Yenching
Corres
Hsü Shuhsi 1923-1945

P

April 27, 1923.

Mr. Shuhsi Hsu,
420 West 119th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Hsu:

I am very happy to be able to tell you that at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees held on April 12th you were appointed to the faculty of the university as a teacher of political science. I hope that your connection with the university will be a very happy one, both for yourself and for your associates on the faculty. I am sure that it is a very great privilege for you to be able to work in such an institution for China, and I congratulate you on the opportunity you have facing you, and am sure that you will do your utmost to make the fullest use of it.

With every best wish for the beginning of your work there, I am,

Cordially yours,

Secretary,
Peking University.

420 West 119 Street
New York N Y
May 2 1923

P

Mr Leslie B Moss
Peking University
150 Fifth Ave
New York N Y

My dear Mr. Moss:

I thank you for your letter of the 27th. ult., informing me of my appointment by the Board of Trustees of Peking University to the university faculty as a teacher of political science. I consider it a great privilege to be able to work in such an institution as Peking and earnestly hope that I shall not fail to make the best use of it.

Cordially yours,

Shuhsi Hsü.

P

Hsu

May 7, 1923.

Mr. Fuller, Treasurer,
Student Christian Assn..
Union Theological Seminary,
600 West 122 Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Fuller:

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a check for $430.00 forwarded to us by Dr. D. J. Fleming for the travel expense of Professor Hsu to this country. I am forwarding the money to Peking, and they will be able to use it immediately.

Thanking you for this contribution, and for the good which it will undoubtedly do, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Asst. Treasurer,
Peking University.

Sent to Drs. Barton, Brown and Gamewell and Messrs. Barber, Hawkins, Merle-Smith and Warner 6/21/27

File [illegible]

TRANSFER

CHINA'S NORTHEAST

The Peking Leader, March 27, 1927

Reviewed by Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Professor History in Nankai University.

China and her Political Entity: A Study of China's Foreign Relations with Reference to Korea, Manchuria and Mongolia. By Dr. Shuhsi Hsu, New York, Oxford University Press. pp.xxiv.438

The subtitle of this work by Professor Hsu of Yenching University indicates the nature and scope of its contents. The main title, it may be suggested, indicates its theme.

In the critical days of China at the beginning of the present century, John Hay, the American Secretary of State, declared again and again that "the policy of the United States is to preserve the territorial and administrative entity of China." This quotation Professor Hsu has, with appropriateness, put on the title page of his book. What Professor Hsu means by "political entity" is equivalent to what Secretary Hay meant by "territorial and administrative entity." The book is therefore a study of China's struggle for the preservation of her political entity or integrity in the Northeastern corner of her national domain. It necessarily pays a great deal of attention to Manchuria, but for historical, diplomatic, and geographical reasons, the struggle for Korea and Mongolia has had to be included.

The book is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter gives the historical background of China's Northeastern problem. It shows how China's frontier has throughout the ages shifted back and forth in those regions. By force of nature, political necessity, and circumstance, China asserted and won sovereignty or suzerainty over them. It is clear, at least for the historical past, that unless China secured those regions, the interior would always be open to invasion. In this struggle, apparent misfortunes of China have sometimes turned out to be a great fortune. This is notably true in case of the Manchus. While they conquered China, they brought back the Northeast into China's political fold.

Chapter two takes up the story roughly at the end of the seventeenth century, marked by the Sino-Russian treaty of Nertchinsk, the point where Chapter one leaves off. It is here shown how after the Russian danger was temporarily checked the Manchus pursued a mistaken

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In spite of governmental policy, the colonization of Manchuria by the Chinese made some progress. But what a difference it would have made if the Tsing Dynasty had, instead of checking Chinese migration, encouraged it! It that had happened. China would have been in a much better position to meet the second invasion of

Russians in the second half of the nineteenth century.

These two chapters are by no means routine preliminary work, they are an essential part of the book, and they are done with the same care as the other chapters and perhaps supply even a greater intellectual need than the others. Unless the reader pays due attention to the first two chapters, he will not have the right perspectiv for the remainder of the book.

A nation's fundamental policies are not subject to frequent changes. They are dictated by the nature of things. Although such modern phrases as the "open door," "neutralization of Manchurian railways," or "consortium" would be unintelligible to former generations modern Chinese view the problem necessarily with their history in mind.

For example, the struggle for the preservation of China's shadowy suzerainty over Korea must appear foolish to many, but when the past is understood, it would appear to be natural. Whether it was wise or not, that is another question.

The remaining five chapters of the book cover ground more familiar to the public. They take up the struggle for Korea, ending with the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-'95; the Russo-Japanese struggle for the Northeast, ending with the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-'05; the Russo-Japanese concert, asserting itself in blocking Secretary Knox's plan of neutralization in 1908; Japan's hold coup of 1915; the Manchurian phase of the new consortium and the Lansing-Ishil agreement; and finally the new agreements between China and Soviet Russia.

The book ends on a note of warning. Dr. Hsu thinks that the Russian advances temporarily stopped, but refuses to predict what will happen in the long future.

On the other hand, he sees no relaxing of the Japanese grip. In this, all thinking observers will probably agree with him, for, however polite Japanese diplomatic language to China may be, there can be no doubt Japan is advancing in the substance of things. She has repented, not of the substance of the Twenty-one Demands policy, but only of its showy, grandiose appearan

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While this is true, it does not necessarily mean that China must look to America or to any other country for salvation. It is questionable wisdom to play off the western nations against Japan. While Dr. Hsu nowhere in this book advances a policy, much less a pro-American anti-Japanese policy, the tone and the psychology of the work might easily lead readers to think so.

This does not mean that China should not use diplomatic resources nor that China should adopt a pro-Japanese anti-American policy. It simply means that Chinese leaders should put self-help in the first place and foreign help only in the second place. To condemn western idealist statesmen such as President Wilson for not not placing Chinese interests above what they consider their national interests is not political realism.

The best way to assess the value of Dr.Hsu's work is to compare it with others of similar nature. So far as the reviewer knows, there is not other work which considers Manchuria, Korea, and Mongolia as one problem and treats it in a historical analytical way. In this respect, Dr. Hsu's book is unique. This viewpoint in itself is a contribution towards the understanding of China's foreign relations.

But there have been numbrous books on China's foreign relations as a whole, or on some phase of it. In what way does this book differ from the others?

Of books which treat China's foreign relations as a whole, the two best known and most authoritative are H.B. Morse's "The International Relations of the Chinese Empire" and Henri Cordier's"Histoire des Relations de la Chine avec les Puissances occidentales.

Morse held important posts in the Chinese custom service for many years. He was on intimate terms with Sir Robert Hart and had the use of the latter's unpublis diary. Furthermore, he had strong sympathies for China. His three volumes everywhere show his effort to understand the Chinese viewpoint. Then he had the scholar's devotion to truth.

The late Cordier was a noted sinologue. His writings have won recognition from scholars of all lands.

Now Dr. Hsu's work has one great advantage over theirs, namely the use of Chinese sources. The importance of this will be readily conceded, Morse and Cordier, with all their scholarship, could not overcome the defects issuing from the inability to use Chinese sources. Let me illustrate.....

Cordier's work has the same faulrs, plus that of a greater degree of subjectivity. Not to prolong this digression unduly, let me say that if he had used the letters of Tseng and Li, he would not rise to such a degree of indignation at the settlement of the Tientsin incident of 1870. In fact, Morse, treating the same question with almost the same available sources, arrived at a far more balanced judgment.

Professor Hsu, in writing his book, has brought under tribute a large number of pertinent Chinese sources of primary importance. He is free from those faults which western scholars committed because of linguistic limitations.

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It might be added that the author, while using Chinese sources, did not neglect western writings. The great German collection of documents,"Die Grosse Politik der Europaischen Kabinette," 1871-1914, is among those used. Therefore the picture as drawn by our author is by no means onesided.

Any reader of "China and Her Political Entity" will be convinced of the author's possession of intellectual independence and integrity. To study China's problems in the historical spirit, using all sources,both Chinese and foreign, as Professor Hsu has done, is an example which may well be followed by others in the field. In particular, we hope Professor Hsu himself will continu to write works of this kind.

Hsü

Noted

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
(INCORPORATED IN 1889 AS PEKING UNIVERSITY)
PEKING, CHINA.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

February 16, 1928.

TRANSFER

Dear Mr. Stuart:

I understand you will not be back until April. If this be so, perhaps I should write you a line concerning the Yü K'e.

You may recall that the Yü K'e was opposed by many from the very beginning, and that it was mainly because of the non-cooperative attitude of some Departments that its curriculum had to be made elective. The Ministry of Education was, of course, not in a position to appreciate our difficulties, and so returned our petition submitting the curriculum with order to make such courses as Physics and Chemistry required of the science students of both years.

On this occasion the opposition even broke out in open criticism, and through a combination of circumstances with which I will not bother you, caused the question of the Yü K'e as a whole to go before the Council and the General Faculty. In order to save the measure from being killed by what was evidently prejudice, some of us who were in favor of it moved that the question be further studied into instead of being decided off-hand, which motion was carried. C. W. Luh, the chairman of a special committee appointed for the purpose, agrees with me that perhaps it is wiser not to report until there is definite assurance of funds for the enterprise, and here the matter rests. I may add, however, that since then the opposition seems to be much softened.

I am enclosing herewith a report of a special Council committee which will give you a better idea of the issues involved than any sketchy account in a letter like this can do. This report is in two sections, the minority section representing the views of the natural science departments and the English Department, and the majority section, those of the administrative or rather those who stood for it, C. W. Luh, L. T. Hwang, H. C. Chou, K. L. Ch'en and myself. In addition you will find a copy of statistics of non-mission middle schools in China outside Peking which H. C. Chou was good enough to supply shortly after the report was out.

This report is self-explanatory and needs to be supplemented with only a few remarks. The minority argument concerning educational principle involved in the introduction of the Yü K'e is, I believe, fully rebutted by the majority report. Its agreement concerning the necessity of such a measure does not make any pertinent point. The most important part of that

argument lies in the section marked "E", but even there the reporter did no more than to betray an ignorance of the fact that the first two years in Yenching differ from the last two years in the middle school only in the effectiveness of instruction and not in the nature of the curriculum. Besides, in the Sub- section marked "6" he also mixes up the Fu Pan with the first year Yü K'e, between which there is a difference of two years in standing.

As to the argument concerning expenses, evidently the reporter labors under the wrong impression that he can dispense with the Yü K'e and have the money.

To the arguments of the majority report I wish to add one, which for certain reasons was not included, but which occupied a great deal of time in both the Council and the General Faculty. This is that Yenching has the need of a wider recruiting field for the maintenance of its vitality than the one she possesses at present. The Registrar reports that we take in only 120 students this academic year against 170 last year, partly because the country was disturbed last summer, and partly because we exacted a higher standard; and that of the 120 students taken in one-half came from schools which were not registered then and have not registered since. With this information it is very difficult for one to see how we are going to fill our dormitories next year and at the same time maintain the standard of quality without devising some means. Besides, one must be reminded of two more considerations. One of these is that our choice of students even in normal years has been very limited by comparison with non-mission universities. The other is that with the present staff Yenching must expand by three or four hundred students. We have the need of a larger recruiting field. If the mission schools fail us, we must turn towards non-mission schools, apart from the policies to extend Christian influence over graduates of the last-mentioned institutions and to make our undergraduate instruction more specialized and professional.

You will notice that the majority report assumes the separate identity of the Yü K'e from the University departments. This is a compromise made with the intention to conciliate the opposition, and since it was not accepted, it need not be followed unless still considered desirable. It is the practice of all universities that have a Yü K'e to regard it as a part of their undergraduate course. This does not seem necessarily contrary to educational principles, for if American colleges can have a four-year course against the three-year course in Europe, why cannot the Chinese colleges have a six-year course against the four-year course in America?

In the case of Yenching there are even advantages in following the Chinese practice. In the first place, in view of our large staff and ample classroom and refectory space which admits of adjustment, it is an economical proposition. In the second place, with dormitories built on the campus and formed part of the rest, it provides a ready means of expansion when time comes for the abolition of the Yü K'e.

Recently I was surprised to learn from a friend in the Faculty of Nankai that they too had a Yü K'e in spite of a middle school of 1600 boys and 300 girls, and that they did not have any trouble by housing these semi-middle school boys with the regular college boys or instructing them in the same classrooms. Evidently, to have a Yü K'e and have it as an integral part of Yenching is not such a foolish affair as some of the opposition would like us to believe. Fortunately, they have now come to modify their attitude, and I believe if we can raise the necessary funds, either in China or in America, they will most probably not oppose any more.

Very sincerely yours,

Shuhsi Hsü

Shuhsi Hsü

President J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Enclosures

Letter to Petergill 7/9/28

A REPORT ON YÜ-KE

On December 12 a committee of three was appointed by the Council to prepare and submit a report on Yü-ke to the General Faculty which is scheduled to meet on December 21. It has, however, been discovered that the members of the Committee are unable to agree on certain fundamental principles that are necessary for the preparation of a joint report. Consequently with the approval of the Chairman of the Committee, the undersigned is submitting herewith a separate report on the subject. This report is based upon the unanimous opinion of the Faculty of Natural Sciences.

(Signed)

December 19, 1927. Chenfu F. Wu.

I. IT IS AGAINST THE SOUND EDUCATIONAL PRINCIPLE TO HAVE A YU-KE OR ANY PREPARATORY SCHOOL OR DEPARTMENT ATTACHED TO A COLLEGE.

(A) It is the general policy of many institutions of higher education to give up the planning and running of middle schools or preparatory departments below the college grade.

(B) The East China Colleges have during the last few years been seriously planning to drop their own middle schools as soon as possible.

(C) In the institutions where the College and the preparatory school are located on the same campus using the same buildings and facilities, extremely difficult problems always arise from administration, discipline and adjustment of programs for instruction. Several instances in Central, East and South China show that general strikes and other internal troubles in the institutions often originated from the students in the preparatory grades who need administration and dicipline of a different type on separate campus.

(D) When the present Yenching University was established by the unification of three institutions, definite agreement was reached that the University would not give instructions below College grade.

(E) The Yenching Women's College has just adopted the policy of abolishing its middle school because it is not satisfactory and because too much money has been lost in it, not to speak of the amount of time and energy devoted to it.

II. A YU-KE IS UNNECESSARY.

(A) The dropping of the Yü-ke necessitates the middle schools to raise their standard to meet the requirements of the College.

In 1922 Yenching dropped the Yü-ke which it had up to that time and it was in the same year that the Jefferson Academy added one year to its grades. So the reestablishment of a Yü-ke is a temptation for the middle schools to be satisfied with their present standards and to depend upon the College for taking care of their graduates and preparing them for college work.

(B) The dropping of the Yü-ke facilitates the improvement of work in the College.

After Yenching dropped its Yü-ke in 1922, it has undoubtedly been raising its standard because of being

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(B) The dropping of the Yü-ke facilitates the improvement of work in the College.

After Yenching dropped its Yü-ke in 1922, it has undoubtedly been raising its standard because on being relieved from the burden of the Yü-ke the staffs in the College Departments gain at least that much time and energy for planning and offering more solid courses in the College.

(C) A Yü-ke will not insure full enrollment for the College.

(1) According to the present regulations of the Ministry of Education, no students from non-registered schools shall be admitted to the College by transfer or by entrance examination.

(2) This applies to the entrance examination of the College as well as that of the Yü-ke, so no Yü-ke students can be expected in the future from any of the non-registered schools.

(3) The only surest ways of insuring full enrollment for the College are:-

(a) To encourage the immediate registration of the middle schools with the Government.
(b) To hold the present standard of the College and to let the middle schools meet it by raising themselves to the 6-years grade, instead of draining our own efforts to run a Fu-ke in order to meet their 4-years stardard and to accomodated their graduates from the 4th grade.

(D) Sources of our students as shown by records in the Registrar's Office.

(1)

Based upon the former schools of the 660 students who registered in the College this year. The following table shows the types and number of schools in North and South China and the number of students that have come from these schools.

		NORTH CHINA		SOUTH CHINA	
	Type of schools	Number of schools	Number of students	Number of schools	Number of students
By Transfer	Government	4	4	1	1
	Private	6	14	3	9
	Missionary	2	8	14	93
	Foreign			5	6
By Entrance Exam.	Government	22	44	14	14
	Private	16	53	5	7
	Missionary	29	295	31	96
	Foreign	1	2	8	14
	Total	80	420	81	240

The above table shows that of the 660 students
420 came from 80 schools in North China,
240 came from 81 schools in South China.

(2) Based upon the former schools of the students in the four Freshman classes from 1924-27. The following table shows the types and number of schools in North and South China and the number of students that came from these schools in each year.

	Types of schools	Number of schools	1924	1925	1926	1927	Total of students
	Government	8	5	1	5	4	15

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North China	Government	8	5	1	5	4	15
	Private	20	10	8	17	12	47
	Missionary	22	55	50	97	70	272
							334
South China	Government	5	2	1	1		4
	Private	8	3	2	1	4	10
	Missionary	40	27	24	46	29	126
	Foreign	6	5	5	6	1	17
							157
	Total	109	107	91	173	120	491 491

The above table shows that of the 491 students who entered the College during the four years from 1924-1927

334 students came from 50 schools in North China,

157 students came from 59 schools in South China.

(3) As there is no time for the Registrar's Office to find out what schools have been registered with the Government, it is impossible to show how many of them in North China will continue to supply us students.

(E) A Yü-ke will not help to eliminate the required courses in the College, thus raising the present standard of the College itself.

(1) Statements have been made that the present required courses in the College are expected to be shifted back eventually to Yü-ke so that the College may raise its own standard and at the same time comply to the petition of the students for abolishing all the required courses in the College.

(2) But the real situation is:-

(a) Some middle schools are of 6-years grade while many others areestill of 4-years grade.

(b) The graduates from the 4-years middle schools are deficient for entering the present Freshman class.

(c) Therefore a Yü-ke is to fill up the gap between the 4th year of middle schools and our present Freshman class.

(3) Now if all the 4-years middle schools will change to 6-years grade, their graduates can enter our present Freshman class without deficiency and there is therefore no need for a Yü-ke.

(4) On the other hand, if they do not make such changes, then

(a) Even if we should have a Yü-ke, it can only be equivalent to the 5th and 6th grades of Senior middle schools so as to fill up the gap mentioned above.

(b) It will then be impossible to shift the present required courses in the College back to Yü-ke because if this is done the 2nd year of the future Yü-ke will still be a gap between the 4th year of middle schools and the future Yü-ke unless one more year will be added below to fill the gap.

(5) The following table of comparison will help to make clear the points mentioned above:-

Our present Sophomore.....Our future Freshman

Our present Freshman.....Our future Yü-ke 2nd year

<u>THE GAP</u>

Yü-ke 2nd year (6th grade M.S.)

Yü-ke 1st year (5th grade M.S.)

<u>THIS GAP MUST BE FILLED</u>.

4th grade of middle schools...4th grade of mid. schools

(6) Of the 32 Yü-ke students we have this year, 10 students are from the following schools which have heretofore [illegible] students who successfully passed our

The above table shows [illegible]
entered the College during the four years from 1924-1927

334 students came from 50 schools in North China,
157 students came from 59 schools in South China.

(3) As there is no time for the Registrar's Office to find out what schools have been registered with the Government, it is impossible to show how many of them in North China will continue to supply us students.

(E) A Yü-ke will not help to eliminate the required courses in the College, thus raising the present standard of the College itself.

(1) Statements have been made that the present required courses in the College are expected to be shifted back eventually to Yü-ke so that the College may raise its own standard and at the same time comply to the petition of the students for abolishing all the required courses in the College.

(2) But the real situation is:-
- (a) Some middle schools are of 6-years grade while many others areestill of 4-years grade.
- (b) The graduates from the 4-years middle schools are deficient for entering the present Freshman class.
- (c) Therefore a Yü-ke is to fill up the gap between the 4th year of middle schools and our present Freshman class.

(3) Now if all the 4-years middle schools will change to 6-years grade, their graduates can enter our present Freshman class without deficiency and there is therefore no need for a Yü-ke.

(4) On the other hand, if they do not make such changes, then
- (a) Even if we should have a Yü-ke, it can only be equivalent to the 5th and 6th grades of Senior middle schools so as to fill up the gap mentioned above.
- (b) It will then be impossible to shift the present required courses in the College back to Yü-ke because if this is done the 2nd year of the future Yü-ke will still be a gap between the 4th year of middle schools and the future Yü-ke unless one more year will be added below to fill the gap.

(5) The following table of comparison will help to make clear the points mentioned above:-

Our present Sophomore.....Our future Freshman
Our present Freshman.....Our future Yü-ke 2nd year

THE GAP

Yü-ke 2nd year
(6th grade M.S.)
Yü-ke 1st year
(5th grade M.S.)

THIS GAP MUST BE FILLED.

4th grade of middle schools...4th grade of mid. schools

(6) Of the 32 Yü-ke students we have this year, 10 students are from the following schools which have heretofore been sending us students who successfully passed our entrance examinations:-

2 from Hwei Wen (Peking Academy)
1 from Loo Ho (Jefferson Academy)
1 from Li Hsien Middle School of Tsingtao
1 from Wen Hua Middle School of Wuchang
1 from Practice School of Peking Normal College
1 from Ch'ung Shih Middle School of Peking
2 from Chihli First Middle School
1 from Senior Middle School of Nankai

This immediately shows that
- (a) These are the inferior students in their classes: while their class-mates have passed our entrance examination they have failed and have therefore been accommodated in the Yü-ke.

(b) If the Yü-ke should be raised to our present Freshman standard, we will have to create another Yü-ke of Yü-ke in order to accommodate these students and to fill the gap for them.

(7) In conclusion, it may be said that a Yü-ke is fundamentally and substantially equivalent to the 5th and 6th grades of middle schools. The question will then be "Should the 4-years middle schools raise their standards to 6-year grade to meet our present Freshman requirements, or should Yenching run a Yü-ke to accommodate their graduates and to help preparing them for Freshman work?" In other words, "Should Yenching University run a Yü-ke for the 4-years middle schools?"

III. YU-KE IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT TAKING TIME, ENERGY AND MONEY AWAY FROM THE COLLEGE.

(A) A Yü-ke will pull down the work in the College.

(1) If the Yü-ke courses are to be in charge of a few inexperienced graduate assistants or, even worse, student assistants, the standard of Yü-ke will be much inferior to that of ordinary middle schools where they have regular staffs of middle school teachers.

(2) If the Yü-ke courses are to be at least supervised by the more experienced Staff members of the College departments, it means so much of their time and energy for teaching and directing research in the College will be given to Yü-ke.

(3) If, taken for granted, that the present required courses in the College are shifted back to Yü-ke, it follows that

(a) Those teachers who are teaching such required courses in the College must all go to teach in Yü-ke.

(b) Unless more Staff members for teaching and directing research in the College are added to all the Departments concerned, the Departments will not be able to carry on their regular work in the College, not to speak of raising the standard of the College.

(B) Yü-ke is financially impracticable.

(1) It is impossible to run a Yü-ke of high standing without a large appropriation of initial expenses for dormitories and dormitory facilities and a regular standing budget for additional teaching staffs, additional expenses in administration, additional laboratory equipment and supplies, etc.

(2) Besides the question of initial expenses, it is beyond dispute that the annual receipts from tuition and board will not cover the running expenses in Yü-ke.

(3) As the College is now suffering seriously from financial difficulties, and as so many Departments are handicapped in their work for lack of funds, it is not thinkable that a large amount of money should be assigned to Yü-ke.

(4) Taking for granted that in spite of the extreme difficulties now in raising money, certain efforts can still be made for raising enough money to cover the initial and running expenses of Yü-ke, the last question will be

(a) "Should this last effort be spent in raising money for Yü-ke which is to accommodate the 4-years middle school graduates and to prepare them for Freshman

of Yü-ke in order to [illegible]
and to fill the gap for them.

(7) In conclusion, it may be said that a Yü-ke is fundamentally and substantially equivalent to the 5th and 6th grades of middle schools. The question will then be "Should the 4-years middle schools raise their standards to 6-year grade to meet our present Freshman requirements, or should Yenching run a Yü-ke to accommodate their graduates and to help preparing them for Freshman work?" In other words, "Should Yenching University run a Yü-ke for the 4-years middle schools?"

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(4) Taking for granted that in spite of the extreme difficulties now in raising money, certain efforts can still be made for raising enough money to cover the initial and running expenses of Yü-ke, the last question will be

(a) "Should this last effort be spent in raising money for Yü-ke which is to accommodate the 4-years middle school graduates and to prepare them for Freshman work?" or

(b) "Should this last effort be spent in raising money for the College so that the various Departments can fully develop themselves in doing solid College work and build themselves up for graduates research?"

At the request of the Staff Members in the Departments of Natural Sciences, the following statements are herewith appended to this report:-

(1) It is the unanimously expressed opinion of the Faculty of Natural Sciences that the introduction of the Yü-ke into the College will lower the standard of the work done in the College, at least in the Departments of Natural Sciences.

(2) The Departments of Natural Sciences wish to state unanimously that with their present budget and staffs, they can not give any time, equipment or money for teaching or supervising the Yü-ke for the next academic year or the years after.

NON-MISSION MIDDLE SCHOOLS OUTSIDE PEKING

School Districts	4-Year	6-Year	Total
Metropolitan District	5	3	8
Chihli	29	2	31
Shantung	35	6	41
Shansi	27	9	36
Honan	14	2	16
Fengtien	46	7	53
Kivin	6	4	10
Heilungkiang	7	0	7
Kiangsu	50	39	89
Anhui	14	5	19
Kiangsi	23	2	25
Chekiang	24	7	31
Fukien	25	0	25
Kuangtung	39	3	42
Kuangsi	16	1	17
Hunan	34	7	41
Hupeh	32	2	34
Szechuan	56	0	56
Yunnan	11	1	12
Kueichou	6	1	7
Shensi	13	0	13
Kansu	9	0	9
Sinkiang	1	0	1
Jehol	1	0	1
Chahan	1	0	1
Suiyuan	4	0	4
Total	528	1 01	629
Percentage	84	16	100

Note: Data based upon report of Association for Advancement of Education, 1925-26

with letter to Jackson - 2/14/27

C.

BUDGET - 1928

Hsü, Salary		$300	$3600
Kuo, Salary and residence,	Jan-Aug.	250 + 50	2400
	Sept-Dec.	300 + 50	1400
Chen, Salary and Residence, January		150 + 50	200 (a)
Lü, Honorarium and Travel,	Feb-June (4 hrs per week)		550 (b)
Salary and Residence,	Sept-Dec.	300 + 50	1400 (c)
Pan, Honorarium and Travel,			
Spring Semester (6 hrs per week)			825 (d)
Fall " (6 hrs per week)			825 (e)
Tyau, Honorarium and Travel (2 hrs per week)			550
Bevan, Travel (4 hrs per week)			300
1 Secretary, Salary			480
2 Assistants, Salary			1200
Library Allowance			600
Office Expenses			200
Special Appropriation for furnishing new office			300
		Total	$14,830
		Amount granted (Gold 5,150)	10,300
		Amount short	$ 4,530

Note: Items (a), (b), (c), (d) are covered by the original authorization for Mr. Poe's salary and residence. The change is made necessary on account of his inability to join us. Item (e) is made necessary by Mr. Shadick's inability to continue assisting the Department after June. Mr. Shadick at present carries five hours per week gratuitously. Next semester he will be transferred from the Department of History, which is overstaffed, to the Department of English, which is less better off.

A

February 25, 1928

Dr. Shuhsi Hsu
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Doctor Hsu:

It was a cause of keen disappointment to all of us to close our books for 1927 with a deficit of approximately $6,000. Earlier in the year everything looked exceedingly promising. I suppose that the continued discouraging news from China gradually affected the minds of a large number of those interested in our work. In spite of every effort that could be made, we lost 226 of the previous year's contributors.

Two other items gave us the very bad record for the year. First, there have been certain difficulties in student activities and life at Princeton University. These difficulties have affected the collection of the Community Chest. We secured as a result from that source during 1927 only $1,600, whereas we normally expect $6,000.

The second item was the fact that we undertook to wipe out a longstanding deficit of $26,000, now that we have definitely changed our objective to the educational work. Our very success in wiping out this considerable deficit in the year when psychologically conditions were unfavorable made it impossible for us at the end of the year to solicit emergency contributions from the inner circle generally called upon under such circumstances. Thus we lost in comparison with the previous year another $3,500 normally to be expected for the annual budget.

In other words, we do not feel that we have lost the confidence of our friends. We have fared much better than most organizations, in the face of news from China which is distinctly discouraging to Americans who cannot understand anything at that great distance except that there is much disorder and instability. It is exceedingly difficult to get the idea into the minds of great numbers of people widely scattered in this country that much which seems at a distance highly discouraging may be, when viewed more understandingly, very promising for the future.

The result of this financial upset is that the Executive Committee positively declined to pass at its meeting in early February the tentative budget I presented. The Committee is determined not to develop another deficit to trouble us in future years. It insists upon an effort to absorb in 1928 the deficit accrued in 1927. To do this and at the same time to vote

by our two departments, even after taking advantage of the $5,000 of the Y M C A budget which the National Council assumes this year, would have placed our budget for 1928 at more than $57,000. We do not believe it practicable under present conditions in America to secure more than a bare $50,000 from our friends. Even if we succeeded in reducing the tentative budget by $5,000, we should still probably have a small deficit at the end of 1928.

In accordance with the Committee's request, I studied minutely the items presented for consideration by you and Dr. Leonard Hsu. I studied these together with Dr. Stuart. We finally decided that the only thing practicable would be to reduce the budget almost as much as the Committee required, though not quite so much ($4,225.00), secure the Committee's approval of the budget at the remaining figure, and then inform each of the departments of the maximum amount that can be granted under present conditions.

I requested Mr. Garside yesterday to include in the cablegram to Peking the information that the total budget for the two departments, exclusive of the budget of Mr. Burgess, is $12,800. This is approximately $5,800. greater than the budget voted the departments for 1927. It is far from being sufficient, however, to cover all the new requests. Moreover, many weeks ago, when the situation looked more promising, Dr. Stuart had expressed the earnest desire that we might take advantage of the sabbitical year of Professor Corwin and secure him for a semester. This arrangement was made prior to our realization of the bad condition at the close of the year. The future financing of this work depends in peculiar degree upon our cementing the closest possible tie with Princeton University. This has become more important now that the number of Princeton men actually engaged in our work in China is reduced to one, Mr. Burgess, and that we do not expect to have any considerable number in future. Professor Conklin has been of great service to us since his return. He has been enthusiastic and actively helpful. Because of his influence, we are already on more intimate terms with the administration of Princeton. We believe that the expenditure of a considerable sum of money to have Professor and Mrs. Corwin spend a semester on the university campus will prove to have been abundantly justified. At the same time it is certainly very disappointing to all of us not to be in posi- to authorize the addition of two or more members to the two departmental staffs.

Since it was not practicable to go into details in the cablegram, I thought best to request that no new teachers be engaged until my letter should arrive.

The total amount voted by the Committee at present for the Department of Political Science for the calendar year 1928 is $5,150., apart from the fund of $3,000. voted to cover the traveling expenses of Professor and Mrs. Corwin. The Com-

mittee will be very glad if financial conditions so improve during the course of the year that an additional grant might be voted before be beginning of the autumn semester in September. I regret to say, however, that I do not feel very optimistic about such a contingency. We seldom succeed in securing nearly half of our year's income by the middle of the year. In spite of every effort to the contrary, a large portion of our subscribers withhold their gifts till near the end of December. In a large proportion of cases, we never know definitely whether the money will be received or not until that time. I do not anticipate, therefore, that the Committee will have any sufficient reason for increasing this grant before the autumn.

I am sorry to have to add that if the tentative budget as I presented it should be carried forward to the following year, the total budget for that year would again be $57,737., which is beyond the anticipated income of this organization. It would not be prudent at the present stage of developments to assume that the budget to be voted for the Department of Political Science for the calendar year 1929 would be higher than $10,000. Moreover, it is necessary to bear in mind that the Home Office will not be able to finance this work continuously without some degree of Princeton representation on the staff. Everybody concerned here feels that it is important that we should have a Princeton representative in the Department of Political Science by 1929. We have no one in mind, but must begin at once to seek for a satisfactory person. Otherwise the Princeton alumni will begin to have the feeling that the distinctive Princeton character in this work is passing out and will lose their special interest. No matter whether we approve this attitude or not, it is essential for our success that we recognize it.

I had framed the budget for presentation to the Committee in such a way as to improve your situation materially in the matter of library especially, student graduate assistants, and other things. I am exceedingly sorry to have to leave the problem now to be solved by you in the best way practicable under the difficulties of insufficient financing.

I am writing a letter essentially identical with this to Dr. Leonard Hsu. I shall be glad to hear from you personally in regard to your impression of present developments in China, and also your hopes and aspirations as to the results you hope to attain through the training you are giving young men in the Department of Political Science.

Sincerely yours,

Olin D. Wannamaker

COPY

March 12, 1928

TRANSFER

Dear Dr. Hsü:

I have your interesting letter of February 16, together with the mimeographed reports on the Yu K'e. I am much interested in the whole discussion and shall await with further interest the final decision. It is scarcely worth while to make any comments of my own at this long distance from the discussion, except to express appreciation of the time and energy you have put into the whole matter. Because of the possibility of new factors in the situation or reasons which I had not taken into consideration before leaving China, I am making no comments as to what it seems to me should be done but am very much interested.

I also have copies of Dr. Galt's letter to you on plans for the Department and yours to Mr. Wannamaker of February 15th. He will doubtless take up with Professor Corwin the special courses which it is desired he should offer next autumn.

I am glad that through the good work of Timothy Lew the library of Political Science can be enlarged before long.

I also note with interest the request made of you to study Manchuria with a view to the next meeting of the Institute of Pacific Relations. This is one of many evidences of how much you are coming to be appreciated.

We shall still have to be a little patient until the relations with Princeton-in-Peking now developing are completed and can begin to be of greater actual benefit to us. I feel, however, that before long these will permit substantial enlargements.

With greetings to your wife and every good wish

Affectionately yours

Dr. Shuhsi Hsü (Signed) J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

JLS:O

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
(INCORPORATED IN 1889 AS PEKING UNIVERSITY)
PEKING, CHINA

COMMISSION ON STUDIES

March 31, 1928.

Dear Mr. Stuart:

I enclose herewith a copy of a memorandum submitted to the Council by the Committee on Graduate Studies, which sums up the development of graduate work since your departure with which I believe it is my duty to keep you informed. Under separate cover I am also sending you for your reference three more documents registering facts and events leading to the memorandum. These documents are as follows:

A. Chapter XI of "A Study of Christian Higher Education in China," by E. H. Cressy.

B. Comments on the latter by the Committee on Graduate Studies.

C. Statement of present conditions and program of expansion in Yenching University.

Graduate work, as you know, has not found much favor with the Departments in spite of the Graduate Studies Committee's effort in the last two or three years. A change, however, suddenly came about recently. Those who are opposed to the Yü K'e evidently find that the only justification to declining to have anything to do with it, with a faculty according to the American standard large enough to care for at least twice as many students as we now have, is to pose for graduate work. While a favorable atmosphere was thus being created there came Mr. Cressy's graduate school plan, which to all intents and purposes pointed to Shanghai as the logical location. This opened the eyes of the Faculty to the fact that unless we are serious about our graduate work, there is danger of our forfeiting our claims.

To the Graduate Studies Committee the situation is both an opportunity and a challenge, and we, therefore, set ourselves to meet it immediately. First, we submitted a statement to Mr. Cressy, criticising his plan and giving our own position concerning it. Then, when Mr. Cressy came up to Peking on a visit we had a conference with him and impressed upon him that:

(1) It was neither necessary under the circumstances nor practical from the economic standpoint to have a school established afresh and separately instead of letting one grow naturally from some existing institution and form a part of it;

(2) That by virtue of our location in the intellectual centre of China, our accessibility to libraries and archives,

our superior faculty and resources and the scale of work we have already carried, we are entitled to the consideration of the Christian Higher Education Association.

At the same time we cooperated with the Commission on Studies and the General Faculty Executive to draw up a program for expansion in graduate work as part of a larger program for the University. Our contention seems to have appealed not only to Mr. Cressy, but also to the members of the Advisory Committee to the Higher Education Association who are in Peking, who passed the following resolution in a preliminary meeting of that body:

"Voted, That graduate instruction in arts and science be limited for the present to Yenching and one institution in the lower Yangtze Valley (other institutions limiting themselves to the training of a few assistants when thought desirable).

Finally, to crown our effort, we submitted the enclosed memorandum to the University Council.

Very sincerely yours,

Shuhsi Hsü

Enclosure

President J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
New York City.

MEMORANDUM ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF GRADUATE STUDIES AT YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Presented to the University Council by the Committee on Graduate Studies.

I

The following considerations indicate the importance of an early decision by the University Council on the question of a policy for the development of graduate studies:

1. The Council on Higher Education of the China Christian Educational Association has made a careful survey of Christian institutions in China and is urging a coordinated program for Christian education. In the field of postgraduate studies there is particular opportunity to avoid duplication of staff and waste of funds by concentration through mutual agreement on one or two centers for such studies. The recommendations of the Higher Educational Council give immediate, practical urgency to a consideration of the relation of graduate studies at Yenching to the general plan for cooperation between Christian colleges and universities.

2. In the survey already prepared by the Council on Higher Education it appears that graduate work at Yenching, as at present conducted, surpasses in scope of studies offered and in enrollment of students the graduate work of any other Christian institution in China. The present development has taken place gradually and in the absence of any plan for the active encouragement of such work, indeed the Committee on Graduate Studies has held to strict standards and has discouraged rather than encouraged general development of such studies.

3. A review of the conditions in the various departments of study in the University shows that there are immediate possibilities in many Departments for carrying more graduate students by reducing

the unnecessary number of elective courses offered to undergraduates, thus releasing staff for the supervision of graduate students, and securing greater educational values from the present staff.

In view of these considerations the Committee on Graduate Studies recommends the following resolution:

Resolved: That the University plan definitely for the gradual development of postgraduate work up to the grade of the Ph.D. degree, encouraging the Departments to review their capacity for such development along the following lines:

A. That the Departments of Biology, Chemistry, Chinese, Economics, Education, Geography and Geology, History, Philosophy, Physics, Political Science, Psychology, Religion and Sociology be encouraged to offer work leading to the Ma A. degree using present resources.

B. That the Departments of English and Mathematics be encouraged to plan to offer in the near future graduate work leading to the M. A. degree.

C. That the Departments of be encouraged to offer graduate work leading to the Ph.D. degree using present resources.

D. That the Departments of be encouraged to plan for future graduate work leading to Ph.D. degree.

The Council would make clear that the details of the development encouraged are to be worked out within each Department in organic relation to the entire life and work of the Department, but that the general approval of proposed plans is to be secured from the Council through its committee on Graduate Studies.

II

The Committee on Graduate Studies recommends that the Council adopt the following distinction for the numbering of courses in the Announcement of Courses for 1928-29:

Courses from	1 - 100	strictly Junior College courses.
Courses	100 - 200	Senior College courses.
Courses	201 -	Courses definitely planned for post-graduate students.

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
(INCORPORATED IN 1889 AS PEKING UNIVERSITY)
PEKING, CHINA.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

April 2, 1928.

Dear Mr. Stuart:

Enclosed you will find the following documents:

A. Mr. Wannamaker's letter of February twenty-fifth.

B. My reply.

C. Budget for the Department of Political Science for the calendar year of 1928 on the basis of the need for the academic year of 1927-1928.

D. New bulletin of the Department for the academic year 1928-29 on the basis of the present academic year.

We are sorry to see that the grant by the head office not only falls far short of the amount we were given to expect in Mr. Wannamaker's letter of last summer; but also falls so low as to be insufficient for work already authorized. Judge Kuo and I fully appreciate the difficulties of the head office and are quite prepared to forego the LL.B. course; but we wish the head office would likewise sympathize with us and help us to maintain what is nothing more than the minimum requirements of the Department. We shall be very grateful if you will take this matter up with Mr. Wannamaker and help find some solution for it.

Since you will be back in June, while only expenditure from July on requires new authorization, I would disdain to trouble you and Mr. Wannamaker at this moment were it not for one reason. As Mr. Poe will not join us next semester, it is necessary that someone be appointed in his place. But when a new appointment comes up in the Faculty General Executive, the question of whether there is appropriation for it will naturally come up also. Yet we cannot merely postpone the action, for if we are going to secure someone at all, especially a highly qualified person as those we have in mind, we must do it right now. It is, therefore, inevitable that I raise the question with you at this very inconvenient time.

In my last letter on the question under discussion I requested that you authorize by cable the appointment of Mr. Lü Fu and Judge Pan Chang-hsü. Since there is no fund for two

and besides we are not going to have the LL. B. course I would recommend that Mr. Lü Fu be the person for appointment. Mr. Lü is a Christian. He was in politics before and is in educational work now. He is a great friend of C. T. Wang, recommended by Y. K. Kuo and held in high regard by all those in Yenching who know him, such as T. H. Ch'en and Vice-President Wu, the latter working under him in the Ministry of Education when Mr. Lü was Vice-Minister and Acting Minister. It would not matter much whether the sum short in the budget ~~will~~ be made up one way or another, at present or in the summer, as long as we are authorized to make the appointment now. May I ask, therefore, that you give us a cablegram on receiving this letter.

Trusting that this will receive your sympathetic and prompt attention,

Very sincerely yours,

Shuhsi Hsü

Enclosure 4

President J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
New York City.

P.S. I am glad to learn that you will be back in Peking not later than the beginning of June. Spring is a time for activities in national as well as institutional affairs. You are more than justified in making arrangements for returning.

B.

April 2, 1928.

Mr. Olin D. Wannamaker,
Princeton-in-Peking,
12 East 41 Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Wannamaker:

I have your letter of February twenty-fifth. I am glad to note that a fund of $3,000 Gold has been voted to cover the traveling expenses of Professor and Mrs. Corwin. This is a new assurance that we will have them next fall.

I welcome the idea of having an American representative on the staff of the Department. No one realizes as much as I the necessity of early strengthening the relation of this Department in particular, and Princeton work in the University in general, with our constituencies now that the Y.M.C.A. work of the organization is being transferred to the National Committee. If you cannot secure a highly qualified man whose words will carry weight with Princeton University, be sure to have a young man, American, well connected, full of common sense and gifted particularly for publicity work.

Judge Kuo and I are very much disappointed to see that the grant made to the Department is so much below our expectation. We are in great sympathy with the head office in the difficult task of raising money at this time. We fully appreciate the desire of the Board to wipe off the deficits of former years at this juncture and to devote part of the proceeds for measures fundamental to the success of the organization such as the appropriation for the traveling expenses of Professor and Mrs. Corwin. We are quite prepared, therefore, not to launch any new enterprise such as the proposed LL. B. course, disappointing as such abstention would be to ourselves and to those thirty-four students who have petitioned for it. We are, however, at a loss as to what is the best to do when the grant is not enough for the present work which is perhaps the minimum that a department of the scope of Political Science in Yenching can maintain, and wish that the Board would reconsider our case and devise some measure to make up the balance. I am enclosing herewith a copy of the budget for the current calendar year which is made on the basis of no increase for the next academic year beginning with July (Enclosure I). The amount short as indicated therein is about $2,265 Gold.

We hope that the Board will see some way of making up the deficit. Should financial conditions be so unfavorable as

to make it absolutely impossible to take the step, perhaps it would be best to carry the balance forward to the following calendar year. The Department is quite prepared under these circumstances not to expand for the next year or two beyond the addition of one American member from Princeton, rather than suffer any reduction in the present staff.

The military situation in China has remained stationary throughout the winter. Possibly some change may soon come about now that the weather has become favorable for large-scale operations. The North is just now more financially better-off and has closer unity, while the South has greater material and moral possibilities. Inasmuch as it would be easier for the South to improve her weakness than for the North to improve hers, the South perhaps will fare better in the long run.

Political instability will probably not end right away irrespectively of whether one or the other party turns out to be victorious. The evolution of an order which is new not only in the sense that it replaces another, but also in the sense that it differs in nature from its predecessor, will require time, especially in a country with such physical features and historical background as China; not to mention the vastness of her territory and the complexity of her continental life.

As to the international situation there is improvement. The attempt of our Japanese neighbor to harness the Powers to her plough for the Manchurian field, as indicated by the talks of the revival of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the attempt to float the Lamont loan, the visit of Viscount Goto to Moscow, seems to have resulted in failure. Nor is there any likelihood of her succeeding in the near future. As long as no anti-British agitation is revived in China, Great Britain will probably be able to keep her good sense. As to Russia, she cannot remain furious forever and thereby exposes herself to temptation eternally; for world revolution, of which her attempt in China forms but a part, is no more her cardinal policy. The only nation that still exercises one's thought is perhaps China's traditional friend, America. Nobody knows what she might do when her bankers, whose control over her policy seems to increase daily, have more money than they know how to invest.

Next to Japan one, of course, must not forget Russia, especially her designs upon outhr Mongolia. The Russian problem, however, is not as immediate as the Japanese.

Turning to your last question, the Department of Political Science trains in the first instance party promoters and civil servants of the judicial, diplomatic and general civil services, the latter both central and local. It is our belief that by virtue of our correct policy, the superior quality of our students and instructors and the Christian atmosphere of Yenching, the men we shall turn out will be not only more efficient, but also more inspired. Next, the Department hopes that among these products there will be some of a calibre who by the grace of the Almighty and our special attention and care will be fostered into

statesmen, eminent publicists and jurists.

I am also enclosing herewith a copy of the Departmental bulletin for the next academic year, drawn up on the basis of the present academic year (Enclosure II). We are proud that with the resources at our disposal we are able to have the Department as well organized as this bulletin will undoubtedly demonstrate to you. This is made possible, however, only by confining ourselves to a very narrow range of subjects absolutely essential for our students, such as Chinese government, International Law, Chinese Private Law, and the very limited scope of undergraduate work and some M. A. work. If we are going to attain our object in any efficient way, evidently we must teach also Political Theory, Local Government, Chinese Public Law, Western Laws and Western Governments, and offer additional courses leading to the LL. B. and J. D. degrees on the one hand, and Ph. D. degree on the other.

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of a statement on the present work of Yenching and programs for expansion, prepared for the Christian Higher Education Association; which may be found useful, if not for other purposes, for studying the Department of Political Science in its proper setting. You will find under the same cover two copies of the picture of the house in which we live, which you may like to have for the head office and for Mr. Guy, the donor of the house. I have also today placed an order with the Peking Leader for a copy of "The Week in China" for the year to be mailed to you with my best Easter wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Enclosures 2

May 6, 1932.

Dr. Shuhsi Hsu,
Dean of the College of Public Affairs,
Yenching University,
Peiping, China

My dear Dr. Hsu:

No doubt President Stuart will have already informed you of the action taken by the Board of Trustees on April 14th in regard to the forwarding to the New York State Department of Education of the application for power to grant the LL.B. degree. However, I am writing this letter so as to inform you directly of the action of the Trustees and the considerations behind it.

On August 28th, and again on August 31st, 1931, Mr. Evans wrote Dr. Stuart explaining in rather full detail the correspondence and conferences we had had with representatives of the New York Department of Education as to the possibility of securing authorization for Yenching to grant certain additional degrees, particularly those of Bachelor of Journalism and Bachelor of Laws. It was quite obvious at that time, that the New York State Department of Education would not be at all likely to give authorization to offer the LL.B. degree unless Yenching University showed proof that it was conducting a well-rounded School of Law along lines which would compare favorably with law schools here in the United States.

The whole question of the development of the School of Law at Yenching was considered at length by the Yenching Trustees on November 4, 1931, and at that time the Trustees took the following action, with which you are already familiar:-

"VOTED that the Trustees of Yenching University having learned informally of the proposal from the field to develop the College of Public Affairs into the field of Law, so as to qualify for a degree of Bachelor of Laws, express the conviction that such development would be unwise, and that the work in Jurisprudence should be confined to such undergraduate courses as may be necessary to meet the minimum requirements of the Ministry of Education. The Trustees do not approve the development of ~~the~~ a School of Law in the University."

This was the background in the minds of the Trustees when we brought before them on April 14th the request of the College of Public Affairs that the Trustees forward with their endorsement the application for power to grant the LL.B. degree to graduates of that College. The Board tried to give careful

and sympathetic consideration to the request, but it was obvious that the sentiment was practically unanimously opposed to forwarding the application. The Board was convinced that the granting of the LL.B. degree by the College of Public Affairs would inevitably cause a serious misconception among educational circles in the West as to the scope of work being offered by this college. It was felt also that, in spite of the explanations that might be given, there would be some grounds for similar misconceptions in educational circles in China. It was further suggested that the recognition of the right of the College of Public Affairs to grant the degree of LL.B. would in itself be a strong determining factor in encouraging the development of the College of Public Affairs along lines which have met with no favor whatever from the Board of Trustees.

A number of considerations set forth in the application itself contributed to the adverse judgment of the Trustees. For example, in the third of the explanatory notes which preface this application we find that the College "wishes to apply for further authorization by the Educational Department of the State of New York to grant to its graduates a corresponding degree of LL.B., so as to enable them to pursue further study in law in America if they so desire." This statement seemed very clearly to pre-suppose a complete undergraduate course in law, which would enable graduates of the College to enter postgraduate professional and legal courses here in America which are open only to those who have had such a thorough preparation.

The outcome of the Board's discussion was Action T-3038 which reads as follows:-

> "VOTED to inform the field authorities of the University that inasmuch as the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York has indicated that it would be unwilling to grant Yenching power to confer the LL.B. degree unless the University develops a well-established School of Law, and inasmuch as such a development would be contrary to the judgment of the Board of Trustees as set forth in Action T-3000, therefore the Trustees consider it inadvisable to forward to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York the application for power to confer this degree."

I cannot emphasize too strongly that, while the Trustees have the warmest sympathy for the aspirations of the College of Public Affairs, and recognize the technical difficulties you are encountering as a result of the requirements of the Ministry of Education, and in connection with your request for a suitable degree for graduates of the College, yet both the Board of Trustees and the Trustees of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation are strongly opposed to any development of the College of Public Affairs into a School of Law.

At the present time there are absolutely no funds available which would permit such a development, and there is no prospect whatever that funds for such a purpose would be available for some years at least.

I am sorry to be compelled to make such an unfavorable report.

With warmest regards, I am,

Very cordially yours,

BAG:PC

COPY

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

114 Fifth Avenue

New York

March 2, 1934

Mr. Olin D. Wannamaker
Princeton-Yenching Foundation
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Wannamaker:

With further reference to our letter of October 25th last regarding Dr. Hsu's book entitled "CHINA AND HER POLITICAL ENTITY", we have now received a letter from Dr. Hsu agreeing to the proposed royalty on the second edition of 10% of the published price, and authorizing us to make settlement with the Princeton-Yenching Foundation.

A final accounting shows that royalty of $1.20 per copy is due on 519 copies of the first edition, instead of 499 as stated in our previous letter. This makes a total of $622.80. Of the second edition 102 copies have been sold on which royalty of 30¢ per copy is due, making a total of $30.60. The total amount of royalty due, therefore, is $653.40. Against this are debit charges against Dr. Hsu for author's correcting merchandise, etc. amounting to $615.06, leaving a credit balance of $38.34, for which we enclose our check herewith.

In accordance with the arrangement made with Dr. Hsu, the balance of the edition has now been wasted, since there is no longer any sale for the book. This therefore is the final accounting on the work.

Yours sincerely,

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
New York

(Signed) H. V. Clulow
Associate Secretary

PRINCETON-YENCHING FOUNDATION

150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

March 9, 1934

YENCHING

Wrote Stephen Lei 3/12/34

Memorandum to Mr; Garside:

In March 1925 Yenching University furnished $1000.00 to Dr. Shuhsi Hsu to cover the cost of publishing his dissertation for the doctor's degree at Columbia University. This dissertation was published by the Oxford University Press under the title "China and Her Political Entity."

The Oxford University Press has now made a final accounting on this transaction, showing that there is a credit balance due of $38.34.

Inasmuch as the money to cover the cost of publication of the book was originally advanced by Yenching University and this check for $38.34 is a refund on that amount, Mr. Gamble has instructed me to turn this check over to Yenching University.

We have notified Dr. Hsü that this has been done. I enclose copy of the letter from the Oxford University Press, dated March 2, 1934, and copy of our letter of March 9, 1934, to Dr. Hsü.

EVS.
Elvena Van Sciver

Encls.

Dep. 3/9/34 $38.34
Credited a/c #31

March 9, 1934

Dr. Shuhsi Hsü
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Hsü:

Pursuant to correspondence of last fall, I have received a letter from the Oxford University Press, copy of which I enclose herewith.

You will note that this is the final accounting on your book and that they have sent a check drawn to the order of Princeton-Yenching Foundation for $38.34. Inasmuch as the money to cover the cost of publication was originally advanced by Yenching University and this check is a refund on that amount, I think it should go to the University rather than to Princeton-Yenching Foundation.

I trust you will approve of this disposition of the money.

Sincerely yours,

Olin D. Wannamaker

Encl.

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

May 15, 1934
ack by CAE
6/12/34

Mr. Olin D. Wannamaker
Princeton-Yenching Foundation
150 Fifth Ave.
New York City
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Wannamaker:

Thank you for your letter of March 9th together with a copy of a letter from the Oxford University Press dated March 2nd.

I agree with you that the money paid by the Press should go to the University rather than to Princeton-Yenching Foundation, perhaps to the credit of the Department of Political Science. If I remember correctly the money advanced to cover the cost of publication was charged by the University against the library account of the Department with the understanding that any proceeds from the book were to be credited to the same account.

With kind regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Lucius Hsü

Yenching University

June 13, 1934

Mr. Shuhsi Hsu
Yenching University
Peiping, China

My dear Mr. Hsu:

Your letter of May 15th, addressed to Mr. Wannamaker regarding credits received from the Oxford University Press from the publication of your thesis, has been received. Mr. Wannamaker has been called away through the serious illness of Mrs. Wannamaker, and I am answering in his behalf.

The matter of credit is under consideration at the present time. Quite naturally any reimbursement to be made against this particular account, should be credited to the original account which stood for the charge. The Oxford University Press, however, has written that there is no particular cause expecting any large returns, as the second edition is going very slowly. I am suggesting that you give Mr. Tsai the information as to your understanding as to from what account the advances were made originally.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Treasurer

CAE:HV

December 19, 1942

Dr. Shu-hsi Hsu
c/o Dr. T. T. Lew
509 West 121st Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Hsu:

All those who are in touch with the Christian Colleges in China are keenly aware of the difficulties which confront them in their present abnormal circumstances, and of the even more baffling problems in the area of educational policy with which they must deal the moment the war is over. It is not too early to make a beginning in developing plans for the post-war readjustments.

For this reason the Committee on Christian Character, Staff and Curriculum is being called for an all-day meeting on Monday, December 21st. The Committee feels the need of counsel from beyond its own membership. We are therefore asking a few Trustees of the Colleges who are not members of this Committee, a selected number of returned missionaries and Chinese in this country and also persons from the educational world, whose advice can be especially helpful, to join us.

Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, in behalf of the Committee, is expressing the hope that you will be able to meet with us at that conference. We hope to have a rather thorough survey of the situation and needs of the Colleges during the present emergency, and then unitedly to project our minds into the future, seeking to mark out the lines of policy which should guide us for the interim. The meeting will convene in Room 725, 156 Fifth Avenue, at 9:30 A.M. An agenda is enclosed herewith.

I did not know until today that you are in the United States, or you would have received this invitation much earlier. However, I sincerely trust that you will be able to be with us on Monday.

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS
Acting Executive Secretary

CAE:D
encl.

SHANGHAI TIFFIN CLUB
NEW YORK
1943

February Tiffin, Tuesday the ninth - 12:20 P.M. $1.25

George Washington Hotel
Lexington Avenue at 23rd Street

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Guest of Honor

DR. SHUHSI HSU, PROFESSOR, DIPLOMAT and AUTHOR

Dr. Shuhsi Hsu was born in Swatow on April 3, 1892 and is a B.A. of Hongkong (1917), M.A. (1919) and Ph. D. (1925) of Columbia. He began his career in 1925 when he became a Professor of Political Science in Yenching University.

In 1937 he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an advisor and in that capacity he still remains. He is married and has three children.

From his boyhood he has taken a deep interest in his country's foreign affairs. When the Manchurian tension first became acute, he represented the China Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations in two of its conferences at Kyoto and Shanghai. When the Mukden "incident" took place he helped the Northeastern Government to organize a Diplomatic Study Commission to work on this problem. This material was used as resource material with the Lytton Commission.

In 1937, shortly after he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, he was appointed concurrently to Council of International Affairs.

Dr. Hsu is a prolific writer and thirteen works of seventeen volumes have already been produced by him. To these should be added many important magazine articles. Important manuscripts, a most ambitious one of three volumes in manuscript form, were destroyed in Hongkong in 1941. Another work of three volumes was nearly completed in manuscript form on another subject and this too was destroyed in Hongkong in December 1941. These were in addition to the volumes above mentioned.

Outstanding among his works have been his articles and books which have helped to keep the world informed of two features of Japan's conduct, namely, her violation of the laws of war and the principles of humanity in her attack upon third-power rights and interests in China and her position in the Far East.

Dr. Hsu has a wide acquaintance and it is hoped that the members of the Club will be prompt in their attendance in order to allow time for questions which members will wish to ask at the end of his address.

PLEASE REPLY

file

Washington, D.C. Dec. 6, '43

Dear Mr. Evans,

I am enclosing a card for another teaching colleague of mine, Miss Cochran, who I understand was also a the Stockholm.

Thanking you,

Very sincerely yours,

Phebe Hoe

P.S. It is too bad that Dr. Stuart was not among the repatriates. — S.H.

1509 Spring Place, N.W. Wash., D.C. Nov. 15 '43

Ans 11/17/43

Dear Mr. Evans, I am wondering whether you can supply me with information on the following two points: (a) Who are my Yenching colleagues on the exchange ship from India, & (b) What is Mrs. R. M. (Mrs. Stewart) Duncan's address. Duncan, you may recall, was a member of my department in Yenching, one of the best of men I have known in my fifty years of life. It is a great pity that he committed suicide sometime after his return to this country.

414A Weaver St. Prescott, Ariz

You may have wondered what has become of me. I am still here, having been requested by Dr. T. V. Soong to stay on to assist him. Dr. Soong, you

may know, is head of the ministry to which I have belonged.

I remember with pleasure the lunch we had together last February. The Far Eastern situation has improved considerably, but whether China is already free from danger is still a question.

With kind regards, Very sincerely yours, Shubin Hsü

P.S. Please excuse me for not remembering your initials. S.H.

November 17, 1943

Dr. Shihsi Hsu
1609 Spring Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Hsu:

I am acknowledging your letter of November 15th with pleasure. In answer to your questions, first of all the list of Yenching repatriates on the GRIPSHOLM is as follows:

William H. Adolph	Martha Kramer
Alice Barlow Brown	E. K. Smith
Mary Cookingham	Randolph Sailer
William W. Davis	Margaret Speer
Shirley Duncan	Ruth Stahl
Howard Galt & son	Augusta Wagner
Hilda Hague	Stanley Wilson
Mrs. Dorothea Hanwell	E. O. Wilson
Mary Hutchison	Louis Wolferz

The last address we have of Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Duncan was Colgate University, Hamilton, New York. Subsequently this address was cancelled because of literature being returned unopened. We have a Mrs. Stuart Duncan at 414 A Weaver Street, Prescott, Arizona, whose daughter, Shirley Duncan was working in the College of Social Science at Yenching University prior to the war. I wonder if there is any connection.

On several occasions I have wondered about your present situation as a number of people have been asking about you. On one occasion I even checked with Harry Price. I sincerely trust that at a not too distant date you will be back in New York where I can have another conference with you.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

1509 Spring Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. Nov. 27, '43

Dear Mr. Evans,

Thanks for your letter. Fourteen out of the 18 in the Yenching list you give me are my old colleagues, & for them I am, with your indulgence, enclosing my welcoming cards. I shall be much obliged, if you have them distributed for me.

As there are enquiries about me, I venture to send along a short biographical sketch of myself. I hope it will prove useful.

I may be coming to New York around Christmas. If I do, I shall certainly try to get in touch with you.

Very sincerely yours,

Shuhsi Hsü

December 22, 1943

Dr. Shuhsi Hsu
1509 Spring Place, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Hsu:

I did not acknowledge your letter of November 27th immediately as we were trying to stretch the twenty-four hours for every day into a double portion. It did not work and so some things were left undone.

However, I want you to know that we distributed all of your greetings to the GRIPSHOLM people and they were deeply grateful for your thoughtfulness.

I also wish to thank you for the biographical sketch which definitely is of value to us as we have had several inquiries about you.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

Washington, D.C. – April 19, 1945

Dear Mr. Evans,

This is just a line to greet you.

I am back in this country, this time to attend the United Nations Conference. We shall leave for San Francisco tomorrow. When we return to Washington I shall have time to drop in to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

Shuhsi Hsü

April 24, 1945

Dr. Shuhsi Hsu
United Nations Conference
Chinese Delegation
San Francisco, California

Dear Dr. Hsu:

I am taking a long chance on addressing you thus but I certainly want to acknowledge your letter of April 19th and thank you for writing.

Many things are being said today about the San Francisco Conference but China certainly has a worthy delegation and we, as American Christians, join with you, our Chinese Christian brethren, in praying for great good to come from these conferences. May the Lord abide with you richly.

Please let me know when you get back east.

Most sincerely yours,

CAE:EW.

C. A. EVANS

file

DR. SHUHSI HSU

Dr. Shuhsi Hsu, professor, diplomat and author, was born in Swatow on April 3, 1892, and is a B.A. of Honghong (1917), M.A. (1919) and Ph.D. (1925) of Columbia. He had been engaged in revolutionary activities several years before his teens were over and appointed lecturer on international law in his alma mater two years after graduation, but he did not actually begin his career until 1925 when he became Professor of Political Science in Yenching University. In 1937 he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as an adviser and in that capacity he still remains. He is married and has three children.

During his service with Yenching Dr. Hsu helped to organize first the graduate school and next the College of Public Affairs and served concurrently as chairman and dean respectively in the early years of their inception. He also took a constant and deep interest in his country's foreign relations. When the Manchurian tension first became acute, he represented the China Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations in two of its conferences (Kyoto and Shanghai) as spokesman on the question. When the Mukden "incident" took place, he helped the Northeastern Government to organize a Diplomatic Study Commission to analyze the problem. It was this organization which later supplied the Chinese Assessor on the Lytton Commission with material for the statement of the Chinese case. Finally, when the Lytton Report was about to come before the League of Nations, he accepted an appointment from the Central Government to represent it on that body as a technical delegate. Dr. Hsu stood for rapprochement with the Soviet Union, the other nation that was then on the path of Japanese expansion, and while he was in Geneva he had the good fortune to assist in the negotiations that led to resumption of diplomatic relations with that country, besides attending to the duty for which he was sent. In 1937 shortly after he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs he was appointed concurrently Director of the Council of International Affairs, a semi-official organization, the function of which

was to supply the world with information concerning China and her foreign relations. In May, 1942, some months after the outbreak of the Pacific War which made the continuation of the work of the Council difficult, he was appointed to another concurrent post instead, namely the post of Acting Director of the Ministry's Western Asiatic Department, which was in charge of Soviet and Near Eastern affairs.

Dr. Hsu's service to the public has come, however, more significantly through his writings, of which thirteen works of seventeen volumes can be counted in his favor besides articles contributed to periodicals. In China and Her Political Entity, published in 1925, he started two traditions for students of research on Sino-foreign relations. One was the employment of Chinese documents in parity with western material, a necessity which, though perfectly self-evident today, was, curiously enough, not generally recognized by people of the time. The other was the examination of the historical background of problems forming subjects of study, another neglected self-evident necessity.

Among his writings the most ambitious attempt is perhaps his three volumes on Sino-foreign relations which were destroyed in manuscript form in the siege of Hongkong in December, 1941, together with manuscripts of another three works, all four not counted among the thirteen mentioned above. Some glimpse of that attempt may still be had from his description of the development of the Chinese political entity and of the background of Sino-Foreign maritime relations in his Introduction to Sino-Foreign Relations, published in 1940.

Dr. Hsu's service through writing is not confined to the academic side. During the period leading to and including the Manchurian crisis he refuted all arguments advanced on behalf of Japan by Mr. Matsuoka, Professor Royama, and Dr. Walter Young in his debate with the first mentioned and review

of books prepared by the last two, all of which efforts may be witnessed in his Essays on the Manchurian Problem published in 1932. By other essays to be found in the collection he also analyzed for the world Japan's claim to various rights in Manchuria and to the validity of the treaties of 1915, and exposed the lack of a sound foundation by each and all of them.

In the years following the Tangku Truce he did not neglect his defense of Chinese interests. He contributed his Should the Puppet State Be Recognized to the Takungpao when the question was mooted in the country, advancing five reasons for the negative. He made a study of the question of foreign garrisons in North China for the Foreign Affairs of Nanking when the Japanese dispatched a mixed brigade to the Peking-Tientsin area, showing that the islanders had neither the right to take action independently of other Protocal Powers, nor to dispatch so large a force as the one under review, and warning the public at the same time that the hostile Japanese act was a prelude to a military coup. Finally, he prepared for the Council of International Affairs The North China Problem, when a Sino-Japanese clash appeared inevitable, narrating Japanese aggression step by step and exposing Japanese false pretenses piecement. The book came out just about a month before the so-called Marco Polo Bridge incident and contributed not a little to the enlightenmant of the world on the immediate cause of the Far Eastern war. To make China's position the more clear, that volume was supplemented in the beginning of 1938 by one under the title How the Far Eastern War Was Begun, in which both facts and law of not only the Peiping, but also the Shanghai, "incident" were carefully analyzed.

The war added many volumes to Dr. Hsu's writings besides the last-mentioned. In them he kept the world informed of two features of Japan's conduct, namely, her violation of the law of war and the principles of humanity and her attack upon third-power rights and interests in China and position

in the Far East. Incidentally he also disposed of two points that raised doubts in the minds of the public. He discussed the question of air bombardment in The War Conduct of the Japanese and Three Weeks of Canton Bombings and demonstrated that Japanese bombings away from the fighting zone were as a whole directed against non-combatants and therefore constituted war crimes. He went over reports on Japanese employment of poison gas and showed the world that the Japanese did disregard the principle of the law of war on that account, though generally only when cornered or anxious to overcome resistance. Among his war volumes, A New Digest of Japanese War Conduct and Japan and the Third Powers, which had helped the world to recognize the true Japan before the Pearl Harbor "incident", will probably plague the memory of that country after the Pacific War is over until she has redeemed herself by positive contributions to international peace and security.

Dr. Hsu advocates many principles for life, but only two that have a bearing upon his work may be mentioned here. He stands for practicality as aim of academic work and insists upon adademic soundness as basis of practical work. He holds also that in affairs or study one should be analytical in attitude, but should at the same time never fail to comprehend the whole.

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