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Yenching
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Payne, Howard 1941-1943
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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China.

Office of the Controller

Telegraph Address
"Yenta"

February 14, 1941

B. A. Garside Esq.
Secretary
New York Office
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City
U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

Harvard-Yenching Institute

I have been asked by Miss Cookingham to write to you regarding a letter which she has just received from the Secretary of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Cambridge, Mass., which reads as follows:

"January 8, 1941

Miss Mary Cookingham,
Bursar, Yenching University,
Peking, China.

Dear Miss Cookingham:-

I enclose draft No. 351047 of The First National Bank of Boston for US\$2,500, drawn on the National City Bank of New York, Peiping, China, also a receipt which the Bursar of Harvard would like to have returned to him. \$1,000. of the draft is for gazetteers and \$1,500. for the purchase of Chinese books. As previously requested, please do not cash the draft until Professor Hung instructs you to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Florence T. Bayley

Secretary"

The point to which we wish to draw your attention is the "instruction" contained in the last paragraph "As previously requested, please do not cash the draft until Professor Hung instructs you to do so".

By a fortunate coincidence, the Auditors were here when this letter was being considered, and they endorse the opinion of Miss Cookingham and myself that such remittances should not be subject to

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to/ the control of individual members of the Faculty.

Miss Cookingham, as Bursar, is responsible for the financial records of the University, and points out that in this instance, she is holding a draft for US\$2,500.00 respecting which there is no record in the books of account. She further states that prior to her departure for the U.S.A. in June 1939, this problem had been threshed out and the decision as to the method of dealing with H.Y.I. remittances left to her discretion. The Auditors state that leaving the decision as to when such remittances should be cashed, has, in many cases involved correspondence with Cambridge to explain why certain remittances do not appear in the audited statements. Invariably the reason is that Dr. Hung has not cashed the draft, or by arrangement with the Bank, only cashed part of the draft.

For my part, I consider that Miss Cookingham, by virtue of her position as Bursar, her training and experience, and the fact that she is in constant touch with the exchange situation, is the person best qualified to deal with these remittances.

I know from my own experience that the usual commercial practice is opposed to gambling in exchange. In dealing with regular remittances, if such are cashed when received, the average rate of exchange obtained over a period of years will compensate for any profit gained, or loss sustained by trying to beat the market.

This is particularly true under conditions prevailing here at the present time. Under normal conditions, the course of trade had some effect on exchange rates, but nowadays, after discussing the situation with bankers and merchants, I am convinced that no one can predict what course the rate of exchange will take. It must be remembered that we, in Peking, are dealing in F.R.B. currency. I have never met anyone who could explain what governs the fluctuations between Chinese National currency and F.R.B. currency. In order that you may understand the situation, I am enclosing a page (3) from the Yenching Index Numbers compiled by the Department of Economics and in great request by commercial and industrial concerns in Tientsin and Peking as a reliable source of information. The column, outlined in red, gives the average rate of exchange between C.N.C.\$ and F.R.B.\$, showing that since June 1939, F.R.B. currency has been at a premium. This premium has gradually but steadily increased until, though not shown on the list, it stands today at 20%, i.e. C.N.C.\$100 = F.R.B.\$80. This premium is reflected in the rate of exchange at which the local banks will buy U.S.\$ drafts, today's quotation being 7.526 or say U.S.\$1 = F.R.B.\$13.30.

I trust that you will represent our considered opinion to the Harvard-Yenching Institute authorities at Cambridge and request them, in future, to leave the decision as to the encashment of drafts, to Miss Cookingham.

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B. A. Garside Esq. - Feb. 14, '41

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Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, Dear Sir

Yours truly,

Howard Payne

Howard Payne,
Acting Controller.

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A. A. Jarvis, Sec. - Feb. 14, 1941

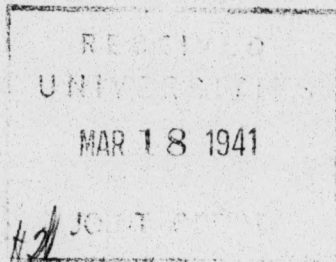
Thanking you in anticipation.

I am, Dear Sir

Yours truly,

Howard Payne,
Acting Controller.

H.P.



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April 7, 1941

Mr. Howard Payne
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Mr. Payne:

I presented the case as set forth in your letter of February 14th to the Harvard-Yenching Institute. This referred to a check for \$2,500.00 sent by the Institute with instructions to hold for the disposal of same by William Hung.

I have received a letter from the Executive Director informing us that it is a matter between Dr. Hung and the Institute, and of no concern whatsoever to the Bursars. Dr. Eliaseff states that it is not a matter for the field authorities to debate, but that the matter of timing and exchange is a matter for Dr. Hung to decide, indicating that there is an understanding between the Institute and Dr. Hung as to the basis upon which checks are to be cashed.

In a letter to Miss Cockingham, I have conveyed this information, but to clear my desk, I am writing to you in reply to your letter of February 14th.

With every good wish, I am

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China.

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Office of the Controller

Telegraph Address
"Yenta"

October 29, 1941

C. A. Evans Esq.
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City
U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

As you are aware, the University purchased some plant and machinery from Carlowitz & Company about fifteen months ago. The terms of purchase contained a provision that the University should retain US\$1,000 of the purchase price until the machinery had been installed, tested and proved satisfactory.

These tests were completed and the machinery formally accepted in June, but, in the general rush of closing the books at the end of the academic year, and the fact that some members of the staff had left for their summer vacation, payment of the balance due was overlooked. Then came the "freezing" regulations. We enquired at the American Embassy whether we could pay an account owing to a German firm (Carlowitz & Co.) for supplies contracted for prior to these freezing regulations, and the question was referred to Washington. We are now informed that it is necessary to obtain a license authorizing us to pay this outstanding account of US\$1,000. We shall be greatly obliged, therefore, if you will endeavour to secure the necessary license for us.

Yours truly,

Howard Payne

Howard Payne.

HP:H

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China.

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Office of the Controller

Telegraph Address
"Yenta"

October 30, 1941

Mr. C. A. Evans
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City
U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

I beg to confirm telegrams exchanged with your office during the past week. Your message dispatched on the 22nd inst., "CABLING 25000 AMERICAN CITY BANK TIENTSIN EVANS", reached us on the morning of the 24th idem. We interpreted this message to indicate that U.S. currency would be available in Tientsin and, therefore, subject to the more advantageous rate of exchange obtainable in that city. You can imagine our dismay when the National City Bank informed us that your remittance had been received in Tientsin in Chinese National currency to the amount of CNC\$500,000. This sum converted into F.R.B. currency at the rate obtainable on that date, viz. \$39, yielded FRB\$195,000.00, whereas, if the U.S. currency had been remitted direct to Tientsin and there converted direct into F.R.B. currency at the rate of \$9.85, it would have yielded FRB\$246,250.00, thus involving a loss in exchange of FRB\$51,250.

We have discussed this problem with the Tientsin and Peking Managers of the National City Bank, both of whom are at a loss to understand why remittances were sent through Shanghai, unless, by some unfortunate chance, the terms of the license stipulate remittances through that channel. If that is the required procedure, remittances are converted at the controlled rate of exchange, as fixed by the Currency Stabilization Board, into Chinese National currency, which in turn is subject to a heavy discount when transferred to Tientsin; the subsequent conversion from C.N.C. into F.R.B. reduces the rate of exchange still further. Hence the heavy loss as demonstrated above.

The Manager of the Peking Branch of the N.C.B. informs us that the Peking Union Medical College is receiving remittances in American currency from the China Medical Board direct to Tientsin and that certain Missionary Societies are securing the same advantages. In order to make the position quite clear to you, we cabled on the morning of the 28th inst. as follows:- "REMITTANCE ARRIVED TIENTSIN IN CHINESE NATIONAL CURRENCY INVOLVING LOSS 50,000 FEDERAL RESERVE STOP CHINA MEDICAL BOARD REMITTING AMERICAN CURRENCY DIRECT TIENTSIN UNLESS YOU MAKE SIMILAR ARRANGEMENT EXPECT YOU PROVIDE ADDITIONAL FUNDS COMPENSATING EXCHANGE LOSSES SUGGEST YOU MAKE 20000 AMERICAN DOLLARS AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY". The loss in exchange on the two remittances (US\$14,700. and US\$25,000) aggregated FRB\$68,000. The rates of exchange obtainable

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Mr. C. A. Evans
Oct. 30, 1941

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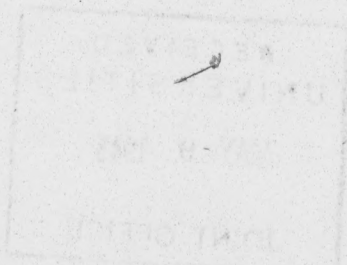
obtainable/ on these two remittances were below the budget rate of 8:1 and show a loss on budget account of over FRB\$13,000.00. We trust, therefore, that you will be able to arrange for all future remittances to be sent in American currency direct to Tientsin, so that we may be able to take advantage of the better rates of exchange available there.

Yours truly,

Howard Payne

HP:H

Howard Payne.



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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China.

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Office of the Controller

Telegraph Address
"Yenta"

November 3, 1941

C. A. Evans Esq.
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City
U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

Since writing to you on the 30th ult., we have received your telegram "CMB REMITTANCES MISTAKE CAUSING GREAT TROUBLE IMPOSSIBLE NOW CABLED TIENTSIN BEFORE REMITTING 25000 YOU GAINED TWICE 50000 RECOMMEND USING CENTRAL HANOVER ACCOUNT 9000 BALANCE MORE AVAILABLE ADVISE", from which we note that the China Medical Board will not be able to remit further sum in U.S. currency direct to Tientsin. This information confirms the statement of the Tientsin manager of the N.C.B. who, in the course of a recent conversation, quoted a cable from New York to the effect that "terms of license require remittance through Shanghai".

Although such procedure deprives us of the advantage, we would otherwise gain through the higher rate of exchange available on the Tientsin market, we realise that you must conform to the Government's regulations, and know you are exerting every effort on our behalf.

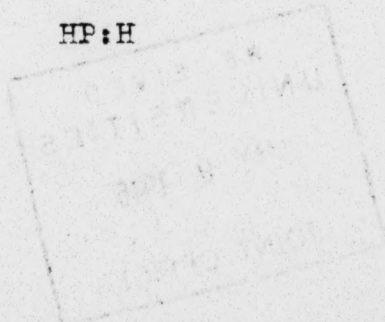
Hitherto the National City Bank has refused to negotiate our cheques on the Central Hanover Bank, but we shall approach them again on this question and, as desired, let you know this decision by cable.

Yours truly,

Howard Payne

Howard Payne.

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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

BEIJING, CHINA

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File Mrs. Howard Payne

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*PK 49
Ch #11495
7/28/1945*

Yenching 19th Feb. 1 1942

To Mr. Payne

Early in the month members of the University Administrative Committee prepared a statement entitled, "Definition of University Financial Responsibility Toward Foreign Members of the Staff during the Period of Hostilities".

Based on the general provisions of that statement the members of the Committee have considered further the question of the University's financial obligation for maintenance of its employees during the period for which organization is now being effected, and is prepared to consider the application of general provisions to individual cases.

Upon the basis of the conditions of the present emergency, and the terms of your engagement, which is understood to be as follows:-

Period of engagement	<u>Annual Contract</u>
Whole time	<u>X</u> <u>Part-time</u>
Monthly salary	<u>\$450 including exchange compensation.</u>

the members of the Committee suggest as defining the University's obligations the following:-

Period for which obligation exists	<u>Until June 30, 1942</u>
Amount of obligation expressed as	<u>monthly financial allowance FRB \$400. (Maintenance for two persons).</u>
Other	<u></u>

These proposed arrangements are primarily for necessary maintenance during the ensuing few months. At the end of the present operating period the Committee expects to be ready to consider if necessary cases of further need arise out of the continuance of the emergency.

It is expected that ultimately the Trustees will assume responsibility for full salaries, but the Committee, on account of the shortage of available funds does not feel called upon to make such commitments at this time.

If the above presentation seems to you correct and satisfactory, kindly report your concurrence to the committee. Otherwise, the Committee will be glad to confer with you regarding the matter.

For the Committee

(signed) Howard S. Galt

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

19th May, 1942

C.A. Evans Esq
Associate Treasurer
The Trustees of Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York

Dear Mr Evans,

When the Japanese Military took possession of this University on the morning of December 8th, the cash resources of the University in China were approximately as follows :-

(It is not possible to quote the exact figures in every case as we were not allowed access to the books and accounts and have to rely on memory)

Bank current account balances confiscated by the Japanese Military..FRB\$	13,113.00
Cash in the Yenching branch of the Continental Bank	63,450.00
Cash on Fixed Deposit with the Continental Bank, Peking	97,319.50
Cash on Fixed Deposit with the Chung Foo and the China & South Seas Banks, Peking	5,750.00
Bank current accounts with the Tientsin branch of the National City Bank of New York as follows :-	
University Account	62,943.21
Ditto	C.N.C.\$ 25,022.07
Women's College Account	23,389.63
Ditto	C.N.C.\$ 6,640.93
Harvard-Yenching A/c	75.58
Ditto	C.N.C.\$ 2,001.88
	<u>C.N.C.\$ 53,664.88 F.R.B.\$ 266,040.92</u>

On the afternoon of December 25th, the Japanese Authorities who had established their headquarters in Bashford Hall, call Miss Cookingham and the writer to come to their office and, after some preliminary questions regarding salaries, instructed them to prepare Salary Lists for December 1941, on the same bases as those for November 1941, with the following modifications :-

- (a) No American or British national was to receive more than Five Hundred Dollars local currency.
- (b) Members of Mission Boards serving the University in a professorial capacity would rank for the same salaries as University professors but must not receive more than Five Hundred Dollars local currency.

In response to questions regarding the procedure to be followed for those who were entitled to receive one quarter of their basic salary in U.S. currency calculated at the fixed rate of Two Dollars local currency for One U.S. Dollar and could draw that portion of their salary in a U.S. currency check and either remit such check to the U.S.A., or sell it on the local market, instructions were given that such portion of the salary

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C.A. Evans Esq (2)

19th May, 1942

must be converted into local currency at the arbitrary rate of Four Dollar local currency for One U.S. Dollar and paid out accordingly.

Funds representing the proceeds of the above-mentioned Fixed Deposits with the Continental Bank were then handed over to us for the payment of the December salaries and we were told we must pay these out as soon as possible. Permission was given to enlist the services of the clerks formerly employed in the Bursar's Office to assist in typing out the Salary Lists, of which five copies had to be prepared, and instructions given that after payment, the original List, duly signed or "chopped" to indicate payment had been received by the individual concerned, was to be delivered by us personally at the Japanese Military Headquarters in Peking. A copy of the December Salary List, applicable to the American and British members of the staff (including those members belonging to Mission Boards) is attached for your information.

With regard to the other funds confiscated by the Japanese, we were subsequently instructed to prepare a list of all outstanding accounts approximately F.R.B. \$ 68,800.00, and given to understand that when these had been examined by the Japanese Authorities they would either give us the money to pay them, or arrange to pay them through their Paymaster's Office. Up to date neither course has been followed and the bills are still outstanding.

We were also instructed to prepare Salary Lists for January 1942, which was done, but money for the payment of these January salaries was not released by the Japanese Authorities.

We have applied to the Japanese Custodian in charge of the National City Bank of New York, Tientsin, for the release of the funds standing to our credit in that institution and have just received a letter this morning, informing us that they can arrange for the money to be transferred to our credit with the Yokohama Specie Bank, Peking "but that it would be necessary to obtain permission from the Military Authorities in Peking in order to make withdrawals from the new accounts." We shall, of course, ask to have the funds transferred to Peking and then apply to the Japanese Military for permission to draw same, though we are not optimistic about obtaining their consent to our request.

In connection with the salaries paid out for December, Mrs Irwin only joined the University ~~the University~~ staff on December 1st, so her name did not appear in the November list and we were, therefore, precluded from adding her name to the December list. This omission has since been adjusted by crediting Mrs Irwin's account with the amount of this unpaid salary, viz:- L. \$ 128.00 in the statement contained in the letter which Dr H.S. Galt is writing to Mr Garside by this mail.

Miss Hilda Hague arrived in Shanghai on the eve of the outbreak of war and was unable to continue her journey to Yenching. Her name was included in the December salary list, but the money (like all unclaimed salaries, of which there were a few) had to be deposited with the Paymaster's Office at Japanese Military Headquarters and, as there is no way of sending it down to Shanghai, Miss Hague has never received the money.

In addition to the funds released for payment of December salaries, the Japanese also released the accumulated funds representing the Savings Accounts of the Chinese Workmen employed by the University aggregating F.R.B. \$ 28,221.38 and this money was duly paid out to the workmen concerned.

Yours truly

Howard Payne

Associate Controller

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COPY of SALARY LIST for DECEMBER 1941 for the AMERICAN & BRITISH
MEMBERS of the UNIVERSITY STAFF compiled in accordance with the
instructions of the JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES

Name	Basic Salary	Amount in U.S.\$ C.	U.S.\$ at 4:1	Local curren- -cy	Exchange Compens- -ation	Total
J.L. Stuart	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00 (585.00)
M. Hutchison	200.00	25.00	100.00	150.00	75.00	325.00
H. Payne -	300.00			300.00	150.00	450.00
L.T. Beddow (Thomson & Co)	333.33	41.66	166.64	250.00	125.00	500.00 (541.64)
E.T. Czechv. Rechtensee	270.00	33.75	135.00	202.50	101.25	438.75
L.B. Gilkey	200.00					200.00
S. Mitchell	200.00					200.00
E.K. Smith	220.00	27.50	110.00	165.00	82.50	357.50
B. Sheldon Ridge	220.00	27.50	110.00	165.00	82.50	357.50
Willet Dorland	220.00			220.00	132.00	352.00
L.R. Bevan	160.00			160.00	96.00	256.00
A. Spenshneff	60.00			60.00	36.00	96.00
Mrs Shadick	60.00			60.00	36.00	96.00
H. Holland	205.00	25.62	102.50	153.75	76.88	333.13
R. Lowenthal	240.00			240.00	144.00	384.00
C. Grimes	135.00	16.87	67.48	101.25	50.62	219.35
A.M. Boring	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00 (585.00)
E.O. Wilson	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00 (585.00)
S. Duncan	185.00	23.12	92.48	138.75	69.37	300.60
C. Hope-Johnstone	100.00			100.00	60.00	160.00
H.E. Shadick	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00 (585.00)
George Loehr	290.00	36.25	145.00	217.50	108.75	471.25
J.H. Pyke (paid by Meth. Mission)	140.00	17.50	70.00	105.00	52.50	227.50
H. Hague	205.00	25.62	102.50	153.75	76.88	333.13
V. Bonarsky	75.00					75.00

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M. Hutchison	200.00	25.00	100.00	150.00	75.00	325.00	
H. Payne -	300.00			300.00	150.00	450.00	
L.T. Beddow (Thomson & Co)	333.33	41.66	166.64	250.00	125.00	500.00	(541.64)
E.T. Czechv. Rechtensee	270.00	33.75	135.00	202.50	101.25	438.75	
L.B. Gilkey	200.00					200.00	
S. Mitchell	200.00					200.00	
E.K. Smith	220.00	27.50	110.00	165.00	82.50	357.50	
Sheldon Ridge	220.00	27.50	110.00	165.00	82.50	357.50	
Willet Dorland	220.00			220.00	132.00	352.00	
L.R. Bevan	160.00			160.00	96.00	256.00	
A. Spenshneff	60.00			60.00	36.00	96.00	
Mrs Shadick	60.00			60.00	36.00	96.00	
H. Holland	205.00	25.62	102.50	153.75	76.88	333.13	
R. Lowenthal	240.00			240.00	144.00	384.00	
C. Grimes	135.00	16.87	67.48	101.25	50.62	219.35	
A.M. Boring	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
E.O. Wilson	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
S. Duncan	185.00	23.12	92.48	138.75	69.37	300.60	
C. Hope-Johnstone	100.00			100.00	60.00	160.00	
H.E. Shadick	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
George Loehr	290.00	36.25	145.00	217.50	108.75	471.25	
J.H. Pyke (paid by Meth. Mission)	140.00	17.50	70.00	105.00	52.50	227.50	
H. Hague	205.00	25.62	102.50	153.75	76.88	333.13	
C.V. Benardsky	75.00					75.00	
Liao Fu	105.00			105.00	63.00	168.00	
Mrs Liu Maoling	80.00			80.00	48.00	128.00	
Mrs Stanley	130.00	16.25	65.00	97.50	48.75	211.25	
M. C. C. Kingham	280.00	35.00	140.00	210.00	105.00	455.00	
Grete Singer	290.00	36.25	145.00	217.50	108.75	471.25	
A. Cochran	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
L.M. Burt	303.75			303.75		303.75	
Mrs Saetti	185.00	23.12	92.50	138.75	69.38	300.63	
Mrs Hanwell	50.00			50.00	30.00	80.00	
M.M. Kramer	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
Mrs Consten	80.00			80.00	48.00	128.00	
E.M. Hancock	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
A. Wagner	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
Total F.R.B. \$12,378.59							

Mission Board Salaries paid out

M.B. Speer ^{*APM}	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
L.E. Wolferz ^{APM}	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
P. de Vargas ^{ABCFM}	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
L.C. Porter ^{ABCFM}	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
R.C. Sailer ^{APM}	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
H.S. Galt ^{ABCFM}	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
S.B. Wilson ^{ABCFM}	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
W.H. Adolph ^{APM}	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
W.W. Davis ^{MEM}	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)
A.H.J. Murray ^{LMS}	360.00	45.00	180.00	270.00	135.00	500.00	(585.00)

Grand Total for Foreigners FRB\$ 17,963.59

N.B. Miss E.T. Czechv. Rechtensee and Mrs Consten are German nationality and Mr P. de Vargas is Swiss nationality.

N.N.B. The figures 585.00 written in parenthesis represent the actual amount of salary due, but, as explained in accompanying letter, no American or British national was permitted to receive more than \$ 500.00

MISSION BOARD SALARIES It is presumed that the Trustees will adjust these with the Mission Boards concerned.

x Missionary Societies

APM American Presbyterian Mission, North.
ABCFM American Board (Congregational)
LMS London Missionary Society (British Congregational)
MEM Methodist Episcopal Mission (USA)

MWEMS Methodist Women's For. Missy Society

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

House No. 58 South Compound
Yenching University
PEKING (West)

May 20th, 1942

C.A. Evans Esq
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK.

Dear Mr Evans,

I have received the following letter from Mr George R. Loehr.
Dear Mr Payne,

Kindly request the New York Office to please pay the monthly premiums on my United States Government life insurance. The policy number is K-202264.

Enclosed is a monthly premium notice envelope which is used for the payment and which has complete instructions for method of payment.

The premiums are paid through February 1942. The amount due for March is \$ 11.90 whereas commencing with April, the monthly premium is \$ 18.70.

In August of each year a Dividend Deposit of about \$ 4.00 is made which can be applied to the payment of premiums or left to my credit with the Veterans' Administration. If necessary the Dividend Deposit due this August may be applied to back premium payments.

The last instructions to the New York Office, sent last August or September, were to the effect that it remit to my sister, Mrs Marie Loehr Arnold, 2403 Bagby Street, Houston, Texas, a monthly sum which I compute to be \$ 27.93 being the sum of \$ 18.70 plus \$ 9.23, the balance to my credit after deducting for my retirement allowance.

I should very much appreciate it, if during the duration of the war or until I am repatriated, an amount approximating that sum be continued to be remitted monthly to Mrs Arnold. I hope this will be possible as she is an invalid widow, being entirely alone in America.

My very best gratitude for your many courtesies

Most sincerely
(signed) Geo. R. Loehr.

I am directed by the Group Executive Committee to request that you comply with Mr Loehr's wishes as expressed in the above-quoted letter.

At the same time I am directed to state that the Committee presumes you are safeguarding the interests of all those members of the staff who have, from time to time, sent you instructions regarding the payment of Insurance premia as same fall due, as well as the regular payments on Annuity policies.

MRS SHADICK With reference to your letter dated October 8th, 1941 (E-41-10-8-2) which reached us in February 1942! I am informed by Mrs Shadick that Mrs Lambert was ordered by the authorities to vacate her house which had been condemned as "unsafe" owing to air raids. Mrs Lambert (not Lambert as written in your letter) now lives at No. 1 Colet Gardens. London. S.W. 14

~~and Mrs Shadick wishes you to continue the regular payments to Mrs A. Lambert, and also to his~~

we pay 12.50 ea month

4/10/42
Letter from
Mrs Shadick
address
130 A Shrewsbury Rd
Streatham, London S.W. 16

0530

C.A. Evans Esq (2)

May 20th, 1942

Mother :- Mrs E.T. Shadick
214 Crowborough Road
London. S.W.17

*paying 26.00
4 x a year as requested*

PAYNE. As you have no record in your office of any address of my relatives in England, will you kindly note

The Misses Payne
3 Greencroft Avenue
Corbridge-on-Tyne
Northumberland

noted in

If you would kindly send a brief message to my sisters at the above address, stating that we are comfortably settled at Yenohing and that my wife and self are both enjoying good health, they will pass it on to our three children.

LOEHR As Mr Loehr only gave me one premium envelope, I think it advisable to quote the printed directions on same :-

- " The premium described above will be due on the first day of the month indicated.
- " Make remittance payable to the order of TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES
- " and mail to the VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, Washington, D.C. Remittance by
- " check or draft will be accepted provided such check or draft is honored
- " on presentation for payment.
- " KINDLY SHOW POLICY NUMBER ON FACE OF CHECK OR MONEY ORDER.
- " It is agreed that the mailing of this notice by the Veterans Administration
- " after the Insurance has lapsed does not operate as a waiver of such lapse,
- " or as a reinstatement of the Insurance without compliance with the
- " regulations governing reinstatement. Disregard this notice if the premium
- " described above has been paid.

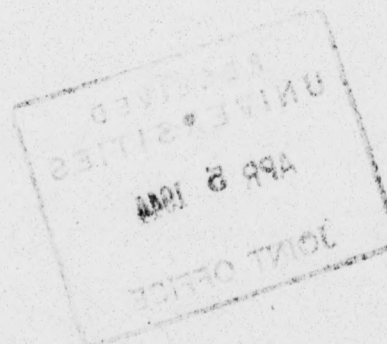
in case the original is lost in the mail.

Yours truly

Howard Payne

(Howard Payne)

P.S. Please excuse the note-paper. My supply of University letter paper is exhausted.



0531

(3) 24-8157-110

London, N.W.

The above named person
is known to me as being
connected with the
University of London

And now

1891

These are the only two papers in the collection that are not in the original language of the author. The first is a paper by a German author, and the second is a paper by a French author. The first paper is a paper by a German author, and the second is a paper by a French author.

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
APR 5 1944
JOINT OFFICE

[Handwritten signature]

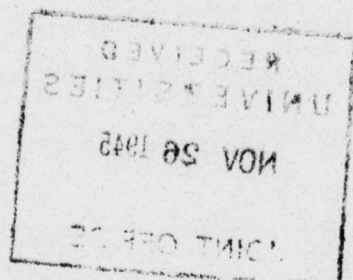
0532

C
O
P
Y

Yenching University
Peking, CHINA
July 1st 1942

This is to certify that according to the recommendation of the Administration Committee to the Trustees of Yenching University, Howard Payne as a regular member of the faculty, is entitled to receive from the Trustees, whenever payment shall be possible, a maintenance allowance of F.R.B. \$200. (two hundred dollars) per month and a similar allowance for Mrs. Payne, until December 31st 1942, or until repatriation should be possible Before that date.

Howard S. Galt
Acting President

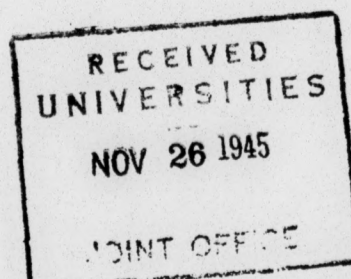


0533

Yenching University
Peking, CHINA
July 1st 1945

This is to certify that according to the recommendation of the Administration Committee to the Trustees of Yenching University, Howard Payne as a regular member of the faculty, is entitled to receive from the Trustees, whenever payment shall be possible, a maintenance allowance of P.E.B. \$200. (two hundred dollars) per month and a similar allowance for Mrs. Payne, until December 31st 1945, or until repatriation should be possible before that date.

Howard S. Galt
Acting President



0534

C
O
P
Y

H. Payne in account with the Yenching Group.

	<u>CREDITS</u>	F.R.B.\$	U.S.\$
1942			
Feb. 24	By Yenching Loan Fund.....	553.91	110.78
Mch 4	" Cash.....	204.18	40.84
Apl 3	" Cash.....	21.90	4.38
	" Yenching University.....	2,400.00	480.00
	" Cash.....	168.00	33.60
	L.\$.	3,347.99	U.S.\$ 669.60
	<u>DEBITS</u>		
Feb. 24	To Monthly Allowance.....	235.20	47.04
Mch 9	" Community Chest.....	40.00	8.00
10	" Monthly Allowance.....	280.00	56.00
28	" Community Chest.....	40.00	8.000
Apl 1	" Montly Allowance.....	280.00	56.00
	" Cash.....	40.00	8.00
May 5	" Removal Reserve Fund.....	196.00	39.20
13	" Cash.....	42.00	8.40
	" BALANCE.....	2,194.79	438.96
		3,347.99	U.S.\$ 669.60

1942

May 13 By BALANCE to your credit
at this date * L.\$ 2,194.79 U.S.\$ 438.96.

for 6 months Jan. 1 to June 30, 1942

* as of June 30, 1942

Note - exchange rate used is 5 to 1

0535

C
O
P
Y

Peking
January 2, 1943

Mrs. Howard Payne
410-2 Great Western Road
Shanghai

Dear Mrs. Payne:

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee it was voted to continue the responsibility of the Trustees of Yenching University for the payment of your maintenance allowance for the period January 1 to June 30, 1943 unless there is an opportunity for repatriation during this period. The maintenance allowance in Peking is FRB \$250 per month which is equivalent to US\$ 43.70.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Howard S. Glat
Acting President

0536

Peking Leader
1922-1925

0537

Editorial in the Peking Leader
Wednesday Nov. 15, 1922

Concerning Yenching University (Peking Christian University)

Fortunately for those outside of, as well as within the organized Christian bodies, the time is rapidly passing when the principal emphasis in the activities of those organizations is put on securing adherents to certain creeds. A steadily increasing number of the leaders inside the Christian circles are taking the position that the important point is not whether men join the church or verbally express their faith in a certain set of dogmas or even call themselves by the name of Christ. Rather, they say it is whether men act on the principles of brotherliness and mutual helpfulness for which Christ stood. Some are not even particularly interested in arguing that Christ's statement of these principles was better than that of other religious and moral leaders like Buddha or Socrates or Confucius. These men call themselves Christian because they see in Christ's teachings something of unique value, but they by no means insist that others should see the same value. They seek rather to persuade others to live according to the best ideals which each may have, without reference to where those ideals originated.

This newer type of thought inside the Christian circles is not, of course popular with the more conservative Christians. Nevertheless, it is only if organized Christianity cease to insist on older dogmatic type of faith, if it show itself willing to simply make the total development of society whatever contribution it can, and at the same time to welcome the contribution from all other sources. It is only if Christianity move in this direction that it will be able to influence modern social conditions to any great extent. The day is rapidly passing when any institution based on any religious or social theory can maintain an influence on the lives of men unless it give them complete freedom to think for themselves and unless it be ready to revise its credal statements in accordance with the best thinking outside of the organization as well as within.

The day is approaching too, when the only argument as to the value of religion or a social theory to which men will give heed will be the practical one of its effect on the lives of other men. The time of dogma or dogmatic faith, that is, is going. This is the reason why when the Christian missionaries, instead of using their organizations as means for securing proselytes to Christianity, have sought to make only through these organizations the largest possible contribution to the social welfare and improvement of the communities in which they are located, they have secured a steadily increasing influence outside the purely Christian circle. In proportions they have won for themselves exactly that opportunity which they seek to make the basic ideas of Christ effective in society, even though they may not have been able to show any very large number of names on the church membership rolls.

It is because the men and women now directing the affairs of Yenching University have taken this newer attitude that this school has come to be

0538

so widely respected entirely outside of purely Christian circles. These men and women are giving practical expression in their lives to a very real desire to do what they can to make it more worth while to be alive in China. They are not much concerned as to whether the students in the school become professing Christians. Rather they want them to get into their lives the basic principles of living which they call Christian but which many of them are perfectly willing to acknowledge also are enunciated by others. There are many, not only foreigners but Chinese, not only in Peking but elsewhere in China who do not call themselves Christians and who are opposed to older type of missionary work, who nevertheless are interested in what is being done at Yenching University, and glad to see the work of this school developing along its present lines. They feel that the school is making a real contribution to the development of a higher type of young men and young women in China. And, on this basis their good wishes will go out to the institution in its present efforts to secure larger financial resources so that its usefulness may be increased.

In the Leader of November 19, a letter from Mr. A. Kok, of the Netherlands Legation, was published, suggesting that Dr. J. Leighton Stuart and Dr. Timothy T. Law, President of the University and Dean of the School of Theology respectively, should be given an opportunity to state whether the Editor had misrepresented their attitude towards modern teachings. He said, "Has Dr. Stuart really taken this newer attitude of which the first part of your editorial makes mention?" It is freely told in missionary circles that during his last visit to the States, Dr. Stuart reaffirmed his belief in the doctrines held by the 'more conservative Christians'... Further, is the general tendency amongst the leaders of the University such as you have pictured" The editor, in a note, said he would be glad to give further space to correspondence and wrote at some length to show that he had not misrepresented the attitude of the leaders of the University.

In the LEADER of November 28, the following letter from Dr. Kok appeared:

Peking, 25th November 1922.

To the Editor,
The Peking Leader.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for publishing my letter of the 17th instant regarding Yenching University and for your answer, in which you made clear some points raised in your editorial of November 15. I am also extremely grateful for your kindness in offering space to further correspondence on the subject, thus giving Dr. Stuart and some other leaders of the said school, an opportunity to speak for themselves, whether you had rightly interpreted their attitude or not. And I can assure you that quite a number of interested readers were on the lookout for their reply. However, a week has passed and nothing has appeared, thus far, I quite understand that Dr. Stuart, on account of his sudden

0539

departure for the States, had not much time left to make a reply himself, but a statement of another would have served the purpose well. Under these circumstances their silence can only be explained as being the result of an adopted policy. Wisdom may require this, but the question is whether such an attitude is fair to those who are anxious to know the truth and also to those teachers of the University who have not yet adopted 'this newer attitude'. It has been pointed out that the general tendency towards modernism in that Institution is not merely a private affair of its leaders into which 'outsiders' have no right to inquire. On the one side the general public out here have and the church organizations in the States, which have been asked to contribute towards the financial needs of the University, and on the other side, the missionary bodies in North China which are expected to send their students to this school for higher education, are alike interested in what is being done at Yenching University, and on what lines it is developing. A plain statement from the side of the directors of the School would have done much to remove existing misunderstandings and to clear any serious doubts and apparent contradictions. Now the enquirers are left to themselves and to inferences and conclusions, which I am afraid, will generally tend to the conviction that you were right after all, when publishing your impressions as regards the tendencies of the University, and that its leaders for some reasons are not desirous to confess publicly their newer attitude. In conclusion, I wish to say that I am much inclined to argue the point that in this case the University can hardly be called any more Christian, both in biblical and historical sense of the word, but theological argument would be unavoidable, and you would not be able to give space for them. Whilst expressing my sincere thanks for the warm interest you have taken in this matter, I remain, Dear Sir.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) A. Kok.

0540

January 29, 1923

Dr. F. M. North
New York

Dear Doctor North:

I am enclosing you a copy of a letter that appeared last November in the Peking Leader. This article may already have been called to your attention. This matter is causing considerable apprehension among the missionaries here in China who are of the evangelical type. It is to be hoped that the editor is in error and that he does not express the thought and purpose of the leaders in Peking Christian University, but it is feared that there is too much truth in what he says. Unless this sentiment is repudiated by an article in the same paper from the leaders of the University, it will be difficult to set this matter right before the people.

Yours faithfully,

W.A. Main

3/15/23

0541

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES
FRANK MASON NORTH
TITUS LOWE

ASSOCIATE SECRETARY
RALPH A. WARD
CHINA

Board of Foreign Missions //
Of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

CABLE ADDRESS, MISSION PHONE, CHINA 1190

P
PRESIDENT
BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON
TREASURER
GEORGE M. FOWLES

March 8
1923

S
Peking

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

My dear Doctor North:

Enclosed is copy of a letter received from the Rev. W.A. Main, with which he sends copy of an Editorial in the Peking Leader of November 15, 1922, and a letter published in the same paper from a Mr. A. Kok.

While it is not incumbent upon an institution or an individual to allow itself to be drawn into debate by anyone who happens to challenge it or pretends to interpret it, yet in view of many facts which are known to us all, this interpretation by the "Leader" deserves very serious attention.

Cordially yours,

RAW
JL

Ralph A. Ward

Enclosures

3/15/23

0542

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PEKING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

March 7,

My dear Stuart:

Bishop Birney has recently been in Peking and he has brought to our notice the fact that the fundamentalists in South and Central China are making very extensive use of quotations from the Peking Leader in regard to us. They have been holding meetings to discuss the situation away in Fukien and he was bent on having a public statement made to define the attitude of their own mission at least as a party to the University. As we should either have been obliged to associate the rest of the missions with this statement or to have said something on our own account it seemed best for the University itself to make a statement which would satisfy them. I inclose a copy of the resulting document. It was sent to Clark yesterday and he has written a very frank letter giving his reaction. He thinks it will injure us with some of our non-Christian friends but I do not feel that we can appreciably modify it on that account so I

0543

PEKING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

燕京大學

presume it will appear tomorrow. It is an unfortunate business
altogether. I hope to be writing a letter in a few days covering
a number of other matters which have occupied us recently.

With all good wishes for you in the difficult work you are
doing,

Very sincerely yours,

0544

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PEKING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

CONCERNING YENCHING UNIVERSITY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT.

March 7, 1923.

The Editor of the Peking Leader

Dear Sir:

During the last few days it has been brought to our notice that certain statements concerning us in your editorial of November 15, 1922 and in the correspondence arising therefrom published in the issues of November 19 and 25 have caused serious misunderstanding as to the Christian character of our institution. In view of what is happening it seems desirable to depart from our previous determination to refrain from newspaper correspondence.

President Stuart left on the day on which "A.K.'s" first letter appeared in your columns. He made use of a few of the hurried moments before the departure of his train to draft a brief statement explaining the attitude of the University in religious matters. Knowing the difficulty of making a really satisfactory statement in matters of this kind, believing with A.K. that "silence does not always mean consent", and deeply sceptical as to the value of newspaper discussion on a subject in which correspondents are warned not to indulge in mere theological argument", Dr. Stuart left this statement with us, urging us not to use it unless some further development definitely called for it. One of the members of the faculty had an entirely satisfactory interview with A.K. shortly after the appearance of his second letter, and the statement was destroyed sometime afterwards in the belief that all occasion for its use had passed.

0545

This perhaps matters the less in that however we may differ in subtle shades of expression or details of belief, those left in charge of the institution are of one mind with Dr. Stuart in essential matters, and we ask you by way of explaining what that mind is to allow us to refer to certain expressions that have appeared in your columns.

It is, of course, true that we in the University welcome truth from all sources, believing that all truth is one, and comes from the same God. It is indeed possible to recognize that the light vouchsafed to Buddha or Confucius may assist us to see implications in the Christian faith which would other-wise be overlooked without doubting the unique character and quality of the latter, just as we may suppose that the Egyptians had some specific chemical knowledge which the world has since lost, without disputing the superiority of modern science in its own sphere over Egyptian knowledge of nature, or its power to absorb all such knowledge into itself.

It is also true that we place the emphasis on the spirit, and the life, rather than on creeds. In doing so we believe we are simply true to the real character of Christianity and to the method of its Founder, Before science there must be nature, and the religious life must precede its explanation in theology. Theology there always will be, because the phenomena of the human spirit and of religion challenge as fascinating an intellectual enquiry as the development of life, or the constitution of the stellar universe.

Believing that the higher forms of goodness or goodwill are the true expression of the Christian life and that this life by spiritual contagion (and divine renewal) begets its like and moulds society, we certainly seek to live it in our institution. But we do not "cease to preach it" on that account; our concern is rather to avoid an unnatural divorce of preaching and practice. But our view of the real nature of moral and spiritual life precludes any idea of dragooning men into be-

0546

lief or forcing acceptance of creeds by any means except recognition of their truth and the response of the moral nature to the ideals and character they set forth. The desire to see the students who come to us attain to Christian character lies behind and embraces all other motives, just as basic factors in character lie behind all power of progress in human society and human achievement.

You praised the University, Mr. Editor, for its liberal attitude and we hope this brief expression of that attitude will leave you justified: but we cannot believe that you are right in criticising in one broad generalisation all "older missionary effort". It is only necessary to recall some of the names and achievements typical of earlier effort to see the injustice of this. It is true, alas, that there are always those who are "old" in clinging to the old forms and missing the living spirit: but the older mission work as a whole was one in essential matters with our own. The statement you make of us "There is no doubt that the leaders at Yenching University would be highly gratified if every student become a professing Christian before he left the school, because these leaders believe, for one thing, that the Christian faith and the Christian organizations offer the strongest impulse and the most workable machinery for making effective in society the principles of brotherhood for which Christ stood," was also true of them. Their ideals of social and individual life had the same origin and their power to realize them in individual character and social life was drawn from the same source: and we certainly seek, we hope as humbly as they, the same springs of illumination, renewal and purification. We may differ in attempting to express aspects of the Christian ideal in terms used by modern social

science and even to show the relation of the Christian method of realising the ideal to social and psychological processes, but we are entirely at one in believing that the Christian faith not only points the goal at which men should severally and collectively aim, but embodies the only method of attaining it. In a word, we, too, believe that the Christian faith is the supreme need of men and (if we may for a moment use theological terms) that "neither is there salvation in any other: for there is no other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved", or in other words that the spiritual forces exhibited in the life of Christ and operative in all who catch his spirit are the only influences adequate to carrying forward the race of men in their struggle for a better world.

Very sincerely yours,

Acting President

0548

Peking - April 28, 1925

Another Lama Letter

File
Panshen Lama

Sir:

Mr. Kok's letter making a reference to my call upon the Panshen Lama requires a more accurate statement of the facts. As I respect your paper as one which stands for accuracy and trustworthiness and I respect Mr. Kok as a man with Christian purpose and a lover of truth, I am sure that both your readers and Mr. Kok would like to know the whole facts of that occasion so far as they concern me. In order not to omit any essential fact, I beg to give a detailed account of my connection with that affair. The facts are as follows:

On March 26 I received the following letter

"International Institute
3 Chien Chang Hutung
Nan Chih Tse

March 26, 1925.

Dear Sir:

The International Institute's Committee of all Religious Societies will meet at my house Monday the 30th at three o'clock to arrange for a reception to the Panshen Lama. You are invited to come and advise.

Truly yours
Gilbert Reid"

Peking is a city of many visitors and many receptions. Requests "to attend a meeting for the arrangement of receptions and advise", often come to me from organizations with which I have no connection as was the case this time. I did not know what were the arrangements made for the final reception.

On the Eve of Easter, upon returning home I found another note from Dr. Reid asking me whether I received the tickets to attend the reception and asking me to be present before three o'clock with cap and gown. In the note he told me that my colleague Dr. de Vargas would be present and also "the Bishop of the Eastern Church and others". In the same evening I was told over the telephone that the Peking Choral Society will render "God so loved the world" and that the Choir of the Eastern Church of Peking will also sing. So it was a meeting of many missionaries and quite a few Chinese Christians of different churches as well as a meeting of people of many religious faiths.

I consented to go, but made it very clear to Dr. Reid that I would only come to join him to make the call on the Panshen Lama as I had to leave immediately after that.

On the following day at ten minutes to three I arrived at the Palace grounds. In the receiving room of the Outer Court I met Dr. Reid, H. E. Chao Er-shun, Chairman of the Reorganization Conference, and others, altogether about a dozen people. We then waited for the Bishop of the Eastern Church but he was late, and I reminded Dr. Reid again that I must leave at three fifteen. He assured me that we would go in at three o'clock and wait no longer for any one. At three o'clock sharp we went into the Second Court where we met the Panshen Lama in the drawing room. He rose to shake hands with me and several others among us. Then we sat down. One by one we were again introduced by name and when my name was mentioned he rose and bowed and so did I. When this was done we walked out together with Panshen Lama to the outer court where a platform was set. On the platform there were several seats, but not sufficient for all of us so the younger men offered the seats to the older ones. When they were seated, I whispered to Dr. Reid that I must leave and I left. It was exactly

0549

Peking - 4/28/25
Another Lama Letter

- 2 -

three fifteen. I did not remain to hear the speech of Dr. Reid nor the singing of the Peking Choral Society nor that of the Choir of the Eastern Church. I did not know what Dr. Reid said in his address until I read it later in the press reports.

I left before the program began for two reasons:

First, my interest that day was only to meet the Panshen Lama as one Chinese citizen meets another. If I had not gone that day I would have gone some other time as some of the teachers in the National Universities and members of other organizations in Peking did. The Panshen Lama received calls from all sorts of people, educational, political as well as religious. My interest was not more than to meet another Chinese who came to Peking as an official guest by the invitation of our Government.

I simply joined Dr. Reid and other friends making a formal social^{call}. I represented no institution, nor any church, nor any one of the various organizations I am connected with. I was never asked to represent anyone nor did I ever think that I would be taken to be as "a representative" of any sort on that occasion.

My second reason for leaving the place before the ceremony began was because I had more important things to do that afternoon. I went directly from the palace ground to Peking Union Medical College Chapel where delegations from the various girls schools in Peking and its vicinity held a union Easter service and to them I preached a sermon on the subject "the reality and meaning of the Resurrection of our Lord Savior Jesus Christ".

Thanking you in advance for the publication of this letter.

I am, sir,

Yours very sincerely

T. T. Lew

0550

"The central feature of the reception was the formal exchange of courtesy between the guests who had been invited to attend and the Panshen Lama. In accordance with the custom which prevails at public receptions of the President of the Republic and at private marriages in modern style, guests were requested to bow three times and as the guests were bowing to the honored guest he bowed at the same time to them rising to his feet in a half-standing position at each bow. At presidential receptions the President does not sit nor do the guests, and the bows are made with all standing; at wedding ceremonies the guests are seated but rise to their feet to bow to the bride and groom; on the occasion of this reception the guests and the Panshen Lama stood to exchange bows. It was certainly a social and not a religious ceremony.

"If it had been religious it would have been very different."

"There was nothing religious about it. The address of Dr. Reid and the reply of the Panshen Lama, the chanting by the Lama Priests, by the choir of the Greek Church and by the Peking Choral Society, were all counterparts of what takes place at every Presidential Reception and at many modern weddings.

"These comments are made for the purpose of giving a correct historical setting to a remarkable occasion and with no desire to take part in the religious controversy which has arisen. The basis of that controversy seems to be the belief that Christian people should not show any honour to or respect for a dignitary of the Buddhist faith. That question may be open for argument; but it does not seem to me controvertible that the reception to the Panshen Lama on Easter Sunday 1925 was a social function and not a religious service. It was with this understanding that I went and with this conviction that I came away."