Yenching
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Stuart, J.L. 1941 Jan-Feb

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JJP

燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 7, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

Stenciled with letter 8/17/31 3/26/41 TD

Following up what I wrote in my previous letter about the Seventh Men's Dormitory, careful calculation as to increased costs and present exchange rates lead to the conclusion that U.S.$25,000 would be the figure to propose. This assumes that exchange unfavorable to China would continue for a period after peace has been restored.

After much consultation the Wiant family has finally been advised to claim their passage on the S.S. President Cleveland sailing from Kobe about February 11. Bishop Ward has given assurance that this can count as their next regular furlough which might ~~nominally~~ begin normally next summer. This is partly because of the uncertainties we are facing and partly because a furlough taken at this time would enable them to be here for a continuous stretch when hostilities are over and we would presumably be doing work up to capacity. I am quite firm about Mr. Wiant's going with the family and he reluctantly agrees. The fact, however, that he will arrive in the States in mid-season will make it difficult for him to get suitable employment. I wonder, therefore, if it would not be to the advantage of our promotional activities to utilize him in this way. He will have come fresh from this country with a vivid personal experience which ought to be interesting to his listeners. If you think the suggestion worthwhile, take it up with those concerned, including officers of the Methodist Board. I am writing promptly in order to keep you advised as to our affairs and also in order that preparations may be made in advance if this suggestion is approved.

Mrs. Sailer and her three boys have a reservation on this same steamer but she has not yet finally decided whether to claim it or not. The zero hour is the day after tomorrow.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

Ack. 3/20/41 JJP

燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 7, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS "YENTA"

INDEXED

Mr. Joseph I. Parker
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Parker:

I have your letter regarding the case of Mr. C. S. Hsieh and fully appreciate the difficulty of acting on my suggestion.

Looking forward to the coming academic year, there is another name which I should like to bring to your attention - Sidney Liao (Liao T'ai-ch'u). I am enclosing herewith a copy of Dr. Galt's letter to Columbia University. I am under the impression that he might not qualify because Teachers College is not included within the scope of the Columbia fellowship. If this proves to be an unfounded anxiety and he is accepted, we are very anxious to have him assisted so that he may have one or if possible two years of special study. We definitely want him back on the faculty for training in Rural Education. He is an excellent example of the policy for which I argued in a recent letter to Dr. Garside. Being entirely a self-made student, he could get nothing from his family and his own savings are negligible so that the cost of his stay in America would have to be divided between the A.B.C.C.C. grant and such assistance as might be otherwise secured. If you could let me know as soon as practicable what the former might amount to, we can explore other possibilities.

Very sincerely yours,

Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosure

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 14, 1941
Ack. 2/11/41

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

I was very pleased to have the full letters from you dated December 3, etc. in the American mail yesterday. I had been somewhat uneasy for fear that some of my letters had been held up by the censors.

The same mail brought an envelope addressed to you from Warren S. Seavey enclosing a pamphlet signed by members of the Harvard Law School. I took the liberty of opening this and was rather perturbed at the carelessness in addressing such communications to you at Peiping. Very fortunately the censor seems not to have opened it. Had he done so it would have been one more damaging evidence of our supposed anti-Japanese activities. For the same reason, together with the delay in time, I shall not return this material to you but suggest that you get in touch with Dr. Seavey direct and give him the opportunity to have your aid as asked for.

I am sending herewith another report which I hope will be of interest despite the repetitious tone.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosure

P.S. Please put Mr. David Lu on the mailing list. He can be reached in care of Mr. T. V. Soong, Washington, D. C.

P.P.S. Mrs. Sailer has finally decided to go on the "President Cleveland with her three boys.

CONFIDENTIAL

January 14, 1941

To the Board of Trustees:

Life on our campus continues outwardly tranquil. The routine of class-room and office, of library and laboratory, proceeds as usual. So of social, religious, musical, athletic and all other normal features. We have lectures by learned scholars and amateur dramatics. A few afternoons ago there was a farewell reception at my home for the 28 graduates finishing this term, their studies having been deranged by the war. We felt that anything in the nature of a formal Commencement would be unsuitable at such a time so we had this simple ceremony, at which the Deans and I made brief speeches to which one of their number responded, a photograph was taken, and light refreshments were served. Tomorrow my home will be the scene of the wedding of two graduates of last year, one of many such romances. But under the surface - and often breaking through - the tension is becoming more acute. This shows itself, for instance, in the rumors circulating now among us to the effect that we cannot open for the second semester (February 6), that we are planning to close next March or April, and others incredibly fantastic. One evening last week there was a lecture open to the faculty and their families on "Recent Political Trends in Japan", an objective and rather philosophical description of internal developments in that country as being not very different from similar phenomena in several others including our own. My large reception room was packed, chiefly with Chinese vainly hoping to learn something that might bear upon the outcome of the present conflict. It had also been announced that I would make a statement on university policy. As emphatically as language permits I announced again our intention to carry on as hitherto and for as long as possible, indicating my reasons for believing that more probably we would be able to do so, and appealing to the group to help in steadying the morale especially of students and to be ready to face whatever might happen to us worthily of the ideals which we had always tried to express. To my dismay I have been hearing that this has been the source of a fresh crop of excited rumors. I have also posted an official notice to the same purport in an endeavor to allay student forebodings as they prepare for examinations and return home for the winter vacation. Some of these rumors seem to be deliberately concocted by Japanese or Chinese agents, or by some of the many Germans now pouring into North China. Others are distorted reflections of actual threats to our safety. Thus, after finishing the first few sentences of this letter to you, I was called on the telephone by Mr. Hsiao, my alert young lieutenant for dealing with Japanese issues, to report his errands of the day in the city. Among these items was one concerned with the attempt of a Japanese bureau chief to coerce the newly appointed "Minister of Education" in the local puppet organization, Mr. Chou Tso-jen, into making certain demands on us, and of Mr. Chou's firm refusal. Almost every letter which comes from former students in Free China has a reference to disconcerting rumors reaching them about our fate. To add to the humor of all this, we have recently been receiving inquiries from students in St. Johns University, Shanghai, who wish to transfer here because of reports that this elder sister of ours may soon close!

The main reason for these latest anxieties is of course the rapidly increasing possibility of war between the United States and Japan. Personally I am so delighted with the policy our Government seems at last to have adopted, and its support in public opinion, that the consequences to Yenching become relatively unimportant, or more correctly put, are only one more item in the vast loss and suffering incurred in freeing humanity from enslavement by these three aggressor nations. If, as I have argued for in previous communications, American disapproval will take the form of aiding China and of ceasing to aid Japan this reduces the likelihood of our being directly involved in war, while securing the same essential objective of China's integrity and independence. Perhaps the method least costly to us and most effective in bringing the Japanese to terms would be to supply China with airplanes already obsolete for use in Europe. It would add greatly if these could be accompanied by a few experienced pilots and mechanics. I am writing only of Eastern Asia, although recent happenings have made convincingly clear the ineluctable calamities to all mankind following from war for imperialistic conquest anywhere in the world of today.

In this connection the appointment of Admiral Nomura as the new Japanese Ambassador to Washington has an especial interest. He has been making a hasty trip through Manchuria and China, spending barely two days in Peiping. On one of these it was arranged that I should call on him and we had a friendly enough conversation. My impression was, however, by no means reassuring. His first question was whether I could speak Chinese, but when his secretary pointed out that I had brought my own Japanese-speaking interpreter he conversed entirely in that language. His next question was as to why America prolonged the war by aiding China, to which I replied that many had been asking why we did so by selling war materials to Japan. The next question was as to the attitude of our Government to Communism. One would have expected him to be eager to learn all that was possible of actual Chinese conditions instead of wasting time over questions that could as well be discussed in Tokyo or Washington. But apparently his time here and elsewhere on this tour was chiefly spent with the Japanese military leaders and in formal functions. A few days later a man who is to accompany him to the States as "Adviser" asked to come out to see me and spent some time in an amazingly frank discussion of the problems of ending the war in China and of averting conflict with America. He had studied in the University of Oregon and in Columbia. He also objected to the idea of American aid to China and stressed the communist argument. The former of these no longer seems to need any defense from those of us living in this country. As to the later I pointed out that there should be a carefully drawn distinction between (1) Russia as a military and governmental entity, (2) Communism as a political or social philosophy, and (3) Chinese Communists. These last were first of all Chinese and only incidentally and in a diluted or modified form of communists. The National Government, freed from the menace of Japanese aggression, could and would deal with them as a domestic issue, most probably by political measures, by force if necessary and only as a last resort. I also told him what I knew of the successful negotiations General Chiang Kai-shek had quite recently been conducting with their leaders after a recrudescence of this unfortunate tension between them and the Kuomintang, and of my confidence that despite all rumors there would be no break between them while the war lasted. If the Generalissimo survived he was quite determined to cope with this internal danger once peace was restored; otherwise it might spread not only over China but into Japan as well. I earnestly hope that the American public will not be misled by Japanese insinuations on this topic. The general effect on me of these two interviews was that

Nomura's mission has been dictated by reactionary military policy in an effort to deter our Government from "interfering" with their "New Order".

Chinese who have been associated with Japanese military leaders and their civilian agents are becoming more disillusioned and some among them repentant. Most of them were at the outbreak of the war opportunists or defeatists, very rarely did they have any genuine belief in Japanese good intentions. Not many among them are conscious traitors. Last week I had lunch with Mr. Wang Yi-tang, successor to my friend of many years Mr. Wang K'e-min as head of the local puppet organization, the latter having resigned for reasons which do him credit. The present incumbent is regarded as the extreme type of "Yes-man", yet he and his very intelligent assistant talked as freely with me of Japanese failings and of their own hopes for a Chinese victory as any of my patriotic acquaintances. Since then I have had a call from the uncle of the so-called "Emperor of Manchoukuo" (the last of the Manchu dynasty) who owns a lovely garden adjoining our campus which we have leased. There was a matter of business which was soon dispatched and then he gave vent to his feelings over the invaders and their abominations with expressive grimaces and epithets which one would scarcely expect from such a source. I could give many similar instances from people of all social types illustrating what I have often urged before, that the Japanese political attempts to win Chinese support for their thinly disguised policy of self-aggrandisement has failed more completely than those by military force. I have deliberately maintained friendly relations with many of these men in the various puppet organizations who are popularly denounced as traitors, partly to encourage them in their basic national loyalties, partly as a possible source of protection for the University. As I have often commented to you before, and apart from all their savagery and self-seeking, the Japanese are more and more proving themselves incompetent for governing a people as intelligent and cultured as the Chinese, and are becoming themselves demoralized in the process. They have also let loose the worst elements of both countries to prey with impunity upon the helpless population.

Despite the anxious forebodings now haunting our whole community, and the indubitably well-founded reasons for these, yet I still incline to my conviction that more probably the Japanese will not precipitate armed conflict with our country by carrying out in the near future their long-heralded southward expansion. If the fate of England should divert our energies entirely to Europe, if Hitler could secure a guarantee from Russia not to threaten Manchuria, if peace could somehow be concluded with Chiang Kai-shek, then beyond all doubt they would start their oceanic or southward move. ~~But~~ Otherwise they will procrastinate. But none of these contingencies seems imminent at this writing. Therefore, as it looks to me, war with our country is not an immediate threat. This rash prediction may, however, be disproven before it reaches you.

Meanwhile it is only the stubborn Chinese resistance and the fear of America that are enabling us to carry on. We have frequent warnings of their malevolent designs against us and all other western interests wherever their power extends. Four hundred special agents are reported to have arrived recently in this city whose duty it is to track down Chinese associated in one or another way with western enterprises and ascertain what procedure had best be followed with each individual in order to induce him to sever this relationship. The intended result is to leave us desolate and thus to compel our withdrawal. Another function

is to list those who are guilty of "dangerous thoughts" and arrest them at the proper time. They require Japanese language study in primary and secondary schools and have reduced that of English. Pupils are warned against entering Yenching. Yenching graduates are debarred from employment. Last evening a student got into a foolish altercation with the clerk in a dry-cleaning shop outside our east-gate and then called upon two others to help in the squabble that followed. The local police came promptly on the scene and the quarrel would soon have been promptly brought to our attention and disposed of. But it happened that the owner was one of the many spies hired by the Japanese to watch our doings and he telephoned the nearby army-police headquarters that 70 or more students were attacking his shop in an anti-Japanese demonstration. Soon a military truck with several armed soldiers arrived on the scene and carried off the three culprits together with five unfortunate onlookers, all handcuffed as common criminals. Mr. Hsiao has spent a large part of today negotiating with the officers with whom he makes a point of maintaining friendly contact and perhaps the eight boys will be released after a few days of fright and of further patience and finesse by Mr. Hsiao. But the ordinary process in all such episodes would be the torture of the victims in the hope of learning anything useful to them about Yenching and - perhaps weeks or months later - releasing them on some guarantee that they will hereafter serve as their agents with dire threats if they reveal what happened to them. The incidents I am relating are all in themselves trivial but suggest the shadows lurking all around us and the sureness of their encroachments as rapidly as they dare. Incidentally they also give an idea of how Mr. Hsiao spends his days.

The really big issues are implicit in these minor happenings of the past few days. Should the Japanese succeed, North China at least will follow Manchuria and Korea into a darkness and chaos in which Yenching and all else that contributes to progress and human welfare will be systematically extinguished.

The new American program would seem, however, to ensure a Chinese victory, the speed and completeness of which will depend largely upon the vigor with which we now proceed. In the peace that will follow China can be counted on to advance rapidly in all phases of reform and progress, thus becoming a potent ally of ours in further efforts toward security in the Pacific and a righteous international order, with strong, mutually beneficial friendship between the two countries. Japan also might well be expected to repudiate her present military dictators and join in an alliance based on the promotion of peaceful ideals. But the peace must be one that completely frees China at any rate from Japanese military domination. General Itagaki and others responsible for starting the war are feverishly trying now to find an approach to General Chiang and bargain or bluster over some compromise settlement, but he will not listen to any such proposals. He is magnificent in his moral integrity and in his capable dealing with the Japanese issue as well as with the enormous internal difficulties. He and the people who now almost unanimously recognise in him the embodiment of their highest aspirations deserve the utmost help we can give.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 15, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS "YENTA"

ack 2/13/41

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

I am writing to ask your good offices on behalf of the father of one of our graduates, Mr. Ch'en Chin-miao, now studying in New York University and living at International House. I feel satisfied that the father's statement is in accord with the facts and on these grounds he wishes to have an effort made to secure the remission or a postponed payment of the son's tuition fees until the special hindrance has been removed. Their home is in Manchuria and as you are aware conditions are becoming more and more intolerable there under Japanese restrictions of all kinds. It is virtually impossible to bring any money out of the country. All attempts to do so are dangerous and even when successful involve very heavy loss in exchange. We are all hoping that with American assistance the present war may be terminated in the not distant future. This ought to result in at least easing up somewhat the hard estate of Chinese living in Manchuria.

Wrote to Mr. Ch'en 2/10/41

The father is quite willing to give assurance that all amounts due will be fully paid if the authorities feel that they cannot remit them. I thought that if you could go with the student in person and explain the situation, it would be the most helpful method of dealing with the problem. The family are quite well-to-do and are people of high integrity. If you agree to this, will you communicate with the young man and arrange for making such a call?

While thanking you for this let me do the same in regard to matters dealt with in letters from you arriving yesterday and dated early last month.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 21, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

JIP

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

Evidence has reached me that several of my reports have reached those for whom they were not intended. The indications are that this was most probably through teutonic sources. This letter may reach you in time to see that the utmost caution is used with the next one now on its way. In any case I shall probably discontinue these, their purpose having been made no longer necessary. Whatever may be the consequences to me, I hope they have contributed toward the desired result.

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. S.

This report on Christmas was done by Frank Fulton.

JLS:h

Will ack.

January 24, 1941

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I am enclosing herewith minutes of the meeting of the Committee on McBrier Foundation held on December 16, 1940. The preparation of these minutes was delayed somewhat because we needed to check the various items with Dr. Fairfield who was unable to be present at the meeting.

You will note that the budget for 1940-41 as sent in from Peking was approved. Also your letter of November 7, outlining a plan for the immediate future, was given consideration, and the Committee was quite in agreement with the plan as outlined.

We are searching for a possible successor for Brank Fulton. There have been two or three names suggested here, and we are trying to make sure of the qualifications of the persons concerned. We also have had your letter of December 16, in which you mention two prospects - Mr. James Pyke and Mr. Oliver Hanson. These will be followed up as suggested in your letter, and we will hope to send you some additional word soon on this particular subject.

I also want to acknowledge the enclosure in your letter of December 16 entitled "Notes on Christian Life in the China Colleges." We now have a special sub-committee of the Committee on Christian Character, Staff and Curriculum which is charged with the responsibility of studying this subject and making definite recommendations. Your notes will be very helpful in the considerations of this committee, and we will see that they are put before the members of the committee as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

JIP:VW
Enc.

Copy to: Dean T. C. Chao

Via S.S. "Pres. Pierce"
from San Francisco, Calif.

INDEXED

January 24, 1941

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letters of November 29 and December 18. Although written some three weeks apart, they arrived together within the past week.

The Problem of Graduate Study Abroad for Chinese Faculty. The question you raise here is a very fundamental and important one. There is general recognition that it is essential for maintaining and increasing the academic strength of an institution that its prospective appointees and its junior members of staff have ample opportunities for advanced study, and that even senior members of staff be given regular Sabbatical leaves during which they can pursue their special lines of interest.

One of the major problems we encounter in trying to deal with this question is that of providing the necessary finances. During the past fifteen years most of our Colleges in China have been growing in size at a time when the difficulties in the way of maintaining and increasing support have been particularly serious. While we have made very important progress during this time in the direction of increased regular support, practically all such increases have been absorbed in the regular budgets, without leaving any appreciable surplus for such things as plans for advanced study of faculty members. Now we are in the midst of a developing situation of world wide conflict, with all its attendant disruption of normal sources of income, and innumerable demands for special help. We may find it extremely difficult to do anything effective in dealing with this problem in the near future; but at least we must take whatever steps we can in the present emergency situation, and in the meantime must try to work out more systematic plans for the future which we will try to put into effect at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Parker is already corresponding with you concerning possible fellowship arrangements for Yenching members of staff during the coming year. In this connection he is mentioning the case of Miss Pai Mou-yu, to whom you refer. In this letter, therefore, I need not go into a discussion of immediate individual cases, but will consider rather the long-range program that might be developed.

We all recognize that the experiments of the Associated Boards during the last two years in developing fellowship plans for faculty members of the various Colleges is at best a very small and inadequate beginning. The resources which it has thus far been possible to utilize do not permit more than partial assistance for an average of one staff member a year from each of the Colleges. What we are trying to do, in addition to giving a little

immediate help, is to try to develop, step by step, more permanent and comprehensive plans for providing study in America for Chinese members of the College staffs. Whether this help can and should be provided entirely by an organization representing all the Colleges, or should be sponsored in part or in whole by individual Boards of Trustees, is one of the questions that must be given very careful study in this whole process.

In dealing with this problem from the standpoint of our purely Yenching interests, it would theoretically be possible to proceed along either of two lines:

(1) For the field authorities of the University to make provisions from some source for systematic arrangements for study abroad by Chinese members of the staff.

(2) For the Board of Trustees to develop in some way a similar fund for giving Chinese staff members an opportunity for graduate study in America.

Obviously each of these two plans has some advantages and some weaknesses. No matter what plan is set up, the final decision as to what staff members should have study abroad, when, and for how long they should come, and what line of study they should pursue, must be left with the University administrative officers in Peking. The Trustees' maximum share would be to help find fellowships in the American colleges and universities where such study could be most profitably carried on, and to provide the additional financial aid that would be needed to take advantage of fellowship offers. One recognizes immediately the practical and personal problems which would be involved in handling those matters as a part of the regular field budget. Whether it would be possible to avoid, or at least to minimize, such difficulties by somewhat different arrangements on the field, we would have to leave to your judgment. For instance, in some universities a fixed amount is made available year by year for faculty members' advanced study and Sabbatical leaves, such funds coming either from income on endowment or from predetermined budget allocations. The actual determination as to what faculty members are entitled to leaves is worked out on a systematic basis, the same as salaries and other allowances. Wherever such a system as this is feasible, it would seem to be the desirable method of handling such a matter.

If, in addition to the help that they can give in making fellowship arrangements with American institutions for Yenching faculty members, the Board of Trustees should also provide funds for financing faculty study in America, they could proceed in either of two ways:

(1) Either through special endowment or through securing designated gifts annually, they could maintain a faculty study fund in whatever amount might be required for meeting the continuing needs.

(2) Each year ~~in~~ before making their annual appropriations to the field, they could set aside a predetermined amount for such a faculty study fund.

The difference between these two methods would not in practice be nearly so wide as might appear, for it would probably require about the same amount of effort in either case to get endowment or designated gifts for faculty study as it would to get an equivalent amount of funds that could be counted a part of the regular budget. But since there might be a special appeal in gifts for faculty study, and having such a fund might obviate difficulties which would arise if funds were set aside from regular budget appropriations, the former of the two alternatives would probably be the wiser one to pursue. It would, however, take some little time to develop such a fund, particularly in these days when there are so numerous and so urgent appeals for "emergency" needs of every kind that longer-range and less pressing claims are apt to get little attention.

We will try to see to it that this matter is taken up by the Yenching Trustees. Meantime, we would be grateful if you would give us somewhat more concrete suggestions as to the approximate amount of funds that ought to be available each year for faculty study in America, and of the practical processes by which the selection of faculty members for such study would be worked out.

Living Endowment as a Means of Support. All forms of ongoing philanthropic and educational enterprises have during recent years been putting increased emphasis upon various forms of living endowment as a fundamental means for providing annual support. This has been necessary for three reasons: (1) Diminishing income on fixed endowment funds. (2) Changing trends and tax situations which make it more difficult now than formerly to secure substantial endowment gifts. (3) An unstable world situation which causes people to think in terms of the immediate future, rather than to try to plan anything that will be "permanent".

In our efforts to secure support for Yenching and the other Colleges we have always stressed to some extent the development of regular, year by year, giving. We have even tried to develop plans for enlisting our friends on a program of undertaking to give a certain amount annually over a prolonged period, rather than depending upon a year by year repetition of their gifts. During the last three and a half years we have of course had to talk primarily in terms of "emergency needs" and of the special crisis created by the war time conditions in China. It now seems that for the period just ahead, and possibly for a longer time, we will have to continue and even to emphasize the "emergency" type of appeal. A majority of our friends are indifferent, and some are even hostile, to requests for capital gifts or even for long-range pledges.

Yet, even while we are dealing in this way with the situation that now confronts us, we are not losing sight of the desirability of maintaining the longer range support. We cannot conclude, because of the fact that endowment income has been diminishing for the last decade, that this trend will be a permanent one. There are some good grounds for hoping that it is merely a downward phase in a cycle that will in due course bring us back to a period

when we can once more get from four to five per-cent income on invested funds.

It seems, therefore, that for the period just ahead our Yenching promotional program should follow three lines:

(1) Seeking from year to year the "emergency funds" which we are not only likely to continue needing, but which are about all we can hope to secure from most people in the present situation anyway.

(2) Continuing always our search for capital funds wherever it is possible to find them. People are still making bequests, and are still giving endowment funds for ongoing enterprises; and among our Yenching friends there are many who will continue to give to the permanent support of Yenching if the matter is brought to their attention. If endowment income decreases further, we must keep adding to our principal in order to maintain income at the present rate. If in future endowment income rises, these increased funds will be all the more welcome.

(3) Putting increased emphasis upon giving as a form of "living endowment" by our Yenching supporters. This will require some new types of literature and new emphases in our approaches to our friends. Also, it will have to be developed as we are able to persuade our friends to think in terms of long-range giving, rather than only year by year promises.

Stephen Ts'ai. I believe we all have the conviction that Stephen is much more effective in his promotional activities on this trip than he was on his previous visit. This may be due in part to the fact that we have been able to make somewhat better preparations for his coming this time; and in part to his own greater familiarity with the work and better adjustment to the situation here. Most of his work thus far has been related to the cultivation of the Princeton-Yenching constituency. The general Yenching promotional work has also taken a substantial part of his time. We have tried a few experiments of having him work on behalf of the entire group of Colleges.

Stephen has been rendering an extremely valuable service to the Princeton-Yenching work by his personal contacts with Princeton men throughout the country. The usual strategy he has followed has been to establish through Gamble or others a contact with the leading Princeton man in the community, and working through that leader to get in touch with most of the Princeton alumni. He usually spends several days in a community, beginning with a luncheon, and following through with personal visits to alumni in their offices or homes. Such cultivation as this is rather slow and tedious work, and the results will appear only gradually. But if this cultivation could be continued for a fairly prolonged period, we could confidently expect that the gradual decline in P.-Y. F. income we have been witnessing for a number of years could be checked and the annual income could be increased by between $5,000 and $10,000 per year. At the same time, foundations could be laid for substantial capital gifts, either in isolated cases or through some P.-Y. F. campaign for endowment funds at a suitable period.

While some such service as this is absolutely necessary if the Princeton-Yenching Foundation is to increase its income, it would be very expensive to have a man with Mr. Ts'ai's talents devote all of his time to such

an undertaking, and I doubt very much whether he would be willing to do so. Of course if he were here in America, we ought also to use him as much as possible in building up support for Yenching University as a whole. Here also he would be of substantial value, although he is not nearly so able to follow through most of our Yenching contacts without supervision and guidance as is the case in the Princeton-Yenching work. Most P.-Y. F. work consists of telling much the same story to the same type of Princeton alumni, all of whom have had about the same history of interest and giving. On the other hand, our Yenching constituents have had a wide diversity of interests, have become friends of Yenching through wide varieties of channels, and must therefore be cultivated quite differently in different cases. I am afraid that Stephen has a tendency to put the emphasis, in his approach to people, upon the things that he is eager to have them support, rather than making a very careful study of what the donor's interests and background are and then trying to build upon this foundation in securing their continued and increased support. So, while I have every confidence in Stephen's complete sincerity and loyalty, and his willingness to work long and faithfully, I don't believe we could trust him to cultivate our Yenching constituency very effectively except where he is working in pretty close and constant association with some one who knows all of our Yenching constituents quite intimately, and in whose leadership and judgment Stephen has confidence.

As to Stephen's usefulness as a part of a united program of promotion for the group of China Colleges as a whole, one has a feeling that "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak". Stephen simply does not see Christian higher education in China as a unity, and I doubt whether any effort on his part, no matter how long and earnest it may be, will ever help very much. He tries hard, and one must admire him for the sincerity of his efforts - but the results are comparable with what happens when I try to sing like Caruso. This of course does not mean that we aren't just as glad to have him for distinctively Yenching and Princeton-Yenching work, to which he can well devote his whole time.

Certainly we will want to keep Stephen here until the end of the current fiscal year, if that is agreeable to the field. Any thought of using him longer than that would have to be considered very carefully, both from the standpoint of whether the field could afford to have him absent any longer, and also whether we could find sufficient productive work for him here to keep him busy and happy. We will certainly give this matter very careful study, and will communicate with you again.

Of course all your friends here in America are looking eagerly forward to the time when you can visit with us a while. All of us want to see you for many other reasons than simply to obtain your help in getting increased support for Yenching. But certainly that is one point where your value is so much greater than that of any one else that no other person counts even as a very poor second. We realize that under present conditions you must remain at your post, and none of us would ask, or want you to be drawn away from it for any reason except that of your own health and well-being. But we do hope that before too long a period of time elapses it will be possible for you to visit us in this country again. In the meantime, we are trying to do everything possible to provide for the immediate financial needs of Yenching, and also to continue building for its future strength and usefulness.

Your letter of December 18th. With this you send a most interesting report to your Trustees telling of how the work is going. Such reports are always awaited with eagerness and read with keenest interest by the Trustees and by the other friends with whom we share such material.

With every good wish, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MS

ack.
3/14/41
JSP

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

INDEXED

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 24, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Mr. Joseph I. Parker
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Parker:

Replying to your letter of December 14 in regard to the mailing of our budget for the next fiscal year, I recommend that the budget for the present year be regarded by the Trustees as the best forecast we can make at this time. There are so many uncertainties as to our plans for the coming year - the rate of exchange, our dependence on larger issues at this time unpredictable, etc. - that it seems futile to draft the details of the budget and have it mailed by the date given.

You will already have heard of our plans for increasing the student body on emergency grounds and the desire to add a Fifth Women's Dormitory unit. We are also considering remodeling the Science Building's attics as part of such special provision, but all such matters merely illustrate the inability to make any reliable forecasts at this writing.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stewart

JLS:h

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January 25, 1941

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

We are constantly being called on here in the Yenching office for lists of, and detailed information about, prominent alumni of Yenching University. Today, for instance, Miss Van Sciver and I have been scrambling about most of the day trying to answer an urgent request from LIFE Magazine, "Send us the names of and information about eight or ten of your most prominent Yenching alumni." We have done the best we could with very inadequate information - but our best is nowhere near good enough.

Such requests as this come in quite frequently - and always we have to supply the best information we can at one or two days notice.

We would be most grateful, therefore, if you would ask the proper person at Yenching to see to it that the New York office is sent without delay as full and interesting information as you can give us about at least a dozen or a score of the most prominent alumni and alumnae of Yenching University, including of course the graduates of the earlier colleges which have combined to create the present Yenching. The information in each case might run to anywhere from 200 to 1000 words, and ought to include interesting human material, as well as the dry bones of dates, places, institutions and degrees, positions, etc. Good and fairly recent pictures ought to be included wherever possible.

We realize that this is a rather large order. The danger is that whoever is asked to take the job may put it aside as too big an undertaking to tackle immediately. And once put aside months may elapse before anything is undertaken. So we cannot urge too strongly that this is material we need as soon as possible. Even if the entire job cannot be done at once, we would be most grateful if at least a few biographical sketches of this sort could be sent us immediately, and others added from time to time as rapidly as information can be assembled.

Very cordially yours,

BAC:MS

January 27, 1941

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We have received $500.00 from Dr. Sibley Worth Hoobler designated for special scholarship, and as has been the custom we have deposited same in the Yenching University bank account at the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company. It is, therefore, available for drawing at once.

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
cc: Miss Cookingham
Accounting Office

January 29, 1941

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

As you know, our Yenching Trustees have been doing quite a bit of talking during the last year about trying to raise an additional endowment for the University, but thus far we have not made very much progress. The major reason for our delay has been that most of our staunchest friends are paying off their latest pledges to the Woman's College Endowment Fund and wanted to get those clear before we tackle the next job. Of course, also, the world situation has been a deterrent with many of our friends, and with some of our Trustees.

Mr. McBrier is particularly eager to get such an effort under way, and thinks that we ought to be able to launch such an undertaking some time later in 1941. He thinks, however, that it would be most helpful in stimulating the Trustees to such an effort if we had a letter from you asking specifically that we seek such an endowment fund and describing in some detail just why it is needed and what it would accomplish. You have of course been writing a number of most helpful letters outlining the general financial needs of the University and making very specific suggestions - but Mr. McBrier thinks that such a letter as I have indicated would "hit the nail on the head", as he expresses it, in bringing this specific proposal before the Trustees.

I have taken the liberty of drafting the attached draft of a suggested letter, which you might use as the basis in sending us some such communication as I have described. Of course we want you to prepare your own letter in such a way that it represents your own personal viewpoint and states the facts as only you on the field can state them. My draft is intended only to suggest the general form and approach that would in Mr. McBrier's judgment give the Trustees the kind of specific and challenging request most likely to enlist their cordial support in this undertaking.

If you could send us such a letter promptly after you receive this, it should be reaching New York the latter part of March. That would be in good time for study by the Finance and Promotion Committees, and for official action by the Trustees not later than the Annual Meeting which usually takes place in May.

Very cordially yours,

BAC:MS
Enclosure

To the Board of Trustees:

One of the most urgent financial needs of the University continues to be that for additional assured income. One of the most effective means of providing such income is through increased endowment. The most useful form of endowment is that designated for general University purposes, which can be applied at whatever points the needs are the greatest and the other sources of income lease adequate.

Even if there are no further declines in rates of endowment income, Yenching will need during the next few years at least US$500,000 more in endowment funds to maintain the program in which it is now engaged. We earnestly hope that the Board of Trustees will take as one of its major tasks during the years just ahead the provision of at least that amount of increased endowment fund.

If at the present time the Trustees feel that it would be unwise to attempt to secure as much as US$500,000, I earnestly hope that during the coming year you can secure at least the first half of this amount. The income on an additional endowment of $250,000 would be of the greatest value in helping us one step further toward solving the increasingly serious problem of providing adequate assured income, and particularly of strengthening the support of the University at whatever point it may from time to time most be needed.

Very sincerely yours,

INDEXED

January 29, 1941

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

My dear Dr. Stuart,

Thank you for your letter of December 31 to the Yenching Trustees, which Miss Hutchison has kindly forwarded.

This letter deals specifically with the problem of providing for the accommodation of students in a more adequate way as soon as possible after normal conditions are restored. You state that Miss Speer is also writing to discuss this problem from the standpoint of the Woman's College.

I understand that the Harvard-Yenching Institute has been quite friendly to the idea of providing additional library facilities for Yenching whenever conditions are right to go forward with such an undertaking. It ought not to be difficult for the Yenching Woman's College Committee to devise means for erecting one additional dormitory for women students. The erection of a new unit for 70 students in the lake-front dormitory group would probably require a special effort, for I believe that no funds are now in hand which would be available for that purpose. Of course we realize that it would be difficult to give any accurate estimate now as to the amount which would be required to erect such a unit, because the costs are changing so rapidly. It would, however, be most helpful if you could send us a general estimate as to how much it would cost in U.S. currency to erect the dormitory you have in mind, so we will have some conception as to how much should be sought.

This letter to the Trustees will be brought to the attention of our Yenching Finance Committee and Promotion Committee within the fairly near future, and they will no doubt pass the matter along with their recommendations to the meeting of the Board of Trustees as a whole.

The Committees and the Board are likely to point out that under the extremely uncertain conditions now prevailing it would be premature to make any appeal at this time for building funds. But we assume that what you have in mind is to put these needs for additional dormitory accommodations into the thinking of the Trustees for their action as promptly as possible after more stable conditions are restored.

I am at this same time writing you with regard to another promotional undertaking - the possibility of securing increased endowment funds for the general University support.

Very cordially yours,

BAG:MS

February 11, 1941

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart,

This week we have received your letters of November 26, January 7 and January 14. The earliest of these came by a roundabout route. We had already seen a copy of this letter which went to Wynn Fairfield, and which has subsequently been shared with other interested friends.

We are grateful to Miss Hutchison for her account of Christmas at Yenching, and to you for sending us this material. We will use it as opportunity affords.

The report to the Trustees accompanying your letter of January 14 is being sent to them and to other interested friends. I need not assure you of the intense interest with which we all read these discussions of the work and problems of the University. I wish that we might find it possible to comment more at length but will leave you to visualize our emotions.

Sorry our Harvard friend addressed material intended ~~to~~ for me to the Yenching campus. This was simply an error in his office, for we are receiving this same material here. I am writing his office asking that the necessary correction be made. We are always eager to avoid such mistakes that cause unwanted letters to go to you in China, for we do not want you to be troubled by them.

This week the son of one of your old colleagues published a very fine tribute to Yenching and the work it is doing. You will probably be seeing copies of the account. The one problem we faced in connection with the article was that accounts which deal realistically with situations to-day are apt to cause offense. The article as first drafted by the publishers was very radically revised to remove this possibility of offense so far as this could be done without leaving the article entirely lifeless. We hope that this process of revision was done with sufficient thoroughness to avoid any misunderstandings, and that the great publicity benefits of the account will not be counteracted by any increased difficulties which sometimes accompany increased notoriety. We are not, however, sending any special copies to you because you may not wish to be troubled by them.

You will be interested to know that the two copies of your January 7 and January 14 letters, which went be different routes, arrived on the same day.

All your Yenching friends would wish to join me in sending affectionate greetings and good wishes.

Very cordially yours,

February 13, 1941

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of January 15th which arrived last Monday. This refers to the financial difficulties involving Mr. Ch'en Chin-miao now studying at New York University.

We have taken special pains to check the situation at New York University and find there is absolutely no chance for an extension of credit or the securing of a scholarship. This institution is an incorporated body with relatively small endowment and with no income or subsidy from the municipality. In this respect it has suffered untold hardship over the past few years as between six and seven thousand have left the University transferring to tax-supported institutions.

With the falling off of Endowment Income and the wholesale loss from tuition, you will readily see that they are not in a position to grant concessions. It is quite definitely out of the question to do anything for Mr. Ch'en with New York University. He has in hand and under consideration at the present time a scholarship at Rensselear Polytech Institute where we hope to secure a scholarship for him, and where his living expenses would be much less than in New York. There is an added advantage that this institution is of much higher grade and has a very fine course in business administration. We will let you know later his decision.

You allude to the possibility of securing an extension of time but this is utterly impossible as no extensions are granted to students located here in this area, to say nothing about one coming from China.

Just at the present time, I believe he would transfer at the

end of this year could he have assurance of receiving approximately $350.00 for next year aside from his homeward travel.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
Via "President Taft" - 2/15/41

February 14, 1941

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We recently had a long talk with Mr. Hsia Yun regarding the completion of his work at Columbia this spring. He has gotten through the first semester and has managed to keep his head above water financially. The important question that is now bothering him is whether or not he will be able to find enough money to keep going until he completes his work in June. There is a prospect of some translation work which he hopes will bring in a major part of the money he needs, but it is not at all certain that this will take care of the additional maintenance necessary. It will be too bad if he has to return to China this year without completion of his work.

I have been in touch with the Y.M.C.A. Committee for Foreign Students, to whom Hsia Yun had applied for a possible loan. Because of the exchange situation, they are afraid that he will have difficulty repaying anything that he may borrow.

We have reserved here the money which he will need to get back to China and we do not feel that we can draw on this to help him over the last few months. Will it be possible for you to authorize us to advance whatever money he may need after he has discovered how far he can earn his way? The understanding would be that any money so advanced this spring would be subject to repayment to the University in Peking. I realize that this will be difficult, and I am asking this question on my own initiative, and not at the request of Hsia Yun. He feels that he does not wish to ask you for any further help, even though it may be a loan, unless it is absolutely the last possibility of getting him through. However, I think it is important enough for us to acquaint you with the situation, and to ask whether or not you would be willing to have us handle the matter on the basis of a loan.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

JIP:VW

Via S. S. "Pres. Taft"
from San Francisco, Calif.

Very confidential

COPY.

Shanghai China

February 18, 1941.

To the Board of Trustees:-

A somewhat extended visit to this city is giving me the opportunity to compare previous impressions with those received here. I am also trying as usual to study the most recent trends, alike in their consequences for our University and for the vastly greater issues in which we are inextricably enmeshed.

All that I have written in the past in condemnation of Japanese armed aggression in China holds as true as ever as to both motives and methods. Any comments in this or subsequent communications must be read in this perspective.

The immensely significant new development is the readiness of the Japanese High Command in China to seek for peace on terms that would seem to be the abandonment of all that for which they have been striving with such enormous cost in money and men. This need not imply any moral repentance, but is primarily due to the inability to end the war by military force or its political machinations. They are aware that the already inconclusive conflict will become increasingly hopeless with the prospect of steady American aid to China and of embargoes against Japan. They are perhaps even more worried over the weakening morale of their own front-line troops and the growing discontent at home. Faced by the onus for starting and now for inability to conclude the China war they are eager to settle it on almost any terms. Some among the highest officers in China are willing to: 1) recognise Chiang Kai-shek (which automatically disposes of all puppet structures); 2) request American Mediation (which protects China against chicanery in bargaining or irresponsible promises); and 3) withdrawal of all troops within the Great Wall (which guarantees China's integrity and independence). The irony of this is that they are at present trying to win the Tokyo Government to their point-of-view, since only thus can peace negotiations be initiated.

That Government is apparently now in the throes of violent controversy over fundamental policy. Nazi pressure is being intensified to embroil America and thus divert her from the Atlantic. The long-cherished dream of southward expansion cannot be lightly relinquished. National pride, material welfare and international gambling chances combine to drive them into this fateful movement, despite the sanity they still possess and the sobering effect of the recent admirably timed Washington pronouncements. My opinion on the more probable Japanese policy has not changed, but you will probably know the outcome before you read these lines.

In somewhat more personal vein, Japanese both military and diplomatic have from time to time consulted me as to roads to peace, apparently with a distorted idea of my ability to effect an approach to General Chiang. I have invariably been affable and have assured them of my desire for the two countries to be at peace and with mutually beneficial intercourse, as I believe to be the attitude of Americans generally. But I have always been consistently frank in urging that this could only be upon the basis of a free and independent China, without which there could neither be a stable peace in

the Pacific nor any hope of American acquiescence in the loss of all rights in China which would certainly follow upon Japanese domination. In various ways the terms I knew General Chiang would demand have been conveyed to their leaders, with the added assurance that whenever they were really ready to treat on that basis with full authority from their own Government, any slight assistance I could render would be willingly given. It is almost pathetic to observe the eagerness with which they have more recently been enlisting my humble help. It convinces me that the High Command in China at any rate are very nearly unanimous in wanting to bring this disastrous adventure to an end. The different factions among them are each struggling to secure the credit for terminating the "Incident". I alwaystake the position that my concern is as a missionary and educator on humanitarian and idealistic grounds, that I should like to have these three countries recover friendly relations to their mutual advantage, that this is entirely possible once Japan abandons the attempt to provide for her more or less legitimate needs by reliance on superior force, and that not only is this course of action to Japan's best and most natural interest, but that the alternative leads most probably to her self-destruction. As to Communism, I point out that its Chinese phase thrives in times of disorder and that therefore the surest way to arrest its progress is to give China peace and to leave the problem as an internal one with which the Chinese Government is entirely competent to deal, and that a really friendly China with a common opposition to Russian aggression would be the strongest protection against that menace, especially when the sympathy of the United States could then be assumed. When I remind them that their problem is not in trying to influence opinion in Chungking or in Washington but in securing agreement among themselves in Tokyo, they admit that this is true. One of the curious anomalies of all this is that they have recently requested me to go to Tokyo and support them in arguing with their home authorities that the war be ended on these terms! This from Japanese militarists to one who detests their behavior in China with an intensity I have never before felt over any cause.

In responding to such appeals I am of course exposing myself to a certain measure of danger, that for one thing of amateur meddling in diplomatic affairs, and for another of being attacked by fanatical extremists of either country or because of misunderstanding. But if I can really be of even a little help in interpreting the views of either side to the other the risk is abundantly justified. It means that Yenching is safe as long as I am thought of as a potential asset or even as a well-meaning dreamer. It is also one more effort, however insignificant, toward a rational solution of Eastern Asia issues and the realization of Christian beliefs. My best protection lies in the open and consistent repetition of basic principles. They have checked on me enough to have discovered this. The Chinese also seem to have confidence in my advocacy of their own thoroughly reasonable aims.

It is understandable that responsible Japanese are now in turbulent controversy among themselves. They cannot long continue to hope by propaganda or intimidation to bring other nations to accept their declaration of objectives. Nor can they placate both the totalitarian aggressor nations and the democracies while exploiting the

present confusion to their own aggrandisement. They must soon reach a fundamental choice. Otherwise evasions, divided counsels, vacillations will accentuate the present turmoil, threatening before very long some form of internal disruption.

American policy can therefore be at this critical period constructive toward Japan as well as to China. If as these lines are read Japan is still wavering I earnestly hope that we can express a two-fold emphasis. We should continue to make unmistakably clear and cogent our intention to assist in putting an end to all violent aggression. I rejoice greatly in the steps taken by the Administration to this end and in the evidence of popular support. But along with this we can indicate our readiness to resume friendly commercial and all other relations with Japan once her change of policy is manifest, to consider sympathetically her real necessities such as in regard to raw materials, and to become associated with both Japan and China at least in informal alliance for promoting a stable and righteous peace in the Pacific region. If this can be quickly achieved it will not be without beneficent effects on the European conflict. And my experience has been that Japanese of varying types are surprisingly appreciative of such conciliatory treatment.

Very sincerely yours,

Stanley Hornbeck

Park Hotel
SHANGHAI

Feby. 19, 1941

My dear Garside,

Herewith another report. Despite the anxieties expressed over the discovery that previous reports had reached Japanese officials, I am inclined to remove my cautious ban. Some of the very men who are said to have read these or had their contents reported to them have been among those now in consultation with me. They are giving me every facility of travel and in other

ways showing themselves well-disposed. This latest one is also quite mild in tone.

As a hint revealing the ubiquitous German pressure on Japan to support them and avoid American contacts, two Japanese called on me in the hotel in a room engaged for the purpose and with every device to maintain secrecy. But as they reached the elevator a German suddenly appeared and drew a pistol making a significant gesture. One of the Japanese was a very high officer, yet even he was subjected to such a warning.

Yours in hope

Leighton

Please put on mailing list
Miss Alice Gregg
c/o Episc. Bd. For Missions
N.Y. City

February 20, 1941

See 3/25/41 for Margaret B. Speer

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

We have recently had some correspondence with President McAfee of Wellesley College concerning Miss Chi Fang. Miss Fang is finishing her work at Wellesley this spring and expects to return to China during the summer. Wellesley College has helped her very considerably during her course by grants of one kind or another. Miss Fang is now facing the necessity of finding funds to return to China, and this is complicated by the fact that her family in Peking, who would be expected to advance the money, are faced with the difficulties of abnormal exchange. President McAfee feels that Wellesley College has done more than their share of helping this student. In any case, they have no funds for aiding her return to China. We are in the same situation here as to any funds which we might have available.

It is our understanding that she is being considered for a position on the faculty at Yenching. I am writing to inquire whether there is anything you can do from your end which will assist Miss Fang in her expense of returning to Peking. Perhaps you might be able to get in touch with her family and see what they could do, and suggest some way to work out the exchange difficulty. If her family were resident in Free China, there would be the possibility of some arrangement with the Chinese Embassy here, but that, of course, is impossible under the circumstances.

If you will let me know what the University, or Miss Fang's family, may be able to do, I will be glad to forward the information to President McAfee at Wellesley.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

JIP:VW

Via S. S. "Pres. Grant"
from San Francisco, Calif.

February 21, 1941

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Sometime ago we sent to you a suggested calendar for items which should be sent to the New York office during the year. At that time I promised to send reminders as each particular item comes due. I am writing now to call your attention to two of these matters.

1. Reports for the Annual Meetings of the Boards. The following annual meetings of the Boards will be held during the week of May 12: Associated Boards, Cheeloo University, Fukien Christian University, Ginling College, University of Nanking, West China Union University, Yenching University. Any reports which you wish to make to any of these meetings should be gotten off at once, so that they will reach us in time for preparation for the meetings and circulation to the members of the Boards with the agenda.

2. Lists of Faculty Members to be on Furlough this Coming Year. Will you please send us, so that we may receive it not later than the middle of June, a list of all faculty members, both Western and Chinese, who expect to be in America during the coming year, together with addresses where they may be reached? In the past we have found considerable difficulty in making up an accurate list of those who are in America on furlough, and your cooperation at this point will be very helpful.

Mr. Evans sent to you early in January a request for the budget for the year 1941-42. We hope that this has been forwarded, as the presentation for plans for next year at the annual meeting will depend very much upon the budgets sent in. The presentation of your needs for the coming year is a part of this budget and is necessary for the consideration of our plans for next year which must be acted upon at the annual meeting.

We will greatly appreciate your cooperation in all of the matters mentioned above.

Sincerely yours,

JIP:VW

Secretary

Via S.S. "Pres. Grant"
from San Francisco, Calif.

學大京燕

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Office of the President

February 25, 1941

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

Dear Dr. Garside:

We have just received an invitation from the officers and directors of the American Academy of Political and Social Science to appoint from one to three delegates to represent Yenching at the forty-fifth annual meeting of the Academy on April 4 and 5 at the Benjamin Franklin Hotel in Philadelphia.

Will you arrange to have us represented at this meeting? My suggestion is Dr. L. C. Porter. It might also be worthwhile to have Mr. Chou Shun-hsin who is now studying at Columbia. Feel free, however, to substitute for these any others you think would be suitable.

Referring again to the letter to the Trustees sent from Shanghai, the list of people to whom it is sent ought to be restricted to such as can be counted on not to let it get into the wrong hands. Perhaps a scrutiny of the present list and a covering note from you can insure this.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

P.S. The address of the American Academy of Political and Social Science is 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Office of the President

Stencilled 3/27/41 JS

Ack CAE.

February 28, 1941

INDEXED

To the Board of Trustees:

One of the most urgent financial needs of the University continues to be that for additional assured income. One of the most effective means of providing such income is through increased endowment. The most useful form of endowment is that designated for general University purposes, which can be applied at whatever points the needs are the greatest and the other sources of income least adequate.

Even if there are no further declines in rates of endowment income, Yenching will need during the next few years at least US$500,000 more in endowment funds to maintain the program in which it is now engaged. We earnestly hope that the Board of Trustees will take as one of its major tasks during the years just ahead the provision of at least that amount of increased endowment fund.

If at the present time the Trustees feel that it would be unwise to attempt to secure as much as US$500,000, I earnestly hope that during the coming year you can secure at least the first half of this amount. The income on an additional endowment of $250,000 would be of the greatest value in helping us one step further toward solving the increasingly serious problem of providing adequate assured income, and particularly of strengthening the support of the University at whatever point it may from time to time most be needed.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Office of the President

February 28, 1941

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

My dear Garside:

Your letter of January 29 came yesterday evening and I am sending the enclosed exactly according to your form which seems to meet the case admirably.

The same mail brought a letter from a friend who said that Y. C. Wei, who is now studying in Union Seminary, had spoken to her about his serious financial problems. When she offered to write me on the subject, he telephoned her later urging her not to do so. The letters we have received from him direct do not indicate any anxieties of this sort. My understanding was that Dr. de Vargas had authorized you to draw upon Swiss Committee funds as needed by Mr. Wei. Probably, therefore, there is some unnecessary concern over his affairs. I should be grateful, however, if you would check upon this.

I have a letter from Mr. C. A. Bernier Hampden-Sydney, Virginia, who is concerned with the alumni affairs of my old college. He asks for a sketch of my recent activities and a photograph. The latter is probably available in your office and I rather imagine that there is material which would suit their purposes better than anything we have here. May I impose upon you to ask Miss Van Sciver or someone other than yourself in the office to correspond about this matter and to supply what is wanted?

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosure

1940 Aug 26	- Eastern & Western clergy -	4.00
Oct 23	- eye appr	30.00
26	- Typewriter	34.00
Dec 1		30.00
1941 Jan 15		30.00
Mar 3		30.00
		158.00

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
燕京大學
Office of the President

Peiping, 25 April 1941

DR. R. A. Gerstle
180 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Gerstle:

Your letter of January 25 came yesterday evening and I am sending the enclosed exactly according to your instructions of some days ago to Dean Lewis.

I have a letter from Mr. C. A. Bennet who is concerned with the alumni interests of the college. He asks for a school in Tientsin to which recent graduates can a photograph. The letter is properly addressed but I rather imagine that there is material which will not very office and I rather imagine that there is material which would suit their purposes better than anything we have here. May I suggest that you ask Miss Lew Sorter to someone office that may supply what is in the office of correspondence about this matter and to supply what is needed.

Very sincerely yours,

J. L. Stuart

J.L.S:M
Enclosure