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UBCHEA ARCHIVES  
COLLEGE FILES

Yenching

Corres

Porter, Licius C. 1940-1942

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學大京燕  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

平北國中

PEKING, CHINA.

系學哲  
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

INDEXED

March 7, 1940.

報電  
TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:  
大燕  
"YENTA"

Mr. B.A. Garside,  
Office of Yenching University,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Garside:

As secretary of the McBrier Foundation Fund Committee on the field, it is my pleasant duty to report to you the following action taken by the committee at a recent meeting namely:-

"VOTED: to recommend to the <sup>MEMBER B</sup> McBrier Foundation appointed by the Trustees of the University, that they invite Mr. R.B. Fulton to extend his services at Yenching University from June 31 to January 31; the details regarding this item to be sent in a covering letter by the secretary of this committee".

Will you be good enough to report this action to Dr. North and the secretary of the Trustees of the McBrier Foundation Committee, if there is one. In your letter of July 11, 1939 to Mr. Fulton your 8th item is as follows:-

"8. While no commitment is made either by the University or yourself beyond the period of one year, it is understood that if at the end of this period it is mutually agreeable both to the University and to yourself, this arrangement might be extended for such an additional period as may then be agreed upon in conference between the University authorities and yourself."

The field committee has been greatly pleased with Mr. Fulton's work among students during the year, and would be very glad to have him give us a second year, but his plans for graduate study and for a visit to a brother living in India are such that he cannot spend the whole of the year from July 1, 1940 to June 30, 1941 with us. He is quite willing not only to give us help during the first semester, but also for several months in the second semester, reserving

\* I suggest that Mr. Fulton be reappointed for the first semester ending Jan. 31st and as many months in the second as he can remain on our campus.

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for himself only enough time to arrange the trip and visits in India in the late spring of 1941, so as to be able to return to the United States for graduate work in the autumn. I judge from the statement in your letter that no action by the McBrier Foundation at the home end is really necessary, but you will note that our committee has not ventured to take final action.

Mr. Fulton has been of great help to Mr. Wei Yung-ch'ing, the paid secretary of the Yenta Christian Fellowship. The two of them together have prepared material for Bible study and discussion groups and have stimulated in the small Fellowship groups and among their students a marked and fresh interest in religion and in Christianity, and this has all been done through the channels of normal contact with students and without any intensive emotional effort.

Would you be good enough to let me know the names of the other members of the McBrier Foundation at the home end in addition to that of Dr. North. Before the year ends I shall try to draw up a report on the work that has been done on the McBrier Foundation here and try to indicate the contribution to religious life on our campus made possible by Mr. McBrier's generous provision.

Very sincerely yours,

*Lucius C. Porter*  
Lucius C. Porter



NOTE: See letter of April 10, 1940- to Dr. Eric North.

INDEXED

April 10, 1940

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
Yenching University  
Peking, China

My dear Dr. Porter:

In the absence of Mr. Garside from the office, your letter of March 7th has come to my attention. I am sending this recommendation regarding Mr. Fulton immediately to Dr. North, asking him for as early a meeting of the McBrier Foundation Committee as possible.

In response to your request for the names of the other members of the McBrier Foundation Committee, the following are the other members than Dr. North:-

Mr. Sidney D. Gamble,  
347 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield,  
American Board of Commissioners,  
14 Beacon Street,  
Boston, Mass.

Sincerely yours,

JIP.A

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學大京燕  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
平北國中  
PEIPING, CHINA.

INDEXED

系學哲  
DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY

報電  
TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:  
大燕  
"YENTA"

May 10, 1940.

Mr. Eric M. North, Ph.D.,  
American Bible Society,  
Park Avenue and 57th Street,  
New York City.

My dear Eric:

Just a little item this morning which needs to get off but I warn you that I expect to send before long quite a document, first to report on Mr. Fulton's work for the year and the general situation among our students, and second, to comment on certain Harvard-Yenching Institute projects and problems; the immediate item has to do with a candidate to succeed Mr. Brank Fulton.

We recently received a letter of enquiry from Mr. James Pyke, a China born lad who is just finishing graduate study in theology at Harvard Theological School. Mr. Pyke is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Fred Pyke of the Methodist Mission in Peking, both of whom are also China born. The parents and son are active and earnest members of the Oxford Group. The combination in Mr. James Pyke's case of the earnestness and the enthusiasm in personal religion that comes from the Oxford Group with the careful scientific study of religion that he should have received at Harvard, seems to us a good preparation for religious work among University students. At the meeting of our committee where the letter was discussed we took the following action:-

"VOTED--to request the McBrier Foundation Fund Trustees to examine the qualifications of Mr. James Pyke as a candidate for appointment for Christian work at Yenching in association with the secretary of the Yenta Christian Fellowship.

If the candidate is found to be satisfactory to the Trustees, this committee recommends his appointment for a term of service beginning September 1, 1940, so that he may have the advantage of association with his predecessor, Mr. Brank Fulton in the initial months of his service."

ERIC M. NORTH  
RECEIVED  
JUN 10 1940  
ANSWERED

1336

We feel that there would be a distinct advantage in having the new worker overlapping the term of service of his predecessor and thus have supervised initiation into the task before him; this overlapping on the part of the foreign student worker will be of particular value this year since there is a change in the Chinese secretaryship of the Yenta Christian Fellowship.

You will undoubtedly appreciate the advantage in having a China born religious worker for students since he will have a natural understanding of Chinese students' viewpoints and Chinese temperaments and habits which the ordinary foreigner could only secure after months or years of experience. The fact that Mr. Pyke took his freshman year at Yenching is also to be considered. While here he was very well liked by students and faculty alike. He entered heartily into athletic sports and maintained a good scholastic record.

Will you take up the examination of Mr. Pyke's qualifications with your committee and let us know your decision.

Very sincerely yours,

*Lucius C. Porter*  
Lucius C. Porter

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INDEXED

August 20, 1940

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
Yenching University  
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Porter,

Some weeks ago Dr. Eric North passed on to us your letter of May 10, in which you asked us to investigate the possibility that Mr. James Pyke might be available and qualified to carry on the work Brank Fulton is doing.

We got in touch with Mr. Pyke and discussed with him in a preliminary way the possibility of his undertaking this work at Yenching. He was very much interested, but was at that time considering going out to China under regular appointment by the Methodist Board. After weighing the matter for some time, he has decided that he should go out as a regular missionary under the Methodist Board, so that he will not be available for this special work at Yenching.

Since finding that Mr. Pyke would not be available for this work, we have made preliminary inquiries in search of some other satisfactory candidate. As yet, no one has been found whose qualifications are such that we could recommend him to the University for serious consideration.

We will continue looking for a candidate; but if the University has any special suggestions, or any further instructions in the matter, please let us know. We appreciate the fact that a particularly fine and attractive young man is needed in order to carry forward the work that Mr. Fulton has been doing. From my conversations with James Pyke I gained a tentative impression that he would be very well qualified for this work, but we did not go into the matter very far because of his decision to go out under the Methodist Board.

Very cordially yours,

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August 29, 1940

Dr. Lucius Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Illinois

Dear Dr. Porter:

The package for Mr. Evans which you forwarded has been received while he is absent from the office on vacation. It will be given to him immediately upon his return next week.

On this morning's mail we have a letter from Mr. Derk Bodde, asking for your address. He is connected with the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of the University of Pennsylvania, and expresses the hope that he may see you in Philadelphia, as he understands you are attending the Bicentennial Conference there to be held on September 16 to 21. I have taken the liberty of forwarding to him your Elgin address.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

JIP:VW

1341

*return to  
Mrs. Macmillan*

407 Highland Ave  
Elgin, Illinois  
September 10, 1940

Dear Eva,

we were very glad to get your word of welcome very shortly after our arrival here at Elizabeth's home where we have been reveling in grandchildren as you can well imagine. Have you heard we have a new one, -little Susan Porter born June 19th and a model baby in every way? Unfortunately Lucius began to develop a case of jaundice almost as soon as we arrived and instead of getting over it promptly as we hoped and expected, he has grown worse instead of better until yesterday he took to his bed. He is puzzling the doctors as well as us and is feeling very miserable. Much to his great regret he realizes to-day that he will not be able to take Dr. Stuart's place in representing Yenching at the Bicentennial celebrations of the University of Pennsylvania which are to be held September 19-21 in Philadelphia and I am sending this to you air-mail in case the office feels someone else should go and can find a proper substitute. If you do, Mr. John B. Thayer of Houston Hall, 3417, Spruce St is the Director of the celebration with whom you may communicate.

As our plans are now we expect to be living in Beloit during the first semestre as Lux is to give a three-hour lecture course there. That is very agreeable to us for it is near enough Elgin so we can come often for short visits. After the lectures are over we expect to go East to visit the churches which support us and see our friends, among whom you are certainly included. It certainly seems good to be in this country again tho we are longing for news of Yenching. Have you any you could pass on? We have heard only once since leaving there and that letter told of Leighton's being thrown from his horse and being in the hospital with a broken nose. We hope it was nothing worse.

A "jaundiced" greeting goes with this from Lucius, who says he does not like the experience of "turning yellow" at his age.

Cordially Yours,

*Lillian D. Porter*

*Proposed  
Dr. H. W.  
L. W.*

*letter to  
Dr. Thayer  
9/13/40*

*BAG*

1342

11 September 1940

Dear Lillian:

Blessings on the air mail! I wish it need not have brought word that Lucius is "off color", but it has at least set us right about your present location and your plans. If Lucius could have carried out his plan to be in Philadelphia within a few days, we could hope that he would not have resisted the attraction of a call here at the office.

I have just been checking our information about other Yenching people from the field who might take on the official representation at Pennsylvania's celebrations, September 19-21. E. O. Wilson is still under medical care - not to say dental - in the West and what we know about William Hung and Stephen Tsai makes us uncertain whether William will be getting here in time to accept the Philadelphia invitation and brings no hope of Stephen's being any nearer than Hawaii during the autumn. Fritz Wolferz is in New York, and might be free to give the necessary time. For a few days he and Catherine are living at 410 West 110th Street. They intend to find an apartment near enough to the hospital so that their daughter can run in on her leisure hours. Presumably, Pennsylvania wants a man for the bicentennial, and the Secretary of the Board is much at home in the kind of formal "do" which is to take place in the city of Brotherly Love. At any rate, I am now turning this over to Mr. Garside.

We of the Yenching office including Miss Van Seiver are glad to know that you will be farther east during the second semester and that we may expect you to carry the Yenching story even beyond the groups who are responsible for you. (Imagine anyone being responsible for Lucius and Lillian!)

Affectionately yours,

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan

Mrs. Lucius Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin Illinois

1343

13 September 1940

Dear Lillian:

When I brought to his attention the University of Pennsylvania affairs next week, Mr. Garside at once thought of Doctor Luce, whose historical connection with Yenching and present residence near Philadelphia make him a very natural pinch hitter. It developed in a telephone conversation with Mr. Thayer, director of the celebration, that Dr. Luce is a neighbor of his, and it was to be easy for him to extend the invitation to Dr. Luce.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan

Mrs. Lucius C. Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin Illinois

1344

407 Highland Ave, Elgin, Illinois  
October 3, 1940

Dear Eva,

you will be sorry to hear that Lucius is still under the weather and has had to give up the Beloit lectures for the present at least. That also means he can be doing no speaking for either the University or the Board and I am sending on to you the new lantern slides which we had hoped we could use ourselves before turning them in to the general use. He is feeling better and was allowed to come home from the hospital last Saturday tho he still spendshalf the day in bed and is on a very strict diet. The doctors are puzzled by his case for he certainly feels much better but the icterus index which shows the amount of bile in the blood does not go down as it should so there is still an obstruction of some kind . In the meantime we are hungry for news from Yenching. Have you any? Have William and Stephen started or even perhaps arrived? Could you send us a short digest of what you have heard?

Lucius thought your thinking of Dr. Luce as Yenching's representative at Philadelphia was just the right one. Poor man! (This refers to Lux, not Henry!) he has been so disappointed in having all his nice plans upset for the fall.

Hoping to hear from you before too long, I am

Very Hopefully Yours,

*Lillian D. Porter*

1345

8 October 1940

Dear Lillian:

I have heard that the malady which has attacked Lucius is likely to be stubborn, but I am especially sorry in his case that it has interfered with the Beloit lectures. The lantern slides have not arrived as yet, which is not strange.

Stephen Tsai is in Hawaii: c/o H. W. Ching, 69 North Hotel Street, Honolulu. There is a plan for him to come to California later, but nothing definite to bring him east in the United States. William Hung passed through here yesterday catching a glimpse of the World's Fair, and can now be addressed in care of Professor Serge Elisseeff.

Best of wishes and my affection to you both.

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan

Mrs. Lucius C. Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin Illinois

1346

15 October 1940

Dear Lillian:

Thank you for the information about the slides; it is too bad that some of them have been broken. Thank you also for letting me know that Lucius is gaining.

There is no untoward news from Yenching. It is taken for granted that the stiffening of American intention (whether or not translated into action) will have its reflections in North China, but a good many of the wise believe that the effects will be in large proportion good. William Hung who is saying that Japan will begin to back down the minute the fortification of Guam is effected is not the only one whose sentiments are in this same tone. I have not actually read the text of Admiral Yarnell's speech of four days ago, in which a radio reporter quoted him as saying that we should immediately declare war, but he must have said something of this sort, and it would mean his conviction that only good can result from a strong pro-Chinese policy. Of course we do have the word of liners rushing to the Orient to bring home those Americans who wish to come. Those of us who have passed through many such times can take it in our stride.

Fortunately there are some thousands of friends of the China Colleges whose loyal support is not to be easily shaken, and who know the answers to some questions which would trouble others less well-informed. The secretaries of the mission boards are saying that the situation demands caution, but there is no thought of any withdrawal of the able-bodied.

Affectionately yours,

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan

Mrs. Lucius C. Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin Illinois

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407 Highland Ave.  
Elgin, Ills

October 21, 1940

Mr. B.A.Garside,  
Yenching University  
150 Fifth Ave.  
New Y rk City.

My dear Garside:

Two years ago when I was at Claremont you were good enough to send me various bulletins giving news of Yenching, mimeographed copies of letters and reports from the field etc. If you are issuing anything in the way of such reports this year I should be glad to receive them. Please let me know if there is any subscription price or postage due for receiving the same.

I am glad to report that I am about clear of the attack of jaundice that has so far upset all my fuflough plans. By the first of Novemebr I hope to be able to take up lecturing and speaking engagements.

Sincerely yours

*Lucius C. Porter*

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October 26, 1940

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Illinois

Dear Dr. Porter,

Glad to learn from your letter of October 21 that you have now about recovered from the attack of jaundice. We have mentally sent many messages of sympathy in your direction, though we have not gotten as many of them down on paper as we should have done.

Won't you keep us informed as to your general movements and plans? When and to what extent would you be available for speaking on behalf of Yenching and the other Colleges in China? We are having an increasing number of calls for speakers on behalf of the Colleges throughout the country. Often these are for times and places when no one is available. But we are most anxious to see to it that all of the leaders of the Colleges who, like yourself, are in America for a while will be used as advantageously as possible to inform people of what the Colleges are doing and of the points at which help is necessary.

According to our mailing list, you should have been receiving the confidential letters from Leighton Stuart which we have been mailing out from time to time. If these have not been reaching you regularly, please let me know, and I will send you a duplicate set. I enclose the last letter from Dr. Stuart, in case you may not have seen it. I also enclose a copy of the latest number of the China Colleges news bulletin, giving general information as to how all the Colleges began their work this fall. We will see to it that in future you receive at least one copy of material gotten out both by Yenching and by the group of Colleges as a whole. If you need extra copies of any of this material, or would like additional copies of some of our more recent pieces of publicity issued during recent years, please let us know.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MS  
Enclosures

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UNIVERSITY  
DEC 30 1940  
JOINT OFFICE

1351

November 7, 1940

Mrs. Lucius Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Porter:

The China Colleges have recently been attempting to build up new interest on American campuses for their work in the Far East. In particular we have been anxious to get Vassar College interested in developing a permanent China College relationship, perhaps something like that between Smith and Ginling. Last Sunday I had a long talk with President MacCracken and he was most encouraging about the proposal.

Naturally, in building up this China interest one of the first things we do is to find what graduates of Vassar are now in China who might help in such a program from that end. Sophia Chen, class of 1919, is probably one of the best known alumnae. Dr. MacCracken has suggested that she and her daughters might be the spark to set off a really active Vassar-China drive. Could you please let me know what Sophia Chen's connections with the Colleges in West China have been in recent years, or how close to that group you think she is? Also, how enthusiastic she might be over the proposed project. Do you know if she is now in Chengtu, and, if so, what she and her children are doing? I understand that Mrs. Zen has two or three daughters approaching college age. Dean Thompson of Vassar has long promised Mrs. Zen that her daughters would be welcomed at Vassar and that if scholarship aid were needed it could be secured for them. Do you not think that to have one of these daughters come over to Vassar straight from Chengtu would be a fine beginning to Vassar's China interest?

Would you be good enough to write us quite frankly on this matter and give us your comments and suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Joy Hume

JH:P

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717 Chapin Street, Beloit, Wis.  
November 27, 1940

Miss Joy Hume,  
150 5th Ave  
New York City

My Dear Joy,

We were much interested to learn from your letter the other day that you are now working for our China Colleges. I suppose that means that you are through college altho that is hard to realize, almost as hard to believe as that we are to celebrate forty years out of college next June.

Now as to your questions about Sophie Ch'en. We have not seen her since the Incident but I have heard that she was living in Hongkong. We do know that she was decidedly persona non grata with the Szechuan people because of what she wrote about them when she lived in Chentu and that she had made it impossible for her husband to continue as head of the Government University there. That was before the present influx of more up-to-date ideas had permeated that backward region and the feeling toward her may have changed very much since then but I have no personal knowledge as to that. She has always been very friendly toward us at Yenching and is of course the outstanding Vassar graduate in China. At Yenching we have Frederika Chiang Li (Mrs. J.C. Li) who is also a Vassar graduate and a very fine woman. You of course must know Louise Chang who was at Vassar with you. I have not heard whether she has yet returned to China or not, but being a recent graduate is an advantage in rousing interest among the students, so we are told at least. I am sorry I cannot tell you more definitely what Sophie Ch'en is doing, but living in North China, we hear very little from South China except as people come and go and so far I have heard no mention of her and what she is doing. Knowing her, I should expect that she would be in the thick of the battle somewhere in Free China by now and I am sure she would be enthusiastic about any help for China anywhere. I think your plan of having one of her daughters over for a course at Vassar would be the best kind of incentive for your project but I do not feel sure any of them are yet ready for college, as I would expect she would have claimed the privilege long promised her by Dean Thompson if her oldest daughter were ready since higher educational facilities in China at present are so restricted.

Please give our greetings to your father and mother when you see them and believe me

Very Sincerely Yours,

*Lillian D. Porter*  
(Mrs. L.C. Porter)

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December 2, 1940

Mrs. Lucius C. Porter  
217 Chapin Street  
Beloit, Wisconsin

Dear Mrs. Porter:

Thank you so much for your good letter of November 27th. Your comments on Sophie Chen were most helpful. We have now written to her asking for her help in promoting the China Colleges at Vassar. We shall also write to Fredericka Chiang Li at Yenching.

We shall keep in touch with you as to the program of our work among the American colleges. Your counsel and interest in this matter will be most valuable to us as will that of Dr. Porter's. What is going on in Beloit, and also in the University of Wisconsin, in the way of activities on behalf of the China Colleges? Do you have an adequate supply of Chinese speakers?

With good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Joy Hume

JH:P

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MS

717 Chapin Street,  
Beloit, Wisconsin.

December 20, 1940.

Ack. 1/6/41  
Ack. 1/18/41

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

Dear Garside:

Thanks very much for the confidential letters from Dr. Stuart. They make more clear to us than any other material real aspects of conditions in North China and Japan. I am, of course, extremely careful to keep the material confidential.

This is to let you know my dates for the New York visit, which have now been fixed. My schedule is as follows:

February 16 and the week following, at the Scarsdale Congregational Church, Scarsdale, New York.

February 23, Briarcliff Congregational Church, Briarcliff Manor, New York.

March 2, Clinton Avenue Community Church, Brooklyn, New York.

March 9, White Plains Community Church, White Plains, New York.

Between the first and last dates, I shall hope to see you and the New York staff of Yenching University more than once and look forward to greeting you in person and hearing directly from you.

We hope that Stephen Ts'ai can visit here on his way back from Minneapolis. We had just a glimpse of him at the train last week as he passed through.

On February 9, Mrs. Porter and I expect to be with our son Dudley, 235 Walzford Road, Rochester. I am

1358

quite ready to take an appointment for a Sunday service that morning and could slip in some calling on prospects in Rochester if you wish to make use of me. As I remember it, Dr. Nixon, of the Brick Presbyterian Church at Rochester, is an intimate friend of Dr. Stuart's. He might be interested if he knew that a speaker from China might be available on that Sunday. Let me know if you wish to make use of any of my time while I am in Rochester.

Heartily yours,

*Lucius Porter*

Lucius C. Porter.

LCP-MW

P.S. I expect to remain in Rochester - until Feb 13<sup>th</sup> & could make calls or speak at to a luncheon & tea group for Yenching if you wish to arrange it. Please inform Mrs Macmillan of these dates & possibilities  
LCP

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January 6, 1944

Dr. Lucius Porter  
717 Chapin Street  
Beloit, Wisconsin

Dear Dr. Porter,

Thanks for your letter of December 20, with its schedule of your movements during the coming weeks. We will look forward to seeing you here in New York next month.

We have passed along to Mrs. Macmillan what you say with regard to your plans for Rochester. She will be writing you direct with suggestions as to how you can use your time there to the best advantage.

In anticipation of seeing you next month, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MS

Copy to Mrs. Macmillan

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January 18, 1941

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
717 Chapin Street  
Beloit, Wisconsin

Dear Dr. Porter,

Continuing our correspondence with regard to your visit to Rochester from February 9 through February 13 -

We have now received word from Dr. Paul C. Johnston of the Third Presbyterian Church of Rochester, stating that he has made arrangements for you to have the following appointments on Sunday, February 9:

Morning service - Central Presbyterian Church  
Evening - Meeting of young people in Third  
Presbyterian Church

We have written to Dr. Paul C. Johnston (Third Presbyterian Church, 4 Meigs Street, Rochester) and also to Rev. Harold E. Nicely (Central Presbyterian Church, 50 Plymouth Avenue North, Rochester) confirming these appointments for you. We have stated, however, that we are suggesting that you write directly to Dr. Johnston and Mr. Nicely, telling them that you will be glad to meet these appointments and giving any other suggestions you may wish to make. We will now leave further details concerning these February 9 appointments in your hands, unless you have some specific points you wish us to follow through for you.

At Dr. Johnston's request, we have sent some brief biographical notes about you both to him and to Mr. Nicely. We also sent copies of the latest picture of you we have available here in the office. I find that our biographical data with regard to your many accomplishments is much too scanty, and the picture we are using was on file here twelve or fifteen years ago. So we would be most grateful if you would send us: (1) Much fuller biographical data about yourself that we can use in sending advance notices about you to people here and there. (Don't allow your modesty to cause you to withhold material we need to give you a good publicity build-up.) (2) A late picture of yourself, which we can have reproduced for publicity purposes as calls come in from time to time.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

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De Witt, Iowa.  
January 23, 1941

Ack. 1/28/41

*As from  
407 Highland Ave  
Elgin, Ill.*

Mr dear Garside :

Your letter of Jan. 18th has reached me here. I am glad to know of the appointments for Sunday Feb. 9th in Rochester. I will write to the pastors you name to confirm arrangements.

As to photograph I have had one taken recently for publicity purposes and have asked the photographer, Mr. Inman, of Beloit to send direct to you a print of the same in glossy finish. Will you kindly forward to Dr. Johnston at Rochester? I am sending him, as you requested, a vita sheet and am enclosing a copy for your file. You can get much the same material from WHO'S WHO 1937. But this is a bit more up-to-date. I find that these pastors like to have more material for "build up" for the press and public, so have let myself go a bit. Use your judgment in using the stuff.

It has been a great help to have the material from JLS and others of the Yenching Staff for guarded use in my talks, and will be glad to have all you send out to your selected trustee-and-others mailing list.

It is pleasant to anticipate seeing you and others in the office when I am in New York. Has William Hung gone back? He hasn't honored me with replies to two recent letters. Where is Stephen Ts'ai now?

Cordially yours,

*Jacques C. Porter*

Mr. B.A.Garside, Secretary  
Yenching University,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N.Y.

P.S. For your office information I add this item to my vita

Official Hurdle Race Record for 60th year hurdler  
Yenching, May 11th 1940. 220 yd Middle Hurdles  
May 25th 1940, 110meter High Hurdles

36.2"  
21.5"

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1366

January 23, 1941

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Illinois

Dear Porter,

Thank you for your letter of January 23, and for the personal information for our files. Most of these facts we have in our records, but we are glad to have the additional information. In particular, your "official hurdle race record for 60th year hurdler" stirs long-gone memories of some of my own feats in both the 110-meter and the 200-meter hurdles. I am tempted to challenge you to a race at either distance, or both distances, but I realize that I have been sitting at the New York desk too long to do anything so rash!

As to the information you ask: Yes, William Hung has started back to China. Stephen Ts'ai is working from New York as a headquarters, spending a few days in one city after another over the country. His address for the next few days will be Hotel Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.

I discover that in my correspondence with the pastors of the Rochester churches I very stupidly mixed up Kistler of the Central Presbyterian Church and Nicely of the Brick Church. Mrs. Macmillan has already straightened you out on these identities. Just to be sure that we have the record straight, here are the names and addresses of the three pastors:

Dr. Paul C. Johnston  
Third Presbyterian Church  
4 Meigs Street  
Rochester, New York

Rev. Harold E. Nicely  
Brick Presbyterian Church  
121 North Fitzhugh  
Rochester, New York

Dr. Raymon M. Kistler  
Central Presbyterian Church  
50 Plymouth Avenue, North  
Rochester, New York

We look forward to seeing you here in New York within the next three weeks.

Very cordially yours,

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1368



235 Walzford Road,  
Rochester, N.Y.

Feb. 10th 1941  
Ack. 2/21/41

My dear Garside :

Thanks for your letter of Jan <sup>28</sup> 23rd forwarded  
to me here.

You better join the exhibition hurdle race  
for oldsters that is being set up in connection with the  
Beloit Relay Races May 2nd & 3rd. I have several other  
candidates to match my challenge, one of them William Lenox,  
once at P.U.M.C. One fellow challenges me to a 50yard flat  
race, and another proposes a sort of decathlon since his special-  
ty is wrestling; he thinks we find events in which each is  
willing to compete. We're turning up a lot of promising  
elder racers.

William Hung is certainly a tight wad. He failed  
to answer two letters sent him in December. Can you give any  
information as to success or otherwise over his Harvard-Yenching  
Peiping Office Five-year plan ? I'd like to know how his  
visit panned out. Hope to see you within ten days or so.  
Sincerely yours, *Lucius C. Porter*

1369

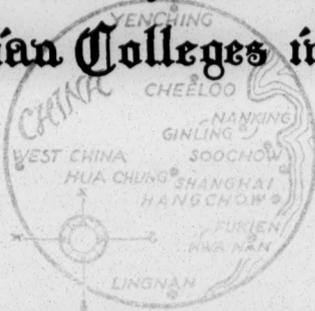
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**THE COLLEGES**  
CHEELOO UNIVERSITY (SHANTUNG)  
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
GINLING COLLEGE  
HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE  
HUA CHUNG COLLEGE  
HWA NAN COLLEGE  
LINGNAN UNIVERSITY  
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI  
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY  
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
—  
TEL. WATKINS 9-8703  
CABLE: ASCHICOL

**Associated Boards**  
*for*  
**Christian Colleges in China**



150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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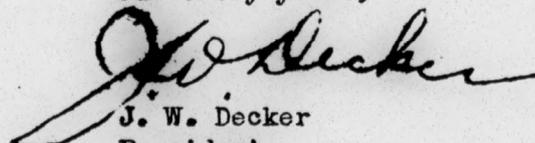
February 10, 1941

To the Friends of the China Colleges:

A brief visit in New York of Dr. and Mrs. Lucius Porter of Yenching gives us the opportunity to meet with them for a luncheon hour on March 6th, in the South Solarium of the Parkside Hotel. We hope that you can be among those who will share the pleasure of this gathering, and the special value of the information which will come to us in an intimate talk which Dr. Porter will give following the luncheon. In order that the purposes of this event may be realized, the time schedule announced on the enclosed card will be carefully followed, luncheon being served promptly at 12:15 noon, and adjournment being called for not later than 2:00 p.m.

Those who have not been in close touch with Dr. Porter, will wish to be reminded that he was born in China of distinguished missionary parents, that he has been a missionary of the American Board since 1908, and that his professorial appointment on the Yenching Faculty is that of Professor of Philosophy, with special relationship to the Harvard-Yenching Foundation.

Sincerely yours,

  
J. W. Decker  
President

1371

ONE HEATHCOTE ROAD  
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

18 February 1941

Mrs. Eva McMillan,  
Associated Colleges,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

Dear Eva:

When I was with Dudley at Rochester, he showed me a letter from you telling of an attractive student, Mr. Swen Ming-Ching, whom you hoped he could meet in Rochester. He has made efforts to find Mr. Swen both at the Rochester University Medical School and Extension Department but could learn nothing of him. Would you be good enough to send to Dudley an address in Rochester at which Mr. Swen can be reached. He would be glad to meet Mr. Swen if he can know where to find him.

It was very good to see you yesterday and I shall hope to have a real visit with you some time before long.

Sincerely yours,

*Francis Porter*

LCP/H

1372

19 February 1941

Dear Lucius:

Will you send on to Dudley a word about Swen Ming-ching, of whom you spoke in your note of February 18th? Mr. Swen remained in Rochester, I would guess, for only a few days. I gave him notes to Mr. and Mrs. Lovejoy, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Loomis, and Mrs. and Mrs. Herman Bakker of the Eastman group as well as to Dudley. He found a good many demands upon him which he had not anticipated, because of undergraduate invitations from the University, from individuals and groups interested in his program of visual education on their own behalf and on behalf of ~~the~~ potential contributions to the colleges in China. I imagine that he may have been obliged to miss opportunities of considerable importance, and it may be that a chance to meet Dudley and his wife was one of these.

Mr. Swen went directly from Rochester to the University of Minnesota, where the very best visual education equipment in this country is in use, with a state-wide plan. Mr. Swen writes most enthusiastically of what this is meaning to him. We shall hope to have him return to New York before he sets out for China, and the official supervision of his program rests in the hands of the American Film Center, which is related to Rockefeller funds.

May I now give you a message for Lillian which has just developed from a telephone conversation with Mrs. Finley? We are telling the teatime guests that Lillian will speak to the group at 3:30, in order that there may be no chance of cutting down the time. The tea will be served later, between the talk and the business meeting, for which Lillian will not be able to stay.

It is fine to have you here. A note from Wynn Fairfield this morning tells me that your Boston dates are March 10 to March 23, and that the New Old South reception on March 21st is being announced by means of 1000 invitations!

Sincerely yours,

EEM:mjt  
Mr. Lucius C. Porter  
c/o Reverend Edward C. Boynton  
One Heathcote Road  
Scarsdale New York

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan

1373

February 21, 1941

Dr. Lucius Porter  
Care of Dr. Vernon Nash  
Box 73  
Armonk, New York

Dear Porter,

Thanks for your letter of February 10. Thanks also for your invitation to join with the other oldsters in the exhibition hurdle races at Beloit on May 2nd and 3rd. Life is certainly putting all of us over the hurdles these days, but I am not sure that that kind of training would help us very much in the sort of timber topping you perennial youngsters will be doing on May 2 and 3. We shall see, we shall see.

From my conversations with William Hung, I understand that he made satisfactory progress in getting the Harvard-Yenching Institute's support of his five-year plan. No details as yet are available. So far as I can tell, his visit to America was very successful, in its main objective of working out closer relationships between the groups in China and the Trustees and the Director in Cambridge.

We look forward to seeing you here betimes.

Very cordially yours,

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As from Care Warner King  
339 Washington Ave.  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

February 28th 1941

*ack  
3/4/41*

Dear Mr. Evans :

I enclose a letter of inquiry for information regarding Yenching University. I have written Mrs. Asleson that I have asked the New York office to forward such literature as they have to cover her questions.

I did not see the list of those invited to the Yenching luncheon on Mar. 6th. If Prof. R.E.Hume and his wife and Prof. and Mrs. D.J.Fleming, both couples of Union Theological Seminary, seem to you appropriate members of the group, and not yet invited, I should be glad to have you send them invitations. I presume you have on the list the pastors of the churches that have been entertaining us, and Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Nash.

Sincerely yours,

*Lucius Porter*

Mr. C. J. Evans,  
Associated College Boards,  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York City.

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March 4, 1941

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
339 Washington Avenue  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Porter:

Your letter of February 28th came to hand and we sent invitations to Professor R. E. Hume and Dr. and Mrs. D. J. Fleming. These were forwarded last Saturday. Invitations were also forwarded to Vernon Nash with the first mail.

In response to your suggestion, we also mailed invitations to Rev. Boynton in Seaside; Rev. Stanley U. North of the Briarcliff Congregational Church and Rev. F. K. Stamm of the Clinton Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn.

I am looking forward with keenest interest to seeing you on Thursday.

With every good wish, I am

Most sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

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Mr. Evans:

I am returning Dr. Porter's letter to you. Invitations were sent to

Prof. R. E. Hume  
Prof. & Mrs. D. J. Fleming

Saturday morning. Invitations to

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Nash

had gone out sometime before.

Dr. Porter asked that invitations be sent to pastors of the churches that have been entertaining him. Invitations have gone to:

Rev. Boynton of the Scarsdale Congregational Ch.

Rev. Stanley U. North, Briarcliff Congregational

Rev. F. K. Stamm, Clinton Ave. Com. Church,  
Brooklyn

I gave the letter from Mrs. Asleson to Miss Van Sciver.

J. P.

*Copy to Dr. Porter  
3/4/41*

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WAIN, MRS. MILLIKEN  
ARTHUR J. MOORE  
MRS. DWIGHT W. MORROW  
WILLIAM ALLAN NEILSON  
MRS. THOMAS NICHOLSON  
FREDERICK OSBORN  
HENRY A. PERKINS  
MRS. HENRY PFEIFFER  
MRS. ELLIS L. PHILLIPS  
MRS. CHARLES K. ROYS  
FRANCIS B. SAYRE  
JOHN H. SCHEIDE  
ALBERT L. SCOTT  
PAUL SHOUP  
HARPER SIBLY  
MRS. HARPER SIBLY  
KENNETH M. SILLS  
F. LOUIS SLADE  
MRS. F. LOUIS SLADE  
ROBERT E. SPEER  
MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER  
CANDACE C. STINSON  
HENRY L. STINSON  
SAMUEL THORNE  
A. L. WARSHUIS  
EDGAR WATKINS  
AMY OGDEN WELCHER  
RAY LYMAN WILBUR  
MARY E. WOOLLEY

1381

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A MEMO  
FROM

Miss E. Van Sciver

To Mr. Evans

3/4/41

<sup>25<sup>00</sup></sup>  
Dr. Porter left this check with me this afternoon, with the request that we send it to Mrs. Galt, at Yenching, telling her it is for use on the relief project she is directing for the poor around the university.

He also asks that Mrs. Galt be requested to send an acknowledgment direct to the Hinsdale Union Church School, at Hinsdale, Illinois. The money was given to Dr. Porter in payment for a lecture he gave there.

EVS

Dep 3/6/41

*OK*

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March 25, 1941

Dr. Lucius Porter  
c/o Dr. Vernon Nash  
Box 73  
Armonk, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Porter:

Each year Yenching University receives an invitation from the American Academy for Political and Social Science to appoint representatives to attend its annual meeting. This is being held, this year, in Philadelphia at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, on April 4 and 5.

Dr. Stuart has suggested that you be asked to be one of the three representatives of Yenching University. We are, accordingly, sending your name to the Academy who will send to you detailed information regarding the program.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

JIP:JD

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*See Evans*

717 Chap n Street,  
Beloit, Wis.

DEC 23 1941

May 15th 1941

MAY 19 1941

My dear Mr. Mc Brier:

I'm afraid a previous message which I tried to get to you got lost somewhere. I wanted to let you know about Mr. Chester Y.C. Wei, a Yenching graduate now studying on a fellowship at Union Theological Seminary. He is a man of high capacities that have been proved in much successful experience. Last year he was the secretary of our Yenching Christian Fellowship and did an unusually good job in furthering religious activities of the students and of our community. The increase in the number of small student fellowship groups, and in personal religious work among the students, was due in considerable measure to Mr. Wei's earnestness, fresh ideas, and spiritual depth. We hope that his study and experience in America will prepare him for even more effective work at Yenching upon his return. We rather hope he can join the staff of the School of Religion to stimulate student religious interests and connect students with the tasks of Christianizing rural communities.

Mr. Wei has a good plan for using the summer months for visits to the colleges, summer camps, rural communities, etc that will give him acquaintance with methods and suggestions used in America for furthering student religious life and interest. He will need some extra funds for this, as his scholarship covers expenses only while the Theological Seminary is in session. He has

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Presented a plan that can be carried out if he has an extra \$60.00  
As Mr. Wei's work at Yenching last year, and the year before, was  
made possible by your generous Mc Brier Foundation Fund for  
developing the religious life of students at Yenching I am wonder-  
ing if you would not be quite willing to have an appropriation  
made from that fund by the Yenching office here in New York to  
cover the amount needed to enable Mr. Wei to profit most by  
the summer months of this year. I do not know just what steps  
are necessary to get the formal authorization for such a use of  
the Mc Brier Foundation Fund, but am sure your interest will be  
the key factor in opening the way. I am sorry not to have seen  
you while I was in New York to talk some of these matters over with  
you. I was secretary at the Yenching end last year of the Mc Brier  
Foundation Fund Committee. We have all been greatly pleased with  
the increasing religious interest among our students that your  
fund has helped to stimulate.

I hope you may find a chance to meet Mr. Wei personally and  
know what a fine Christian person he is.

With warm regards,

Very sincerely yours,

*Lucius C. Porter*

1386

SEE: May 13, 1941- to Mrs. Kenyon L. Butterfield and May 1, 1941- from Mrs.  
Butterfield

May 14, 1941

Dr. Lucius C. Forber  
717 Chapin Street  
Beloit, Wisconsin

Dear Dr. Forber:

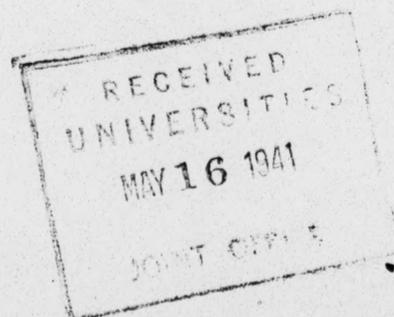
Mrs. Butterfield has graciously responded to your letter of April 28th enclosing check for \$20.00 for Mr. Ching-shan Hsieh.

I have acknowledged this letter to Mrs. Butterfield, but I am sure she would appreciate a letter from you also. The check has been forwarded to Mr. Hsieh.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/s



1387

May 19, 1941

Dear Dr. Porter:

Answering your letter of May 15th, I will say that the matter of an appropriation from the McBrier Foundation which you desired for Mr. Wei was attended to promptly; the Committee approved same in the amount of \$75.00, and we understand that Mr. Wei is already using the fund in his visits to various institutions.

The responsibility of allocating income from this Foundation was delegated to a special committee, of which I am not a member. I have endeavored not to use my influence as to the use of the funds, permitting the Committee to enjoy full power in that direction.

Sidney Gamble dictated a message regarding Mr. Wei, which I found on my desk some six weeks ago, when I returned from a trip. I have not had an opportunity to meet him, but hope I may have the pleasure before he leaves this part of the country.

Thanking you for your interest, I am

Sincerely yours,

E. M. McBrier

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
717 Chapin Street  
Beloit, Wisconsin

1388

May 21, 1941

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
717 Chapin Street  
Beloit, Wisconsin

Dear Dr. Porter:

Thanks for your card of May 15th giving us your change of address.

One other letter from Leighton Stuart, received less than ten days ago, continues in the same strain as others without any definite conclusion. One gains the impression that the whole situation is in suspended balance for a period until some undisclosed event precipitates action.

It is quite possible that the exploit of Rudolph Hess may have some bearing upon this picture. Expert financial counsel employed by Yenching University ventures to reveal what is deemed rather a definite conclusion that Hess carries peace terms to England which cannot be refused; namely, that England keeps all of her Colonies and Navy intact, provided she keeps off of the European Continent. She will be permitted to clean up the Japanese, if it is so desired. This is predicted upon the conclusion that Germany and England can battle a long time without gaining ascendancy either way and simply wearing themselves out -- at which time Stalin enters the picture and with Japan captures such prizes as they desire. Through recent contacts, Germany has discovered that Russia is the scum of the earth with the Japanese no better.

You may accept these conclusions or not, as you desire, but they have a certain amount of saneness to recommend them for consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

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717 Chapin Street,  
Beloit, Wis.

May 24th 1941

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

Thanks for your letter of May 21st and the suggestions explaining the Hess episode. Certainly a very interesting possibility.

I have a letter from Dr. Fairfield of the American Board dated May 21st and giving the decisions of our Prudential Committee regarding the return of ABCFM missionaries to China. You may have a copy of the same letter. The Board will help to secure visas for men who wish to return, but will decide in each case about women. A cable has been sent to the field reporting this action and asking for requests from the field for the return of the women who are desired. Mr Fairfield's letter makes it clear that the Board will entertain requests for women to return and may decide to secure the necessary visas etc. Now I am booked to return by a steamship sailing from San Francisco on July 25th, and am anxious, as is Mrs. Porter, to have her return with me. But it will be necessary to secure the request from the field. Although I have already written to President Stuart asking him to send a letter stating the need of the return of Mrs. Porter to Yenching, because of the three forms of work she carries quite independently of my work, I should like to have a cable sent in addition, in order to have the approval of the field to present to the Prudential Committee. Perhaps a statement from the Yenching University Trustees' executive committee would also help in the presentation to the Prudential Committee.

For your information Mrs. Porter's tasks at Yenching are as follows :

1. Treasurer of all the craftshop work carried by the faculty ladies as a part of the social work done by the university for the people of the neighborhood. This craft-work amounts to an important item of relief employment for poor women and girls of the neighborhood, who practically support their families by this work. Last year the total business of the craftshops amounted to about Local Currency \$ 100,000.00
2. Chairman of the Campus Committee, which handles the landscaping and upkeep of the grounds. With so many ladies absent Mrs. Porter's work on this committee releases men of the faculty for their full load teaching work.
3. Chairman of the Committee supervising the President's menage - cook, servants and housekeeping. President Stuart prefers Mrs. Porter's help in this work to that of anyone else. By doing it she relieves him of much responsibility and frees him for more important tasks, *and keeps him in good spirits.*

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In the case of American Board missionaries assigned to such union work as that of Yenching University, and in the case of its other workers, our American Board Mission requires that requests for return be initiated by the organization in which the individual works. Therefore the initiative for the request for Mrs. Porter's return must be taken at Yenching University. It would be well, however, to have the North China Mission of the ABCFM associated through its secretaries and executive committee with the request for Mrs. Porter's return. So I suggest that President Stuart present the request to Mr. E.H. Ballou, general secretary of the Kunglihui ( Am. Bord Mssn) in Peiping. Dr. Stuart and Mr. Ballou are in constant touch with each other anyway.

Will you then send as soon as possible to Dr. Stuart a cabled message to cover the following ideas ?

"Lillian Porter's return to China dependent upon request for return from the field. Kindly consult Ballou and send joint Yenching and Kunglihui request direct to American Board Boston. "

You will know how to condense the above . As Dr. Fairfield has already sent to Mr. Ballou the following cable :

" PRUDENTIAL COMMIT VOTED GENERAL POLICY AUTHORIZE MEN ONLY RETURN CHINA UNLESS EXCEPTION MADE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN CABLE IF EXCEPTIONS URGENTLY DESIRED STUDYING MORE RESPONSIBILITY "

our message ~~could take~~ be shortened to something like this :

(or Lillian Porter's )

" SPECIAL REQUEST LILLIAN'S/RETURN NECESSARY FOR PRUDENTIAL ( or AM. BOARD )

ACTION CONSULT BALLOU CABLE BOSTON DIRECT

/PORTER/

As Mrs. Porter is in good health, well able to face any emergency without responsibilities for children, able to tramp if necessary, and will, moreover, contribute mightily to the morale of a group bereft of the "woman's touch " I think a very strong case can be made for her return.

As the Prudential Committee is anxious to have the requests for individual women's return presented as early as possible we cannot wait to use the mails. The cable will be a part of important university business. The cable will be more official if you or Garside sign than if I do.

Your help in this emergency will be much appreciated.

Heartily yours,

*Lucius C. Porter*  
Lucius C. Porter

P.S. I have written a letter of thanks to Mrs. Butterfield.

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May 28, 1941

Dr. Lillian C. Porter  
717 Chapin Street  
Beloit, Wisconsin

Dear Dr. Porter:

Your letter of the 24th came to hand Monday afternoon and I have been trying to consolidate your cable with something else for Yenching, but I believe it best to make a separate message thereby giving it much more importance. I have finally devised the following, which I trust will be satisfactory:

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

This will get things moving. Meanwhile, I will write the American Board covering a request from the Trustees of Yenching University. I will let you know of any results which may come to our attention.

Right now I am casting off for a meeting which will keep me on edge for the rest of the afternoon.

With all sincerity, I am

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/S  
Via Air Mail

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407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Ill

*Address through June*

June 18th 1941

Mr. C. A. Evans,  
Associated Board of  
China Colleges,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Your prompt attention to my request for a cable to President Stuart on behalf of Mrs. Porter brought quick results. Two days ago I heard from Dr. Fairfield that the Prudential Committee of the American Board had approved of the request from Stuart and Ballou in Peiping for the return of Mrs. Porter to the field. Dr. Fairfield is now working on the problem of getting a passport visa from Mrs. Shipley of the Passport Division of the Department of State at Washington.

I also learned from Dr. Fairfield that reservations are being made for me and Mrs. Porter on a Dutch Line steamer leaving the Pacific Coast early in August.

Are you making arrangements for the return of Dr. E.O. Wilson of the Yenching staff? He would like to travel with me. I have asked Miss Van Sciver to give the information regarding my sailing to whoever is arranging for E.O. Wilson. Mr. E.E. Smith is the man on the American Board staff who handles transportation. By keeping in touch with him it may be possible for E.O. Wilson to travel with me, and, we will hope, with Mrs. Porter. Is there anyway to help in the return of Mrs. E.O. Wilson? She also would like to return with her husband.

Sincerely yours

*Lucius Porter*

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UNIVERSITY OF  
JUN 21 1941

MSA

1397

407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Ill.

June 18th, 1941

Dear Miss Van Sciver :

Thank you for your note of the 16th returning my letter to Stephen Tsai, and informing me of his departure for China on a Japanese ship. We'll hope that he gets across safely. Let me know when you next hear from him.

X You ask as to our return to China. The American Board office at 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. is arranging for us. At latest reports they have reservations for us on a Dutch line steamer leaving "early in August". I suppose the U.S. Government does not want our citizens to travel on Japanese boats.

Mr. E. O. Wilson, of Yenching is anxious to return on the same boat with me. Will you ask whoever is arranging his sailings to get in touch with Mr. E. E. Smith, of the American Board, so that you people and he can arrange for Mr. Wilson to go back on the boat that is arranged for me? The American Board has authorized Mrs. Porter's return and is applying for the visa from Mrs. Snipley, head of the Passport Division of the Department of State at Washington, D.C. It is not uncertain yet whether application has been made for Mrs. E.O. Wilson. Do you know anything about that?

The American President Lines knew nothing about their boats except that the U.S. Government was taking them over as fast as they return from the Orient.

I am writing Mr. Wilson the news I have heard about the American Board plans for me.

I understand that United China Relief is swinging into bigger money now. I hope the trend keeps up fast. The conference at Princeton was very interesting.

It is good to know that you keep things going at the office. Best wishes to you in your work at the harder end of the Yenning job.

Heartily yours,

Lucius Porter

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Memo

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407 Highland Avenue,  
Elgin, Ill.

(A)

June 21st 1941

Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell,  
Associated Boards of China Colleges  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

I am much ashamed that I did not write you more promptly a short memo on how Yenching might spend the \$120,000.00 asked for from the U.R.C. extra fund. Probably you have already sent something to the Disbursements Committee. But "better late than never". So I suggest uses of the money asked for as follows:

"~~Rural~~ Program in the Northwest \$ 10,000.00 "

In 1938 Yenching allocated to this service several of her ablest faculty members including Dr. Y.P. Mei and Dr. Li An-che. These, and others, were at work on a project in which the Chinese Government co-operated which aimed at the improvement of educational activities in the backward provinces of Kansu, Ning Hsia and Ch'ing Hai. Dr. Li had had special ethnological training in America and had worked with the Zuni Indians. He devoted himself to meeting and becoming acquainted with the peoples on the border between China and Tibet, and with Tibetans, trying to understand their needs and to meet them with the help of the best modern sociological and ethnological information and programs adapted to the local conditions. Dr. Mei devoted himself to meeting the magistrates in the counties of these regions, stimulating modern educational ideals for them and their people and directing special institutes for teacher training etc. Several Yenching graduates have been helping in this work which gives an outlet for patriotic constructive work. The work has had considerable success in stimulating educational improvement and in directing education to meet local, rural needs. This work is of significance in the general task of China's rehabilitation by bringing the distant peoples of inland provinces into better alignment with the more progressive coast provinces. Continued financial help will make possible securing values already attained and laying better foundations for the future development of the work. As government funds are greatly restricted because of war conditions help from America is particularly needed. Dr. Mei has been drafted for similar work at Chungking but maintains his interest in the Northwest Program.

"Rural Work near Peiping \$ 15,000.00 "

For many years the university has conducted experimental work in rural communities near its campus under the guidance of the departments of sociology, economics and education. Since 1937 the department of education has had chief charge of these experiments. With an enlarged staff the department is trying to develop schools in near-by villages where curricula especially adapted to the needs of rural communities can be worked out and the children of the villages trained so as to become more efficient farmers and leaders in

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Amended

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ack. 6-26-41

347 5245

09c

407 Highland Avenue,  
Elgin, Ill.

June 21st 1941



Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell,  
Associated Boards of China Colleges  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

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June 23, 1941

Dr. Lusias C. Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Illinois

Dear Dr. Porter:

I am acknowledging two letters of yours dated June 18th and I am glad to know that the Prudential Committee of the American Board has approved the return of Mrs. Porter, as well as yourself to the field.

We have approached Mr. Smith of the American Board regarding reservations for Mr. Wilson, but hoped to have some further news from Mr. Wilson before this in order to include his wife in case approval had been given. The last letter from Mr. Wilson, however, indicates that there seems very little chance for her returning. I have some hope that I can get reservations through the Methodist Board, or the Presbyterian Board if not through Boston.

In the meantime will you tell me what route you are traveling, or rather your destination after crossing the Pacific. Word from Stephen Tsai mailed at Honolulu indicates that he is getting along nicely on the Japanese boat and intends to transfer at Kobe. Is that your intention? \*

I am enclosing a stamped envelope for a reply.

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B  
EHC.

\* I find you are going via Manila  
C.A.E.

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1403

407 Highland Ave.  
Elgin, Ill.

June 25th 1941

*file*

Dear Mr. Evans:

Thanks for your letter of the 23rd. I have just heard by wire from Dr. Fairfield that the U.S. Government does not validate passports for American citizens to travel on Japanese steamers. The American Board is getting reservations for me and Mrs. Porter by a Dutch Line steamer sailing to Manila and Shanghai. It is very doubtful whether Mrs. Porter will receive a visa for return to China, but we have presented as strong a case for her as we possibly could. From Shanghai I expect to find a local steamer for the journey north, although it may be possible to go by rail. Will inform you if I learn anything new.

Glad to know that Stephen Tsai was O.K. at Honolulu. Please keep me informed of any late news from Dr. Stuart.

Sincerely yours,

*Luceus Porter*

*P.S. you can learn from Mr. E. E. Smith  
14 Beacon St. The details of reservation for me*

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June 26, 1941

Dr. Luscious Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Illinois

Dear Dr. Porter:

Thank you very much for your letter of June 21. It happens that your statement has arrived in plenty of time. Nothing has happened concerning the Yenching askings since your departure from New York.

I am hopeful that United China Relief will secure at least the major part of its goal of \$5,000,000. If it does, I hope and believe that at least part of the money we have requested will be granted to Yenching and the other Christian Colleges in China.

I hope you have a peaceful and restful summer.

Very sincerely yours,

OJC:P

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July 8, 1941

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
717 Chapin Street  
Beloit, Wisconsin

Dear Dr. Porter:

Leighton Stuart has written me a letter asking our office to participate in writing to the State Department with the hope of securing permission for Mrs. Porter to return.

I can well understand Dr. Stuart's concern and will do everything possible if my services can be of any help.

Will you let me know how the matter stands now and if you think it advisable for me to enter into the picture.

Most sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

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July 15, 1941

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Illinois

ACK  
7/19/41

Dear Dr. Porter:

Our Yenching Office informs me that thesis papers belonging to Agnes Chen have been sent to you for carrying back to China.

The nature of this material is such that Agnes did not dare to take them back herself, and we endeavored to get Stephen Tsai to take them. He, however, saw dynamite in them and refused to comply. Dear Agnes wishes to have the material to finish her degree and probably would worship you did you stake your life on getting them through. I trust it will not be that serious. On the other hand, there is no real reason why you should take more chances than Stephen would.

Most sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

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407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Ill

July 19th 1941

*ack 7/22/41*

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

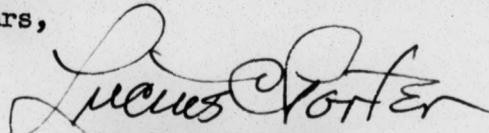
Dear Mr. Evans:

I have received Agnes Ch'en's thesis and your covering letter. I shall be glad to take the MS and hope to pass it thru any inspection that I may meet.

I have not yet received a validated passport from the Passport Division at Washington but expect one soon. My sailing is set for August 15th, but the date is subject to change. I think the line is the Java Pacific. They seem to be very cagey about giving information as to ships, companies and sailings. Did you get a reservation for E.O. Wilson on the same ship ?

Could you give me the figure for a full professor's salary at Yenching on the " University " basis ? I should like to estimate the amount of U.S. money to endow such a salary. There is a chance that a friend I know might be interested in endowing such a " chair."

Cordially yours,

  
Lucius C. Porter

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July 22, 1941

Dr. Lucius Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Illinois

Dear Dr. Porter:

Your letter of July 19th came to hand yesterday morning and I am glad to say that we have reservations for E. O. Wilson, but probably you have received word that the ship will not sail until August 22nd.

The schedule of salaries for Yenching for a full-fledged professor begins at LC\$350.00. The maximum for a Bachelor's Degree is \$400.00, Master's Degree \$440.00 and Doctor's Degree \$460.00. As I understand it there is a bonus now of about LC\$100.00 per month to compensate for the high cost of commodities. The budget deficit is established on the basis of ten to one -- so, presumably the U. S. equivalent of this salary should be figured on the same basis.

Under normal conditions, of course, in the past we have figured that it required US\$2,500.00 for a full-fledged professorship.

Trusting this is the information you desire, I am

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

14 12

407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Ill

July 30, 1941

Dear Miss Van Sciver:

*ack'd  
recep  
7/31/41*

In looking over my files yesterday I discovered this list of the slides I sent you yesterday by Railway Express collect. You may find the list handy for reference.

Is there any late word from Pres.

*ack'd  
7/31/41*

*Ca E →*

Stuart, or other news from Yenching ?

I hope that the conditions on the Pacific will not prevent my getting away for I am anxious to get back to my post.

Sincerely yours,  
*Lucius Porter*

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1413

July 31, 1941

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Ill.

Dear Dr. Porter:

Miss Van Seiver has handed to me your letter of July 30th containing an inquiry about Dr. Stuart.

Day before yesterday another communication came from Dr. Stuart practically of the same nature as previous ones. There was also a separate letter telling of serious effort to spirit away Stephen Tsai upon his arrival at Peking. However, Dr. Stuart was on hand with Mr. Hsiac and prevented any personal damage to Stephen. They feel that it is necessary to get him away from Yenching into Free China or else back to America.

I also have a personal letter from Leighton asking that his communications be forwarded to a limited group. I am taking this up with the Trustees today as most emphatically it was voted to refrain from having any copies made of these letters since there was fear that some of them would get into the files of our Trustees with the possibility of reaching the intelligence of some not in sympathy with the University. The circumstances also under which the State Department is cooperating with us makes it rather necessary for us to follow their advice. A person of Dr. Stuart's acumen can readily imagine the extent to which communications of this sort can be used, and I am quite sure that were he here he would take a different attitude.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

1414

letter from K.A.Wee June 27, 1941

August 8, 1941

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Illinois

Dear Dr. Porter:

Dr. K. A. Kee has asked us to purchase a Human Muscular Skeleton, and asked that someone returning to Peking bring it along. So we are wondering if you would be averse to travelling with a skeleton through to Peking. Seriously, however, we would be very happy if it could be arranged that you take this along with your baggage. It weighs approximately 42 pounds when crated for export and measures a little over nine cubic feet. It is possible that it may not be ready for shipment until the early part of September, but in the event that it is ready when you are sailing, would you be willing to take it along? If you are not in a position to do this, will you not please let us know if there is anyone returning to North China in the near future who might be willing to do the favor.

We trust that you are getting some rest and recreation this summer.

With sincere personal regards to you, we are

Cordially yours,

CAE:RC

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407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Ill.

August 9th 1941

ack  
8/12

Dear Mr. Evans:-

I have my passport and expect to receive the necessary visas in a few days.

My sailing is still set for August 22nd, as you know. Mail to Los Angeles may be addressed to me in Care Trans-Pacific Transportation Company, 530 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

I shall be glad to have you send me before I leave any important news you may receive from President Stuart. I have no idea just how the present Japano-American tension, freezing of assets, etc., has affected the outlook for Yenching.

I was glad to have your letters of July 22nd and July 31. I am sure you are right in not circulating generally Dr. Stuart's intimate reports.

You will know whether or not my steamer is able to sail, and I will send you a card to assure you in addition IF I get away. WHEN you know that I have sailed I should be glad to have you cable Yenching to that effect, stating that I will be due in Manila about September 12th ( I judge from the previous sailing of the Dutch Line ) and that I hope he can get word to me at Manila Care American Express, both by letter and by telegraph, as to what conditions are at that time, with advise as to my subsequent movements. When I reach Hongkong I will also call at the American Express for mail. In case you have important word for me you can also reach me at either place by clipper air-mail or cable. I shall have to count on advice from both ends of the line, with instructions from the Yenching end.

I plan to be in Elgin through August 13th(Wed) taking the Chicago and Northwestern Challenger that evening at 10.20 P.M. due in Los Angeles Sat. m rning August 16th. I shall go on to visit a brother at 4990 orter Hill Drive, La Mesa, Cal. until the 19th and will spend the 20th and 21st in Los Angeles before sailing.

It has benn pleasant to know you better through the several visits at the office. I wish you every success in the difficult end of the work that you uphold at the American end.

Very heartily yours,

Lucius Porter

Telegraphed L.C. Porter 8/12

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NOTE - See letter to Clay-Adams Co. Aug. 12, 1941 and letter to Eastman-Kodak Co. Aug. 12, 1941

August 12, 1941

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
4990 Porter Hill Drive  
La Mesa, California

Dear Dr. Porter:

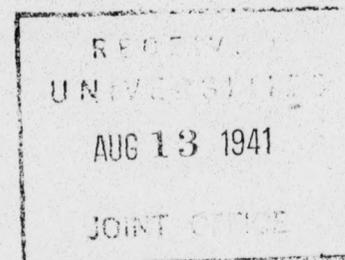
Thank you for your card of the 11th, informing us that you are willing to take along the package for Dr. K. A. Wee and the bromide paper for Miss Chi Fang. We cannot tell you how much we appreciate this.

From the enclosed copies you will see that we have instructed the companies to send the items to you to your Los Angeles address. We will also send you two copies of each invoice, which you may require for Customs purposes.

With many thanks, we are

Cordially yours,

CAE:RC  
enc.



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August 12, 1941

Dr. Lucius C. Porter  
4990 Orter Hill Drive  
La Mesa, California

Dear Dr. Porter:

I telegraphed you this morning as follows:  
"WRITING YOU LAMESA IN RESPONSE YOURS OF NINTH GODSPEED".

I am hoping to get Grace Boynton on this same boat, as the State Department practically gave consent by telephone yesterday. No word at hand this morning, however.

We have already sent a cablegram to Dr. Stuart in anticipation of your sailing, but will forward another as soon as we know that your boat has left port. In yesterday's conversation with the State Department, I was told that it was about the worst time in the world's history to ask for permission for people to leave the United States. From the headlines this would appear to be the truth.

Nothing later from Dr. Stuart, and no definite word regarding the unfreezing of funds for the field. Our New York accounts have been released and we can send funds through the Central Bank of China, but drafts and American checks are still ruled out. We are working diligently on this situation. This is the best we can say today.

Sincerely yours,

CAE:RC

Acting Executive Secretary

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AUG 13 1941  
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4990 Porter Hill Road  
La Mesa, Cal

Aug. 20, 1941

*Recd. 8/26/41  
J.P.P.*

Mr. C. A. Evnas, Acting Secretary  
Associated China Colleges  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Thank you for your telegram informing me of the probable postponement of my sailing. I am in touch with the Los Angeles steamship office and will be seeing them tomorrow to make final arrangements. I will write you again from Los Angeles when I have definite word of departure or otherwise. I will look up the parcels you have sent for transportation to Yenching.

Meanwhile I am forwarding to you the following checks:

First National Bank of Chicago (2-1) # 652071 V	\$	65.00
First National Bank of Chicago (2-1) # 379596 T		25.00
Illinois Nat'l Bank & Trust Co, Rockford, Ill. #42455		40.00
Wheaton Trust and Savings Bank (70-2114) #1588		15.00
Total	\$	145.00

made out payable to Yenching University. I will ask you to forward this amount to the credit of Yenching University, Peiping, China for the following purposes:

\$75.00 to a student Liu Tzu-hsiang for the amount for which I was able to sell for him two Chinese paintings, and one small artist's portfolio.

*Handed in  
Surplus  
Improvement  
cash*

\$70.00 to the University itself to be applied to the Student Scholarship Fund. This is a sum received from a friend who wishes to use interest of Japanese Gov't Bonds purchased some years ago to help Chinese students as I advise.

*Send out  
10/10/41*

The uncertainties with regard to the transfer of funds are so great that it seems best to ask you to send these amounts out in whatever way you can devise rather than to have such American checks on my person or in my baggage.

Thank you for handling the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

*Lucius C. Porter*  
Lucius C. Porter

*Checks enclosed  
# 65.  
# 25.  
# 40.  
# 15.*

*Def. 8/26/41*

P.S. Kindly send the receipt for these checks to Mrs. L.C. Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Elgin, Ill.

Thank you.

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August 26, 1941

Dr. Lucius Porter  
Yenching University  
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Porter:

Your letter of August 20, enclosing checks for \$145.00, has reached us, and has been acknowledged to Mrs. Porter as you requested.

The forwarding of this money is temporarily impossible, owing to the fact that field accounts are blocked. The money is being held in the suspense account and will be forwarded just as soon as the banking facilities are in order.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

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Letter from Dr. Porter Aug. 20, 1941

August 26, 1941

Mrs. Lucius C. Porter  
407 Highland Avenue  
Evanston, Illinois  
*Elgin*

Dear Mrs. Porter:

Yesterday we received, from Dr. Porter, a letter including four checks, totalling \$145.00, which he asked to have transferred through the Yenching accounts to Peking. This letter will acknowledge the receipt of these checks, which we are placing temporarily in our suspense account, since our field accounts are blocked. As soon as we have effected the release of our field bank accounts, the money will be forwarded.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

JIP:D

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1426

Yenching  
South Compound

June 8, 1942

Mr. C. A. Evans,  
Associated China Colleges  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Enclosed you will find a short account of our experiences in internment which we would ask you to have mimeographed and send the each on the list of relatives that accompanies the account. You can help us in sending to all our family friends a fuller account of ourselves and of what has happened to us than can be sent in any other way.

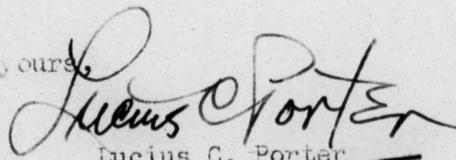
Dr. Galt asks me to add a supplement to his letter giving an account of President Stuart. Only yesterday five letters were received <sup>from</sup> ~~by~~ him by members of our group. He reports that our letters have reached me, that is the letters written since his transfer to less comfortable quarters. We are very glad to be in touch with him again. There seems little likelihood that he and his companions in confinement will be repatriated on the first ship.

Under this cover you will also find a longer history of the past six months which is for the trustees and your records.

We would like very much to know more of your activities and of the action of the trustees since last we heard from them or you.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

  
Lucius C. Porter

End  
1-Book History  
1-Membership List  
1-Longer Report

P.S. As these documents have been hastily typed please excuse the appearance, and edit before mimeographing or using in publicity work.

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JOINT OFFICE  
JUN 27 1912

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SIX MONTHS AT YENCHING SINCE "THE ACCIDENT"

And our first remark of wonderment and gratitude is that we are still here actually at Yenching, most of us in the seven homes originally occupied by Westerners in the South Residence Compound, <sup>(the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>rest</sup> of us <sup>nearby</sup> and - with a few exchanges by moving - also in original homes.) Yes, six months after that morning of Dec. 8th when the 8 o'clock radio broadcasts brought the startling news of the outbreak of war between Japan and the United States in the form of an official broadcast from the Japanese commander-in-chief in Shanghai, we <sup>are</sup> still here, internees de luxe, healthy, busy, co-operative and with much more happiness than you would expect in the circumstances.

That 8 o'clock warning enabled two couples of our colleagues, who had made previous preparation, to make their getaway in the very nick of time before the Japanese Hsien Ping - military police or Gendarmerie - arrived at our gates to take over the university. The warning did not come in time to be circulated, and all eight o'clock classes were in session when Dr. Galt, in the absence of <sup>our</sup> president, and a few <sup>others</sup> who had heard and had gathered at Bashford, received Lieut. Aramaki and his staff. Without much attention <sup>informal</sup> to the <sup>welcoming</sup> committee the Lieutenant proceeded at once to establish his headquarters in the administrative offices, closed <sup>and sealed</sup> all other offices, <sup>and public buildings,</sup> and gave orders that students, and Chinese and Western faculty should gather at three separate places to receive orders. Thus Yenching was stopped in its tracks, alive and spirited up to the moment when, in the official language of its captors it began <sup>came</sup> "abolished" and "defunct". We learned later that we were classed with the British and American <sup>the sign</sup> Embassies, the P.U.M.C. and a few other places in Peking in a group over which <sup>Controlled by the Military</sup> "Controlled by the Military" was posted, with the official number of each place. We were on the list of "preferred enemies."

Informed of the <sup>existence</sup> ~~circumstances~~ of war between their country and ours, we were ordered to remain quietly in rooms or homes and await further orders. Later instructions were given to the Westerners to gather for residence in one compound; fortunately our new <sup>Japanese</sup> "director" accepted the suggestion that this <sup>South</sup> compound be assigned to us. Preparations were begun on the part of those obliged to leave their homes in Lang Jun Yuan or on the main campus. Still later permission was given to East Compound Westerners to remain in their homes; those living in Ch'eng Fu and Hai-tien were also allowed to remain.

That first day ended with further excitement, for it was learned that students

were being arrested, ~~and~~ when Dr. Galt, ~~and~~ <sup>2</sup> Miss Speer and Mr. Porter went out to investigate the rumor, it was found that in addition to the group of <sup>13</sup> men students, seven of our Chinese professorial colleagues had been siezed; all those arrested were confined in offices in Bashford. They were seen but could not be communicated with ~~for~~ helped. The next day all these, with an eighth Chinese staff member, were taken from the campus. Some of us caught a last poignant glimpse of these friends; they with our president, and <sup>seven</sup> ~~five~~ other colleagues <sup>(two in Tientsin)</sup> arrested, later, have been the heroes of Yenching's seizure, holding steadfast through privation ~~and~~ prolonged questioning and trial; ~~maintaining loyalty and faith.~~ The students were three of the faculty group were released on Feb. 13, released Jan. 11th; ~~one of the faculty~~ on May 9th and 5 others on different days shortly after; six are still imprisoned but their release <sup>hoped for</sup> ~~is expected~~ shortly.

On the second day of "The Accident" - a name coined by one ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> the interpreters ~~for~~ <sup>of</sup> English on Lieut. Arankai's staff, and at once adopted by our group as the proper name for this period of Yenching history - permission was given for all students to leave. The picture of that scene of exodus is unforgettable. Men and women students with all sorts of packages and bundles conveyed in very divers manners streamed to the main quadrangle near the west gate. Students helped each other, especially the boys helping the girls; faculty members and janitors were all together in the carrying business; bicycles came in handy in taking packages to the gate as well as for vehicles for the trek to the city; The quadrangle, so often a gay scene of festivity after Commencement exercises, became a center of piled bundles of bedding, suitcases and trunks, with anxious folk hurrying back and forth, looking for friends to whom farewell messages were said or addresses exchanged, or searching for missing property. After inspection the students and their goods were moved outside the gate where they looked for conveyance ~~by~~ cart or rickshaw. It was odd to realize that outside our gate the life of the people went on in normal fashion. Mild and sunny weather made the exodus easier. We heard later that students without relatives or friends in the city found lodging with fellow students or in the provincial guild houses.

~~Meanwhile~~ While Westerners who had to move from their homes were packing up for <sup>an</sup> emergency departure, looking with loving remembrance for the last time - as we thought - on treasured possessions or giving to servants items that could not be taken in suit-case or rucksack, but which <sup>they</sup> ~~we~~ preferred should not fall into Japanese hands. By night most of those obliged to move were in the quarters assigned <sup>by the housing committee</sup> ~~in~~ the South Compound, ~~houses.~~

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glad to be in the homes of friends instead of in some forbidding internment camp. ~~As~~ Later <sup>they</sup> we were able, like so many Robinson Crusoe's, to make several trips back to <sup>their</sup> our homes to salvage what seemed most useful for <sup>them</sup> ourselves and others.

A large part of the activity of the first few days was spent in making out reports for the gendarmerie. The first order was for a report "For your family" giving address, relation, occupation name and age; another "For your property" called for goods number, prices, name etc. Collected by Dr. Gait and taken to the office these first papers were soon lost in the confusion there and the whole process had to be repeated; while many more blanks were issued to be filled in for such things as "personal property in university buildings" etc. There were also numerous lists of faculty and staff, both Chinese and Westerners, to be made out, over which some of our number spent many hours assisting the interpreters and other members of the Japanese staff. At first rather friendly relations were established between the two young interpreters and our group, and they called on us several times and even played games with us. But later these connections were discontinued. <sup>P</sup> For two months the gendarmerie headquarters were maintained in Bashford Hall, with sleeping quarters there. It was always a shock to meet the officer of the day on business in the former president's office and find the room half-filled with beds and clothing scattered about. In February the central heat was <sup>turned</sup> off and the gendarmerie offices moved to Houses 60 and 61 in this South Compound.

Our own administrative staff, Mr. Stephen Ts'ai, Mr. Payne and Miss Cookingham, kept very busy the early days of this experience in trying to help the Japanese by answering questions, finding papers, opening the safe etc and in other ways endeavoring to make the transfer of property control as smoothly and rapidly as possible. Mr. Hsiao Cheng-yi, our secretary for Japanese affairs, was, with these others, indefatigable in trying to help both our guards and us. Mr. Hsiao was in touch with some group of higher Japanese officials who began negotiations, with those of our senior Chinese colleagues who had not been arrested, with regard to some continuance of educational work. Several meetings were held, the negotiations were reported to our own executive committee, and a group of Chinese actually met the "higher ups". For a time it seemed a bona fide effort to maintain cultural activities on our campus. Finally, however, the negotiations broke down with the arrest of five of the leaders of ~~the~~ <sup>committee of our</sup> Chinese <sup>our</sup> Committee.

After the arrest of this group the general<sup>d</sup> made it clear that they loaded with disfavor on any relationship between the Chinese and "enemy aliens";<sup>k</sup> and our faculty and staff who had not already done so were ~~encouraged~~<sup>told</sup> to leave the campus and other university residences. These departures began the last weeks of January and continued through the following months; Mrs. Hung was the last to leave on April 3rd.

From the first the problem of financing our group, both westerners and Chinese, was a major problem. To this problem our financial officers, Mr. Payne and Miss Cookingham, gave indefatigable attention. They spent hours in trying to explain university accounts to officials who could not understand, in trips to Peking to meet the Army financial authorities, and in grilling questioning. Eventually permission was given for the release of personal credits in the ~~branch~~ of the Continental Bank's branch previously established at the university. Chinese were free to withdraw their funds and on Dec. 24 Mr. Payne, Miss Cookingham and two other Westerners were permitted to go to Peking to draw out the credit balances of Westerners. This was the first visit of any Westerner from our campus to the city. The securing of funds on ~~Xmas~~<sup>christ</sup> eve added much to our joy at that season. The next day Mr. Payne and Miss Cookingham were called away from the community dinner table to receive from the hands of the financial agent of the Japanese Army in North China over \$ 91,000.00, local currency, from University funds, this sum to be used to pay ~~January~~<sup>December</sup> salaries for the entire staff. The payments were made on Dec. 30 & 31; our financial officers presented the receipted list of payments to the authorities after the New Year holidays. Some 528 persons were paid and others not present at the time of payment secured their salaries direct from the Peking office of the army. Later the Workmen's Compensation Funds were released; it was a great pleasure to pay these out to some 240 persons on Jan. 22nd and feel that those on the wage list and lower salary level had something to help them get over these hard days, for the pinch of sudden loss of a job hit them harder than any others. In spite of continued effort by our officers no further University funds have been released to us.

After receiving the funds described above the <sup>group of</sup> westerners organized itself at a "town meeting" on Jan 5th (A tentative organization had been established for the South Compound folk on Dec. 13th) and a "Yenching Compact" adopted by which we

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*became*

a self-governing social entity with pooled resources both of money and supplies. This meeting confirmed the authority of the housing, supplies, finance, recreation and religious committees that had been acting previously, added two new ones, medical and community chest, ~~added a few~~ <sup>and</sup> appointed as its executive committee, those who had been on the <sup>previous</sup> University ~~Executive~~ <sup>Administration</sup> together with a few additional members. The financial officers took charge of all our joint funds, worked out a careful system of certificates of credit or debit, and established a uniform/allowance (L.C. \$ 140.00) to be paid to each member monthly. The supplies committee examined local markets and recommended various advance purchases; two dietetic experts worked out a balanced diet for the use of obtainable foods; and housekeepers vied with each other in concocting dishes that would taste well and give adequate food value without exceeding the individual allowance. In spite of the rising prices of food supplies our average daily expenditure, including, servants, heat, light and water has been well below that of prewar days. Vigorous corporate life, rather than any detail of the machinery of organization <sup>emphasized in</sup> ~~has been true~~ <sup>life</sup> of our group during these days. And this corporate life continues although the financial features were discontinued in April. By that time British and American Committees in Peking, working in cooperation with Dr. R.J.C. Hoeppli, the representative of the Swiss Government in Peking in charge of "enemy aliens", had made arrangements with the Japanese Embassy by which monthly maintenance allowances could be made to registered British and American citizens passed by the committees; such payments were made as loans to be repaid after the war. Funds for these payments were loaned by the Japanese Government, ~~since it refused to allow the use of funds offered by our home governments through the International Red Cross.~~ Our financial officers had kept in touch with the Peking committees and we had all registered with them on Feb 4. In April most of our group began to receive the regular monthly maintenance allowance. (\$ 200 without and \$ 250 with rent)

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Our Chinese colleagues are maintaining themselves in various ways. Some have resources in reserve and are living still in this neighborhood; some still live ~~here~~ nearby to save expense, but have found positions in Peking; others moved to Peking and have educational found/positions or other types of work; some moved away to the south. We have kept in touch with these friends, particularly with the families of those who were arrested.

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During all these days of internment, with their privations, irritations and the danger to Chinese, our relations with our Chinese friends and colleagues has been a source of help and satisfaction. Their loyalty to the university and to us has been touchingly expressed in their constant concern over the very mild deprivations laid on us. Gifts of food, ~~and~~ sweets and fruit to better our menu of plain foods, and innumerable expressions of interest and affection come constantly from them.

Our former students have been equally concerned about us, and many ~~who~~ <sup>whose resources</sup> ~~should~~ ~~not~~ are badly strained for their own needs. have purchased gifts of food or fruit because they felt that we were in dire need since we had to use millet, sweet potatoes, corn meal and buckwheat, the food they think of as that of the very poor. There are excited and happy greetings whenever we met them on the streets out here or in the city; there is eager inquiry about mutual friends and exchange of news; it is all truly heart-warming. Some of the students have gone south and others will do so this summer; many have entered either Pei Ta (Univ. of Peking under the ~~present~~ <sup>present</sup> government) or Fu Jen (The Catholic University) in order to continue their education and be more useful to their country; some have refused to deal with puppets and have found jobs in various types of work. From many of them we have had words indicating a fresh appreciation of the advantages that Yenching offered as compared with the sort of training they now get. This is most true of those who entered Pei Ta.

After the excitement of the first days of our seizure had past, the interned group of Westerners expected to find itself overcome by the ennui of idleness and afflicted by all the dire psychological consequences thereof. Instead the community found itself thrown into a whirl of almost continuous activities. There was fuel to be salvaged from the residences evacuated by Westerners <sup>or from the student kitchens</sup> and a gang of our younger stalwarts <sup>STALWARTS</sup> under Ran Sailer's leadership brought tons of coal and coal-balls to our compound; their 'coal heavers' song was a feature of ~~the~~ ~~Christie~~ one of our entertainment nights. Later they did valiant work as movers and most of them are now gardeners. With reduced number of servants there was more housework to be done. Dealings with the coal firm, arranging for a common use of all available coal credits, and later with the ice-house, ~~from~~ <sup>from</sup> contracting for summer ice, were tasks formerly assigned to one's servants. There were plans for reading and for study. And always there was the possibility of an unexpected call to Genarmerje.

headquarters to answer questions or receive orders. Sharing together in the various essential tasks we soon came to realize a deeper sense of our togetherness as an organic whole than we had felt even in the days of "good old Yenching." Moreover all our activities from the light-hearted, gay jokes and songs of social celebrations, through the physical tasks and work essential to our livelihood, and on into the intellectual and spiritual gatherings, have seemed to belong together as parts of one integrated whole. Much of our merriest recreation has been making fun of our own serious occupations; perhaps the gay spirit of our games and plays has carried over into coal-heaving, wood sawing, gardening, checking up on market prices and other necessary but dull jobs. At any rate we have certainly enjoyed to the full our hours of fun and frolic together; these hours have helped in what is called 'maintaining morale'. <sup>This</sup> same morale business has manifestly irked our captors. They wanted us to grovel before them, to appear cowed and dispirited. When we met the difficulties of our situation, the <sup>manual</sup> ~~coarse~~ work we had to do for ourselves, or days when the war news was most discouraging for our side, with heads lifted, chins up, and jokes at ourselves and them they became irritated, ~~taciturn~~ and harsh.

A recreation committee arranged for 'progressive whist' the second Saturday of interment. ~~Christmas festivities~~ A grand Christmas celebration marked the third week. The housekeepers planned a festival dinner for 37 persons, served in the living rooms of #57 & # 58; the menu was a delightful change from the millet, cornmeal and beans that had become internment staples. After the plum pudding <sup>(prepared before Dec. 8)</sup> and coffee, the company gathered about the Christmas tree and one by one received ~~a received~~ an appropriate gift with an amusing, rhymed citation. The ~~success of~~ first program of games <sup>delighted response to</sup> established Saturday night games, or some celebration, as a ~~weekly~~ <sup>weekly</sup> feature of our calendar. The committee has provided a variety of games. Sometimes charades - 'Incarceration' and 'Recreation Committee' bring to mind scenes at which we howled with unrepressed glee -, sometimes old Je Nao ( Faculty Dramatic Club) plays were revived with both old and new 'stars'; sometimes we have followed the lead of all great minds into detective and crime games. Every occasion for celebration has been seized upon and made much of. A grand ' Valley Forge Banquet; with printed menu, toasts, speeches and scenes from the life of G.W. marked Feb. 21st; a farewell to our faithful medical officer, Dr. Grete Singer and her mother just

before they set off for Shanghai was hilarious as we presented last minute gifts, each of us bringing some favorite offering, such as S.D. Wilson's precious backwoodsman's saw, or Augusta Wagner's prize rooster in his roomy basket; this celebration was supplanted by a high tea, a birthday cake and music the following afternoon. The 35th wedding anniversary of ~~the~~ Howard and Alice Payne ( she returned to climax our Christmas Day joys, our only traveler from Tientsin ) and every birthday of any one of us have been seized on for indulging in extras in the way of 'eats,'—sometimes drinks as well,—and merriment. Bi Leo Yeh, our veteran Bevan, has been most often the community rhymster and jester convulsing us with clever phrases to hit off our experiences; the 'horrid jab' of the doctor's hypodermic at community inoculations, the metrical denunciation of capitalism at our May Day Labor parade, or the ballad extolling the joys of a "no-time " professorial job at interned-Yenching in contrast to the sad grind of full-time days, were some of his masterpieces.

One sub-division of the recreation committee looked out for intellectual interests.

Such serious matters as a discussion group based on Niebuhr's " Nature and Destiny of Man", were initiated by it. The Niebuhr Discussion group, under the leadership of *our philosophical specialists* Langdon Gilkey and Lucius Porter, maintained vitality of interest and vigorous exchange of views for eighteen sessions. The Shop-Club idea, originally borrowed by Yenching from Harvard, was modified for this period to include any and everybody who cared to come. A series of lectures, practically weekly, has been carried on since Mar. 3 with topics running from research studies in sinology to " Adventures with frogs " and " Diet for the community". Aside from such group thinking there has been much reading and informal discussion of what has been read in our table-talk/after-meals - wrangling. Our research students have carried forward their studies, while a very faithful class in Chinese has made significant progress passing from lesson book to lesson book, repeating viva voce after its coughing tutor or translating the stories he tells.

Musical interests have not been neglected. The choir maintained the Yenching tradition by singing some of the choruses from "The Messiah" and has prepared special hymns and anthems for Sunday worship services. The special Good Friday service was carried out as in ~~the~~ past years. Weekly Victrola concerts under Alice Boring's care have been given, the especially fine gramophone housed at E.K. Smith's has been heard and enjoyed. Ruth Stahl and Harold Shadick have shared with us piano and vocal music on several Sunday

afternoons. A service of worship has been maintained regularly from the beginning, our 'deacons' ~~funding~~ <sup>finding</sup> leaders from the group. Our own circumstances, the world situation, and Niebuhr's ideas on human nature and sin, have been stimuli to sermons that have helped to bring fresh understanding of the resources of our Christian faith and a deeper realization of our own helplessness and need, and of God's unfailing power to sustain and give strength. Other religious meetings have been those for Bible study and a Friends meeting at which several have gathered each week.

In health and physical condition our record has been good. More time for ~~rest~~ <sup>rest</sup> as well as more physical labor has kept us fit. Hauling brush, sawing logs and splitting kindling, gathering ~~sticks~~ <sup>twigs and branches</sup> blown down from campus trees after high winds, were some of the winter outdoor tasks, to which trimming trees and gardening were added in the spring, while house work and housekeeping have made many busy hours indoors. First Dr. Singer, and now our former medical officer, Dr. T.C. Li, established in private practice in Haitien, have looked after our health, with Peking specialists within reach if needed.

The community chest was planned to meet the needs of former fellow-workers whose wages or low salary level had left little resource for an emergency without a job. A considerable amount of relief has been given. The committee in charge holds to the scriptural injunction at least as far as letting us know details.

After four months of our 'internment de luxe' the Genarmerie dropped a bomb on Mar. 31 by giving an order for our removal to Peking. For a week we scurried about making inquiries for places in this neighborhood or in the city only to ~~learn~~, in the end, that we could stay on. No one can tell how long this permission will last, but with repatriation imminent for a first ship-load of diplomats, and people from the interior, it seems likely that we may remain here until repatriation is arranged for Peking people and our group. At any rate we have settled down on that basis, planting gardens on a big scale with <sup>a</sup> rivalry in growing peas, lettuce, tomatoes and corn, and in preserving fruit, that is almost as spirited as that between the ~~teams~~ <sup>teams</sup> in the mixed doubles (two <sup>teams</sup> purely masculine) of our tennis league.

With passes for our South Gate that led to unrestricted walks or rides in the country about us, and passes for visits to Peking usually given without much questioning

or trouble, it has seemed to us ridiculous, and a real deprivation to be forbidden to walk on our main campus. We could only enjoy the procession of spring blossoms from a distance or by surreptitious visits in the early morning. It is best not to inquire into the nature of some to/other secret trips to the campus. Fortunately the actual policing of the grounds has been done by Chinese from the regular Peking force, the few Japanese guards being stationed only at the West and East gates which we westerners are not allowed to use.

At the present moment a new group of Japanese is taking over control of Yenching from the Gendarmerie. Our new guards belong to the Administrative or managing bureau of the regular Japanese Army ( the Ching Li Pu ). The new staff occupies # 51 in our compound. The old and new staffs have overlapped in the process of transferring authority, which is not finished yet. The opening of University buildings to Chinese for the removal of personal possessions is one sign of the new regime. We ourselves were allowed to take our possessions from Sage last Thursday and will have our turn at other buildings later.

On the whole our treatment by the Gendarmerie has been more reasonable and considerate than we expected. There have been difficult moments largely due <sup>to</sup> misunderstanding owing to language difficulty. Sergeant Yamazaki, who succeeded Lieut. Aramaki as officer in charge, generally meant to be friendly, although some of his subordinates did not. We are certainly grateful for the many special privileges allowed to us.

This report is being written on June 7 and 8. On ~~the~~ Sunday crowds of former students and staff were on the campus trying to secure personal property from the opened buildings. With these friends some of us had visits as we met along the roadside. Always our welfare eager interest and concern for ~~us~~ were expressed. And the day was also marked for us by the first receipt of letters from our president since he and his fellow prisoners from the PUMC staff were moved ~~from~~ <sup>to other quarters.</sup> Dr. Houghton's residence. We have sent him regular weekly letters, each household taking a week, while flowers and fresh products of our gardens have also gone. For almost a month, since his removal, we had no word. It is a special joy to hear again and know that he gets the letters from us. These contacts with students and Chinese colleagues, and the word from our president make us realize how close are the <sup>ties</sup> of spiritual comradeship in Yenching, how alive her spirit still is within the hearts of a great company. And you across the seas belong to that company, and to us. There is nothing "defunct" or "abolished" about the spirit of this great comradely group.

South Compound, Yenching. June 8th 1942

L.C.P. Scribe

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 a distance or by artificial means in the early morning. It is best not to nurse in-  
 to other secret places on the campus. Fortunately, the school doctor of the campus has  
 been done by Chinese. For the regular health force, the few Chinese words have stationed  
 only at the end of the road which the westerners are not allowed to use.  
 at the present moment a new group of Chinese is taking over control of teaching  
 from the foreigners. Our new group belong to the administrative or teaching bureau of  
 the regular Chinese (the main list). The new staff occupies 50% in our compound  
 and the old and new staff have engaged in the process of transferring authority which  
 is not finished yet. The opening of University buildings to Chinese for the removal of  
 personal possessions is one sign of the new regime. We ourselves are not allowed to take  
 our possessions from our last building and will have our things in new buildings later.  
 In the whole our treatment by the foreigners has been very reasonable and considerate  
 than we expected. There have been difficulties, however, in the matter of finding owing  
 to language difficulty, general language, and general level. It is difficult to cooperate in  
 change, especially when we are trying to be understood, although some of the responsibilities do not  
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 this report is being written on June 5, 1943. In the past, a group of Chinese  
 and our staff have been the only group to secure personal property from the Chinese  
 officials. This has been some of our visits as we return to the hospital. Always  
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 South Compound, Yenching. June 6th 1943  
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YENCHING AND THE "ACCIDENT"  
The First Week

The "accident" -- a name given by one of our Japanese interpreters to the war between Japan and the United States and the consequent seizure of the University -- occurred on December 8th between eight and nine a.m. At the earlier hour some of us got the first news of war over the radio broadcast from Shanghai and the official Japanese proclamations with regard to enemy aliens and their property. Two couples of our colleagues, who had made previous plans for this eventuality, made good their getaway in the very nick of time before the appearance of Japanese troops at our gates. This occurred just before nine when Dr. Galt, as acting President in the absence of the President, and a few of the faculty had reached Bashford and were able to act as a welcoming (?) committee to meet Lieutenant Aramaki of the Japanese hsien ping or military police -- hereafter called the gendarmerie -- which took over the University. Without paying much attention to this welcome the Lieutenant and his staff proceeded at once to the administrative offices, established headquarters in the President's office, ordered the closing and sealing of all other administrative offices and of other--pa all other public buildings, ~~estab~~ and proceeded to give orders that students/ and faculty, the Chinese and Western members of which were treated as separate groups -- should gather in assigned places to receive instructions. Volunteer messengers were sent by Dr. Galt to inform students and faculty, especially those who had already gathered for the regular eight o'clock classes. Soon after nine o'clock streams of students moved toward the Bashford assembly hall, Chinese faculty and staff members were going to Boyd Women's Gymnasium, and Westerners were gathering at the President's House. For the Chinese, both students and faculty, instruction were apparently to remain quietly in their rooms or homes and await further instructions, but they were assured that the Japanese came as their friends a liberators. After a long delay, during which an American-born interpreter <sup>remarked</sup> that his father in Chicago was probably being interned that same day just as we were, Lieutenant Aramaki arrived to meet the Westerners, made the formal announcement that war had been declared between his country and ours, gave orders that Westerners from Lang Jun<sup>g</sup> Yuan and in homes on the campus should move into the residences of the South Compound already occupied by Westerners, and asked for reports. Each one was asked to prepare a report "For Your Family", giving address, relations, occupation, name and age, and other "For Your Property" asking for goods, number, prices, name, etc. The rest of the day was spent in making the inventories asked for and in preparation for removal on the part of those who were to move to the South Compound. Dr. Galt had already appointed a Housing Committee which undertook to place the new arrivals as conveniently and comfortably as possible in the six Western homes of that compound and a seventh from which a group of Chinese women of the faculty were allowed to move out as their wished to do. The making of inventories required a lot of questioning of the interpreters to learn how much detail was wanted. It was amusing to discover that the most important item from the official point of view was "Number" and that almost any figure, where one could not give an exact number, would satisfy the requirement. Eventually these inventories and information blanks were handed in to the headquarters office by Dr. Galt; later all these copies were misplaced by that office and the whole procedure had to be repeated, in some cases more than once.

Those of us who were obliged to move from our homes prepared for emergency departure, looking with loving remembrance, looking for the last time -- as we thought -- on treasured possessions, and giving away to servants articles which could not be taken away in suitcase or rucksack but which we preferred would not fall into Japanese hands. By nightfall most of us were in our new quarters glad to be in the homes of friends rather in some strange and forbidding interment camp. A few slept for another night in their own homes.

In the evening of that first day word got about that arrests of students were being made, and Miss Spper and Messrs. Galt and Porter went to investigate these rumors at first hand in the various dormitories. They learned that some twelve men students had

been seized by gendarmerie men who went directly to the rooms of those wanted and checked off names from a prepared list. Those arrested were found to be located in one of the offices in Bashford. At the same time it was discovered that seven member senior members of our Chinese faculty had also been arrested and were held in another office. In the effort to find out the cause of these arrests one of the investigators who got into the room where the faculty members were confined was summarily dealt with but escaped arrest when it was found that he had been mistaken for President Stuart. All of those arrested were taken off the campus the next day about noon, presumably to the nearby barracks but later to the gendarmerie headquarters in Peking. There was poignant sorrow in the last glimpse of these friends, who with our President had been the heroes of Yenching's seizure, as they stood on the terrace of Bashford awaiting a truck to carry them away. We could only send our sympathy through the glances-of-our eye as we gazed at drawn but determined faces; they had been held without food since about noon of the day before. The arrested students were released on January eleventh, ~~three-of-the-faculty-group-were-released-on February-thirteenth~~. The story of the experiences of our arrested faculty colleagues cannot be fully told yet, but a few additional statements will be found in the section on the Chinese faculty.

The excitement of the second day of the "Accident" was the exodus of students. Permission for this was given by the authorities early that morning and spread rapidly to all the dormitories where anxious students had just finished their breakfasts. It was fortunate that the kitchen staff was allowed to remain and serve students for these first few days. The scene that followed will be unforgettable for all who saw and shared in it. Both men and women students rapidly packed their easily removable possessions and began moving them according to orders from above to the main quadrangle and near the West Gate. There was much evidence of helpfulness between students in this process, particularly the boys helping the girls; bicycles came in handy for moving the bulky bundles of beddings and clothing; faculty members were of great assistance; boards and ladders as well as such wheelbarrows as were within reach, were heavily laden and pushed, pulled, or carried to the gate. That main quadrangle, so often a gay scene of festivity at commencement time as graduates and their friends mingled for felicitations and greetings after the exercises, became a center of piled packages and of people moving back and forth. Anxious faculty members were saying farewell to their students, inquiring about plans and getting future addresses when these were known. Students without relatives or friends in the city were looked out for by fellow students who knew where they could go. Janitors ran back and forth, assisting probably for pay which was too often at profiteering rates. Eventually the various piles of possessions were duly inspected by Japanese and removal outside the gate permitted. Ricksha men suddenly turned up and coolies to carry goods to the city; within a few hours the last piles of goods and their student owners had disappeared down the paved road to the city, a strange processions of cyclists, rickshas and walkers, with regular buses at hour intervals packed with parcels and owners. We all rejoiced that the weather that morning was mild and sunny and that the getaway took place with less confusion and difficulty than might have been expected. Unfortunately, there were numerous losses of goods through theft, at first on the campus and later on the way to the city. Students who left possessions in their rooms were allowed to return at the later date to claim what they could then find.

As the dormitories were evacuated by the students the Japanese proceeded to enter to take such beds and mattresses as they needed for the staff and soldiers who were to occupy the campus. These were taken to Bashford where several rooms became dormitories. There were beds even in the headquarters offices and it was always something of a shock to enter what had been the President's office when some business with the officer of the day to find beds and clothing filling half the room. Eventually our guards got things into a certain amount of order, but their quarters never assumed the tidy appearance one would expect from military men. Members of our own staff, especially the controller, Mr. Ts'ai, Associate controller, Mr. Payne, and the Bursar, Miss Cookingham kept busy trying to help the Japanese officers by ~~asked~~ answering questions, explaining account books, opening the safes and desks at their command, and endeavoring to make the transfer of property control as smooth and rapid a process as possible.

Mr. Hsiao Cheng-yi, our Secretary for Japanese affairs, with those named above, was indefatigable in trying to help both our guards and us. Mr. Hsiao was in touch ~~se~~ with some group of higher Japanese officials who began negotiations with those of our senior Chinese colleagues who had not been arrested with regard to the continuance of educational work. During the next few days and <sup>about</sup> a fortnight these negotiations continued. A committee of our men was formed who eventually met with the Japanese concerned in the city. For the time this seemed a bonafide effort to maintain the university in some fashion as a cultural center. Finally, however, the negotiations broke down with the arrest of five of the leaders of the Chinese committee.

Meanwhile the Westerners tried to settle down to interment activities, taking up various forms of reading and study to occupy themselves. The community organized itself in a general meeting, pooling financial and food supply resources and appointing special committees to handle supplies, finances, religious exercises, and recreational activities. In connection with supplies, arrangements were made with the local coal firm to use the coal credits of families who had moved and permission was secured from the Japanese for the regular delivery of coal for kitchen and heating purposes. A band of our younger members under the leadership of Mr. Sailer were popularly known as the "Coal Heavers" for their successful activities in salvaging supplies of coal balls and coal from the unoccupied residences and students kitchens. This group was also active in bringing in supplies of logs and brush from storage places on the campus. Fortunately, our guards maintained the Power Plant so that water and electric light were available for all our residences. The central heating plant was also kept running, on our university coal supply, for two months. When the Japanese headquarters were moved from Bashford to Nos. 60 and 62, South Compound -- after these had been evacuated by their Chinese occupiers -- the heating plant was discontinued. ~~This~~ Mr. Chin of the Power House and Repair staff ~~and others of the Power House staff~~ did and continues to do valiant service in the upkeep of our property by remaining at his post in spite of his natural disinclination to do so; he has made many suggestions to our guards in such matters as the necessity of turning off water in unheated buildings and other similar matters relating to upkeep. Although ~~much urged~~ <sup>and urged by his own guards</sup> ~~urged by being~~ in Japanese employ, we have assured him that he is rendering invaluable service to the University in guarding as far as possible against deterioration of the property through neglect. Unfortunately, not all the members of the Power House staff retained in Japanese service have been as faithful as he to our interests.

An important item of supplies was that of milk. Fortunately the Japanese were glad to maintain our dairy and allowed Mr. Yü, the manager, to deliver a daily supply to us as well as to them. With adequate feed fuel and milk supplies guaranteed, and with permission to ~~continue~~ retain the servants of the seven households continuing on the South Compound, residing in established homes only changed by the additional numbers; we were indeed a fortunate group. We were and are very grateful for the relative consideration shown us and for the numerous privileges allowed. By the end of our first week many things had been straightened out and fairly regular ways were established. The daily newspaper from Peking, although it gave only the official Japanese and Axis news of the war and the world in general, was delivered ~~to~~ and has been received regularly since. The China items, especially the reports of what was happening to Westerners in the various port cities, were of interest. The two radio sets in our compounds brought us official broadcasts ~~which~~ from the other side of the world which gave a basis for balancing the official news from enemy sources. ~~That~~

On the Friday of that first week Dr. Stuart himself was allowed to visit the campus to get needed bedding and clothing and was able to lunch with us and converse with many Westerners and Chinese. He gave us the first news we had of his own experiences of arrest in Tientsin and imprisonment in the barracks of the U.S. Marine Corps after his return to Peking. A brief account of his experiences is found in a separate statement.

Our first week ended on Sunday when a service of worship led by Miss Burttt helped us to realize the spiritual resources which were available to us, resources that could never be taken from us except for our own sinful lack of faith.

### Finances

From the first the problem of financing our group, both Westerners and Chinese, was a major one. To it our Financial Officers, Mr. Payne and Miss Cockingham, gave indefatigable attention. When the University financial resources were turned over to the Japanese authorities the question of salaries and personal bank accounts was repeatedly raised but no satisfactory answer was given. The branch of the Continental Bank, located in Bashford Hall, in which all members of the staff and many students had personal accounts, was allowed to remove itself to the head office of the bank in Peking. By Dec. 24th, arrangements had been made for the release by this bank of funds due to Chinese depositors and to Westerners whose credits had been approved by Lieutenant Aramaki. Four representatives of our Western group were given permission to visit the bank in the city and withdraw the funds for which cheques had been written by the persons concerned. This banking visit was the first made by any of our Westerners to the city. It was good to get the money which would keep us going for a few weeks longer, and good to meet friends in the city and report to them on ourselves and get information as to how they and other friends were faring. The return of these financial representatives with the swag added much to the rejoicing of the whole group at its Christmas Eve suppers and singing of carols. On Christmas Day right in the midst of the community banquet Mr. Payne and Miss Cockingham were called to the gendarmerie office to receive from the hands of a representative of the financial bureau of the Imperial Japanese Army in North China the sum of local currency \$91,200.50 from Yen-ching University funds to be used in the payment of December salaries to the entire staff, foreign and Chinese. This was a Christmas present worth celebrating. The financial officers called in their clerical staff during the next few days to prepare salary lists in quintuplicate which, when duly approved by Lieutenant Aramaki's seal, formed the basis of payments which were actually made on December 30th and 31st. On the first of these days the campus began to look a bit normal when 408 persons arrived and were duly paid in the morning with 100 more in the afternoon. A somewhat gruff representative of the gendarmerie, bored by the length of time required for payment, sat in the office as inspector. We ourselves had a staff of clerks and the heads of the business department to identify the workman who came. Either a seal or a signature availed as a receipt for payment; all the Chinese were also obliged to show their identification cards. Using a system of numbers and an orderly lineup the payments were made as expeditiously as could be done. A few scattering left-overs appeared on the second day. The lists and all unpaid funds were delivered to the financial bureau at army headquarters in Peking on the day after the New Year holiday. It was hoped that a payment of January salaries would also be permitted as the head of the army finance bureau assured us that payment would be allowed as there were still available university funds. Eventually, however, this permission was withdrawn and no further salary payment permitted in spite of the fact that a precedent of the payment of two months' salary was given in the case of the P.U.M.C. However, our financial officers were able to secure for us fixed deposits in certain banks and the money set aside in the workmen's compensation fund; it was a great satisfaction to pay out the amounts due from this latter fund: over LC\$28,000 to 240 persons on January 22nd. The amounts received by some of those on the wage list and lower salary level were considerable, and we were glad to feel that almost all our workmen had something to help them get over these hard days since the pinch of a sudden loss of a job hit them harder than any others of our staff. In spite of the repeated efforts our of faithful Financial Officers no further funds have been released to us from university credits, nor has any payment of outstanding debts, which have been duly listed and checked over, been permitted.

With our December salaries and the funds from personal bank accounts in hand the community, as soon as it had organized itself in a "town meeting" on January 5th, pooled its resources and placed them in the hands of its financial officers. A well-worked out system of certificates, indicating credit or debit amounts, was established, and regular monthly payments of a uniform maintenance allowance (LC\$140.00) were made for the following three months. During that time arrangements were made by an American and the British Committee in Peking with the Japanese authorities there, working in

cooperation with the office of the Representative of the Swiss Government in Peking, Dr. R.J. C. Hoeppli, who was in charge of enemy alien interests, by which monthly payments as loans were made to registered ~~Brith and~~ British and American citizens approved by the committees. Professor Philippe de Vargas, who moved with his family and goods to Peking at the end of January, had become an assitant to Dr. Hoeppli. Our financial officers were in constant touch with the above-mentioned committees. Beginning with April they decided upon the advice of these committees that our financial organization be dissolved and our members begin to receive the maintenance allowance paid to other British and American citizens on the approved list, namely LC\$200 per person without rental payments and LC\$250 with rents. The source of these grants was a loan from the Japanese Embassy since the latter refused to allow payments from funds offered by our home governments through the International Red Cross. Our own treasurers collect from the Peking committees the amounts due and distribute to us in monthly payments. Ex-ceptions to this procedure occur in the case of members of the American Board Mission whose treasurer had been fortunate enough to withdraw from his bank on the morning of December 8th sufficient funds to pay mission general work expenses and salaries for the current half year, and those members of the group who were repaid their advances to the group funds and have resources of more than \$200 in cash, as this was the limit set by the committees in Peking. *\*(An attitude changed later.)*

We understand that loan funds will also be provided by the Japanese Government for travel for those who are repatriated.

#### Chinese Faculty and Staff

Up to the end of December and the payment of December salaries the Chinese staff for the most part remained housed in their own homes, on or adjacent to the campus, although a few had moved to the city. Those conducting the negotiations mentioned above noted progress and consulted with our own regular university Administrative Committee. With the opening of the new year it became clear that the negotiations regarding the continuation of some sort of educational work in our plant would be fruitless. On December 26 Mr. Hsiao was arrested and the next day three others of our colleagues who had had a leading part in the negotiations. These four were taken to Peking for confinement with those arrested on December 8th and 9th. It almost seemed as though the negotiation scheme had been a blind through which to discover the attitude of our prominent Chinese professors. On January 4th a fifth person, the last of our Chinese deans, was taken. One other colleague and one who had been previously on our faculty were arrested in Tientsin about this time and brought to Peking with the others. During January it was made plain to all our Chinese staff that our guards wished completely to cut off all contact between them and Americans and British. Much excitement was caused at this time by the "affair of the seven boxes of books"; these were books taken from the library shelves shortly after the "Incident" of 1937, and passed from the library control to that of the business department. Both the heads of these two departments and several members of their staff were repeatedly questioned and mistreated in an attempt to secure information. There was also an unsuccessful search for these boxes in all sorts of likely and unlikely places in university buildings. The librarian reported these incidents to our Western leaders who offered suggestions about their whereabouts as best they could. At the end these seven boxes remained an unsolved mystery, but the whole business made our Chinese friends uneasy and they began to inquire from the Japanese for permission to leave the campus. By the end of the month two families in houses in the South Compound had left while others in the East Compound prepared for departure. In the course of succeeding weeks all the Chinese occupying University residences, whether within or without the university compounds, found other homes, some in the city, some in the village of Chengfu or the town of Haitien, while some left North China. In all these days of internment, with the danger, irritations, and difficulties suggested in relations between Westerners and Chinese, it has been a source of help and satisfaction to us to have assurance of the loyalty and friendship of our Chinese colleagues. Their concern for us and our very mild deprecations has been touchingly expressed in repeated inquiries as to our welfare and in gifts of food, fruit, and sweets. With innumerable expressions of concern, interest, and affection. Our Western

Ladies in particular have frequently visited the wives and families of those arrested and have ministered such help, comfort, and reassurance as has been possible. Fortunately the days of special anxiety for a majority of these colleagues are over. Three were released early on February 13th; on May 9th another was released and five more on different days shortly thereafter; unfortunately six are still in prison although their release has been expected for several days. When conditions make it possible a report of the experiences of these valiant men will be made.

#### The Students after December 9th

After leaving our campus most of our students remained for a time in Peking watching developments. Those with homes in the city and with money resources were frequently helpful to those without such help. In some cases provincial guild houses were available for those who came from distant provinces. Our South Compound group has been much touched by the concern our students have expressed for us. The fact that we were eating millet, corn meal, sweet potatoes and other products of local markets, regarded as "poor man's fare" in China, instead of our usual fare seemed to impress them greatly. Favorite teachers received gifts of food and fruit, such gifts often coming from students whom we were sure could ill afford the extra expense involved in their kind purchases, and all were greatly touched by these and other repeated expressions of loyalty and affection. There have been glad greetings whenever we meet students in this neighborhood or in the city upon our visits there. Much eager conversation and exchange of news takes place at such meetings. At present the students may be roughly classed in four groups: (1) those who secured permission to leave the city for the South and have found refuge in their own homes or elsewhere; (2) those who have refused to enter institutions other than Yenching and have found, some of them, opportunities for support in various sorts of work; (3) a considerable group of those who were able to enter the Catholic University (Fu Jen) and are continuing their education under reasonably good conditions; (4) those who have finally entered the University of Peking or one of the other new schools, when there seemed no other chance to use the present time profitably for the continuation of their education. From many of this last group we have had words indicating a fresh appreciation of the advantage that Yenching offered as compared with their more limited present opportunities.

#### Western Faculty and Staff

With the excitement of the first few days past and over, the interned Western staff expected to find itself overcome by the ennui of idleness and afflicted by all the terrible psychological consequences thereof. Instead the community found itself thrown into a whirl of activities. The first group task was that of organization. The preliminary organization and tentative committees have already been mentioned, but the "Yenching Compact" by which we became a self-governing social entity with pooled resources was not adopted until January 4th. After confirming the authority of the committees already acting, two new ones were appointed to handle medical matters and the Community Chest, and a few members were added to the Western members of the former University Executive Committee to form the Executive body for the group. The notable fact of our living during these months has not been, however, the machinery of organization, but the vigorous corporate life which used that machinery to express its various dynamic functions. We soon came to realize that the community was an organic whole in a closer and even richer sense than it had been before. Moreover, all our activities from the light-hearted gay jokes and songs and social celebration through the serious tasks and jobs necessary to our maintenance, and on to intellectual and spiritual meetings have seemed to belong together and been parts of one whole. Most of our merriest recreation has been making fun of our own serious occupations. Perhaps the gay spirit of our games and plays has carried over into coal heaving, sawing wood, hauling brush, gardening, checking up on market prices, and other necessary and dull occupations. At any rate we have certainly enjoyed to the full our hours together and they have been a real help in what is called "maintaining morale".

A recreation committee had been formed the first week and had arranged Progressive Whist for the second Saturday night. A grand Christmas celebration marked the third week. The housekeepers planned a festival dinner with a menu that was a delightful change from the corn meal, buckwheat, and beans as we tried to save money and yet maintain the balanced diet our dieticians, William Addph and Martha Kramer, had worked out from the cheaper foods on the local market. After plum puddings and coffee, the company gathered about the Christmas tree when appropriate gifts with a rhyming citation, prepared by the recreation committee, were offered to each of the thirty-seven persons present. The delighted popular response to the first Saturday programme established Saturday night games or some celebration as an almost weekly feature of our calendar. The kind of games has been varied, sometimes charades -- "Incarceration" and "Recreation Committee" bring to mind scenes at which we howled with unrepressed glee --; sometimes old old Jenae (faculty dramatic club) plays were revived with both old and new 'stars'; sometimes we have followed the lead of all great minds into detective and crime games. Every occasion for celebration has been seized upon and made much of. A grand "Valley Forge Banquet" with printed menu, toasts, speeches, and scenes from the life of G.W. marked February 21st. A farewell to our faithful medical officer, Dr. Grete Singer, and her mother just before they set off for Shanghai was hilarious as we presented last minute gifts, each of us bringing some favorite offering such as S. D. Wilson's precious backwoodsman's saw or Augusta Wagner's prize rooster in his roomy basket. This celebration was supplemented by a high tea, a birthday cake, and music and following afternoon. The thirty-fifth wedding anniversary of Howard and Alice Payne (she returned to climax our Christmas day joys, our only traveller from Tientsin), and every birthday of any one of us have been seized upon for indulging in extras in the way of 'eats', sometimes drinks as well, and merriment. Bi Lao-yeh, our veteran Bevan, has been most often the community rhymster and jester, convulsing us with clever phrases to hit off our experiences; the 'horrid job' of the doctor's hypodermic at community inoculations, the metrical denunciation of capitalism at our May Day Labor parade, or the ballad extolling the joys of a "no-time" professorial job at interned-Yenching in contrast to the sad grind of full-time days, were some of his masterpieces.

One sub-division of the recreation committee looked out for intellectual interests. Such serious matters as a discussion group based on Niebuhr's "Nature and Destiny of Man" and a series of "Shop Club" lectures were initiated by it. The Niebuhr Discussion Group, under the leadership of Langdon Gilkey and Lucius Porter, maintained vitality of interest and vigorous exchange of views of eighteen sessions. The Shop Club idea, originally borrowed by Yenching from Harvard, was modified for this period to include any and everybody who cared to come. A series of lectures, practically weekly, has been carried on since March 3rd with topics running from research studies in sinology to "Adventures with frogs" and "Diet for the Community". Aside from such group thinking there has been much reading and informal discussion of what has been read in our table-talk and after-meals-wrangling. Our research students have carried forward their studies, while a very faithful class in Chinese has made significant progress passing from lesson book to lesson book, repeating viva voce after its coughing tutor or translating the stories he tells.

Musical interests have not been neglected. The choir maintained the Yenching tradition by singing some of the choruses from "The Messiah" and has prepared special hymns and anthems for Sunday worship services. The special Good Friday service was carried out as in past years. Weekly Victrola concerts under Alice Boring's care have been given, the especially fine gramophone housed at E. K. Smith's has been heard and enjoyed, Ruth Stahl and Harold Shadick have shared with us piano and vocal music on several Sunday afternoons. A service of worship has been maintained regularly from the beginning, our "deacons" finding leaders from the group. Our own circumstances, the world situation, and Niebuhr's ideas on human nature and sin, have been stimuli to sermons that have helped and bring fresh understanding of the resources of our Christian faith and a deeper realization of our own helplessness and need of God's unfailing power to sustain and give strength. Other religious meetings have been those for Bible study and a Friend's meeting at which several have gathered each week.

In health and physical condition our record has been good. More time for rest as well as more physical labor have kept us fit. Hauling brush, sawing logs, and splitting kindling, gathering twigs and branches blown down from campus trees and gardening were added in the spring, while house work and housekeeping have made many busy hours indoors. First Dr. Singer, and now our former medical officer, Dr. T. C. Li -- established in private practice in Taitien -- have looked after our health, with Peking specialists within reach if needed.

The Community Chest was planned to meet the needs of former fellow-workers whose wages or low salary level had left little resource for an emergency without a job. A considerable amount of relief has been given. The committee in charge holds to the scriptural injunction at least as far as letting us know details.

After four months of our "internment de luxe" the Gendarmerie dropped a bomb on March 31 by giving an order for our removal to Peking. For a week we scurried about making inquiries for places in this neighborhood or in the city only to learn in the end that we could stay on. No one can tell how long this permission will last, but with repatriation imminent for a first ship-load of diplomats and people from the interior it seems likely that we may remain here until repatriation is arranged for Peking people and our group. At any rate we have settled down on that basis, planting gardens on a big scale with a rivalry in growing peas, lettuce, tomatoes, and down, and in preserving fruit that is almost as spirited as that between the teams in the mixed doubles (two teams purely masculine) of our tennis league.

With passes for our South Gate that led to unrestricted walks or rides in the country about us, and passes for visits to Peking usually given without much questioning or trouble it has seemed to us ridiculous, and a real deprivation to be forbidden to walk on our main campus. We could only enjoy the procession of spring blossoms from the distance.

Working bees were organized to clear away dead leaves and tidy up the whole place. The biggest working bee came in connection with the moving of household goods from the unoccupied homes of Lang Jun Yuan. Permission had been given for such moving and a storage place granted in the Porter's Lodge. The real moving day came on March 16th with the next day also on the schedule first given by the Gendarmerie. We had, with planning by Albert Liu, manufactured a cart out of a campus sprinkler to assist in the moving. The "gang" organized itself as loaders, haulers, and unloaders. Everything ran smoothly and easily through the morning. At 2 p.m., however, Dr. Galt received an order that all the moving must be finished that day. An SOS for extra helpers went out and all available wheels and legs in our community went to work. One thought of refugee processions before an advancing army as one saw a stuffed chair upheld on a bicycle, or the sides of a metal bed draped on a lady's shoulder. The cart was loaded to staggering heights; and the job accomplished and the storage place locked up at 9 p.m.

#### Grounds and Buildings

To our surprise the grounds and buildings and Yenching, with one exception, have not been occupied by the Japanese for any purpose of their own. The main campus has stood empty and silent except for the occasional passing of a Chinese policeman or a single Japanese soldier from the squads at the East or the West Gate, or some member of our group taking his or her constitutional during the months when we were allowed to walk there freely. The buildings were closed and sealed at the very first, but have been opened and resealed several times since then. The quietness of the campus is making it an asylum for birds even for the shy herons which enjoy our lakes and waterways without human interference. So far as we know, the contents of the buildings seem to be left in fairly good order.

As mentioned before only enough of the Power House plant has been maintained to supply light and heat without enough of the original staff employed to maintain these

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services and to make necessary repairs. It does not appear that freezing did much harm to the water system before the water was turned off.

There have been various rumours as to the uses to which our buildings were to be put by the Japanese authorities, but the only published statement regarding such possibilities was to be found in a newspaper report of a speech by the head of the Peking Municipal Government, stating that a cooperative Sino-Japanese Comprehensive Research Institute with the avowed intention of studying the problems of livelihood, economic welfare, and cultural interests of the people of North China, ~~Since the publication of-~~ was to be housed on the Yenching campus. Since the publication of this statement no further information from any source has been received regarding this project.

During the past week (June 1st to 8th) and probably for another week our Chinese staff and students have been notified that buildings will be opened at stated times for them to take out their personal possessions. We Westerners have been permitted to take what we had stored in attic or offices of Sage Hall, and will be given opportunities in other buildings later.

#### Authorities in Charge of Yenching

The Japanese gendarmerie have had control of the campus and of us from December 8th to June 1st. For the first two months of this period Lieutenant Aramaki was the commanding officer. On his staff were two interpreters who spoke English and several interpreters for Chinese. When the Bashford was closed and the gendarmerie headquarters moved to houses in the South Compound, Sargeant Yamazaki was left as chief officer. His staff, both of interpreters and other subordinates as well as the squad of soldiers to guard the gates, was reduced from time to time. About the first of April the English-speaking interpreters were recalled to the Tourist Bureau Service from which they had been requisitioned. Strange as it may seem communications with the authorities seems to be most successful when carried on in Chinese. At the present moment a new group of Japanese is taking over control of Yenching. Our new guards belong to the Administrative or managing bureau of the regular Japanese Army (the Ching Li Pu). The new staff occupies No. 51 in our compound. The old and new staffs have overlapped in the process of transferring authority which is not yet finished. The opening of University buildings for the removal of personal possessions is one sign of the new regime.

On the whole our treatment by the Gendarmerie has been more reasonable and considerate than we had expected. There have been difficult moments largely due to misunderstanding owing to language difficulty. Sargeant Yamazaki, who succeeded Lieutenant Aramaki as officer in charge, generally meant to be friendly, although some of his subordinates did not. We are certainly grateful for the many special privileges allowed to us.

~~This report is being written-----~~

This report is being written on June 7 and 8. On the Sunday crowds of former students and staff were on the campus trying to secure personal property from the opened buildings. With these friends some of us had visits as we met along the roadside. Always eager interest and concern for our welfare are expressed. The day was also marked for us by the first receipt of letters from our President since he and his fellow prisoners from the PUMC staff were moved from Dr. Houghton's residence to other quarters. We have sent him regular weekly letters, each household taking a week, while flowers and fresh products of our gardens have also gone. For almost a month since his removal we had no word. It is a special joy to hear again and know that he gets the letters from us.

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AN ATTORNEY AT LAW  
1019 1/2  
Oct 27

FOREIGN MEMBERS OF THE <sup>4</sup>YENCHING COMMUNITY LIVING AT YENCHING OR IN PEKING  
June, 1942

Name of member of staff	Relative or friend to be notified
William H. Adolph	Mrs. William H. Adolph, 103 Eddy St., Ithaca, N.Y.
2 L. R. O. Bevan	Miss Rosalind Bevan, In care of Union Bank of Australia, Collins St., Melbourne, Australia
Alice M. Boring	Professor Edwin G. Boring, 21 Bowdoin St., Cambridge, Mass
Dr. Alice Barlow Brown (Haitien Maternity Clinic)	John D. Barlow, Hope, Arkansas
- Lucy M. Burtt	Mary Hoxie Jones, American Friends Service Council, 20 South Twelfth St., Philadelphia, Pa also - Paul Sturge, Friends Service Council, Friends House Euston Road, London, NW 1, England
Anne Cochran	Henry J. Cochran, 1341 Prospect Ave., Plainfield, N.J.
Mary Cookingham	Mrs. Irvin Waters, South Dayton, N.Y.
Walter W. Davis (At present living in Peking)	Mrs. Walter W. Davis % Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, 150 Fifth Ave. New York.
* Miss Marjory Davys (A member of the Anglican Mission, formerly teaching in our Middle School)	Mrs. J. Luckes, Coopers Farm, Burghclere, Newbury, Berks. England
Shirley M. Duncan	Mrs. Stuart L. Duncan, 414A Weaver St., Prescott, Ariz.
+ Howard S. Galt and Sheffield S. Galt	Mrs. Howard S. Galt, In care of Mrs. Robert Raible, 53 Crescent St. Greenfield, Mass.
- Langdon B. Gilkey	Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, 5802 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago, Ill.
* Ethel M. Hancock	Miss D.L.Hancock, 5 Brampton Road, Stockport, Cheshire, England
+ Hilda Holland (A member of the Anglican Mission, lent to our English Dept.)	Mrs. F.W.Holland, 78 King's Road, Wimbledon, London S W 19 England
- Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irwin (Mrs. Irwin a part time member of English Dept.)	Mrs. James A. Roemer, 3060 Crescent Drive, Warren, Ohio
Martha M. Kramer	James T. Kramer and William B. Kramer, Forest, Indiana also Dean Margaret Justin, Manhattan, Kansas
* Albert A. Liu (Phys. Ed. Dept.)	Mr. William Liu, 2769 Kaimuki Ave., Honolulu, T.H.
- Mrs. Thelma Liu (Wife of Liu Mao-ling of our Physics Dept.)	A.T.H.Bosland, Waubay, South Dakota <i>his wife is a Maryland wife.</i>
- George R. Loehr and Mrs. Louise Loehr Saetti	Mrs. Marie Loehr Arnold, 2403 Bagby Street, Houston, Texas also Mrs. Irma Dozier Loehr, 1314 Thirty-second St., South Birmingham, Alabama
- Stewart Mitchell	Mr. Stewart Mitchell, 2625 Rochon Way, Sacramento, Cal. (Formerly International House Exchange Fellow, later Assistant in English Dept.)
+ Mr. and Mrs. A.H.Jowett Murray (At present living in Peking)	Send word to London Missionary Society, Livingstone House, Broadway, Westminster, London, England, and ask that relatives be notified

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Payne	Miss M.N. Payne, In care of Mrs. P.J. Ames, Braehead, Ingrave Road, Brentwood, Essex, England
Lucius C. Porter	Lillian Dudley Porter, 743 College St., Beloit, Wisconsin
James H. Pyke (Half time in the School of Religion)	Arthur B. Pyke, Topucuy Farms, Brecksville, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon W. Ridge	P.L. Ridge, 45 Church Ave., Harrogate, Yorkshire, England
Randolph C. Sailer	Mrs. Randolph C. Sailer, 219 Walnut St., Englewood, N.J.
Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Shadick	E.T. Shadick, 214 Crowborough Road, London S W 17, England
E.K. Smith and Dorothea Smith Hanwell	Mrs. E.K. Smith, In care of Carrington Goodrich, 640 West 238th St., New York, N.Y. also Mrs. Helen K. Lewis, 1 Lincoln St., Hudson, Mass.
Margaret B. Speer	Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Speer, Lakeville, Conn.
Ruth L. Stahl	Miss Osie Stahl, 1226 South Linden Ave., Alliance, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. C.J. Stanley (Mrs. Stanley, Secy in Women's College Office, now living in Peking)	Dr. Charles Stanley, <sup>%</sup> A.B.C.F.M., 14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass <i>1675 Avenue J. Stanley</i>
J.L. Stuart	Rev. John L. Stuart, In care of N.Y. Office " Warren "
Augusta Wagner	Mr. and Mrs. William Wagner, 448 East 84th St., New York, N.Y.
E.O. Wilson	Mrs. E.O. Wilson, In care of N.Y. Office
Stanley D. Wilson	Mrs. Stanley D. Wilson, 4314 South 23rd St., Omaha, Nebraska
Louis E. Wolferz	Mrs. Louis E. Wolferz, 2 Tudor Lane, Yonkers, N.Y.

*Lucius C. Porter*

Page 2, Foreign members of the Yenching Community living at Yenching or in Peking, June, 1942

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Payne	Miss M.N. Payne, in care of Mrs. P.J. Ames, Braintree, Ingrave Road, Brentwood, Essex, England
Lucius C. Porter	William Dudley Porter, 743 College St., Beloit, Wisconsin
James H. Pyke	Arthur B. Pyke, Tommy Farms, Brecksville, Ohio (Half time in the School of Religion)
Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon B. Ridge	P.O. Ridge, 45 Church Ave., Harrogate, Yorkshire, England
Randolph C. Seiler	Mrs. Randolph C. Seiler, 218 Walnut St., Englewood, N.J.
Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Shadick	E.T. Shadick, 214 Growborough Road, London S W IV, England
E.K. Smith and Dorothy Smith Harwell	Mrs. E.K. Smith, in care of Carrington Goodrich, 840 West 28th St., New York, N.Y. also Mrs. Helen K. Lewis, 1 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass.
Margaret H. Speer	Dr. and Mrs. Robert H. Speer, Lakeville, Conn.
Ruth E. Stahl	Miss Oate Stahl, 1228 South Linden Ave., Alliance, Ohio
Mr. and Mrs. C.J. Stanley (Mrs. Stanley, Secy in Women's College Office, now living in Peking)	Dr. Charles Stanley, A.B.C.F.M., 14 Beacon St. Boston, Mass.
J.L. Stewart	Rev. John L. Stewart, in care of N.Y. Office
Augusta Wagner	Mr. and Mrs. William Wagner, 448 East 84th St., New York, N.Y.
E.O. Wilson	Mrs. E.O. Wilson, in care of N.Y. Office
Stanley D. Wilson	Mrs. Stanley D. Wilson, 4814 South 23rd St., Omaha, Nebraska
Louis B. Wolfers	Mrs. Louis B. Wolfers, 2 Tudor Lane, Yonkers, N.Y.

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*Lucius C. Porter*

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A SUMMARIZED REPORT ON EXPERIENCE AT YENCHING

December 1948 - July 1949

By Lucius C. Porter

Fighting between the XIIIth People's Liberation Army (Jen Min Chieh Fang Chun, Ti Shih-san Chun) and the Nationalist (Kuo Min Tang) armies began a few miles north of the Yenching campus on December 13th, 1948 about 10:30 a.m. Within two days the battle front had moved to the south of the campus, and of the adjacent town of Hai-tien. The front line was maintained between the campus and Peiping walls for about eight weeks before the city was surrendered. Officers of the political bureau attached to the XIIIth Army visited the campus on Saturday, December 18th, inquiring as to our needs and explaining their plans. The leader of this group was a graduate of the Kung-li-Hui (Congregational) Middle School of Paotingfu, and knew well both the principal, Yang Sheng-wu, Yenching '23, and Mr. Hugh Hubbard. Arrangements were made for an address to the student body on the next day, Sunday, by Liu Tso-min, the head of the political bureau. From this time on members of the People's Government frequently visited the campus, consulting with Chancellor C. W. Luh on questions of food supply, arrangements for financing the university during the interval before settled political controls could be established, and other matters. Members of the Western group of faculty personnel met some officials and discussed general matters, including questions of courses of study. In all these discussions the officials were friendly and helpful. No change in courses of teaching or in religious activities were suggested. From this time on until my departure from Yenching the university region was under the control of the People's Government. A summary of Yenching experience during this period follows, under four main heads.

1. UNITY OF SPIRIT

The unity of spirit within the university in facing the adventure of the overturn of authority and control of this region by the People's Liberation Armies, and throughout the whole period of eight months was a striking fact. We have recognized the value of Yenching Spirit before, but the reality of this spirit, the unity of the faculty members among themselves, the sense of comradeship between students and faculty, and the sense that the servants and workers of the university were a real part of the whole team, was never more dynamically expressed. We felt it among ourselves and other people spoke of our united spirit, in contrast to the cliques and divisions that marked other universities and organizations.

2. THE NON-INTERFERENCE OF THE PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT WITH ACADEMIC PROGRAM

The academic work of the university was continued throughout the period, with only minor dislocation in the time-table, viz,

a. Postponement of the examinations for the Autumn semester from mid-January to early in March; at the request of our students;

b. Postponement of the opening of the Spring semester;

c. Postponement of Commencement, and cancellation of the Spring recess, in order to have a full semester of 16 weeks of work.

The regular program of studies was in no wise interfered with. All courses announced in September 1948 were taught as planned, with no suggestion of changes made by the People's Government.

However, the People's Government suggested that three new courses be offered in the departments of history, political science, and economics respectively, in which the Marxian viewpoint of these subjects could be presented. The university authorities accepted these suggestions and new instructors were selected to teach the courses. Though qualified to present the Marxian viewpoint none of these new instructors was a member of the Communist party.

### 3. NON-INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

The religious life and activities of Yenching have been continued without any imposition of restrictions or regulations. The entire program previously planned for the Christmas season was carried out without any change only 10 days after the university had fallen within the lines of the People's Liberation Army. Daily chapel services, Sunday worship, small fellowship group discussions, religious services for workers, etc. were neither inquired into nor examined. Government authorities repeatedly stated their intention to maintain religious liberty, but reminded us that such liberty included the liberty of anti-religious groups to express their views and criticisms.

The chief effect of the new regime upon our religious life was to inspire a review of the essentials of Christian faith and conduct, and the effort to present the Christian message in forms adequate to meet the challenge of communistic ideology. At the same time Christians realized more clearly the need to revitalize the Church in China. Dr. T. C. Chao, from the first, helped us to understand that to complacently accept the indifference of the new government to religion and Christianity would be a great danger; active persecution would have stressed the need for a vital faith. Dr. Chao and the students of the School of Religion, with the help of many members of the Yenta Christian Fellowship, have been active in the task of rousing Christian leaders and church members of the Peiping churches to the task of reinterpreting the Christian message, and re-energizing Christian effort. Christian students shared in the work undertaken by all our students of helping the people of Peiping understand the attitudes and purposes of the People's government by spending ten days in the city talking to student groups, people in homes and on the streets, etc. disarming their fears of ruthless cruelty, and reporting the treatment Yenching had already received. The Christian students lived with the other students at the Normal College, but devoted themselves to the students of Christian Middle School, and the pastors and leading laymen and members of the churches. Each day spent in this work was followed in the evening by group discussion on results achieved, criticism of mistakes in methods, etc. and plans for the next day's work. In this procedure Christian students adopted the methods in which Party leaders had trained other students.

4. SIGNS OF ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE FUTURE

Instead of imposing a cut-and-dried program for Higher Education, the People's Government, through its educational authorities, seems eager to consult with the experienced educators of Peiping with regard to the best procedure to be followed in facing the problems of Higher Education for this region and for China generally. The government authorities frankly acknowledged its ignorance and inexperience in this field, and sought guidance in consultation with educational specialists.

As affecting Yenching's future the following particulars are significant:

- a. Yenching was named as one of the FOUR universities of Peiping that was to be continued. The other three are

Peking National University (Peita)  
Tsing Hua National University (Tsing Hua)  
The Normal National University (Shin-ta)

Other colleges and universities were amalgamated with these three, or reduced to some form of junior grade, or closed.

- b. Yenching was asked to share in the formation of the commission on higher education, composed of some 20 experienced educators. Chancellor C. W. Luh, Prof. Kit-king Lei, (Mrs. Yen Ching-yueh) of sociology, and Prof. Chang Tung-sun of philosophy, were appointed to his commission certainly, and probably Prof. Weng Tu-chien, of history, also. The program worked out by this commission will undoubtedly have a much wider influence than mere application to education in North China. The fact that two of the Yenching representatives on this commission are professed Christians is significant of the government's attitude toward religion.

- c. Yenching has been given high praise for its practical vocational courses.

e.g. The Pre-Medical courses in science.  
The general training in sociology  
The Industrial Training Program, and course  
for apprentice-training.  
The basic course in liberal arts.  
The advanced research work leading to the M.A.  
degree.

Yenching has been urged to develop more vocational courses, but also to plan for more research work, as the government realizes China's great need for men and women with high technical training to guide in the work of "productiveness" which the government emphasizes in all its publicity statements.

- d. Yenching has been held up to other universities as a model of economic administration. In its efficient use of a small and limited income, in the small number of its faculty

staff and technicians and janitors, etc. as compared with other institutions of the city, along with the quality of training and devotion to service shown by its graduates, Yenching has been made an example for others to follow. The extravagant and wasteful use of money and men in other institutions has been strongly criticized.

e. There was much uncertainty in the minds of Dr. Chao and his colleagues as to the future of the School of Religion. However, it was found in consultation with government representatives that the fact that the name was School of Religion instead of School of Theology, was an item in its favor. Moreover the government authorities recognized that some study of religion was a necessary part of any study of human culture. No opposition was expressed for the continuance of the usual courses of the School of Religion if these courses were not scheduled as a group but, instead, were divided among the several departments to which they were naturally related, such as philosophy, history, sociology and literature. As you know, even the Nationalist Government never gave official recognition to the School of Religion as an integral part of the registered Yenching University, and recognized no degree in religion.

The assurance that the course of study could be continued has greatly encouraged Dean Chao, and he is, this summer, actively advertising for new students for the study of the Christian religion. He is seeking men and women of high caliber, able to take high training for the imperatives of Christian consecration in the new era in China, and steadfast in meeting its challenge.

The favorable treatment given to Yenching by the leaders of the People's government is based on several factors. One is, undoubtedly, that good record for devoted service made by Yenching graduates in the service of the Communist Party during the past 10 or 15 years. Many found in this service the best outlet for their desire to be of help to the people of China. Another main factor, has been the determination of the university not to leave in the face of danger, but to meet the situation and maintain its witness for Christianity and for the freedom of truth. A third factor is the quality of character shown by our chancellor and his leading Chinese associates, and their wisdom and experience in the field of education, and human relations generally. They have won respect for themselves and for their cause by loyalty to principles while adjusting to accomplished facts. The Yenching motto "Freedom through Truth for Service" which has impressed in a dynamic way so many generations of our students, has now, through its vital force demonstrated in the present leadership, impressed the public outside of Yenching including the leaders of the People's Government.

The Yenching staff and students are grateful to the Board of Trustees, which, in its action in December 1948, supported the university in its determination to adventure into the unknown future under a government devoted to communistic ideology. The sense of unity in the spirit, known and felt on the field through all the phases of Yenching life, has found a wider and enlarged field in the sense of comradeship and understanding with the international Board abroad. With this sense of unity in spirit and witness we can together adventure further into the uncertain future, conscious that the way will be shown to those who are devoted to the Will of God.

L.C.P.