would help her in every way to get a new start. . .

A terrible disappointment ensued. Young pro-foreign China found that there was to be no relaxation in the system of international relations imposed on old anti-foreign China.

II.

When the Western powers led by England began the forcible opening of China to their trade, between 1840 and 1860, they were utterly baffled by finding a situation quite contrary to the idea prevalent in the West of a strongly centralized "Oriental" despotism. With a total lack of imagination, they proceeded to transform as far as they could the loose, thoroughly decentralized Chinese governmental system to conform with their preconceived notions. They increased the importance of the central imperial power by making it the sole intermediary of foreign intercourse, by supplying it with a very efficiently administered and very steady source of income, the Customs. They saved it from the Taiping revolution, a movement of the native Chinese to expel the Manchus; they helped it to secure something of a modern fleet and a modern army; they provided it with loans; they gave it, through the railways, a formerly undreamed of means of asserting its authority throughout the country.

At the same time the powers insured that this central government should be under their own control. The power behind the throne in Peking became more and more, and still is, the diplomatic corps. The diplomatic corps makes impossible for China any independent action in foreign politics, and even dominates to a large extent the national finances, in particular through control of the customs tariff. China has neither the right to protect her own industries through the tariff, nor the right to obtain concessions from individual foreign nations by granting them corresponding favors in trade matters. And

China is compelled to keep her tariff duties not higher than five per cent.

A good illustration of this foreign predominance is the fact that China does not have the right to fortify the approaches to the capital from the seacoast: the railway between Peking and the port of Tientsin is garrisoned with foreign troops. Thus the seat of the national government is always open to foreign military pressure.

The discredit this situation throws on the central government is one of the causes of the Chinese contempt for the Peking government and President, and of the present strong tendency towards provincial separatism. This tendency has grown so much that now the Peking government receives virtually no remittances from the provinces; it is absolutely dependent on sources of income controlled by foreigners: the Customs, the Salt Gabelle, loans.

III.

To make possible for citizens of modern states to reside in the midst of the medieval society of old China, the powers arranged with the Manchus that foreigners in China would live under the system of extraterritoriality: they would be ruled and judged by representatives of their own governments and according to their own laws. This extraterritoriality was no new thing; on the contrary, it was a relic from medieval law. But it has had a wonderful development in China. By a continuous process of stretching the letter of the treaties, foreigners have extracted from the principle of extraterritoriality a large number of privileges, many of which were never dreamed of by the Western diplomats themselves when they made the original treaties with China.

Inspite of the reforms brought about by the Chinese Republic, in her legal codes, her tribunals, and her prisons, none of the special

privileges secured by foreigners has been relinquished yet, except only the right to post offices of their own. These privileges constitute a good part of the "charm" that Westerners find in living in China. They are so remarkable that one may well say: Whoever wants to live a truly free life, let him go and live in China, provided he is not Chinese !

The foreigner pays no taxes to the Chinese government, except in some places a nominal land tax. The Chinese police can not enter his house unless they obtain a permit from his consul. His national flag over his residence is a sufficient protection from government interference, not only for him but for all his household. It is rather thrilling for the foreigner, in times of local disturbances, to feel that his house provides as efficient a sanctuary to members of the proscribed party as the altar in Jerusalem or a medieval cathedral. Of course, a murderer or a common thief may also elude justice by appealing to him for a little place in which to stay.

The foreigner can travel wherever he pleases. Nothing more can be required of him than to carry a passport given by his own consul, irrespective of the opinion of the Chinese authorities concerning his desirability. The Chinese government once asked that travelling foreigners should report to local authorities, to facilitate their protection. This was refused by the powers as an unwarranted restriction of foreign liberties. But if a foreigner gets in the way of a robber or a murderer, the whole official hierarchy from the local magistrate to the Peking government is made responsible for his mishap, and big indemnities are exacted. On the other hand, if the foreigner is unscrupulous -- as happens at times -- and commits offense, the Chinese authorities are allowed only to seize him and with all

possible attentions conduct him to the nearest consul. No Chinese authority can deport an undesirable foreigner.

The foreigner's consul is his natural protector. If he is a business man, he is in constant friendly relationship with him in their common efforts for promoting their country's trade. Is it not then delightful that whenever there is some legal complaint against the foreign merchant -- be it a detail of a business transaction or a criminal charge -- he is tried before his own consul ? The Chinese who brings the charge has to get the help of a lawyer acquainted with the laws of the foreign country, which means no small expense; and the proceedings in court are all in a language foreign to the complainant. Some of the Western nations, to obviate the unfairness of trial by a friendly consul, provide that in grave cases the accused shall be sent to his homeland and tried there. But the injured Chinese can not follow him to the trial, nor is he informed of the result: a circumstance which creates the impression that justice is not done. Only the United States and Great Britain have established each one court in China to deal with a portion of the cases which by treaty right belong to consular jurisdiction.

On the other hand, if the foreigner has a suit against a Chinese, his consul, with all the prestige of his official position, will give him every assistance in the proceedings before the Chinese court. And when the business man gets into difficulties because his claims are not recognized, he may decline to go to law and, instead, get the entire diplomatic machinery of his country to back him up; so that a matter that in another country would be merely a ~~small~~ case at law may in China become a question of international politics.

It goes without saying that not one of these privileges is ever allowed to any Chinese in China. As to any privileges which, by way

of compensation, are granted to Chinese abroad, it is well known what they are ...

IV.

All treaties concluded with China before 1920 contain the so-called "most favored nation" clause. It means that any privilege that is conceded by China to any nation at any time becomes automatically the privilege of all others. This very effectively prevents China from bettering her position in relation to an individual nation by offering to that nation some special privilege. For this privilege would at once become property of all the seventeen treaty powers. China is thus virtually tied hand and foot; she can not hope for any serious improvement in her situation unless all powers at the same time agree to make concessions to her.

The "most favored nation" clause is further hampering China by being made to mean that whenever the Chinese government grants a privilege to any of its own citizens, that privilege at once accrues to all foreigners. When the Chinese government wanted to encourage the development of a modern trading fleet it naturally proceeded to grant a subsidy to the first native steam navigation company. But the action was speedily reversed because the foreign diplomats pointed out that China could not grant to any one a privilege which she did not grant to all. So we have the really exhilarating situation, in the case of a foreign steamship company, for example, that it can be heavily subsidized by its own government, need pay no taxes to the Chinese government, has all the privileges of extraterritoriality for its cargo, crew and passengers, and can compete joyfully with Chinese companies which are not allowed to receive any grant from their government or any special privilege in navigation or trade but are

compelled to pay a great variety of taxes and to contribute to public charities and patriotic funds, and may be requisitioned in times of war. Even the rights of coastal navigation and trade, which are usually reserved to nationals, in China belong to aliens also.

At the time when the Chinese were forced to allow foreigners to live in their midst, it was thought more convenient to set apart definite areas for the residence of the alien merchants. Those places were recognized by the foreign powers as remaining an integral part of Chinese territory. But with the lapse of time and the growth of foreign influence these concessions or settlements have gradually become small independent states.

The largest of them is Shanghai. Whoever considers that city with unprejudiced eyes is bound to find it an amazing spectacle. A population of a million Chinese, an intense commerce with every nook and corner of the whole country, the beginning of an industrial revolution, -- all that is in the hands of about thirty thousand Europeans, Americans, and Japanese who can direct this entire economic development to their own profit.

Of course it is Western initiative and perseverance which have started this huge money-making machine, and it is the security resulting from foreign domination which has drawn to Shanghai the million of Chinese anxious to get a share in that wealth.. Still, is it not abnormal that those Chinese, who pay about eighty per cent. of the municipal taxes, have no share in the government of the place, even though they be the heads of large concerns ? This is the more remarkable because it is contrary to the expressed intentions of the Peking diplomatic corps who, at the time the Shanghai foreign settlement was organized, decided that there should be a Chinese element in the municipal system.

The most extraordinary feature of Shanghai, however, is its Mixed Court, where, contrary to all treaties, cases in which a Chinese is defendant, and even Chinese lawsuits involving no foreign interest whatever, are judged by a foreign consular agent with the purely formal assistance of a Chinese judge who is virtually appointed by the foreign authorities themselves. Thus a million Chinese are illegally withdrawn from Chinese jurisdiction. It was natural that the incident which provoked the explosion of Chinese patriotic indignation should take place in Shanghai, for there one sees in its extreme form the final result of extraterritoriality : Chinese citizens on Chinese territory entirely subject to foreign authority.

As warrants of Chinese courts are not executed in foreign concessions without the endorsement of the consul in each specific case, the settlements have become the refuge of all sorts of evil-doers, particularly of political plotters. Many thinking Chinese believe that the suppression of concessions would make practically impossible the constant petty civil wars which are as a rule planned in some concession and made possible by arms imported in the concessions.

Space forbids a complete enumeration of the special rights enjoyed by foreigners in China. But mention should be made in passing of the leased territories, Port Arthur (Japanese), Weihaiwei (British), and Kuang-Chou-Wan (French), important strategic places on the coast, all of which were seized in time of peace, the sole excuse for seizure being the need of counterbalancing the German occupation of Tsingtao; the right of foreign warships to navigate inland waterways; the foreign troops and police stationed in many places outside of concessions; the Legation Quarter in Peking, fortress-like, with crenelated walls, in which no Chinese has legal right to reside.

V.

The foreigner's privileges in China create or maintain in him a pleasant sense of belonging to a special class, of being a superior person. As a matter of fact, are not these privileges a reminder to all concerned of the superiority of Western gunboats and military organization over the weak civilization of the East ?

There is a current story in China, that at the entrance of a "public" park in Shanghai, there was once put up the notice: "Dogs and Chinese not allowed." The basis for this story seems to be that in fact Chinese are not allowed into the Shanghai parks (although they are maintained by taxes largely paid by Chinese), and that this was once announced on the same notice board which forbade the entrance of dogs. This story has a good chance of being retold by the Chinese for centuries, as the Swiss repeat the story of Gessler's hat in the legend of William Tell.

When one has lived a number of years in China and especially in Shanghai, and when one has read the foreign-language press, particularly its editorials and its letters to the editor, one can but regretfully state that through no direct fault of the foreign governments of of their official representatives in China, a most deplorable attitude of racial superiority exists among the larger part of the foreign residents.

The basis for this attitude is an amazing ignorance of China and the Chinese. Most Westerners come to China with no other thought than that of making as quickly as possible a fortune to take home, and in the process of doing so to have as little contact with the Chinese as possible. To put it bluntly, the Chinese are those to be exploited. It would be embarrassing to get into friendship with them, for one

could hardly exploit friends. And to the newcomer a ready-made tradition is handed down: "The Chinese are a dirty people, liars and squeezers. It is no use trying to learn their language, and apart from their beautiful curios (which the average foreigner does not seem to connect with the soul of the Chinese he knows) there is nothing worth notice in their civilization. The Chinese are cowards and the only argument they understand is the big stick. All their talk of a republic is rubbish; the best thing they could do would be to get back their emperor and mandarins."

This tradition is seldom expressed in so many words, and there are fortunately foreigners, notably prominent business men, who refuse to be held by it. But they are the exceptions. The average treaty port resident of white race remains usually in the grip of that unfortunate tradition. I do not mean to say that those people intend to be unfriendly to the Chinese; they may feel a real affection for their servants. But they have no Chinese friends.

It has been my frequent experience with such Europeans or Americans that to start a conversation on progressive movements among the Chinese, on some remarkable Chinese man of science or letters, on some act of courage or patriotism on the part of a Chinese, meets with a bland amazement and an uneasy reply, in the most favorable cases, -- and in others with an undisguised sarcasm. These people do not know anything that could make the Chinese their equals, and they do not want to know any such thing.

The more highly educated members of the foreign community have no desire to assume such an attitude of contempt for the Chinese. But the evident position of privilege which they occupy can but give them an unconscious sense of superiority, and of all things a sense of superiority is the least possible to hide. The Chinese

feel it keenly, in its subtler as well as in its coarser forms.

Even among the missionaries, in spite of their much closer contact with the people, there are found some who have that sense of superiority. From the conviction that the Chinese lack the greatest thing in human life, which they have come to give, the missionaries are tempted to draw the unwarranted conclusion that the Chinese are inferior. But at least they are kept from the unreasoned contempt which is bred by total ignorance. I feel strongly inclined to believe that any one who has seriously attempted to master the Chinese language will never again utterly despise the people who speak and write it as their own. Missionaries, however, count for little in determining public opinion among the foreign community in China which is of course predominantly commercial.

There is fortunately a growing movement among the business community towards a real appreciation of the Chinese culture, manifesting itself particularly in the development of schools for the study of the Chinese language and civilization of the present day as well as of ancient times. But these efforts have not yet been able to transform the general atmosphere. For the present the prevailing tone is still that of racial superiority.

Foreigners in China have come to constitute a true caste. The members of the caste have naturally a sense of the sacredness of the established order of things, and a feeling that any attack against the rights of the caste is a sacrilege and that a protest is something of the order of blasphemy. Thus is reached a state of mind which is, of course, utterly incapable of understanding the present Chinese movement of protest.

VI.

The position of superiority which seems to foreigners a most excellent thing, giving rise to pleasantness only, has been for the Chinese, since 1842 and without a moment's interruption, an intolerable thorn in the flesh, a cause for deep humiliation and bitter resentment.

As the Chinese have been developing the ambition of making their country a progressive state, their old love of country has naturally developed into a patriotism of the modern type. This is so at least among all those who have had a modern education, the student class, who thereby become the natural instructors in patriotism of the whole people.

This new patriotism was encouraged by the idealistic pronouncements made to the world during the great war. All peoples were to become truly free. The outcome of the war was that the treaties imposed by force of arms on France, on Denmark, on Poland, were torn to pieces. China was promised that she, too, would receive justice.

China got nothing beyond good words. But Turkey, largely by a blustering attitude, managed to wrest from the powers the abolition of the capitulations, the form of extraterritoriality had in Turkey.

The Washington Conference, besides repairing the new wrong done to China at Versailles in the Shantung matter, gave the Chinese great hopes that their old wrongs would also soon be righted. Nothing was done, however, the chief excuse given by foreigners being the disorders within China. But the Chinese began to have a growing feeling that there was no hope of stopping their interior troubles unless foreign relations were adjusted first. Many of the most cultured and balanced minds in China are convinced that China's international position of servitude is at the root of her present disunion. The revolutionary

leader, Sun Yat-sen, ardently promoted that view and made it the main burden of his fiery messages in the last year of his life, including his will. From him the cry for revision of the "unequal treaties" spread far and wide.

As the conferences planned for at Washington were approaching, Chinese restlessness increased. It was feared that the powers would make use of the negotiations on extraterritoriality and tariff to tighten further their grip on China. It was in this tense situation that the mill strikes in Shanghai occurred, and that the shots of May 30 were fired. Is it to be wondered, then, that there was an explosion of nationalistic feeling ?

For years already the foreign press in the treaty ports had been calling the new patriotism "anti-foreign", and even predicting a new Boxer outbreak. It naturally presented all the events that occurred after May 30 as proofs of hatred of the white race. But the movement, as planned and carried out by the large students' unions and the chambers of commerce, is not anti-foreign. It is directed, not against the persons of foreigners, but against the aggressive policy of the West, what the Chinese call "imperialism".

The better to show that they are not animated by a blind, undiscriminating anti-foreign feeling, the Chinese made the strikes and boycotts of the summer of 1925 definitely anti-English, and in second line anti-Japanese, doing what they could to avoid unpleasantness with other nations. This is really more than the non-British deserve, for they have eagerly taken their share of every privilege secured by the English.

There are two great nations, however, that have already, in 1921 and 1924, made new treaties with China and have definitely renounced the special privileges of foreigners. They are Germany and Russia. For

them, as is perfectly natural, the Chinese feel at this time an enthusiastic gratitude. German trade is rapidly recovering from the blow it suffered during the war, and Russian influence is also greatly increasing.

Germany has no special reason for actively assisting China at this time, nor has she the means to do it. It is not so with Russia. Russia is directly interested in Manchurian and Mongolian trade and railways, and she wants Chinese goodwill for the promotion of those interests. In addition, it is of great indirect assistance to Russia's general foreign policy to annoy an much as she can the nations which refuse to have dealings with her. She has therefore eagerly seized the occasion offered in China, and does all she can to stir animosity against her own foes.

But to call this activity of a newer and subtler Russian imperialism "bolshevist propaganda", as is generally done, is likely to be misleading. It is propaganda of the bolshevik government. But it is not directed towards making China communistic. If it were, the Chinese would not tolerate it. Bolshevism is a forbidden doctrine in China. This primitive, agricultural society, where industrialism has hardly begun, is utterly unfit as a ground for the sowing of communistic doctrine, and the bolshevik leaders have recognized it. Russia's propaganda in China aims not at the spread of communism but at the improvement of her international position.

The amount of this Russian propaganda is greatly exaggerated. As Westerners in China as well as elsewhere find the situation hard to understand, they have eagerly clutched at the one explanation proposed to them which was at once comprehensible; and this explanation has also the great advantage of eliciting the maximum of sympathy for the vested interests of foreign industry and commerce in China, fearful

of any change from the status quo. But any one who has considered the long-standing reasons the Chinese had for resenting foreign supremacy will readily see that they had sufficient cause for protest, apart from any Russian excitation.

VII.

In order to awaken public opinion, and to catch the imagination of the great masses of ignorant people, the younger Chinese patriots have made many exaggerated statements of their ambitions and their claims. Eliminating this rhetorical exaggeration, we find the real demands of the Chinese people, the demands on which they have set their hearts, to be something like this : --

Extraterritorial rights should be given up. They are not necessary any longer, as is proved by the prosperity of German and Russian trade in China. The moment foreigners give up their extraordinary privileges, the whole country will be opened to their residence and trade, instead of the present limited number of treaty ports. Will business men see the vision of a new form of economic cooperation of West and East?

China's complete sovereignty and independence should be restored. A strong nation is a better neighbor and a better customer than a weak nation. But China's return to a healthy condition is not possible unless her development takes place in freedom. The most urgent need is that China recover the right to determine for herself her tariff rates.

The Chinese do not expect many immediate changes. They are essentially reasonable, and fully aware of the necessity of compromise. But their minds will not be pacified until a start is made, until a few definite steps are taken in the process of readjusting China's international situation to the needs of the times.

END

OFFICE OF
THE EDITOR

The Atlantic Monthly

8 ARLINGTON STREET
BOSTON 17

Century
Foreign Affairs
Prof Coolidge

18 September, 1925.

Dear Dr. Stuart:--

At the request of Professor de Vargas, we are returning this manuscript to you. We have read it with pleasure, but, unfortunately, there is at present no room for it in The Atlantic.

Yours faithfully,
The Editor.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,
Office of Peking University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING WEST, CHINA

Jan 21, 1930

Dear Dr. Stuart,

How nice to receive today the cable approving of the appointment of Miss Cherry, and how particularly nice to have your signature to it. Thank you for the support you are giving the History Department.

When I sent the cable & my letter about Miss Cherry to William, I did not realize - what Dr. Galt told me immediately afterwards - that the action of the Ge-

neral Faculty Executive here needed confirmation in America. I had cabled William mainly so as not to spoil any plan which he might have. On the basis of Dr. Galt's explanation, I was going to write you asking you to present the matter to the Trustees. Now, your name in the cable indicates that you know about the matter and are ready to back it up. So I need do nothing more than to ask you to get from William my letter to him of Jan. 10, if you wish for more details.

Deciding to try to secure Mr. Cheng meant giving up Lauterschlager for the present, and I wrote him on December 30 that,

unless Mr. Cheng were in a position to plan an enlargement of the departmental staff, we could not invite him. (His suggestion was: teach here 1 year before his furlough 1931-2). – It would mean a considerable increase in the budget to invite him. His personality is fine, and would be a great help with the men students; while Miss Cheng's coming will not help much the men's general life. That is the upshot of the past about the decision. But from the little we know, it would seem that Miss Cheng could better than L. represent intellectually British history in the department.

4

Dr. S. F. Wang's career proceeds according to your forebodings. He cannot give Chinese history, and asked himself that his only course in that subject (and that is the only thing for which he was wanted) be stopped now. He is going South for the winter vacation, and we should perhaps hint to him that if he hears of a good post, he should not turn it down. But I wanted to get William's reaction first. Oh, how dreadfully slow is correspondence with America!

If Dr. Wang leaves us, can some one be found to teach Chinese history? No one is visible on the horizon in China.

Did you see in the 月刊, ~~Nov 2 pp 3~~ Wang T'ung-ling's good-byes to Yenching? No 1-2, p. 52, no 3, p. 14

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING WEST, CHINA

Except about Dr. Wang, there has been no difficulty with the students in the Dep't of History this year so far.

Hsu Chieh-kang is a charming quiet personality. How I wish I had some conversational Chinese!

The Chancellor listens without batting an eye to my "business" Chinese. How sweet and sensible he is.

The School of Religion is doing well. The 5 juniors became good friends, and feel keenly the lack of a common life. They have urged that there be a dormitory in proximity to some of the faculty.

They are not over pleased with our teaching: lecturing from old notes or, in the case of T.T., the old complaint that he appears not to have prepared.

I shall talk it over with him. - But they are doing good work, and are happy.

One Junior, Ch'en Hsin-fu, is going, having got a scholarship in Princeton. Two regular students are taking his place for the second semester.

Have you heard that Streeter said he hadn't long not felt such yearning as in the Peiping audience of students & young intellectuals?

Amélie had planned to leave early for home, but fan it up, the doctors wanting to watch her concerning her gynaecological troubles.

If my teaching is dull, it will be because I have neither pleasure nor inspiration in the students. Please write me letters from Philadelphia.

Philip De Vargas

April 2, 1930

My dear Philip:

Your good letter has been before me for reply for some time. I showed it to William and have been much helped myself by the clear account it gives of the history department and other matters with which we are both concerned. It seems as though I shall be delayed here somewhat longer than I had at first thought so that we shall probably miss each other in China. William is doubtless writing you regarding matters that concern the department.

We have determined here to attempt to secure Miss Burtt in the place of Miss Cherry, chiefly because William and the Women's College Candidate Committee all felt that she had the better qualifications. Another incidental consideration is that she will be sent out and supported for the first half year or more by the Friends Service Council of Great Britain, which brings that religious body into a contact with us that may be mutually helpful. I hope it will be made clear to S.F. Wang that his services will not be needed after this session, although I have not yet any suggestions as to the teaching of Chinese history.

You need have no anxiety as to how to conduct yourself at Harvard. After the somewhat more aggressive and spectacular presence of Lucius, William and myself, the presence of a quiet, modest, unobtrusive and truly scholarly European savant will be appreciated by the Harvard people at its true worth. It would have been too severe on you to have been forced to assist in the earlier process of "breaking in" but now that this has been somewhat accomplished, you can do more than any one else connected with us.

I would especially mention as among those to be sought when you wish advice--Deans Chase and Donham, and Professors Wilson and Woods. The last two named have been to Yenching and have doubtless met you. Dean Donham is as far away from your type as two men in academic life usually get to be, but none the less he is greatly interested in the H-Y Institute and is a true friend. Dean Chase is the man to deal with officially.

The Harvard atmosphere is one of pride, high standards, and apparent coldness, but you will not find them unfriendly nor unresponsive. H.T. Tien will be there next year in the library and can help you in local contacts.

We shall miss you at Yenching next year, of course, but the year will pass all too quickly for all of us, and I hope you realize the place you both have in our Yenching life.

With greetings to Amelie.

Affectionately yours,

Mr. Philip de Vargas
Yenching University
Peiping, China

JLS:KK

-COPY-

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

other carbon of this sent to Dr. Hatch at his request K-6-7-

79 Martin Street,
Cambridge, Mass.,
May 13, 1930

Prof. Philippe de Vargas,
Department of History,
Yenching University,
Peiping, China

My dear Philippe:

I have just received your letter of April 7th, 1930. I am writing a separate letter to you on curricular matters of our Department of History. This letter deals mainly with the problems involved in your coming to Harvard.

First, do not worry over the error which has crept into the formal invitation sent to you by Harvard University. In answer to an inquiry made by Dean Chase I had to point out to him that you are to come here during the second semester of the academic year 1930-31, and not the first semester. I believe this error has been rectified already. Your courses will be listed both under the Department of Chinese and under the Department of History. In the formal invitation to you Chinese is specified. I suppose this is due to the fact that the funds for your coming come from the Harvard-Yenching Institute which for the present at Harvard looks only after the Department of Chinese.

Secondly, the financial arrangements. In the budget of the Harvard Yenching Institute for 1930-31, I believe a sum of $2,500 gold has been provided for your salary for the second semester. With this salary, I believe, you and Mrs. de Vargas will be able to live quite comfortably here in Cambridge during the three or four months required for active teaching. I believe whether or not you will give up your Mission Board salary during the second semester should be merely a matter between the Mission Board and yourself. If you do give up your Mission Board salary as you stated in your letter, I believe it is the Mission Board and not Yenching University that should be benefitted with that sum of money. In the first place, while teaching at Harvard you are in a measure still serving Yenching University by being the Yenching representative in the Harvard-Yenching Institute work here. In the second place, if you let the Mission Board have the money of your second semester's salary, I believe you have a right to expect that the Board will not want to make use of too much of your time for missionary deputation work.

Now, as to traveling expenses, I have a hazy notion that Dr. Stuart has an understanding with the authorities of the Harvard-Yenching Institute here that they will provide traveling expenses for yourself and Mrs. de Vargas from America back to Peking. It will mean, then, that your board will have to provide the traveling expenses for you and Mrs. de Vargas from Peking to Europe, and from Europe to America. This, I believe, will mean some slight saving for the Board compared with the traveling expenses from China to Europe plus the expenses from America to China.

I am sending this letter of mine to Dr. Stuart for his perusal and confirmation, with the request that if he approves of the contents of this letter he will mail it to you directly.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd) William Hung

WH/E

OK-JLS

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

79 Martin Street,
Cambridge, Mass.,
May 13, 1930

President J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University Office,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Leighton,

I have just received a letter from Philippe de Vargas which, apart from departmental curricular matters, contains the following message:

"I am still awaiting news as to the financial arrangement proposed by Dr. Stuart. I cannot accept definitely the plan of my teaching at Harvard until I know about the financial arrangements. My idea was that for as long a period as the Institute will be willing to pay me a salary at the Harvard rate I would take it and give up my Yenching salary. But who would have the benefit of my Yenching salary? Would it be Yenching, or my Mission Board (American Board)? That, I suppose, is where the difficulty would come. You will remember that, as to the traveling expenses, Lucius Porter had suggested that the Harvard Yenching Institute might pay half of our total traveling expenses from Switzerland to Boston, I suppose counting it either one-way travel for my wife and myself, or both ways for myself alone. Now, I hope that a letter from you or from Dr. Stuart dealing fully with all these points is on the way, for I repeat, I cannot consider myself as engaged to go until this matter is clear, because, until I can include a financial plan, I am unable to make any request to my Mission Board, and that has to be done and passed by them before I can officially accept. Please note that my request to my Mission has to be made as to the Kung Li Hui Board in China, so it cannot be settled in America only."

I had not written Philippe de Vargas on the question of financial arrangements, and I now wonder whether you have done so. I am, as a matter of fact, at a loss to know how the matter might be definitely cleared up. I have, however, drafted a letter to Philippe in reply to this point definitely. I am enclosing this letter herewith. If you approve of it please mail

it to Philippe, so that there may not be unnecessary delay in his obtaining the approval of the Mission Board authorities concerned.

If you approve of the letter as drafted by me, I believe that for the clearing up of business it may be well for you to file memoranda with Garside, Galt, Porter, and also Dean Chase, on how the financial readjustments might be made.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WH/E

William Hung

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

August 4, 1930.

Mr. B.A. Garside,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside:

I am planning to arrive in early January 1931, in New York, and to go to Harvard University where I have been appointed visiting lecturer in Chinese History under the Harvard-Yenching Institute for the sedond semester of the academic year 1930-31. At my last visit to America in 1922 I had great difficulties about my admission by the immigration authorities, because of the fact that I was born in Madrid, Spain. The American Consul in Switzerland who gave me the visa for my passport did not warn me in any way of what the difficulties would be and so gave me no help to meet them. First, it was the shipping company in Paris that wanted to stop me, and would not accept the arguments I gave to begin with; after long discussion some other argument occurred to me and fortunately that was accepted and I was passed on. The whole thing began again in Cherbourg where my passport was calmly pocketed by an agent of the company and it was only at the last minute that one of my arguments-- a quite different one from that which had succeeded in Paris--melted the man so that he allowed me to embark. Then, in New York. By very good luck I had a remarkably intelligent and able immigration agent to deal with. The arguments that had been successful formerly were of no avail with him, but by a special blessing I happened to have with me a note from the registrar of Union Theological Seminary which mentioned the date of my departure as well as of my arrival, and on the strength of that note I was let in.

Now, I suppose that in 1931 the immigration regulations will be still stricter than they were in 1922. Of course, the law is intended to make the entrance perfectly easy for people in my case. But the point is to know what are the documents necessary to prove my case to the immigration authorities.

I am as you know a missionary of the American Board since 1920, a member of Yenching University since 1920 also, and under temporary appointment as lecturer in Harvard University. All three of these institutions could help in vouching for me.* But Dr. Stuart recommended me to ask you, if you will consent to do so, to take the matter in hand for me.

*In Harvard, Dean G. H. Chase, Graduate School of Arts & Sciences, or Mr. F. W. Hunnewell, secretary, Office of the President & Fellows, could help.

If you are willing to render me this great service, may I beg you to get hold of the immigration law and to find under which particular articles and paragraphs my case can be said to fall. Then could you possibly get some letter (an informal letter would be quite all right I am sure) from somebody in the Washington Department concerned saying that I am O.K.? If I could have such a letter in my pocket besides some letters from you, from the American Board and from Harvard University, the wording of which we might consider later, I should feel more confident when affronting the watchmen at the gates of the land of liberty!

I hope this is not going to prove too hard a job. If you have talked with people in cases similar to mine you will realize what a great amount of real anxiety one is made to undergo. I should add that if I do not mention my wife in this matter, it is because she was born in Switzerland and so, has no difficulty at all in entering.

Very sincerely yours,

Th. de Vargas.

I am a naturalized Swiss citizen, but the immigration authorities consider only the birth place. "Spanish born" are among the least desired.

I plan to arrive in U.S. in New York about Jan. 9, 1931, and to leave, from New York, about June 9, 1931.

One of the things you will have to consider, probably, is whether I should enter under the Spanish quota or not. Please note that I cannot have any dealings with Spanish authorities, since I have broken with Spain.

Th. de V.

I am as you know a missionary of the American Board since 1920, a member of Kansing University since 1920 also, and under temporary appointment as lecturer in Harvard University. All three of these institutions could help in vouching for me.* But Dr. Stuart recommended me to ask you, if you will consent to do so, to take the matter in hand for me.

If you are willing to render me this great service, may I beg you to get hold of the immigration law and to find under which particular articles and paragraphs my case can be said to fall. Then could you possibly get some letter (an informal letter would be quite all right I am sure) from somebody in the Washington Department concerned saying that I am O.K.? If I could have such a letter in my pocket besides some letters from you, from the American Board and from Harvard University, the wording of which we might consider later, I should feel more confident when confronting the watchmen at the gates of the land of liberty!

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Very sincerely yours,

*Dr. Stuart, James L. Kauffman, John R. Mott & Professor Coolidge, Harvard University.

PH. DE VARGAS
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

Sept. 4, 1930

Mr B. H. Garside,
Yenching University,
150 Fifth Ave., New York.

Dear Mr. Garside,

On behalf of Mrs. de Vargas, who is in hospital (we had a baby girl on Aug. 25), I am enclosing draft for $2000. to be invested by the Trustees for the Swiss Committee for Yenching. Please have this matter handled as before.

Yours very sincerely,
Ph de Vargas.

Defer
Sept. 10/30

Hold your reply until you get fuller letter from me, with duplicate of draft. Our address will change on our leaving on furlough ca. Oct. 25.

September 4, 1930

Commissioner of Immigration,
Ellis Island,
New York Harbor, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I am writing on behalf of Professor Philip de Vargas, a member of the Yenching University staff, who is planning to spend six months in the United States beginning January, 1931.

Professor de Vargas was born in Madrid, Spain, September 8, 1888. Later he became a naturalized Swiss citizen. He is now a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions with headquarters at 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. He is professor of history in Yenching University, Peiping, China.

Professor de Vargas' visit to the United States will be made in order that he may serve for six months as a visiting lecturer in Chinese history at Harvard University. He expects to arrive in the United States in January, 1931, and to leave this country in June, 1931.

I would appreciate it if you would inform me what steps it will be necessary for Professor de Vargas to take in order to fill the immigration requirements in connection with his visit. Our office will be glad to secure for him whatever credentials he may require, and to assist him in any other way that would facilitate his admission to this country.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG-H

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IMMIGRATION SERVICE

IN ANSWERING REFER TO
No. 99186-757

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION
ELLIS ISLAND
NEW YORK HARBOR, N. Y.

September 8, 1930.

TRANSFER

Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

In response to your letter of September 4th I have to advise you that it will be necessary for Professor Philip de Vargas to secure the appropriate immigration visa in order to secure admission to the United States for six months as a visiting lecturer.

The issuance of immigration visas is entirely under the jurisdiction of the State Department and is handled by the respective United States Consuls abroad.

Very truly yours,

Byron H. Uhl

BYRON H. UHL,
Assistant Commissioner.

8/13

cc

PH. DE VARGAS
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

Sept. 16, 1930.

Dear Mr. Garside,

On the 5th of September I mailed you the First of Exchange of a draft for $2000.—. Herewith I send the second of Exchange.

This amount is to be invested and held by the Trustees of Yenching for the Swiss Committee.

I have, on behalf of Mrs. deVargas who is still in the hospital, talked with Dr. Galt about the best way to handle the finances of the Swiss Committee during our furlough. It seems to me that the simplest may be that you continue mailing the proceeds of coupons to us. As I shall be in U.S. soon, arriving in New York about Jan. 15, 1931, I wonder whether you could hold checks for coupons cashed between now and then, and turn them over to me personally or by letter to my address in America. Mrs. deVargas will write you a note appointing me to act in her stead.

dup. draft 2000.—

In any case, as I wrote on Sept. 5th, stop sending checks to Mr. de Vargas in Peking, since we shall have probably on Oct. 25th.

Our corrected address in Switzerland will be:

c/o Mr. Fernand Aubert
(Petit-Lancy) Petit-Lancy, Geneva

until I sail for New York.

Very sincerely yours,

Ph. de Vargas.

HARVARD-YENCHING INSTITUTE

23 University Hall
Cambridge, Mass.
September 25, 1930

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Professor Philip de Vargas of Yenching University has been appointed Lecturer in Chinese at Harvard University for the second half of the academic year 1930-31. His term of service here will extend from Monday, February 9, 1931 to Thursday, June 18, 1931. It may be possible for him to complete his work some time in May, but his appointment covers the period to June 18.

George H. Chase,

Chairman of the Educational Committee, Harvard-Yenching Institute;
Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University.

Foreign Department

September 26, 1930

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Mr. Philippe de Vargas of Peiping, North China, is a regular appointed missionary of the American Board, having been in the service of this Board since 1922. He is now on his way to the United States with his wife and daughter, to spend their furlough of several months in this country before returning to their work in China.

Herbert E. B. Case
Assistant Secretary.

September 27,1930

Professor Philip de Vargas,
Yenching University,
Peiping, China.

My dear Professor de Vargas:

We enclose herewith the following material relative to your admission to the United States for your approaching work at Harvard University:-

Pamphlet issued by U.S.Department of Labor "General Information for Immigrants"
Letter from Department of State, together with two appendices
Statement from Dean George H.Chase in duplicate
" " Mr.Herbert E.B.Case of the American Board in duplicate
" " New York office of Yenching University in duplicate

From your letter of September 4 we learn that you are planning to leave Peiping about October 25. This is a little earlier than we anticipated. It allows barely enough time for the enclosed material to reach you. I am, therefore, retaining here in the office one complete set of all this material, which I will forward to you as soon as we learn what address will reach you while you are en route to the United States.

I understand that you are journeying to the United States by way of Europe. I do not know whether you plan to apply to the American Consul at Tientsin for your necessary credentials allowing you to enter the United States, or whether you will make application to some American Consul in Europe just before you start across the Atlantic. If this material reaches you before you leave China you may wish to take up the matter with the American Consul in Tientsin. If not, I presume the matter can be attended to with equal facility after you arrive in Europe.

From the information given us by the Department of State and the Bureau of Immigration, it appears that you might apply for admission to the United States either as a non-quota immigrant, or as a non-immigrant. There are some advantages and some disadvantages connected with each status. Probably you will be able to secure advice from whatever consular official you apply to for a visa, on this question of whether you should enter the United States as a non-quota immigrant or as a non-immigrant.

I hope that the enclosed information and credentials will enable you to smooth over all the rough spots you may encounter in your journey to our hospitable shores. Uncle Sam has a most unfortunate habit of treating his guests with a serious lack of courtesy and consideration. It would be entirely possible for him to keep up his immigration barriers, and at the same time treat his incoming guests far more courteously. Every year there are thousands of people coming to the United States, whose friendship would be greatly to our advantage, whom we alienate by blundering and discourteous acts of officials with whom they come in contact.

Let me acknowledge receipt of the $2,000 Swiss Committee Fund which you enclosed with your letter of September 4. We will bring the investment of these funds to the attention of our Committee on Investment at the earliest possible date.

Let me also hasten to extend to Mrs.de Vargas and yourself warmest congratulations on the safe arrival of Isabelle Lucie on August 26. I hope that both Mrs.de Vargas and the little lady have gotten on very well indeed. I am not sure whether you are bringing your family to the United States this year or not. If so, I trust that they will not find the journey too trying.

We look forward to seeing you about the first of January.

Very sincerely yours,

J.M.Gallardo

BAG-H

Enc.5

CC: later mail

Re de Vargas' admittance into U.S.A.

YENCHING

PH. DE VARGAS
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

Permanent Swiss address:
10 Boulevard des Tranchées
Genève

~~Dear - to Jan. 5:~~
~~c/o Mr. Fernand Aubert~~
~~Petit-Lancy, Genève~~

Oct. 28, 1930

TRANSFER

Dear Mr. Garside,

You have done wonders! Many, many thanks for your trouble and your wise management. By very good fortune, your first letter containing all the documents reached me on October 24, the day before our departure from Peking. So I have everything in my hands. (Perhaps the duplicates of the letters from Yenching, Harvard & the American Board were meant to have been mailed to Switzerland, but since I got them it's O.K.)

The letter from the Department of State is particularly valuable. It had never occurred to any one here that the American Consul in Tientsin was the authority in my case! That came rather as a blow, because it was a Friday when I got your letter, we were leaving on Saturday for Tientsin, arriving when the Consulate was closed, and leaving for Shanghai Sunday morning! So it was impossible to see the Consul. I consulted President Stuart, and he advised to see what the legation could

do. They were very kind and confirmed your idea that the Consul in Geneva could very well give the visa. The Legation will confirm officially a statement of President Stuart covering all the points mentioned by the State Department, and this statement will be sent to me at Geneva.

So now the decision will be taken by the American Consul in Geneva. If I write or cable for help, it will be to secure some statement for that official.

I hope there will be no difficulty. I am fully forwarned, thanks to your having sent the laws and regulations concerning my case, and well armed with your numerous statements.

I plan to arrive in New York by the Aquitania, which leaves Cherbourg January 7, and is scheduled to reach New York January 12. Could you, in case you are absent from the office on Jan. 12 and 13, instruct someone to be on the lookout for a telephone message from me? In case of difficulty with immigration authorities I should try to get a message through to your office. (Please send me your telephone number. — No! I have it.)

PH. DE VARGAS
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

If you could find out on Jan. 12 the probable time when the Aquitania will be in the hands of the immigration officials, and when she will dock, - and if you could instruct whoever would answer the phone during that time as to whom to call if I require help — that would be perfect.

Now as to my lodging. I enclose a note to Mr. Donald Tewksbury, asking his advice and help. Please read it and if Mr. Tewksbury was absent from New York, might I beg you to reply in his stead?

I am giving you a lot of trouble. Please excuse me and believe that I am really grateful.

Looking forward to meeting you, and with the best of wishes for Christmas, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Ph de Vargas.

Please render this scribbled, mussed up letter.

YENCHING

TRANSFER

Yenching University

December 18, 1930

Dr. Philip de Vargas,
10 Boulevard des Tranchees,
Geneva, Switzerland.

My dear Dr.de Vargas:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 28. I am very much pleased to learn that the material we sent you in connection with your admission to the United States reached you just before you left Yenching. I sincerely hope that, armed with this voluminous supply of documents, you will have no difficulty in getting past Ellis Island. Should it happen, however, that you have any further difficulties there, our office will be happy to do anything we can to assist. I expect to be here in the office on both the twelfth and the thirteenth of January and will be watching the shipping news to see when the Aquitania is due to arrive.

Donald Tewksbury is now living outside New York City, so while I have forwarded your letter to him, I have taken the liberty of making inquiries on your behalf as to possible living arrangements while you are in New York City during the latter part of January and the first of February.

I made inquiries at the Union Theological Seminary, but they informed me that the dormitory is now quite full and it would probably be impossible to secure a room for you there. I then inquired at the International House and they told me that they will be able to make a reservation for you from January 12 to January 31, though they are not sure whether they can take care of you on February 1 and 2. The new term of work at Columbia begins on February 1 so at that time there will be a great influx of new students, and International House is unwilling to make reservations for transient guests beyond that date. I think, however, that there is a possibility that you might be able to remain there during these last two days in the room of some student who was a few days late in arriving. If not, you would probably be able to make some other satisfactory arrangement for these two days. We are, therefore, making the reservation at the International House for you from January 12 to January 31 with the understanding that any reservation for the first two days of February will be a matter of further conference between yourself and the Admitting Office.

We look forward to seeing you next month. I hope you will consider our Yenching office here at 150 Fifth Avenue as your headquarters while you are in the city. We shall be happy to welcome you and to ren-

12-13-30

der any possible service.

With all good wishes for the approaching holiday season, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

YENCHING

Faculty Club
Quincy Street
Cambridge Mass.
Feb. 7, 1931.

TRANSFER

Dear Mr. Garside,

Herewith the second of exchange of which we spoke, to be destroyed by you.

Have you invested the $1000. I ~~remitted~~ handed you on Jan. 15 on a/c of the Swiss Committee? Mrs. de Vargas has turned over to me the duties of treasurer, so the letter about the investment may be written to me.

Very sincerely yours,

G L de Vargas.

P.S. Drop me a line when the Yenching file is cut and titled, please.

YENCHING

Yenching University

TRANSFER

February 10, 1951

Prof.Philip de Vargas,
Faculty Club,
Quincy Street,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Dr.de Vargas:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your note of February 7, to which you attach the second of exchange for one of the drafts of G$500 which you recently turned over to us as Swiss Committee funds for investment.

Our Yenching Committee on Investment has been at work during recent weeks, seeking to find satisfactory securities for the investment of a large amount of Yenching endowment funds, as well as this $1,000 Swiss Committee funds. As yet no purchase has actually been made for the account of the Swiss Committee, but I hope that within a few days we will be able to report the investment of this $1,000.

I reported to Miss McCoy your request that we drop you a line when the Yenching film is cut and titled. I was somewhat surprised when she told me that they had not made much progress in titling this film because they are not sufficiently familiar with the persons and scenes appearing in each shot, to work out satisfactory titles. I had assumed that in your conversations with her the two of you had been able to go over the film together and to work out these titles.

It appears that the only way in which we can work out satisfactory titles for this material will be for someone,-probably one of the Yenching staff members now in the United States, who is intimately acquainted with Yenching University and preferably was present on the campus when these pictures were taken, - to go over these films and suggest appropriate titles for them. Have you any suggestion as to who is the best qualified for such an undertaking? In addition to yourself there are a number of other Yenching staff members in America this year. I think immediately of Miss Margaret Speer and Dr.Stanley D.Wilson. Miss Augusta Wagner is also here in New York, but since she was not on the field when these pictures were made last year she would not be so intimately acquainted with the scenes they contain. I suppose it is not likely that you yourself will be back in New York City in the near future. What is the first date at which you would use this material?

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

0894

Yenching University

June 18, 1931

Dr. Philip de Vargas,
Richemont,
Lausanne, Switzerland

My dear Dr.de Vargas:

Miss McCoy has just informed me that you asked her to inquire as to whether we had written you concerning the investment of the last G$1,000 received for the Swiss Committee.

According to our records, during the month of March 1931 purchase was made, on authorization of the Finance Committee, of a $1,000 bond of the Milwaukee Railway and Light 5s 1971 at 101¾, interest payable January and July 1.

At the present time the Swiss Committee accounts show an over-invested balance of $17.50. This account also shows that to date we have accumulated interest on Swiss Committee securities amounting to $580.60. We are awaiting your instructions as to the expenditure of this accrued interest.

In the hope that you are enjoying some very pleasant months in Switzerland, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

The National City Bank of New York

ESTABLISHED 1812

CABLE ADDRESS "CITIBANK"

New York August 11, 1931

IN REPLYING PLEASE QUOTE INITIALS CS-7
JMW

Mr. Philip De Vargas
c/o The National City Bank of New York
Peiping, China

RE: $500 a/c Mr. &/or Mrs. Philip De Vargas
Pennsylvania Dock and Warehouse Company
Leasehold Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund
Gold Bonds due 9/1/49.

Dear Sir:

We enclose herewith a circular and a copy of a Bondholders' Protective Agreement dated August 6th, 1931.

We would appreciate receiving your instructions as to whether or not you desire your bonds deposited with the Committee. May we call your special attention to the notation placed at the foot of the circular, wherein you will note that those who have not already exercised the warrants attached to the above captioned bonds, may do so at the time the bonds are being deposited, and having paid 4¢ per share for transfer taxes. If the warrants are not exchanged for 10 shares for each $1,000 bond held at this time, they will be of no further value to the holder.

I have not Pl. det.

We await your instructions in this regard.

Very truly yours,

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

By A. Stanlin

PH. DE VARGAS
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

To Dec. 31:
12 Florissant
Geneva, Switzerland.
October 21, 1931

ack. 1/11/32

Secretary - Treasurer,
Yenching University
150 Fifth Ave. New York.

Dear Mr. Garside,

Within two days I shall send to the National City Bank of New York, Customers Securities Department, 55 Wall Street, the order to hand over to you on account of the Swiss Committee for Yenching, the following securities:

$200. Lefcourt Manhattan Bldg. 1st Mtge. 5 1/4%
$500. Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse Co. Leasehold 5% Bond
5 shares Belgian National Rlwys. Pref. Std. Stock.

The number of the last shares may be different, if they cannot split the 10 shares they hold.

The Penna Dock & Warehouse Co. has gone into receivers' hands. I am afraid there will be some papers to read and sign in that connection: I am sending you a batch herewith. I am asking the National City Bank to communicate with you before sending over the bond: you may want them to handle the thing for you. There is

a matter of warrants to be issued for stock which I do not understand. - I am sorry there is this bad security among the lot.

As to income, I would by you to mail to me all proceeds from coupons you have on hand in a check on New York to my order. Please note my address as given at the head. You may mail things from New York to about Dec. 16 to that address. After that date, mail to Tientsin.

On December 31st, or whenever it is convenient, you will kindly mail me a statement of the securities you will be holding for the Swing Committee. You may simply confirm Mr. Evans' letter of Nov. 14, 1929 to Mrs. de Vargas, for the securities therein listed, and add a full statement of those added since. On the first page of that letter of Nov. 14, is not the last item: $1450 Chinese Republic gold bonds incorrect, instead of $450?

Very gratefully yours,

H. de Vargas.

We are well, are following with keen interest the League dealing with Manchuria, and are wishing our best wishes for your work in the Office.

I add the customer's advices on the Penna. Dock bond and the Stinnes bond which gives particulars about it. It may be of use to you.

CUSTOMER'S SECURITIES DEPARTMENT

CUSTOMER'S ADVICE

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

55 WALL STREET
NEW YORK, MAR 7 1930

WE HAVE RECEIVED FREE OF PAYMENT FOR YOUR ACCOUNT FROM S.W.STRAUS & CO. N.Y.C.
THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, WHICH WE HAVE PLACED IN SAFEKEEPING SUBJECT TO YOUR INSTRUCTIONS AND CONTROL.

PAR VALUE OR SHARES	SECURITIES	INTEREST PAYABLE
$200.	LEFCOURT MANHATTAN BUILDING FIRST MTGE FEE 5 3/4% SERIAL GOLD BOND DUE JUNE 14 1941 WITH DEC 14, 1926 AND SCA NO. C1899/1900 FOR $100. EACH.	J/D 14

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
OCT 30 1931
JOINT OFFICE

TO: DR. &/OR MRS. PH. DE VARGAS,
C/O THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
PEPING, CHINA

YOUR GEH
OUR REFERENCE PK 201529
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
CUST. SEC. DEPT.

S-63

CUSTOMER'S SECURITIES DEPARTMENT

CUSTOMER'S ADVICE

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

55 WALL STREET
NEW YORK, OCT 17 1930

WE HAVE RECEIVED FREE OF PAYMENT FOR YOUR ACCOUNT FROM THE NATIONAL CITY CO
THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES, WHICH WE HAVE PLACED IN SAFEKEEPING SUBJECT TO YOUR INSTRUCTIONS AND CONTROL.

PAR. VALUE OR SHARES	SECURITIES	INTEREST PAYABLE
$500.	PENNSYLVANIA DOCK AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY LEASEHOLD MTGE 6% S.F G/B DUE AUG 1 1949 WITH FEB 1 1931 & S.C.A. NO 323. WITH NON DETACHABLE STOCK PURCHASE WARRANTS ATT. VOID AUG 1 1931 THE CHARGES ON THE ABOVE HAVE BEEN PROVIDED FOR BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, ACCOUNT YOURSELF, AND WE ARE HOLDING FOR YOUR ACCOUNT DIRECT.	F/A

TO: MR. PH. DE VARGAS & OR MRS. AMELIA DE VARGAS,
PEIPING, CHINA.
MAIL TO % THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
PEIPING, CHINA.

YOUR
OUR REFERENCE PK 229335
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
MS

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