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Stuart, J L 1940 Jan-Apr

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

John L. Stuart
To "The Manse"
Bealton,
Va.

January 4, 1940

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Ack
Ack by Cack
2/14/40 2/6

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

My dear Mr. Evans:

I want to thank you for your Christmas letter in the sentiments of which I heartily concur. If I have not already commented on your paying Jack $50, as per your letter of November 22, let me assure you that it was the right thing to do, and I shall always count on you to meet similar requests. May I ask you to order for him a copy of Radical Religion and to have my subscription renewed when the time comes. The address is 3041 Broadway. Please also renew my subscription to the Chinese Christian Student, but send $5, the remainder to be used for the work of the Association.

Wrote Radical Religion 2/6/40
" Chinese Christian Student 2/6
" John L. Stuart 2/6

Very sincerely yours,
L. Leighton Stuart

jls c

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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

January 4, 1940

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Ack 2/7/40

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

Your letter of November 27 struck a responsive chord, and dealt with matters which deserve careful thought, both at your end and at this one. I shall today do no more than acknowledge its receipt.

The two of November 11, dealing with my correspondence regarding the Harvard-Yenching Institute are taken to heart. I had intended to delay replying until hearing from Dr. Elisseeff himself. Thus far no letter has come from him. My letter was written in consultation with Messrs. Porter and Hung, and yours have been shown to them. I sent a copy in order to be entirely frank. I trust that no serious consequences will follow, and that in the end the exchange of views will lead to better mutual understanding, and to increased attention by all concerned to the developments at this end.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a memorandum for Chancellor E. K. Lindley who has just retired from the University of Kansas and has been spending several weeks in the city. His son is very close to President Roosevelt, seeing him almost daily, and Dr. Lindley himself seems to have easy access to the President. Most of this material is little more than a re-hash of what I have written to the Trustees from time to time. The section beginning at the bottom of the second page is, however, new and extremely significant. I should not, even in this confidential letter to you, say more, except that I am speaking from quite direct knowledge, and have had long conferences recently with the representative of the group in Japan referred to. In the light of news reaching you about the time this letter does, it is possible that American organizations may advocate the more friendly and constructive aspect of our national policy. This would be an especially Christian emphasis to make, and if there is firmness in the economic pressure, this kindly gesture can be an effective complement. You will know through what channels to present this suggestion. See the New Republic, November 22, page 127.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 11, 1940
Ack. 2/9/40

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Garside:

I am writing to comment upon the visit of Dr. E. K. Lindley, the recently retired Chancellor of the University of Kansas, Vice-president of the Carnegie Foundation, etc. His son of the same name is the newspaper man closest to President Roosevelt and is now a columnist of a Washington paper which seems to be attracting considerable attention. Of our many visitors, there has been scarcely anyone who seemed more impressed with Yenching as it is and its potentialities. He promised to send you a letter to this effect, which I hope you will receive in due course. He intimated that the Carnegie Foundation might be persuaded to help us in a substantial way, and that this might be true of other similar bodies with which he is somewhat familiar. He and Mrs. Lindley have left for India, will be back here in the spring, and then return to the States. He has also written to President Butler of Columbia apparently because of their common interest in the Carnegie Foundation. He should be kept in mind for active help on his return.

Young Francis Hutchins the new President of Berea College has written to me suggesting that Mr. W. H. Danforth of St. Louis be invited to become one of our Trustees. I have had the same thing in mind, but have been waiting to learn of a vacancy. If there should be a vacancy, I should like to have you propose his name for consideration, and with my own strong recommendation, qualified of course by any knowledge you and other Trustees may have of someone else who should be given preference. Another possibility would be to recommend him to the American Board under their appointment in the place of someone whose term either expires or could be replaced without serious loss. Mr. Danforth has given substantial evidence of his interest in Yenching, and despite his years, is still remarkably vigorous.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

January 11, 1940

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Ack 2/7/40

INDEXED

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

Letter to Dr. Williams 2/6/40

The cable from Miss Rathbone and yourself regarding Dr. Jesse Williams has been received. Its contents were carefully discussed at a meeting of the Faculty Advisory Council on Physical Education for Men, and I was asked to take up their recommendation by correspondence. Instead of writing Dr. Williams direct, it may be more satisfactory to do so through you, in the confidence that with Miss Rathbone's assistance you will take up the matter with Dr. Williams with full authority to act on our behalf.

We are all delighted at the prospect of having Dr. Williams come to Yenching and extend to him the heartiest invitation to make this his base for such investigations as he would care to conduct in China. We do not feel in a position to offer him any financial remuneration, and indeed rather assume that this has been otherwise provided, or he would scarcely be undertaking such a program. We shall be very happy to provide lodging for himself and for Mrs. Williams if she accompanies him, and would place all of our facilities at his service. At present, exchange for local expenses in terms of American currency would be very slight. We shall look forward to having him stay with us as long as he will feel possible. He could meanwhile be corresponding with other institutions and making plans for further travel among them.

No one is more enthusiastic about having him come to us than Dr. Wee, although the invitation was unanimously and heartily approved. Miss Lu Hui-ching represented the women's Physical Education, as Miss Jacobs is still at the P U M C after an accident when thrown from a horse.

As you are aware, we have long wanted to develop training courses in physical education, and recent developments in this country will undoubtedly give quite an impetus to work of this nature in middle schools. There has never been any really well equipped institution in China for this kind of training. With our physical equipment and present staff we could with but slight increase in annual budget and personnel give such courses, thus contributing to the physical welfare of Chinese youth all over the country, providing another vocational outlook for our own graduates, and strengthening further the links between the two countries. It is in no sense only for this reason that we would like to have Dr. Williams visit Yenching, but you will share with us the hope that help from him directly or indirectly might be one of the beneficial results. You will of course keep us informed of developments.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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INDEXED

January 11, 1940

Ack by Galt
3/28/40

President J. Leighton Stuart,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have your letter of December 9, discussing arrangements for C. S. Hsieh's scholarship at Hartford Seminary next year. It so happens that on this same date I wrote, sending you a copy of a letter from Dean Potter, of Hartford Seminary, giving most of the information you ask for. The Dean states that the scholarship they are giving to Mr. Hsieh will cover his necessary expenses at Hartford, except for the periods of the vacations. It would seem to me, therefore, that the amount that would have to be provided by Yenching University or by Mr. Hsieh himself would be needed to cover his travel to and from China, his living expenses during vacation periods, and his incidental expenses for clothing, books, and for minor items.

I may add, unofficially, that we are hoping that if our joint promotional efforts within the Associated Boards are successful again this year, we will have a small amount of money available by the end of this fiscal year to help with travel and living expenses for Faculty members of the Colleges for whom we are trying to secure fellowships in 1940-41. There will, of course, be far more calls upon these limited funds than we can supply. So if it should be possible for Yenching University to provide the entire amount needed by Mr. Hsieh for travel and incidental expenses, I hope it will do so. If imperatively needed, we might find one or two hundred dollars in our fellowship funds to help him out. But at this time there are so many unfilfilled conditions that we cannot place very much reliance upon the prospect.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:BT

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(Copy to Dr. K.A. Wee)

January 12, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart,

A few days ago Miss Rathbone and I sent you the following cablegram:

JESSE WILLIAMS RESIGNING COLUMBIA TO FURTHER PHYSICAL EDUCATION THROUGHOUT WORLD YENCHING MIGHT SECURE PART NEXT YEAR SUGGEST YOU WRITE INVITATION

RATHBONE GARSIDE

Professor Jesse Williams has just told Miss Rathbone that he was planning to resign from his position at Columbia this year, in order that he may devote his time to the advancement of work in physical education throughout the world. He is planning to travel widely, to study the work of physical education in various countries, and to give constructive leadership wherever he is asked to do so. I have not been able to find whether he is doing this entirely on his own responsibility, or will be connected with some national or international physical education association. I will try to find out more about this and either I or Miss Rathbone will write you about it later.

As soon as Miss Rathbone found that Dr. Williams was making these plans, she said to him that he must by all means spend a semester or a year at Yenching University. She reports that Dr. Williams at once replied very emphatically, saying that he would be very glad to do that, and that he thought he could manage it for either the first semester or the second semester during the academic year 1940-41. This was the basis on which we sent you our cablegram. Our thought was that you could write him immediately, extending such an invitation, so as to get the matter definitely before him before other claims upon his attention might lead him into making different plans. There would then be time for more detailed correspondence as to the exact nature of the arrangements.

I have talked at some length with Miss Josephine Rathbone as to her ideas concerning what financial arrangements should be offered to Professor Williams. She feels that he would probably expect little or nothing in the way of honorarium or travel costs. She suggests, however, that I have a personal conference, and talk all these arrangements over with him frankly. This I will try to do during the next few days, but will probably not have a chance to see him before this China mail closes. I hope, therefore, that I can write more fully next week.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:ms

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PERSONAL

January 13, 1940

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Your letter of December 13th is at hand enclosing a letter from Mr. K. P. Wang.

We were loath to pass judgment ourselves upon the proper procedure, if any, and finally went into a huddle taking into our confidence some who are nearest to Henry R. Luce.

First of all, this is looked upon as an out and out donation rather than for the consideration of a publicity department. From a business standpoint the publications in a class with TIME, LIFE and FORTUNE conduct a very exhaustive research covering magazine and newspaper advertising values and use only those which have the best pulling power. Annuals and kindred publications are considered of little advertising value. This, therefore, would be a mere gift on the part of Mr. Luce's organization, or that of any other American organization doing business in China.

There is another equally important phase of the situation, however, which we must recognize and that is, if we approach Mr. Luce for a contribution of this kind, it may seriously affect the larger gifts which he has in mind. Frankly, we have never asked Harry Luce for a dollar, but from his own interest and volition he has given most liberally. We know he has talked with his father about these matters, but as far as our having approached him at any time for a definite gift it has never been done, and, as he is one of the most human individuals on our Boards, I am sure that he appreciates our attitude. As long as we treat him as one of our own family rather than one to be milked as dry as possible, I am confident he will stay with us and with the Colleges, as he has a very deep and abiding interest in the Orient. Just recently Mrs. Luce sent us $2,000.00 without any suggestion whatever on our part. This indicates how the family is really interested in our work.

The consensus of opinion, therefore, is that we refrain from approaching the organization for this type of a subscription. The thought has been brought out that if such an advertisement were secured, simply from the angle of interest and a desire to help out in the project, the Company would be harrassed by other Oriental organizations seeking similar assistance for advertising and they are not ready to embark upon such a program at the present time. For your own personal consumption, you may be interested in knowing that even now the Time, Life, Fortune office receives some requests of this nature, and insofar as we know they have all been referred to our office for judgment as to their value, as they are looked upon principally as requests for contributions from the Corporation. It has been our policy to save them from further bombardment,

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and one person I know appreciates this deeply, and that is Harry Luce's Secretary.

As far as other periodicals are concerned, we have been able to find no interest in such projects. Business houses all look upon the matter as purely a contribution and see no reason why they should become interested. Frequently business firms dealing with an institution are solicited for this type of advertisement, but as Yenching University very largely deals directly with American firms, our office has no hold upon them.

I certainly will appreciate having you smooth out with Mr. Wang this all too crude presentation of a rather delicate subject.

Most truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

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INDEXED

January 16, 1940

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of December 13th regarding the adding machine for the College of Public Affairs.

I can purchase a secondhand machine for $35.00 or $40.00, but even upon definite orders from the President of the University himself I would not buy one, because you would have difficulty without any question whatsoever. The probability of a breakdown decreases as the price increases. At around $80.00 to $90.00 a rebuilt machine might be secured, but in the rebuilding process only those parts which are liable to wear are replaced, as well as those which are actually worn. This does not take into account the crystalization of metals, which is a real problem in older machinery.

I know the trouble I had on the field with the Burroughs adding machine, and I would not recommend it for your purpose.

The Allen Wales machine is the most substantially built machine that I know of and yet it is reasonably priced.

I am enclosing a catalog showing the various models -- from a six column carriage up to the ten column, and from the narrow fixed carriage up to the 12¼ movable carriage. Note that some machines are for straight addition only where others combine subtraction. Because of the use to which these machines are to be put there is a 10% discount. Also because I am recommending the purchase of a high grade machine, it would seem best for you to select the model which will give the greatest flexibility to your work. Transportation charges would be extra.

Standard Brands installed three hundred Allen Wales machines four years ago and only two have needed servicing during that period. The Presbyterian Board has one of the electrical machines, and for five years it has never been touched for repair.

It is that kind of service which you should purchase, and which I am recommending.

I shall be very glad to act for you and purchase whatever model you desire.

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
Via air mail to Pacific Coast -
"President Garfield".

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0014

Confidential

January 18, 1940

To the Board of Trustees:

Some weeks have elapsed since my last report to you on the war situation. This is paradoxically because there have been no major changes and because things have been happening so rapidly. What I mean is that the developments have been in general along lines with which you have already been made familiar but without as yet any decisive results, while on the other hand there have been shifts or trends which might at any time take a new turn thus nullifying forecasts or creating altered possibilities. I shall try briefly to summarize the most recent tendencies, realizing that what I write may reach you long after cabled dispatches or be disproven by some at present unknown factors.

I have indicated more than once that the answer as to when and how this conflict will end seems to lie in Japan rather than in China. This is even more true now. The Abe Cabinet has fallen, as had been predicted for some time, it being unable to end the China war to the satisfaction either of the more moderate elements or of the military extremists. The former of these had become organized with the intention of putting forward a relatively liberal army officer, General Ugaki, on a general policy of ending the war through direct negotiations with Chiang Kai-shek, yielding as much as necessary in recognition of Chinese national independence, postponing the Manchuria issue, advocating the cultivation of better mutual understanding through cultural contacts and education, recovering the goodwill of the United States and Great Britain. Meanwhile the army leaders seem to have threatened one of their tours de force by which they would seize control, enforce further totalitarian measures and negotiate at once with Russia (and Germany) in a desperate effort to neutralize American economic "interference". The dissension seemed sufficiently serious to draw the Emperor into appealing personally to intransigent militarists. Prince Konoye, who is supposed to be succeeding the aged Prince Saionji as the Emperor's adviser, apparently induced Admiral Yonai to serve as premier rather than sacrifice the moderate leadership prematurely. A navy man can also curb the army better than civilians, and it is hoped than he can placate the United States. To give point to all this it had come to light that army agents were maneuvering to win party leaders and thus get their huge appropriations passed by the Diet, then in March to throw aside these allies and establish a more thoroughgoing military despotism. This rather colorless Cabinet will probably be short-lived and will institute no radical changes in policy. What type of cabinet will succeed depends mainly on public opinion. This somewhat new element within Japanese life seems to me the most interesting and significant phenomenon that is emerging from the conflict. It may prove to be the decisive one. It will be influenced chiefly by four factors.

(1) Steadily augmenting economic and other causes of internal discontent or anxiety.

(2) Lack of military successes and weakening in man power and morale from the Chinese policy of attrition. The Chinese estimate of Japanese casualties on all fronts during December was 100,000. With due allowance for exaggeration this is at a much higher rate than previous estimates from the same source. Chinese theory is not to attempt to recapture cities

for the present but to endeavor unceasingly to reduce the numbers of the enemy, waiting until they think the time has come for attempted recovery of lost territory.

(3) The outcome of the Wang Ching-wei movement. The Japanese people have been duped into thinking that with the inauguration of this supposedly Chinese government the war would be ended happily for both sides. The Abe cabinet tried desperately to bring it into being and fell largely because of this failure. Mr. Wang, who has never been a traitor in the crass sense but rather a timid and disgruntled opportunist politician with a defeatist complex toward China's hopes for winning independence, is not at all pleased with his present predicament. He is clutching at any method of regaining public support and his lost position in the government. Many influential Japanese army men have always disapproved this palpably puppet device and the sentiment is spreading. His own supporters have insisted that he must stop the fighting by negotiating for them with the Chungking Government or in whatever way he can; otherwise they will have no further use for him. The strongest of these, General Itagaki, has always been on unfriendly terms with the new premier which makes it all the more probable that he will soon be recalled from active service. This would react very unfavorably on Wang's movement. The one hope for Mr. Wang and his group is to come out openly and courageously for the complete independence of China involving as this must the withdrawal of all Japanese armed forces from the country, including North China, but this would be a humiliating loss of face. Should he make such a decision before it is too late his friends could intercede for him with General Chiang, and in any case his place in history would be improved. Even if the present Cabinet or a more violent succeeding one coerces him into attempting to set up a figment of a government it will not have the allegiance of the North China puppet leader and could not therefore cover even the whole of the occupied areas. In fact it would be limited to the lower Yangtse Valley and be wholly dependent on Japanese protection. When, however, the scheme collapses, as somehow it will, the Japanese public will have one more disillusioning shock which ought to help them toward an awareness of the futility of political solutions for militaristic objectives.

(4) American policy. This is giving the Japanese no slight uneasiness. I have already argued so insistently in favor of economic pressure on our part that I shall refrain from further comment. The action by Congress is due in any case long before this can reach you. But the form it takes will have a very large part in shaping Japanese opinion. More than ever I believe that strong action by us now will not only aid China and avert more serious consequences for ourselves later, but that it will also have a beneficent effect in rallying this nascent Japanese public opinion to become articulate and to assert itself. As is true no doubt of all other nations, the Japanese people want peace, and as they come into greater power they will demand it. Witness the popular determination in our own country not to be drawn into the European War.

The secret agreement that Wang Ching-wei made with his Japanese associates has no importance in so far as his own ability to "deliver" is concerned. But it does have interest as revealing the aims of the present rulers of Japan. One item was of course the treatment of North China as a "special area" which meant for practical purposes a colonial status. Another was the permanent opening of the Yangtse River exclusively to Japanese shipping. Another was the establishment of naval bases on the

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island of Hainan, in certain designated southern ports and islands off the Chekiang coast, China to organize a navy with vessels purchased from Japan and under her tutelage, all this in order to "protect" China from further western aggression. The real intention is to utilize Chinese resources and to implicate its government in the further Japanese aggressive designs against the Philippines, and the British, French and Dutch colonies further south. It is worth remembering that whatever fair promises the new premier may make, he is an admiral and is committed to the navy program to secure Hainan. This would encourage the army in turn to hold out for North China as its share of the spoils. But more than that, it confirms the already well-founded fears that those who have been dictating Japanese policy are all at one in an expansionist program by force of arms. They differ as to the direction this should take at any given time, as to the speed and recklessness with which it should be prosecuted, but not as to the essential objective. What will be the consequences is sufficiently apparent from the fate of those regions already subjugated and exploited. Every instinct of altruistic sympathy for China and of international decency, as well as of far-sighted national self-interest, should lead us Americans at the very least to give no further aid to a ruthlessly determined imperialistic policy so Sinister in Conception and so Savage in execution. Be tolerant with me if again my emotions seem to make me tediously or even uncharitably repetitious. My defense is, as always, not only that all that Yenching means to you and me is literally quivering in suspense but that Yenching is a single instance, or as it were a symbol, of the immeasurable catastrophe which would befall this country and mankind should the Japanese army and navy succeed in their ambitions. The gallant Chinese resistance despite the vast welter of destruction and misery this has brought on them, and the failure of the Japanese to win any reputable associates despite all their blandishments and mass terrorization, give conclusive evidence of how clearly they realize what is at stake.

Meanwhile livelihood problems in this region are very bad and rapidly becoming more so. Over large tracts in the southern part of this province and in Shantung the virtual famine conditions are appalling. Between guerillas, bandits and Japanese punitive methods the plight of the country people is pitiable. In the cities prices are soaring to nearly 300% above normal, but it is difficult to get staples at any price. It all reveals the breakdown of the military administration, and is aggravated by the racqueteering they and their Chinese followers carry on.

very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

January 19, 1940

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Ack 5/6/40

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am enclosing herewith another report. As an instance of the uncertainties referred to, I might report a message that came from our local puppet chieftan yesterday afternoon to the effect that Wang Ching-wei had finally decided to "come out", and had compromised on North China. The local man made plain his own disgust. In a way, however, it serves to clarify the issue, if Mr. Wang finally compromises under the insistent Japanese pressue.

Will you arrange appointment to the Academy of Political and Social Science meeting, the notice of which I am ~~enclosing~~ sending separately.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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RECEIVED
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MAR 5 1940
JOINT OFFICE

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C_O_P_Y

January 30, 1940

Dr. E. H. Hume
Christian Medical Council for
Overseas Work
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Ed:

Your letter about Joy arrived yesterday just as I had learned of the resignation of my secretary for some years past because of personal reasons requiring her to return next summer to the U.S. In this distress of mine and perplexity as to the future, it occurred to me that Joy might be willing to come here as my secretary. Your letter does not indicate whether or not she has qualified herself for this type of work, but with her ability and active interests she might undertake to learn stenography between now and next autumn. Details of our salary, travel allowance, etc. could be secured from our New York office. This is not exactly an official letter, but if, on receipt of it, you and Joy think this worth considering seriously, ask our office to send a cable at once. She could also begin the technical training if necessary. On receipt of your cable, I ought to be in a position to send a definite reply by cable. You already know enough about me and my idiosyncrasies and the general circumstances of my office to make further comments unnecessary at this stage. If it seems better to write a letter putting various questions and indicating a conditional agreement, don't hesitate to do that rather than send a cable. Meanwhile I shall be studying the whole situation here less hurriedly and shall keep you informed if there are any developments tending to alter the suggestion of this letter. I am writing hastily and still with the disappointment in the prospect of losing Miss Cummings too fresh in my mind to think altogether clearly.

As ever yours,

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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

January 31, 1940

Ack 3/8/40 Nelson Bank card Returned by Dr Stuart & sent with Bond ©

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Mr. Evans:

I have letters from you of December 15, 18, and 26, dealing with my personal affairs. It is entirely all right to have invested my money in a savings bank despite the kind offer of Mr. Danforth. I am enclosing herewith the card which I hope is properly filled out. Will you also kindly pay my Sigma Chi annual dues. I also note what you write about the Post Box Book Service. For all such help, my continuing gratitude.

Paid 3/7/40
No 9458
3.00

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
MAR 16 1940
JOINT OFFICE

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0022

(copy) Dr. Garside

January 31, 1940

Acb 5/6/40

Mr. Godfrey L. Cabot
77 Franklin Street
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Cabot:

I have received from Dr. Garside a copy of your letter to him under date of November 20, 1939. I am especially pleased to note this evidence of your interest in the Christian purpose of Yenching University. I should have very slight interest personally in simply helping to maintain one more university in China in addition to and essentially the same as, those established by the Chinese government or by private initiative, nor would there be any adequate claim upon our American friends for such an objective unless we can generate in our students moral and spiritual ideals, and so train them as to fit them for applying these to needed reforms or progressive undertakings. The effort is not worthwhile. I am glad that you share the conviction that the Christian religion has its own distinctive contribution of this nature. I have no deeper satisfaction in life than that which comes from observing this conviction realizing itself in many of the students who pass through this University and go out into careers that reveal the Christian spirit in action.

Your suggestion about lectures open to any students who would be interested in explanations of Christian belief is excellent. In addition to our regular religious activities as described in various communications of mine, we have had such occasional lectures. As it happens, I had recently been discussing with the Dean of our School of Religion and others the possibility of securing some qualified American scholar to come especially for this purpose. The tragic consequences to this country of the present hostilities, and the serious thoughts which have been aroused in student minds, seem to make them especially responsive to religious truth. In view of your interest, as expressed in this letter, I shall try to keep you informed of any developments of this kind. I feel much moved by the fact that you took the trouble to write to Dr. Garside on a matter so close to my own heart, and thank you for doing so.

With affectionate remembrance,

Very sincerely yours,

jls c

0023

January 31, 1940

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Mr. Stephen Tsai
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Friends:

The minutes of the Finance Committee meeting held January 24th are enclosed herewith. The situations seem to be summed up fairly well under each item, but it is not out of order to add some comments which developed during the meeting.

Report of Investments. It might be of interest to note that there was a marked improvement in the quality of the list through the changes made, although there was an increase of 4% in common stock holdings since last July. However, the quantity of good and high grade bonds had increased 16%. Poor grade had decreased 7%, the difference being made up in the cash employed. Nominal income was increased approximately $3,200.00 with the average yield being 4.28 instead of 4.20 of last July. This shows a conservative trend when the income can be increased at the present time, while the quality is likewise improved.

Investment of Field Funds. This is a formality of having the Committee approve the actions of the Investment Committee for the period covered.

Investments in Companies Selling Merchandise to Japan. The Investment Committee also has had this matter under consideration and, at the same time, has communicated with several oil companies held in the portfolio. Among the holdings, the Standard Oil of California is the only transgressor at the present time, although they can give excellent arguments for their position, among them definite instructions from the United States Government not to discriminate in trade thereby destroying a neutral position. This, however, is no good reason why we should continue to hold these securities and, as soon as possible, they will be liquidated.

Annual Report of the Treasurer for 1938-39. There seems to be no necessity for dwelling upon this at any length.

Report of the Treasurer for Yenching College for Women June 30, 1939. This likewise calls for no added explanation.

Future Disposition of Deficits. The Treasurer is anxious to avoid carrying an accumulation of past deficits so labeled on our books, but there was considerable difference of opinion as to the method of handling them. As the consequence, the Assistant Treasurer was instructed to investigate the situation.

Wallace Property Account. The Committee stalled on these actions for some considerable period, but in view of the action taken on the Porter annuity, it was felt that the only logical process would be to charge losses directly against the Principal Fund. Eventually this will also clear out the Adjusting Account #18b, which is carrying a debit balance.

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Authority for Bank Accounts in China. The Committee was given full information regarding the request from the National City Bank received through the Yenching office last summer. A copy of Mr. Garside's letter was read wherein these various sections of the Constitution and By-laws were cited, and the final conclusion was that the Trustees have no authority for handling the funds sent to China, and that it rests entirely with the Board of Managers.

Bank Resolutions for Field Accounts. As will be seen, the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company has been asking us for new resolutions, and we are now in a position to proceed to satisfy their wishes.

Loss on Conley Apartment Investment. This has been hanging on our books for some time, but no previous authorization to charge off the loss has been granted.

The Auditors' Report of the Field Treasurer's Account 1938-39. The Assistant Treasurer presented a rather detailed account of the Auditors' Report showing the balances and surpluses carried on hand, as well as the standing of the various departments. It was the feeling of the Committee that under prevailing conditions too much publicity should not be given to this situation. Not because of lack of sympathy, for there was general accord that over a period of years an excellent piece of work has been done and that you are placing yourself in a most desirable position when sufficient accumulations permit building your budget upon definite cash on hand. This will enable us to submit for the ensuing year a definite figure of income which is available for the succeeding years' budgets. As a matter of fact, Mr. McBrier has been hounding the Methodist Board to do the same thing by using certain balances which might be utilized to cover the expenses for one year. You are, therefore, building soundly, especially in these days of great uncertainty.

This situation caused considerable discussion, but it was felt undesirable to record anything else but a brief statement such as set forth in "F-3673."

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
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燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

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February 1, 1940

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Ack 5/6/40

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I have your letter of December 28 regarding the disposition of Philip Fugh's articles. This seems to me and to him an admirable solution. This letter can serve as a receipt on behalf of both of us for the US$400 which has been paid over by the Bursar. I hope Henry Luce and his wife are pleased at the possession of these articles.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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INDEXED

February 3, 1940

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

You will recall that when dividends on the Great Northern Iron Ore Properties began coming into our office we instituted proceedings to have the Internal Tax remitted on payments going abroad. We have been successful on those checks which have been received through our office. However, the claim filed on the following distributions has not fared so well.

We quote the following taken from a letter dated January 31st from the Treasury Department:

48A	December	21, 1936	25¢	paid per share	$22.50	$2.50	Tax Ded.
48B	January	4, 1937	75¢	" " "	67.50	7.50	" "
49	December	24, 1937	75¢	" " "	67.50	7.50	" "
50	January	31, 1938	75¢	" " "	67.50	7.50	" "
51	December	20, 1938	50¢	" " "	45.00	5.00	" "
						$30.00	

The St. Paul office where the deductions were made originally is willing to follow this through, provided the statements requested are furnished by you.

If you will forward such statements to me, I will see that they are properly filed.

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

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INDEXED

February 5, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Your letter of November 1 was rather slow in reaching us, and has been delayed somewhat further in acknowledgment. But I believe that most of the matters dealt with in the letter have already been covered in other communications.

Your letter deals primarily with the changing budget situation of the University for the year 1939-40. With it you enclose the 1939-40 budget estimates as revised in October, and also several sheets of a condensed forecast.

The Yenching Trustees, and the other members of the Associated Boards, appreciate the problem that Yenching and the other universities are having as a result of the uncertainties of the exchange situation and the rapid rise in costs of every kind. It is impossible for any of us to make any accurate forecast as to the amount of money that will be needed, or the amount that will be available, for keeping the work going ahead over a fairly long period of time.

For the present, all we can do is to secure as much special help as possible, keep our expenditures at as low a level as is consistent with the maintenance of efficiency, and put in reserve everything that can be saved from economies and from favorable rates of exchange.

As to the future, our office has sent you a number of letters during recent months reporting on the plans of the Yenching Trustees and the Yenching College Committee both for the immediate and the more distant future: -

(1) In the completion of the Frank D. Gamewell Professorship in the Christian Religion (Mrs. Pfeiffer paid over the last $5,000 ten days ago) it appears that the support of the School of Religion is now fairly well provided for.

(2) The Yenching College Committee is now within about $16,000 of completing its campaign to round out its $100,000 endowment

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fund. If we can complete this undertaking before June 30, it will help to give increased regular support for the Woman's College. Also, By relieving the Trustees of the necessity of paying over to the Woman's College from the income in the Natural Science fund approximately US$2,400 per year, it will increase by that amount the income available for the work in Natural Sciences. The ladies of the Yenching College Committee will not be content to rest with this completion of the $100,000 endowment fund, but will continue to seek for still more endowment, and for increasing special support from Wellesley alumnae and from other sources.

(3) There seems to be a general conviction among the Yenching Trustees that the next point at which we should seek substantial increase in income is the College of Public Affairs. The appropriation which the Princeton-Yenching Foundation is making to Yenching University is being increased gradually from year to year, but we all recognize that much more than this must be accomplished if the support of the school is to be assured. At their meeting this week, the Trustees of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation discussed actively the possibility of securing a man who could spend his time personally cultivating the Princeton alumni who should be giving to the support of the Foundation's work at Yenching. If such an arrangement could be worked out satisfactorily, it ought to be possible after a few years to increase the annual appropriation of the Foundation to Yenching by anywhere from $5,000 to $10,000 annually. Also, there is a growing conviction that the very earliest possible date the Trustees of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation and the Trustees of Yenching University should combine their efforts in securing a substantial endowment fund for the College of Public Affairs. The dates this can be undertaken, and the amounts that should be sought, are questions which can be answered only in the light of subsequent developments.

We have already written you in general terms as to the Trustees' thinking and planning for increased support of the other sections of the University's work - Natural Science, Arts and Letters, and the general maintenance and operating budgets.

Meantime, the groups of Trustees working together in the Associated Boards are continuing to demonstrate the value of united efforts. We now have secured approximately one-half of the Sustaining Fund of $250,000 which we are seeking for this year. We have distributed to the individual Boards of Trustees 48% of the amounts assigned to each objective within the Sustaining Fund. At the moment the most important factor in our efforts to secure the remaining half of this Sustaining Fund is that of securing a renewal of the Rockefeller Foundation grant. If they will repeat their special help this year, even on a somewhat reduced scale, we will be reasonably sure of coming somewhere near the completion of the $250,000 fund. We have exchanged preliminary conversations with the officers of the Rockefeller Foundation, and will be submitting an official request to them within the next few days. As yet we do not know when action is likely to be taken. We have all been encouraged this year

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by the continued interest and support of our friends, even in the face of the war in Europe, and the multiplying appeals here in America.

At a meeting of our Associated Boards special Finance Committee held two or three weeks ago, the group began to give definite study to the problem of how support for the work in China is to be maintained during the years just ahead. At that time the group began to talk in terms of a five year program of special support, during which we would seek to secure current funds on somewhat the same scale as we have secured them during the last two or three years, and would at the same time begin increasing efforts to build up permanent support through endowments.

Meanwhile, a wide variety of forces are at work both here and in China to bring more closely together the Boards of Trustees for the Colleges and the programs of the Colleges themselves. The process is necessarily a slow one, and often is impeded more by the impatience of those who would like to move ahead faster than by any other single factor. During the last two and a half years we have largely succeeded in overcoming the bitterness and ill will which have been created both here in America and in China by some of the impetuous and ill advised criticisms launched by some of the advocates of greater unity against those who were unwilling to move so fast or so far. If only we can maintain for a few years both here and in China an attitude of mutual good will and abstention from criticisms and accusations, we ought to make substantial progress. But if we get too impatient, everybody will "get his back up" again and little can be accomplished.

"In the closing paragraph of your letter you mention the possibility of some one of the leaders from Yenching coming to America to help out with our special promotional efforts. Mr. Rugh is now here, and we hope that he will be of great value in this connection. (Thus far a special obligation he had to meet on the Pacific Coast, plus the necessity for a thorough rest, have combined to delay Mr. Rugh's plunging in to this promotional work as early as we had hoped. But Arthur is now here in New York and says that he is ready to go to work in vigorous fashion. We hope that the next few months will show substantial results.)

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"We are of course always eager to have you come to America whenever it is reasonably safe for you to leave the campus for a period of some months. During the last two and a half years we have felt that you could not be spared (from the task of steering the ship through trpubled waters,) and have not seriously considered your coming here for promotional work. We realize that for some time to come this may still be true. (But whenever the situation does seem to be reaching a point where you could safely be away for some months, we would like to begin well in advance of your coming a period of careful preparation for your visit, so that all your time here could be spent as productively as possible.)

"All of us have a high regard and a warm affection for Mr. Ts'ai; but there seems to be rather widespread doubt here as to whether promotional work in America is exactly his forte. Before any serious plans for his return for this type of work are entered into, such of our Yenching

promotional leaders as Mr. McBrier, Mr. Hedrick, and Dr. Gamble should be called together to give the proposal very serious study and to express their judgment."

I am not sure that I have formally acknowledged receipt of your letter of November 29, addressed to the Board of Trustees. It was sent out to the Trustees and to other Yenching friends two or three weeks ago.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:ms

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INDEXED

February 7, 1940
Ack by Galt
3/28/40

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Let me acknowledge receipt of your two letters of January 11.

Professor Jesse H. Williams. I am taking steps to get in touch with Dr. Williams, and hope that within the next few days I can have a personal conference with him along the lines indicated in your letter. As soon as that has been done, I will correspond with you further.

Visit of Dr. E. K. Lindley. We are glad to have this news of Dr. Lindley's very encouraging visit to the University. I hope we may be able to use this productively. If, for instance, Dr. Lindley's influence could help us to secure financial support from the Carnegie Foundation, it would be very fine indeed. We have been trying for almost fifteen years to find some key that would unlock the door of the Carnegie Foundation, but thus far have not been successful. Appeals to them have been made from many angles, but always there was some plausible barrier of legal restrictions or limitations in policy that made it impossible for them to consider any appeals for help of colleges and universities in China. Just now we are approaching the Foundation from another angle, but are not particularly optimistic of success.

Mr. William H. Danforth. From a number of angles we have been seeking during the last year or two for some closer connection with Mr. Danforth. Rex Wheeler, who knows Mr. Danforth very well, has talked with him as to the possibility of Mr. Danforth's becoming a member of the Nanking or the Yenching Board of Trustees. Mr. Danforth indicated frankly that of the two Boards he would prefer to serve with the Yenching group. Mr. Henry R. Luce was influential in persuading Mr. Danforth to become one of the members of the special Finance Committee of the Associated Boards, which is taking the leadership this year in not only our current campaign for special funds but also in larger matters of financial policy. Mr. Danforth attended a meeting of our Finance Committee held in Mr. Davis's office here in New York in January. He was very cordial and appeared to be sincerely interested. He comes to

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New. York on the second Wednesday of every month, and we hope that we can arrange other meetings of the Finance Committee on that date, when he can be present. As a member of this Committee, Mr. Danforth is also a member of the Associated Boards, and so is directly related to Yenching as well as to the other Colleges.

We have been actively discussing with members of the Yenching Board of Trustees the possibility of extending an invitation to Mr. Danforth. The difficulty we are up against at the moment is that there is no vacancy on the Yenching Board. In the course of the next year or so, however, some vacancy will probably occur and Mr. Danforth could be brought on at that time. We must, however, keep in mind that very active efforts are now being made to unite our Boards of Trustees into a single corporate body. If this moves along during the next year as some of us hope for, and if the Yenching Board of Trustees participates in the movement, we may find in the near future that Yenching no longer has a separate Board of Trustees, but that Yenching's interests are served by a joint Board representing most or all of the Christian higher educational forces in China.

Very sincerely yours,

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(copy)

February 9, 1940

Acknowledged 2/16/40

President A. G. Ruthven
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

My dear President Ruthven:

This University has arranged for exchange fellowships with certain American universities in order to facilitate graduate study for selected students of ours, and to enable American students interested in some phase of Chinese studies to come here. About three years ago Dr. H. S. Galt, who has charge of this matter here, wrote to Dean Yoakum of your Graduate School, and received a reply from him which left indeterminate the establishment of such a relationship between our two institutions. I venture to renew the suggestion with a special applicant of ours in mind to begin with. Mr. Gerald Tien (Yenching B. A. 1932, M.A. 1936) had been accepted for graduate work with you and had actually begun his journey, when the hostilities broke out in the summer of 1937, and he was prevented from leaving the country. Personal responsibilities kept him away for the following year, but before and since then, he has been helping in our Alumni Bureau, Student Welfare, and related activities. We should like him to have further study in America together with the broadening experience this would give, with a view to a permanent position here. Meanwhile the Chinese dollar has fallen so low in relation to American currency, that his resources have very much dwindled. It is quite possible, however, that with a fellowship of the kind referred to above, he could manage for a two-year period.

On the general arrangement, the two most thorough-going exchanges we have are with Columbia and the University of California. The former includes tuition, room, and board. The latter, the same with the requirement of living in International House. The former is for two years, the latter for one year only. We provide the same privileges here for the American fellow, which of course means much less in money, but is probably in proportion to the general financial basis of operation. Other institutions are limited to tuition fees.

This letter is an inquiry as to the general desirability of an exchange fellowship, and a specific request for scholarship aid to Mr. Tien, if you should not be interested in the exchange fellowship proposal. As you are well aware, Chinese students seem to prefer to go to Michigan at present rather than to any other American university. Yenching has already benefitted largely in the number of our own graduates, especially women, who have studied with you. If Mr. Tien could carry out his hopes, it would be in the nature of a contribution to this University, and would, therefore, be the more gratefully recognized.

Very sincerely yours,

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(copy)

February 9, 1940

President Charles Seymour
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

My dear President Seymour:

I make bold to write you on behalf of one of our graduates for whom we covet the opportunity of studying at Yale. His name is Gerald Tien (Yenching B.A. 1932, M.A. 1936). He had hoped to go to America for further study, but was interrupted by the outbreak of hostilities, and spent the following twelve months in fleeing with his family from one hoped-for refuge to another. Before and after this experience, he has been working in our Alumni and Student Welfare offices, and in related activities. He is prepared to fit himself for this type of service including self-help, discipline, student self-government responsibilities, alumni organization, etc. One of our most loyal Yale men, Stephen Tsai, who is now our very efficient comptroller, looks back with grateful enthusiasm to the way he profitted from this phase of student life at Yale, and recommends strongly that we make the effort to have Mr. Tien benefit by study and observation with you. Yenching University as such, has no funds that could be used for aiding students in study abroad, even though this be in training for our own requirements. Mr. Tien has limited funds of his own, and assistance from private sources which will help substantially. The Chinese dollar has fallen so low, however, in relation to American currency that these funds are being heavily strained. I wonder whether Yale could possible arrange a special fellowship, not only for Mr. Tien personally, but in effect as a contribution to Chinese education through Yenching. I venture to put it thus, because this would be, as far as I know, the first instance of a Chinese undertaking to fit himself for a phase of higher education which in the post-war period will be more fully recognized as essential than it had been before, and for which American experience would be invaluable. Insofar as a pioneering attempt proves successful, it would undoubtedly be noted and reproduced elsewhere. If the fellowship could include remission of tuition fees and a further grant in some form towar other expenses, we shall do our best here to meet the heavy cost of travelling and other expenses involved.

Hoping that this somewhat impertinent proposal will have your sympathetic consideration,

Very sincerely yours,

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See T40-2-8-9 for Tsai - has no hearing on his proposed trip to U.S.

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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

February 10, 1940

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

INDEXED

My dear Garside:

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Stephen Tsai which describes some of the economic aspects of the present military occupation. I asked him to write this to supplement brief references in my letters.

Apropos of Stephen Tsai, I wrote you under date of November 1 as to his making another trip to the States to help in our financial efforts. Since no reply has been received, it is quite possible that this was lost in the mail. Meanwhile there has been correspondence with some of our enthusiastic Yenching graduates in Honolulu about his making another trip there. They prefer a date either in the late spring and early summer, or next autumn. We appreciate the importance of continuous cultivation of our actual and potential Island constituency. On the other hand, it would seem scarcely worthwhile to make so costly a trip merely for that purpose. If, therefore, he were wanted in a more general campaign, he could go on from the Islands to the mainland and fit in with plans made in preparation. It would be too late for him to help in such a program for the present season. It would, however, from our standpoint be advantageous to have this matter settled as soon as practicable. I am enclosing copies of other letters which explain themselves. I shall be leaving in a week or more for an extended absence in the south. There is a Rockefeller Foundation conference on their China program in Chungking March 2. The China Foundation meets in Hongkong April 15; a conference of Christian college presidents is being planned between these two dates. I also have other important reasons for visiting both of these places. It is unfortunate that I was unable to get one of these meetings postponed, or the other advanced in date. Under the circumstances, unless something urgent develops, I shall not attempt to return here, in view of the slow and costly transportation, but shall probably visit alumni groups and otherwise cultivate our relationships in free China.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
MAR 5 1940
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Confidential

February 12, 1940

To the Board of Trustees:

It has seemed increasingly true of late that the Japanese war against China is being fought in Tokyo and throughout Japan itself. Because of this I sent one of my capable young lieutenants there last month in order to gain dependable information which I can take with me to Chungking. He returned a day or two ago having spent nine days in Tokyo and returned here by way of Shanghai. This is to share with you a brief summary of his impressions. He was in direct tough with the most authoritative sources though I had best avoid mentioning names.

Japanese opinion as to the adventure in China and its consequences to their own economic and other interests is becoming acutely conflicting. The usual tension between army and navy is more violent than ever, especially under the present cabinet headed by a navy man. The army is therefore in strong disagreement with the trend in policy. Within the army itself the factional divisions always active are being exacerbated by the unfavorable military and other developments. The real power has always been with the younger officers and a group of these is actively promoting a reform movement aiming at making of the army a purely military instrument of government policy rather than being itself concerned with political issues. This group vigorously oppose efforts such as that of General Itagaki and his following to organize a rival Chinese Government under Wang Ching-wei. Their ideal for the army is to be colorless politically. Hata, the War Minister, is trying to keep a balance among all these contending groups with the army itself. There are of course the normal differences in outlook among political parties and others, all intensified by the disillusionments in their grandiose dreams of imperialist expansion. But the most significant of these tensions is that between government and populace as the latter awaken to the futility alike of military conquest of China and of the puppet devices for political domination, together with the economic hardships and the threatening disasters ahead. They turn to Prince Konoye as the only one qualified to assume leadership and yet there is widespread criticism of him, chiefly on the ground that he - and the Government generally - do not seem to be consistent or clear-cut in aims, causing confusion and perplexity to the people.

The discharged soldiers are adding to the disorder. After their orgy of slaughter, raping and plundering in China they find life at home and its restrictions irksome. They are also constantly utilized by those who wish to incite disorders for political purposes. They are largely responsible for the recent doubling of the police force.

The Government attempt at nationalization of resources, industries, agriculture and economic life in general seems to have broken down, mainly because of the human factor rather than the material difficulties. The Japanese docility or disciplined acceptance of established procedures becomes paradoxically the hindrance to a policy of increased regimentation. Discharged soldiers and others are loathe to find employment

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in munition works which they regard as temporary rather than in their accustomed occupations from which many of them are now debarred because of war conditions. But this process of economic mobilization is obstructed also by material causes such as the lack of coal, electricity and other basic requirements.

Economic consequences of the war are on the whole becoming decidedly more serious. Business is bad. Usually at this season the nation has 70,000,000 piculs of rice to last until the next harvest as against 30,000,000 piculs this year. The major topic is no longer war news from China but internal problems affecting livelihood. The fear of violent outbreaks within the next few months is openly expressed. This explains the effort to persuade Ikeda, perhaps their ablest financier, to assume the post of premier and lead the nation out of the impending economic chaos. This he cannily declined and the man who finally took it is not of outstanding capacity.

There is a sobering realization of the possible consequences of American policy in not renewing the trade treaty and in more positive economic measures. As one clear-thinking leader among them summed it up, they have only two courses, one being to satisfy the American demands and the other defiance backed up by force. There is no likelihood of the latter, despite certain intemperate pronouncements in their press. It is extremely improbable therefore that there will be officially promoted anti-American agitations, even though sporadic instances of this occur, especially in localities away from higher control.

The more intelligent and liberal leaders, including many in the army and navy, are well aware that the foisting on China of a puppet travesty of the Kuomintang Government under Wang Ching-wei is fatuous. But apparently with an understandable reluctance to be realistic they are trying to believe that peace can be achieved by inciting him to organize a government into which General Chiang Kai-shek and his associate could be induced to include themselves. Other prominent Japanese naively imagine that something of this sort can really be worked out, or that General Chiang could be persuaded to retire temporarily while the Japanese troops are being withdrawn. There seems to be a defect in Japanese mental habits which prevents them from facing or even seeing unpalatable facts or from conceiving how these are regarded by others (in this case Chinese patriots). I might add that my representative returned through Shanghai because of Japanese urging, presumably to study the Wang Ching-wei movement. He wisely decided not to risk any direct approach to Mr. Wang or his satellites. Any one calling on political agents of an opposing faction in Shanghai risks the danger of being followed and shot by gunmen who do not as a rule bother to verify their suspicions. But he learned from his Japanese contacts that Mr. Wang is feeling quite pessimistic, which is not surprising.

My young man is entirely at ease in the Japanese language and their customs. He made a similar trip for me last summer. This time he went not merely to secure authentic information but also to follow up previous conferences with Japanese in which I had tried to make clear the only peace terms that General Chiang could consider as well as my own readiness to serve as an unofficial intermediary once responsible Japanese were willing to begin negotiations on such terms. They are obviously

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both grateful and eager but I have the quite definite impression that the time is not yet ripe. They must not only abandon all hope of manipulating a figment of a Chinese government under their patronage and military coercion, but also any compromise that enables them to hold under plausible phrases their desired political and economic control of North China by garrisons of their own troops. To sacrifice these long cherished dreams of continental empire, schemes of economic exploitation, national prestige, compensating gains for their vast expenditure, will not be easy. Chinese policy must therefore be one of patiently continued and determined resistance, whatever sufferings and losses this requires, until the Japanese are convinced of the futility of any other solution than that of recognising China's national independence with all that this involves. Concretely this means, as is equally true of the maintenance of American rights in China, the complete withdrawal of Japanese troops south of the Great Wall. When they are ready to discuss a settlement on this basis I hope that America will be sought by both nations for helping toward a rational and equitable peace.

As to more personal matters, I am leaving in a few days to attend a conference in Chungking called by the Rockefeller Foundation to discuss its program of rural reconstruction training courses. The special share Yenching has had in this is in such subjects as local government, social organization, rural economics and education. I must also attend the annual meeting of the Trustees of the China Foundation (American Boxer Indemnity) and a conference of the presidents of the Christian colleges. Transportation facilities are so deranged by war conditions that returning here, unless for urgent reasons, would be costly both in time and money. All travel into free China requires going through Hongkong and ten days is considered quick time from here to that port. From there travel by air is expensive, has an element of danger and usually requires booking long in advance. I shall therefore probably spend the six weeks between my first and final meetings in unhurried observation of general conditions in free China, visiting our graduates who are scattered all through that area, and otherwise trying to keep fresh and vital our relationships with that section of the country. This should supply material for my next report.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

UNIVERSITY
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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

INDEXED

February 14, 1940
Ack. 3/21/40

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

I am writing to suggest a special item for our field work to use in appealing to the type of person who would be interested. Dr. C. F. Wu has been with us for about thirteen years in our Department of Biology. He is certainly one of two or three who would be regarded as the leading Chinese in this subject, and might be placed first in Zoölogy. He is completing an elaborate catalogue of the insects of China which gives him an assured place in scientific circles. He is a member of the Academia Sinica which is the highest professional honor open to Chinese scholarship in their own country. Several years ago he lost his only son, and within the past few weeks, his wife, to whom he was deeply attached. Meanwhile he had become increasingly interested in the practical applications of his own special subject to China's need, and had gone in for economic entomology. General conditions in the country, perhaps combined with his own personal sorrow, have led him to face the question of his future life work. He had originally thought of studying medicine, and could in a fairly brief time complete the required courses and become a practicing physician. If, however, he felt convinced that there was a career for the other type of service, he will give himself whole-heartedly to it. While I am on my prospective trip, I shall learn all that I can about conditions at large, as they bear upon his purpose. The other aspect of the matter is that he would need a working budget for from one to three projects to which he could assign especially selected students. Fellowships for these can be secured from either the British or American Boxer Indemnity funds or elsewhere without serious difficulty. His project requires in addition from lc$1500 - 2000, or at present exchange from US$100 - 150. I have already been able to arrange for one of these. If more could be secured by special efforts in the near future, it would not only commit him definitely to staying with us, but would enable Yenching to contribute more effectively to one of the most urgent needs of the vast farming population of this country. There has been very little done thus far in the way of scientific treatment of fruit, grain and vegetable pests which abound everywhere. The psychological effect on this outstanding Christian scientist would also be consoling and heartening. Anything you can do in this connection will be much appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

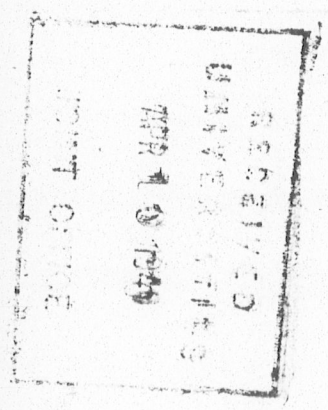
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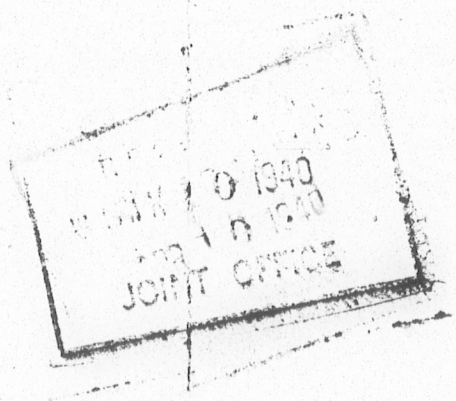
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APR 19 '44

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA

American Office
150 Fifth Avenue
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February 16, 1940

Library of the
YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL
New Haven, Conn.

To Members of
the Board of Trustees
and Other Friends

Within the last fortnight our office has received from the Yenching campus three documents of unusual interest and significance. Since we hesitate to send you too frequent and too voluminous material, we have thought seriously of withholding, for the present at least, one or more of these documents. But the more we study them, the more convinced we are that each of you will want copies of all three, even if you may not be able to read them immediately. Therefore, they are all enclosed herewith.

The first is an address given by Dr. Stuart at the celebration in commemoration of the arrival of Dr. and Mrs. Howard Galt in China forty years ago. Its nature is such that it can be quoted and circulated as freely as you desire.

The second is a memorandum on the Japanese invasion of China, from the standpoint of American concern, given by Dr. Stuart to Chancellor E. K. Lindley of the University of Kansas, on his recent visit to the Yenching campus. Some of it is a condensation of facts and views Dr. Stuart has already communicated to the Trustees. But the last four paragraphs are material which Dr. Stuart rightly calls "new and extremely significant". We may be sure that it is based on direct knowledge and personal contact. This is of course a highly confidential document, and while its contents can be used with proper safeguards, nothing must be said or written which would betray the source of this material.

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The third document is a condensation of a letter received by Dr. Stuart from Ralph Lapwood, who, as you will note, is speaking from first-hand observation of conditions in the province of Shansi. This also should be treated as highly confidential, so far as the source of the material is concerned, although the material may be used if Mr. Lapwood's name and the connection with Yenching University are omitted.

Very sincerely yours,

B. A. Garside

BAG:ms
Enclosures 3

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Confidential

Stencilled
2/14/40

Memorandum on the Japanese Invasion of China from the standpoint of American concern.

Japan has for several decades been preparing for what she describes as her "Continental Policy" of imperialistic conquest and economic exploitation, rationalized as a sacred mission to free the peoples of Eastern Asia from bondage to their own oppressive rulers and from western encroachments. What it has actually meant for them can be ascertained from the wretched plight of the natives of Korea and Manchuria. These conditions are being reproduced in the occupied areas of China as rapidly as is feasible according to an uncanny similarity of pattern. Wherever the Japanese army has penetrated there has been a reproduction of the brutal slaughter of civilians, raping of women, looting and burning, which have been publicized in certain localities as for instance Nanking. There has also followed profiteering through every conceivable form of racquet, protected by the army and with ample evidence that military officers of all ranks are sharing in the graft. Most indefensible is the enforced planting of the poppy and the open sale of opium and its derivatives as perhaps the chief source of revenue for the army and its puppet governments. The carefully authenticated studies by Dr. M. S. Bates of this calculated debauchery of an uninformed and physically weakened populace in the Nanking area holds essentially true of all regions under their control.

The complete failure of the Japanese to achieve any political or popular support for their program is the heaviest indictment against their aims and methods. They have attempted this through propaganda, bribery, terrorization and the pretense of spontaneous local movements, but have failed ignominiously. Even the puppet leaders and the most ignorant country people hate them more as their savagery and greed become apparent. Many observers would agree that any other fate would be better for China than Japanese military domination - this because of the record of two and a half years of only partial ability to put their characteristic procedure into effect.

This period has also convinced those who have lived in the midst of it that the openly acknowledged intention is to eliminate absolutely all "third power" interference, by which they mean the influence and interests of all other countries. They have no other recourse than to crush out all instincts of freedom or sources of knowledge, if they are to succeed in a monopolistic subjugation for their own advantage. Any plausible declarations to the contrary are only to deceive unsuspecting listeners. Again the record in Manchuria and the beginnings in occupied areas are the most obvious proofs.

It is the realization of this fate that has steadied the Chinese people, under their present clear-sighted and patriotic leadership, to continue their resistance, or their struggle for national self-preservation, until the Japanese armed forces are withdrawn completely from Chinese soil. No other solution can give them any assurance of independence. Any compromise would involve repetitions of the present violated pledges, ruthless destruction and lust for conquest. The Japanese having miscalculated the strength of Chinese capacity and will to resist, and with aggravated difficulties in continuing their piratical adventure,

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are seeking desperately for a formula by which they can at once be relieved of the "China affair" and retain a part of the plunder. They would gladly give up the rest of their spoils if they could hold North China and perhaps the Island of Hainan. But the folly of agreeing to any such peace terms is apparent to the Chinese Government and people. Until all troops withdraw from south of the Great Wall there can be no willingly negotiated peace.

The essential difference between the various puppet leaders and General Chiang Kai-shek is that the former have from the beginning been defeatists with the mental outlook of the typical mandarins of an earlier generation. They have failed to sense the new patriotic fervor or national consciousness which began twenty odd years ago with the educated youth and has been rapidly permeating the nation. They are too much impressed by Japanese material strength and specious representations. But even they are rejoicing in the recurrent discomfiture of the Japanese armies.

There are several clearly defined alternatives between which there would seem to be no mediating course. The Japanese must either conquer and control all China by military supremacy, or abandon reliance on force for a more enlightened policy of friendliness and mutual benefits. They have been trying to mix the two with at best but slight success, and soon must choose one or the other. China must either succumb to unrestrained weapons of destruction and cede away territory while Japan recovers enough for the next stage of annexation, or fight on until Japan is compelled to abandon the attempt at subjugation. The United States must admit the Japanese claim to this continental Policy and abandon all rights and responsibilities in this part of the world or insist on her own traditional advocacy of the principles inherent in the Nine Power Treaty and the Open Door Policy, since these two are in irreconcilable conflict.

It may be questioned whether ever before in the history of mankind any nation has had at once the international idealism and the power to make this effective which America now has in relation to this particular war of aggression. It is also one that involves so very little loss or danger to ourselves relative to the advantages to be gained - the independence of China and her progress in democratic reforms, a stable peace in the Pacific area, insurance against further Japanese aggression, the repudiation of irresponsible use of force for national aggrandisement, the demonstration of a better technique than resort to war for the restraint of aggressors, etc. All we need do is to cease selling to Japan the materials she must have to carry on this act of nationalized brigandage. There is only the remotest danger of involving ourselves in war. But if we start to use this method we must do it thoroughly and not be deflected by either Japanese threats or promises. Any evasion or postponement of the issue will be interpreted by Japanese militarists as another sign of weakness and will create greater problems later on for all concerned, including ourselves.

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There is fortunately another and much more constructive assistance we can render both countries in this conflict. Among the most influential leaders in Japan there are some who are well aware of the futility of the present policy of expansion by armed force and who are ready to advocate a radically different one the essential points of which are as follows: recognition of the National Government of China as the only properly

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constituted authority with which to negotiate peace; acceptance of Prince Konoye's assurances, as set forth in his statement of December 22, 1938, that Japan had no intention of violating the sovereignty or administrative and territorial integrity of China; promotion of economic cooperation freed from military domination and voluntary for both parties, as well of better mutual understanding especially through educational and cultural processes; immediate withdrawal of all Japanese armed forces from Chinese soil; elimination of the Manchurian problem from the present negotiations, but with the realization that this has not reached a final settlement; cultivation by both countries of friendly relations with the United States, Great Britain and other democratic nations. In order to placate their own militarists and to remove any pretext for the continued garrisoning of North China by Japanese troops, they would be grateful if the Chinese Government would agree to treat this region as one requiring special attention to national defense on the ground that anti-communism has been the fixed policy of Japan and China thereby takes cognisance of that fact. The reference is of course to Russia as a political and military entity rather than to the social philosophy of communism. For the same reason they wish a clause inserted that if both Governments should agree to a delay in the removal of Japanese troops from certain localities their own Government would pledge itself to complete evacuation in the not distant future. These tw concessions might well be permitted by China as aiding the more liberal element in Japan in an extremely hazardous task. How large this group are and whether they could successfully defy the entrenched might of the military clique it would be impossible to say. But they have on their side the growing awareness by the public of the mounting costs and other difficulties of this undertaking with consequent misgivings and unrest, the economic hardships and fears for the future, a weakening of morale among the soldiers, the eager desire to benefit by the European War in a resumption of their profitable export trade, etc. The army on the other hand has a firm grip on the ports and lines of communication in North China and will not relinquish this until compelled to do so. Its prestige and future power, all its grandiose dreams of gain and glory, are involved and these are largely shared by the whole nation. It means in short the abandonment of the Continental Policy. America can help therefore by open assurances of our readiness to negotiate another trade treaty and to renew friendly relations once the conflict in China has been concluded on terms acceptable to our Government and in accord with pacts to which Japan herself is a signatory. Such an emphasis will be especially effective now when their sensitive pride together with practical anxieties will make them responsive to any such friendly gestures. It would be necessary to guard against being misled by verbal assurances, but with this qualification, we can do much to reinforce the liberal element in Japan in this struggle against their own warlords.

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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 21, 1940

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Ack Trans
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INDEXED

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

We are sending you herewith the budget as it has been approved by the Faculty Executive Committee as a first draft. The currency situation is so confused and fluctuations so unpredictable that we have not dared to attempt a forecast. We are, however, using the present situation as the basis. This applies also to the general program for the coming academic year. We aim to carry on essentially as we are, making no material changes in the extent of our various activities, and altering budget figures only in such features as involve normal increase, such as promotions in salary or rank for members of the staff and similar matters of routine procedure. We assume that this is what the Trustees would want us to do until the general situation in this country becomes somewhat more stabilized, or contrary instructions are received from them because of altered conditions in America.

We all realize that there is quite an element of danger in drifting along with the fancied prosperity of favorable exchange and unconsciously expanding, or at least of assuming that our funds are ample. We are trying to guard against this illusion and to set aside all that we can save for emergencies that may at any time work the other way. We also realize that there may be internal reforms or readjustments in our program, the latter especially called for because of changing conditions in the post-war period. We should prefer that such modifications would be part of the correlation of the Christian colleges, all of which will be similarly affected. On the other hand, because of uncertainties in the general environment, as well as the more especially monetary factors, we feel that the safer course would be to maintain the status quo for at least one more session. We shall try to keep ourselves from reckless expenditure of surplus funds, and from any enlargement. With these qualifications, we submit this budget for the Annual Meeting of the Trustees, as describing in principle our plans for the coming session. It is quite possible that we shall make various changes in details within the general framework, and nothing will be regarded as final until we hear from the Trustees. Instead of suggesting any definite amount in American currency which we would look forward to from special efforts on our behalf in America we supply this material from which the Trustees can make their own calculations.

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One almost inevitable increase will be in the wages for workmen and all those employees in the lower brackets. Even within the two or three weeks during which this budget has been compiled, the coarser foods upon which they depend have been steadily going up in price and becoming more scarce. While this dangerous situation affects all our expenditures, we feel an especial responsibility for taking care of those who will suffer most acutely.

Even though the abnormal rate of exchange should permit a surplus this year or next, attention should be called to certain items of capital outlay which we cannot avoid. Most urgent of these is repair of the boilers in the Power House. There is reason to question whether the original selection was the best. In any case, they have not been satisfactory, and the deterioration has been aggravated by the kind of coal which we have been forced to use because of existing conditions. We have gone through the present heating season not without anxiety as to whether the boilers would break down, and have used the utmost caution. Their replacement will involve US$25,000. The normal promotion of younger teachers to lecturer rank which includes housing provision and other natural growth require additional residences. Of other plant enlargement I shall write after returning from the present trip, or during the coming summer. This is sent off merely to explain the budget.

Very sincerely yours,

Stephen Stewart

jls c

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February 21, 1940
Ack by Galt
3/28/40.

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 27. We are glad that our Christmas cable arrived on time and that it added a bit to your holiday cheer, particularly since Christmas season in 1939 was not an especially happy one for the world.

We note the action of the administrative committee in rescinding the earlier action proposing that $47,000 of the field's surplus be transferred to the Women's College endowment fund. The Yenching College Committee is making progress on the completion of its $100,000 endowment fund, and now has a little over $85,000 in sight. We are hopeful that the remaining $15,000 will be provided within the next few months.

We are passing on to the Trustees the expressions of appreciation contained in your letter.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG:ms

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INDEXED

February 26, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Ack
3/28/40

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Your letter of October 30 was rather slow in reaching me, and this acknowledgment to it has been delayed still longer.

Your letter deals with the problem of the use in the "Restricted Fund" of the Harvard-Yenching Institute in any proposed reorganization involving the six institutions which are now beneficiaries of that fund.

We are glad to have your very helpful and constructive suggestions on this subject. For a number of years, several of us here in New York have been giving some thought to both the advantages and disadvantages of the present set-up of the Harvard-Yenching Institute Restricted Fund. We have often pointed out - informally, of course - that the way in which these funds were left with the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and some of the regulations the Institute has set up for administering these funds, have at times tended to cause one or more of these six institutions to develop along lines foreign to its normal course, and has at times kept these institutions further apart rather than bringing them closer together. It has also seemed to us that most of these difficulties could be overcome, even under the present restrictions upon the use of these funds, if a somewhat different procedure could be worked out.

At this point, it seems to us that what is most urgently needed is the thing that you recommended to Dr. Elisseeff last fall - that the Director of the Institute plan to spend a great deal more time in China and to keep in much closer touch with what is happening there. I am afraid that we are faced here by very serious limitations in the personality, interests, and viewpoint of the Director himself. Perhaps it would be too much to hope that in any one individual could be found all of the abilities as a scholar, an administrator, and a practical leader in the field of the Chinese cultural departments of the six institutions, which are desirable to accomplish all the things which should be done. If the Institute could support and secure an Associate Director who could spend most of his time in China and give the practical leadership that is needed there, leaving Dr. Elisseeff to devote himself to his scholarly pursuits in Cambridge, that might be a possible solution - although it would be rather expensive.

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I I am sure that everyone would at once agree with your conviction that once territorial integrity is restored, four centers of thorough-going work in the field of Chinese cultural studies in China - one in the North, one in the South, one in the East, and one in the West - would be quite enough. This would mean, in terms of institutions, Yenching, Lingnan, Nanking, and West China. So far as Fukien Christian University is concerned, there does not seem to be any necessity, or likelihood, of the development of a large-scale program comparable with any of the four institutions we have just named. But this does not necessarily mean that Fukien Christian University should be abolished, or that the work it is doing in the field of Chinese cultural studies should be closed up and this support transferred elsewhere. If Fukien Christian University and Hwa Nan College can be persuaded to unite their efforts, and to carry on a limited but thoroughly good college program specifically designed to serve the needs of Fukien Province, there seems to be a definite place for such an undertaking. There is an area here that none of the other Colleges could serve very adequately, and support is available for work in Fukien, which it would be extremely difficult - and probably impossible - to transfer to any other institution now in existence or likely to be created. Of course if Fukien and Hwa Nan cannot get together, then perhaps the whole matter ought to be re-studied. But if such a plan could be worked out as I have just indicated, it seems to me that it would not interfere in any way with the general plan you have outlined, and would have a very real - even though limited - place of its own.

The question as to the future of Cheeloo University, and as to just what work should be undertaken there, is one of the most difficult problems we now have on the horizon. The problem is not so much what Cheeloo, ideally, might do - but rather that of what the leaders at Cheeloo have the vision to undertake. Where there is no vision, institutions as well as people perish. During the last decade Cheeloo has had at least three opportunities to undertake important and constructive work that no other college in China has done or is likely to do - but each time its leaders refused to do so. The problem is complicated by the fact that practically all of Cheeloo's support from the West is coming from Mission Boards which it would be difficult to persuade to re-channel funds to other institutions.

We are glad to have all your suggestions on these matters, and will keep them in our thinking as the situation develops.

All my comments in this letter are unofficial and confidential.

Very sincerely yours,

BAG:ms

0055

February 28, 1940

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

My dear Leighton:

I have just come from a luncheon with a group of twenty-six Princeton men, which Sidney Gamble gave for me at the India House. It was a fine group: Mr. Cochran, Dean Edwards, McAlpins, and so forth. They were certainly very responsive.

I told them that I saw no reason why, under their leadership in this country, Princeton could not take all of the budget in the College of Public Affairs and expand it. The money is certainly here in the hands of Princeton men. Sidney and Miss Van Sciver are a great team. I think they need a man on the road, and if they get the right one they ought to do the thing in fine fashion.

Next week I am scheduled for an event in Washington, then to Pittsburgh, and then to the Coast. My nerves are only about five points good, and I may have to lay off for a more extended rest before I am doing justice to this work.

The Times reports that you have gone to Chungking in connection with the anti-malaria program. I am glad China can have your leadership in that program, too.

Mr. Evans has sent you $20.00 gold, which I have written you to kindly hand on to Miss Phyllis Hsu in the first dormitory or in Minde Hall. I have written her about its use. It is for relief.

I think I wrote you of the visit with Mrs. Alling, Mrs. Van Voorhees, and the Third Presbyterian Church in Rochester. There are lots of possibilities there.

Greetings to all Yenching.

Cordially yours,

AR:cs

Arthur Rugh

0056

THE ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

VIA CHINA CLIPPER

March 9, 1940

AcK
3/25/40

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We have had a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Scholarships which has been in charge of the administration of the small fund from which you have suggested we make some grants for Mr. Hsia Yun, Mr. Chou Shun-hsin, and Mr. C. S. Hsieh.

The Committee in considering these cases was very much disappointed that no definite amounts were placed in the request for these three men. Out of some seven or eight applications, only one was definite enough to state the amount needed, and was, therefore, the only one which was acted upon favorably by the Committee. It is quite impossible for the Committee to know what the needs of applicants are unless some indication is given as to what is required.

In the cases of Mr. Hsia and Mr. Chou, I am writing to them directly to see if they can help me with a statement of the minimum amount required. Every case will be held to the minimum since there are so many requests for help from the fund.

I hope you can send this information by return Clipper mail, or whatever method is the quickest, which will enable us to give consideration to these three cases.

In the case of Mr. Hsieh, it is our understanding that he is already planning to come to Hartford next year, and that the scholarship is available for him, as far as the school is concerned. I cannot promise that a grant from the cash fund will be available, but we can answer that question when we know what the definite request is.

In the case of Mr. Chou, the Committee expressed regret that it might be necessary to allocate amounts from our limited funds for the very negative contribution of return steamer passage to China. It was felt that we should in the future in the administration of these funds have them so handled that adequate plans for the study of faculty members should include complete arrangements which will enable the persons concerned to avoid subsequent requests for final help of this kind. However, since the Committee has not yet had opportunity to completely work out the plans and the rules under which the funds will be administered, they are willing to give consideration to Mr. Chou's case. I hope to get from him exactly what may be needed in the way of help, and will of course present the case to the Committee at once as soon as the facts are in hand.

I will appreciate having word on these three cases in regard to some definite request as to amount of money needed, and of course, these should be supplemented with the basic facts causing the request.

Sincerely yours,

JIP:VW

Secretary

0057

INDEXED

March 21, 1940

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Thank you for your letter of February 14. This tells of the work of Dr. C. F. Wu, and of his need for special financial help for several projects he is undertaking in the field of economic entomology.

We are glad to have this information just at this time, because it happens that there is a bare chance that one of our supporting groups might be interested in a specific project of this nature. We will submit the proposal to them, and will hope for the best - though we do not want you to get too optimistic as to the prospects for success.

One of our constant problems in our promotional activities is that we need a large number and variety of specific projects, for varying amounts of money. Individuals and groups contributing to our work are always likely to be more stimulated by a specific project which strikes their fancy and suits their pocket-book than by a contribution to a more general need.

But there are, as you know, two serious practical obstacles. In the first place, it is very difficult to compile and to keep up to date a long and comprehensive list of specific projects of this sort. Needs change rapidly and sometimes one is embarrassed by getting a gift for a specific piece of work after the need has already been met. And on the other hand if some department submits a specific request it does not want to wait months or years before funds are secured. A second, and even more serious, obstacle is that the securing of specific gifts often detracts from the central task of getting funds needed for the regular budget operations of an institution. If we can get a few thousand dollars which the University is able to use wherever it is most needed, that is far easier for you to administer in a way that will keep all the work of the University going forward than if this same amount of money is made up of a large number of specific gifts, some of which are much more urgently needed than others, and which are certain to leave unfilled gaps at many points.

The best solution of these difficulties seems to be that we will continue to place our primary emphasis upon getting most of our money in undesignated form which the University can use as it desires, but keeping always a list of attractive specific objectives, such as this work of Professor Wu's, which we can lay before individuals and groups which require this sort of stimulus.

Very cordially yours,

BAC:MS

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FILE with
J.L.S.'s last
Confidential
Note to Lattimore

SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON
SEP 3 1940
DEPT. OF STATE

Resolutions adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party Yenan, March, 1940.

(1) Extend anti-Wang Ching-wei, anti-traitors and anti-Japanese propaganda throughout all mass agitation movements.

(2) Promote vigorously the establishment of a united front of all parties, among government officials, soldiers, students, and all other citizens. Only by extending and strengthening the united front can we oppose and win over those who are inclined to surrender or come to terms with the Japanese and thus gain the final victory.

(3) Advocate the adoption of constitutional government and uphold democracy.

(4) Resist all evil forces of conservatives but hold to the principle: If they do us no harm, we do not challenge them; but if they do, we deal with them as they deserve.

(5) Conduct wide-spread anti-Japanese mass-movements, combining these with appeals to the intelligentsia for their support.

(6) Reduce interest and rental charges and taxes, improve the life of the common workers in order that they may have a more positive spirit in opposing Japanese aggression.

(7) Solidify and extend all anti-Japanese agencies and establish a geniunely anti-Japanese government including not only farmers and workers but the petty bourgeois and all others who support anti-Japanese resistance and are in favor of democracy. This will lead to a truly united-front government or rather to a democratic government organized through the union of all classes.

(8) Strengthen and enlarge progressively disciplined armies without which China cannot continue to resist.

(9) Make the opposition ot Japanese cultural penetration universal. Raise in both theory and practise the standard of the people generally, of the soldiers and of the promoters of anti-Japanese movements.

(10) Consolidate the Party and multiply new units wherever Communism has not spread or is weak.

0059

APR 19 '44

Library of the
YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL
New Haven, Conn.

Yenching

Kunming, Yunnan
April 5, 1940

To the Board of Trustees:

This report will begin with the conference on rural reconstruction training courses and field practice centers held early in March under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation in China's war-time capital. As you are aware, the Rockefeller Foundation has been actively interested for several years past in promoting this subject as fundamental for national progress and the social welfare of China. It originally took the form of the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction and included the Mass Education Movement, of which Dr. James Yen has been the inspiring leader, together with several higher educational institutions. The field experimental stations had been in Tinghsien, Hopei, and in Shantung Province. But with the outbreak of hostilities, most of the organizations concerned moved to the south and the field work was completely disrupted. Those in charge fled from one refuge to another and finally settled in Tingfan, a hsien or county in the far south-west province of Kweichow, after a trek of some 2,000 miles and its ineluctable hardships.

Conditions were naturally unsatisfactory. Tingfan itself was not a typical hsien, its population being a mixture of aborigines and Chinese, their cultural and economic standards very low, and the whole region difficult of access. This remote province has shared in the widespread aerial bombing of civilian populations by Japanese and the capital city nearby has suffered heavily, thus adding to the fear and turmoil. Kweichow has been an opium-growing district and with General Chiang Kai-shek's rigid enforcement of opium suppression, the livelihood of the local people has been affected. Banditry, always rife and impossible to control because of the mountainous terrain and bad roads, has therefore been much aggravated.

The change of site for our Rural Training Institute was only one of many acute issues requiring settlement. There were personal and institutional conflicts of opinion or of interest -- all exacerbated by war-time tensions; the organization and control required radical modification in view of the transfer of several institutions to Free China and the isolation of the Peiping Union Medical College and Yenching in the north; and the Rockefeller Foundation quite naturally was facing the basic problem as to the advisability of going on with its China program in view of all the confusion and the uncertainty as to the outcome of the Japanese invasion.

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The result of the conference, however, was completely satisfactory to all concerned. Individual and other disagreements were frankly dealt with and sublimated into the glowing potentialities of the enterprise. The Rural Institute will be centred in the new headquarters of the Mass Education Movement near Chungking (the work at Tingfan to be gradually liquidated), a much simpler and more workable organization was agreed upon, and the functions of the constituent units were clearly defined. The name was changed to the National Council of Rural Reconstruction. In addition to the Mass Education Movement the membership will hereafter

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consist of the P. U. M. C. and Yenching in the North, Nankai and Nanking Universities now in the Southwest, and the personnel training division of the Government National Health Administration.

Most important of all, perhaps, was the choice of the Director, Dr. S. Y. Chu, and the unqualified approval his name received. Chu Shih-ying was the outstanding student when Yenching first came into being with less than a hundred students and extremely modest beginnings. He was a leader in the student anti-Japanese movement that broke out in Peking in May, 1919, and one of its national committee when it promptly flared up all over the country. After being awarded our Master's degree, he went to Harvard University, where of course the unknown little university claiming to exist in Peking was unrecognized and unknown. But he was generously allowed to pursue his studies for the doctorate, which, if satisfactory, would entitle him to acceptance of his previous credits. His fine record at Harvard secured this recognition and was the beginning of a relationship between the two institutions which has become increasingly intimate. Equipped with a Harvard doctorate in Education and with his primary interest in Philosophy, the natural procedure would have been to capitalize on this in securing a lucrative job in the government or a national university. But the idealism of "Jimmie"Yen's (himself a Ph. D. from Yale) mass education program had caught his imagination, and for fifteen years he has sacrificed all that the typical Chinese intellectual prizes in order to serve unprivileged common people, having long been the ablest lieutenant of Dr. Yen.

The research and field work in Sociology which Yenching has been carrying on in association with Yunnan University in Kunming under Dr. W. T. Wu will hereafter be administered under the N. C. R. R. and he will be our representative on its Governing Board. Other details of staff as affecting us are under discussion while I am in this region. Most perplexing of these is the place of Mr. Li An-che, a Yenching graduate who joined our faculty after a notable record on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship in California and Yale, including field studies among the Indians of Old and New Mexico. He has been doing brilliant investigation in China's far Northwest in the interracial problems of Thibetans, Mohammedans, Chinese, etc., which because of its political significance has attracted the attention of government leaders. He has a very strong sense of mission to complete this, but is wanted both back at Yenching to teach and as our chief assignment to the staff of the Rural Institute under the N. C. R. R. He flew from Lanchow to confer with me in Chungking. Yenching must give him up for at least another year, and we are drafting another of our graduates (Northwestern University post-graduate) from Tingfan to take his place, but between Labrang in Chinese Turkestan and the necessity of our putting a first-class man into the Szechuan Rural Institute we are still balancing arguments. This bit of detail will at least suggest to you the wide-flung activities of Yenching over the war-time map of China.

On the adjournment of the conference, Dr. Houghton and I travelled by motor-car to Kweiyang, the capital of Kweichow Province, and to Tingfan, 35 miles south of it. The evening of our arrival at Kweiyang

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we had a joint welcome dinner by P. U. M. C. and Yenching graduates, including 14 who are from both. There are two refugee medical schools in that city and the headquarters of the National Red Cross under the leadership of Dr. Robert Lim of the P. U. M. C. We went with him through his entire plant which is one of the finest things I have ever seen in the effective use of extremely simple improvised equipment, the thorough organization, practical training of recruits, and general efficiency. This formerly isolated little capital of the poorest and most backward province of China is now throbbing with new life in war industries, as a transportation center, crowded with refugee schools, promoting cultural and economic reforms, with an influx of people from all the coastal provinces.

The Governor is a wealthy Shanghai banker and the owner of China's outstanding pre-war daily paper, who took this pioneering mission at the request of the Generalissimo and at once turned to Dr. Y. T. Tsur to be his right-hand man. Dr. Tsur, former President of Tsinghua University, one of the most active of the Yenching Board of Managers through our whole history, ditto the P. U. M. C., the Y. M. C. A., and countless other good causes, is working tirelessly in provincial administration including mining, agricultural, manufacturing development schemes, and is the patron of students, visitors, and others needing help. He presided at the welcome dinner and had planned a schedule for us accounting for every hour of our days there. He is the center of a union Tsinghua-P. U. M. C.-Yenching Alumni Club. A suggestive comment of Dr. Tsur to me in talking of his problems was that in general it was only the graduates of mission colleges who had the true spirit of service, the others even in this time of national distress being primarily concerned over their own welfare.

It was in any case encouraging to find so many from the P. U. M. C. and Yenching - regarded as perhaps the two most comfortably equipped in China - serving in this frontier spot. Of the former, Robert Lim proudly remarked that not only in the Red Cross and other local agencies but in every front line medical unit it was represented. Yenching graduates were naturally in much more varied pursuits but they were constantly praised by those we met. The only government tannery in the country is in this city and is headed by three of them. Another is to be started soon in Chengtu and the same will apparently be true. The Y. M. C. A. came into the city for the first time less than two years ago with the influx of students and government employees under the leadership of an experienced Yenching man, now reinforced by two others. It is true also of the Y. W. C. A., the only daily newspaper, and other new enterprises.

One morning we started for Tingfan, stopping for lunch at the Governor's country villa in a new public park, where his daughter and her husband, both Yenching-ians, were present, he doing biological research for increasing the commercial production of the province. The staff of the Tingfan Rural Institute were nearly all Yenching men and women, including several also from the P. U. M. C. They are engaged in hsien administration, public health, education, social organization, agricultural experimentation, etc. It was inspiring to see these young people with the best education, several of whom had also been abroad, enthusiastically

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working in this primitive spot. One of them who could not be at the rally that evening because he was out with 8 soldiers chasing bandits and suppressing opium, got up at five o'clock the next morning and walked some fifteen miles to see me before we started back. There are in all, 60 or 70 of our old students in the two places. The last evening was spent with Governor Wu, a friend of many years, in his official residence where with a few of his subordinates we dined together and learned much of their dreams and practical schemes for improving the welfare of the hitherto uncared for inhabitants and making the province count toward national progress, instead of being a drain on the Central Government as it has been for hundreds of years.

On our return to Chungking, I spent several more days there before making a trip to Chengtu. These included an alumni gathering one evening, several smaller parties, and many personal calls from them. In the busy war-capital they seem to be everywhere, in government bureaus, welfare agencies, religious work, schools. The Friends of Wounded Soldiers began when one of them year before last left North China where he was principal of the Changli Methodist school to respond to a summons to help in repairing locomotives. A few days before Christmas he saw the pathetic plight of soldiers suffering from wounds, illness, cold, dejection, neglected, dying. He started in on repairing them as a Christmas resolve and from simple beginnings it is now an official agency covering the whole vast battle line and supported by gifts from all Free China and overseas. General and Madame Chiang's New Life Movement, Christian in all but name, has had the kind of service from our students which led its Director to assure me that he would take as many more as we could send. The Industrial Cooperatives which have spread rapidly over this whole region and are handling millions of dollars seem almost a Yenching affair. At headquarters are Prof. J. B. Tayler, Hubert Liang, and Ralph Lapwood, this last loaned and supported by us for a year with the leave extended now for a second year. Our graduates are scattered all through this significant movement. I shall refrain from further details and sum up by testifying to the good name they are winning for their university, their exuberant loyalty to her and her ideals, and the contribution they are making in many ways to national progress.

On my return from Chengtu, Dr. Kung had planned an elaborate party for them at which something under 200 were present. He had also invited a few others, includ ing the Minister and Vice-minister of Education, the former leading off with a speech in which he put on record the unqualified endorsement by the Government of our policy of staying where we are during the war. The President of the University of Peking (now in Kunming) happened to be in the city on business and followed with a moving and obviously sincere account of our long friendship, and entirely too generous appreciation of what I have tried to do for China's youth and his awareness that this could only be explained by Christian faith. When I first knew him, he was violently anti-Christian latterly determined to let others alone on this subject and asking the same treatment from them, so that this spontaneous testimony was the more striking, and is of course, the only intelligible explanation of what seems to me very faulty efforts. Old General Feng Yu-hsiang, still vigorous, followed with a humorous narrative of incidents concerning the two of us, and after one or two other speeches which embarrassed me but seemed to gratify the students, I had to reply.

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An airplane trip from Chungking to Chengtu takes a little over an hour. But one of our boys who after studying the sugar industry at the University of Louisiana has built up for the Government a modern refinery and experimental laboratory half-way on the motor road, wished me to inspect it. Dr. Kung supplied a car with chauffeur and attendant. I also wanted to see the country on my first trip through this great fertile plain. The wife of the British Ambassador hearing of the plan asked if she could go along, as did the wife of the Generalissimo's trusted secretary, Hollington Tong, who had a son studying there. It proved to be a beautiful panorama of rolling farmland with, at this season, masses of flowering fruit trees and yellow rape (this latter now in great demand as a synthetic substitute for gasolene), varied by picturesque wooded rocky hills crowned with temples or pagodas. There was also the recurrent evidence of modern progress in the new factories, arsenals and motor vehicles along the route, together with grim reminders of war in the camps and moving detachments of soldiers. Here as everywhere else in this region, patriotic slogans were on almost every house and wall. Dr. Kung had sent telgrams which amply provided for every attention en route, and when we reached the bus station outside the Chengtu city wall we were met--despite the heavy rain--by a delegation from the Yenching Alumni Association with banners of welcome and representatives of the of the provincial officials with their cards. The less than three full days I could spare for Chengtu were filled to the last minute. There were conferences with the college presidents. I had to pay my respects to the acting governor and other higher officials who in turn gave Lady Clark-Kerr and me a formal dinner. We have about 100 old students in Chengtu, one-third of whom are in some way connected with W.C.U.U. Here as in the other places, my free time was largely spent in visits from individual graduates, learning of their affairs, helping or at least sympathizing with them in their problems.

Back in Chungking I had my final conferences or social events, ending on the evening before my departure in a dinner with the Generalissimo (Madame Chiang has been recuperating from over-strain in Hongkong). This last quiet visit with him was an ideal conclusion to this stay of four weeks in and around Chungking. Our Journalism Club of some twenty odd members had arranged a final dinner for me but they needed no apology when this had to be cancelled. I spent half an hour or so at the table with them before going to the other appointment.

From Chungking to Kunming (or Yunnanfu) is three hours by air or under the best conditions five days by motor-car via Kweiyang. By bus, it may be a week or ten days with good luck. I am spending a week here and start for Hongkong tomorrow by air in two flights. As in the other cities my main objective is the Yenching graduates. A group of them met me at the airfield with a huge bunch of flowers! One of them has somehow secured the loan of a car during my stay, and, what is far more of a privilege, the requisite gasolene. This is getting not only prohibitive in expense but very hard to obtain except for government business. A meeting was planned the following Sunday afternoon in the famous garden of a former governor where a hundred or more were present and--as always--a photograph was taken. As in every instance, they are eager to know what is happening to

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their alma mater cut off from Free China by the hated Japanese occupation. Many of them are teaching in the three refugee "United Universities" from North China--Tsinghua, Peking and Nankai--or in other schools here. Others are working with Dr. W . T. Wu in our own Free China unit for sociological research in association with Yunnan University. Some are doing research in radio spy detection, aviation fuel and similar technical subjects. Others again are in government banks which have opened important branchs here or in government bureaus, national, or provincial.

You are aware that we gave Dr. T. C. Chao, Dean of our School of Religion, leave of absence for one year to serve the students of Free China, and that he located in Kunming in an arrangement with Bishop R. O. Hall of Hongkong who has been greatly concerned to meet the rapidly developing religious needs of China's vast new southwest. Together they secured a very modest little meeting place just inside the city gate outside of which are the improvised buildings of the Southwest Associated Universities and their more than 3,000 students. With Dr. Chao are his family, including his daughter and her husband w h o teaches in the S. W. A. U., both being our graduates. His oldest son is finishing at Yenching but the two younger ones followed the student migration away from Japanese rule and are in the S. W. A. U. He also has as fellow-workers a graduate of our School of Religion of several years ago, and Miss Leatrice Huang who came to us from Honolulu and has both before and after graduation been bravely and successfully overcoming the disabilities of her American upbringing in her resolute dedication to Christian service for China.

With the exception of Miss Huang whose travelling expenses and salary were given by Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Richards of Honolulu, Yenching is bearing all the expenses of this trio of missionaries to their own spiritually needy fellow countrymen living here virtually in exile and under conditions of extreme discomfort. This is made possible by the income from the Gamewell Endowment and is proving of incalculable benefit not only in its immediate purpose but also in the enriched experience which Dr. Chao will doubtless carry back to Yenching and in the continuing bonds thus formed with this area. I preached there Sunday morning, he conducting the service just as he has so long done at Yenching. The little room was not only packed with students well before the hour but all standing room was filled as well as the outer court, the flimsy partitions separating being taken down piece by piece as the service proceeded. It w as an impressive demonstration of what this mission has been achieving.

Bishop Hall who had preached at the Easter Service the Sunday previous had stayed on to see me and a letter from the church committee helped me to surmise why. They earnestly pled that Dr. Chao be allowed to stay one more year. I felt a violent conflict of emotions as he himself had been enduring while awaiting my arrival. But apart from all considerations of our own need, I could not from an administrative standpoint approve of university funds used for an extension of this project, although more than ever convinced by w hat I have seen and heard of its justification for the one year. Bishop Hall himself agreed that this was the right decision, and while on a trip to western Yunnan will try to secure another of the choicest graduates of the School as the surest perpetuation of his teacher's spirit and method.

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Two evenings later, I was to meet what I understood to be a little Christian fellowship patterned after those on our campus and composed of students of ours who had transferred to the S. W. A. U. Imagine my feelings on arriving to find a large room of the old temple now converted into academic use filled with students invited by this group to hear a Christian message. After my necessarily impromptu talk the twenty odd members of our own former students, stayed on for a more intimate visit.

I have been writing at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Wu who have moved to a country town ten miles away to escape the constant threat of air-raids and secure in general better living conditions for their three very attractive little children. She is a graduate of Yenching with her Master's degree from Wellesley and has been since her student days one of the best known, perhaps the best, of living Chinese women writers. Her poems, essays and short stories under her nom-de-plume of Icy Heart (this meaning pure in Chinese) are everywhere read and used in text-books as specimens of modern writing. From the airfield I came here to spend my first twenty-four hours and seized the chance they gave to retreat here for a second visit as the only hope of writing this report while enjoying these very much loved and missed members of our Yenching family.

This section of the report may prove of wearisome length, but I have gone thus fully into an account of my travels in Free China in an attempt to share with you my impressions of the flux and ferment which the war has caused and the phenomenal progress it has brought through this whole southwest region hitherto so inaccessible and undeveloped. There are of course obstacles human and otherwise, and at best only a beginning of w hat is needed. But the movement is in the right direction, unquestionably sound and sure to continue long after peace has come, revealing the virility of this ancient race and their capacity for modernization and for public-spirited, united effort.

Especially have I wanted you to catch something of the exhiliration I feel in coming into contact everywhere I go with our own graduates. I am frankly sentimental on this subject, but have kept enough of an objective sense to testify to the satisfaction you and all our American f riends can feel over the records they are making and the contribution Yenching is having through them to China's welfare. Here again there are disappointments and qualifying deductions, but the percentage is not high, and we can properly rejoice in the results as a whole. More particularly is it comforting to know that even during the period of Japanese occupation, our graduates are slipping over behind the lines and joining in the two-fold struggles for national independence against an eternal foe and for national reconstruction against internal weaknesses. If I have brought myself too much into the story it is only as a symbol of the esteem in which Yenching seems to be held now throughout China.

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Confidential

In attempting to describe my impressions of the outlook for continued resistance against Japanese aggression, after the five weeks I spent in Free China, I shall not vary much from previous reports. The present trip has strengthened on the whole my confidence in the ultimate outcome. Throughout these weeks I have never ceased to learn all that was possible of the temper of government officials of differing ranks or types, of intellectuals and of the ordinary people. In addition to the Generalissimo, T. V. Soong and Dr. Kung, Minister of Finance, I have had intimate conversations with the Ministers of War, Foreign Affairs, Communications, Economic Affairs and Education, the Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs) and the Director of Publicity (formerly Minister of Education), all of whom are old friends, also with the British and American Ambassadors. I have also spent an evening with a group of leading communists as arranged--believe it or not--by the private secretary of the British Ambassador. I shall try to summarize conclusions:

1) There is not the slightest intention of seeking peace nor of ending the armed resistance until the independence and integrity of the whole of China within the Great Wall can be assured. Manchuria must at least be left as an unsettled issue to be dealt with later by diplomatic negotiation or otherwise. There is less of the earlier over-confidence but a more grim determination on the ground that there is nothing else to do and that nothing could be gained by compromise or even by opening any discussion of terms at this stage. This realistic attitude is entirely genuine and the Government policy is supported by the public. The lack of any favorable response to the Wang Ching-wei bid for an easy peace and the contempt in which he and his hireling followers are held confirms this generalization.

2) In [illegible] I was more concerned to ascertain how serious was the reported estrangement between the Kuomintang and the Communists than with any other aspect of the Chinese internal situation. That this exists and is getting worse must be recognized. But I am confident that in any event it will not hinder the military resistance. The Generalissimo assured me that he had the situation well in hand, that generous offers had been given to the Communist leaders and accepted by them, but that if as a last resort forceful methods were necessary he would not hesitate and had no fears as to results. When I asked to be convinced he succeeded in doing so although I cannot repeat the details. Conversations with others on this subject were to the same effect. It is an extremely unfortunate ideological conflict, aggravated by a reactionary group within the Kuomintang and perhaps by a somewhat truculent bearing among some of those on the other side. If these latter accept the offer to become a recognised political party and discard military organization after the Constitutional Convention next November it may even work out as an advantage in compelling the party in power to live up more consistently to its own socialized program. The break, if it comes at all, will most probably be after the war and as a social conflict. There is no evidence that Russian instigation is the cause, nor that the supplies of essential war materials from that source are endangered.

3) Material resources seem adequate. The Generalissimo reminded me that in a previous conversation he had said he was prepared for three years of fighting and added that he was now thinking in terms of five years beginning with this one and could already see that far ahead, that within three years they would be independent of imported munitions. I aksed if he mean to include such things as heavy artillery and airplanes.

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and he replied in the affirmative. There is undoubtedly great industrial activity along these lines and the demands for small scale operations upon which Chinese troops chiefly depend are already being met by arsenals within the country. The heaviest strain will probably be financial but in this-- as in much else-- the very looseness of the national structure may paradoxically prove to be an advantage, in contrast with the closely-knit one of Japan. Credit in gold reserves abroad is still large. Economic hardships are harder on popular morale than upon fighting strength. But further foreign loans to reduce the danger from inflation and to maintain confidence in the country are probably the most practical form of assistance to China as well as of warning to Japan. With these I have no anxiety as to the outcome.

4) The greatest improvement seems to be in military affairs. Much has been learned in bitter and costly experience. There is less fear of Japanese troops despite their vastly superior training and equipment, and it is believed that the morale of these is weakening. In any case there is no sign that this is true of Chinese troops. Their weakest feature has not been in the soldiers but in the officers, especially those highest in command. These are gradually being superseded and meanwhile a new type of younger officers are in training. These are now being graduated at the rate of 20,000 a year. The Central Government has 4,000,000 men under arms, not including "Reds" and guerrila units. It is not likely that the Japanese can win any more decisive victories or make notable further advances. If the Chinese armies cannot drive them back and out of the country they can at least keep them at bay and harass them in a war of attrition. Even in aviation there will be a manifest "come back" if the war continues long enough. Magnetic mines are being introduced on the Yangtse River and over a dozen Japanese vessels have been struck by these during the past two months. Dr. Tung, who told me this, was reminded of a composition he had to write in English when a student in the old Union College at Tungchow (one of the earlier colleges which were united into the present Yenching University). It was just after the naval defeat by Japan (1894-95) and he described his dream of a magnet powerful enough to draw the Japanese men-of-war into positions where China could destroy them. President Sheffield remarked after listening to him read it that it was indeed a fantastic dream.

It has been generally assumed by foreign military observers that Chinese staff-work was unable to put into effect any large coordinated movement, Chinese being too individualistic and untrained to the importance of precision and promptness. But after the failure of a large-scale attempt to recapture Nanning, capital of Kwangsi Province, the Generalissimo spent a day on the spot probing into the causes, reprimanding, punishing or commending the ten generals concerned. The interesting point is not that this operation failed but that such coordinated action is being seriously planned.

5) There is the stirring of creative activity all through this region, largely under government initiative and more or less directly to increase production for aid in winning the war. There are elaborate schemes for frontier development, foreign trade, factories, mining, oil-wells, food conservation. Nor is money lacking for executing these. There is waste and faulty planning, as well as exaggerated estimates of the gain. Nor is it all unselfishly patriotic. The wise ones point out that at the best these constructive projects can yield only a fraction of what is needed. But there is much real progress and the results will improve with further experience.

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6) The least hopeful aspect is in politics. Age-long practises and social patterns provoke the human weaknesses to which Chinese officialdom has been peculiarly susceptible, nor have the national danger and nascent patriotic urgings been able to eradicate these. The Japanese everywhere tempt frightened, harassed or avaricious individuals to traiterous deeds. But even here the wonder is that in view of old traditions, the ignorance or indifference of the masses, the cruel hardships of the war, and other factors, the mutual jealousies and suspicions, the greed of graft, the cowardly timidities and callous unconcern, are no worse than they are. Certainly there is far less of all this than the Japanese had quite naturally counted on exploiting and patriotic Chinese ~~xx~~ or their firends had feared. I include this paragraph to put myself and you on guard against too unrealistic optimism.

7) Last and as the most significant new feature, China will apparently not consider any peace negotiations except as mediated by the United States. Her leaders seem to feel that only thus can they have any confidence in Japanese promises. But this puts a responsibility on our ~~x~~ country or on our President which cannot be lightly undertaken. In any case it would doubtless not be considered by him unless both nations request it, and the Japanese will be very reluctant to do so. They desperately want to end the war, but what they have in mind is achieving this while holding on to as much of the spoils as they can by bargaining or blustering with the Chinese directly. They are well aware that they would have no chance of this with any third party as mediator, least of all America. But if my forecast is correct it at least helps toward estimating the length of time and the course of events before this war can be brought to an end. It must drag on until the Japanese people awake to the realization that no puppet schemes can end it, and become sufficiently aware of its futility and its menacing dangers to themselves to oppose their military. Their leaders must then take the distasteful and humiliating course of turning to the United States for mediation. This will require some time yet to elapse. But the settlement when it comes ought to be just and enduring.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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Hong Kong April 11/40

Apr 5/6/40

My dear Garside,

I am sending herewith a [illegible] report which may be sent out in two sections, the former with special reference to personal and university affairs, the latter my latest attempt to interpret the course of Sino-Japanese hostilities, but with conservative restraints.

My impression of any progress toward correlation by the Chengtu groups of college presidents was distinctly disappointing. There was no evidence among them even of any sense of responsibility for planning as to the nearly-developing west. The guest members are frankly looking forward to getting back to their old sites and programs after the war. The Cheelan president is almost recklessly expanding, and all except the Ginling College presidents are working toward advanced work in Chinese. As I have often urged before, the outlook seems rather hopeless unless taken up more vigorously in New York — even with the war to furnish patriotic stimulus.

Will you send the enclosed to Crozer theol. Semy.

Yours as ever,

Leighton

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MAY 8 1940
JOINT OFFICE

Hong Kong, April 19, 1940

Ack 5/6/40

My dear Garside,

Herewith a little supplement to the full report sent you last week. I have not marked this confidential but the privacy of the religious affairs of Gen. & Mrs. Chiang ought to be very carefully guarded. Will you see that this is assured in that section of this enclosure which deals with them. The other section may be of special interest to the Geneva College Committee. As always, I should be glad to have my personal list included.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

Rev. B. A. Garside
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City
U.S.A.

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INDEXED

April 19, 1940

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Today I cabled Yenching as follows:

"STILL EXPLORING GRIMES SITUATION POSSIBILITIES DISCOURAGING."

I have been remiss in not acknowledging your letter of February 19th, along with a communication from Bliss Wiant of February 20th. However, the task which you dropped into my lap was of such proportions that it staggered me for a while.

I have had some musical experience in the past and still am a member of the Utica Local No. 51 of the American Federation of Musicians, and consequently I am not entirely ignorant of the possibilities in the musical field.

The first approaches have been through personal contact, and I might say with very discouraging results. The artist field for concert work is practically closed for all, except those who can demonstrate their ability and make a way for themselves. Maier and Patterson brought concert piano duet work into the open on the American stage, but since that time there have been a number of teams doing excellent work. In this field it is simply a demonstration of ability and perseverance.

In the field of teaching the profession is swamped, and most of them making a success are either carrying on some other phase of muscial activity, or doing it as a side-line. I was advised in the very beginning not to seek professional agencies because of the little promise of success with the principals not being on hand to prove themselves.

I have changed my mind, however, and am making approaches through several of these agencies. I will let you know promptly the result of such exploration.

Yesterday a cable, dated Tsinan April 16th, was sent up from the

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Board of Missions on the Sixth Floor signed by Wiant, requesting information as to progress. That is the reason I cabled you as I did today.

I am exceedingly sorry that I have nothing more promising at the present time.

With sincerest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
cc: Mr. Wiant

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