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August 8, 1941

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I have not acknowledged your cable of June 24th regarding the Commencement Exercises which reads as follows:

"COMMENCELENT EXERCISES AS USUAL OVER TWO HUNDRED GRADUATES JOYOUS SPIRIT TSAI ARRIVED."

We have also received your cable of July 19th reading as follows:

"ESTIMATED UNIVERSITY DEFICIT INCLUDING URGENT CAPITAL EXPENDITURES EIGHTY FIVE HUNDRED AMERICAN DOLLARS AUTHORIZE HAN MINIMUM TRAVEL."

We are using the figures in building a report for the United China Relief and have proceeded in halping Mr. Han to get started for China.

With every good wish, I am

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

0440

RECEIVED
OCT 24 1941
POST OFFICE

0441

燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 14, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

OCT 4 1941
JOINT OFFICE

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

I have your two cables, the former saying that there was no decision regarding Dr. C. F. Wu and Miss Pai Ho-i, and the one which came yesterday that the chance of their getting the necessary approval from the State Department was "practically impossible." I do not doubt that you and others have been doing everything that could be done on their behalf. I am, however, extremely puzzled.

If any Chinese could be favorably considered for the purpose of study in the States, these two would seem to qualify. Both have fellowships based entirely on merit and in each case our University guarantees whatever additional funds may be needed. We are similarly ready to give assurance regarding their political views, physical health, and any other questions involved. They are both the type of Chinese personalities whose presence in the States would naturally be welcomed.

If it is a general policy of accepting no such people, we would expect the State Department to advise us frankly to this effect. Furthermore, the P.U.M.C. and the Rockefeller Foundation both seem to have secured permission for those whom they are sending to the States for similar reasons. It cannot, therefore, be a general policy.

We have been working for months to enable these two persons to carry out a purpose which is as much to the interests of the University as to themselves. In the case of Dr. Wu, the only point that we can think of is that a sheet of biographical data was not forwarded because his application had been sent in before we knew that this would be wanted. The substance of it was in the letter sent you on July 5 but we are enclosing a copy of the form.

It seems best now to arrange for these two people to plan to reach the States in time for the second semester of the coming session; or, in other words, to spend approximately the calendar year of 1942 there. This will be simple in the case of Dr. Wu but there may be academic requirements which would prevent Miss Pai from doing so.

In any case, I shall be grateful if you will let us know what the hindrances have been in order that we may remove these, if possible, within the coming months and have something to guide us in similar cases.

0442

Another member of our faculty, Mr. Ti Huang, will apparently be able to carry out his plans under a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship. Our assistant librarian, Mr. Ch'en Hung-shun, can also carry out his program of gaining experience in the Harvard-Yenching Library at Cambridge without serious inconvenience from delay. We have, however, quite a number of this year's or other recent graduates who have been exerting every effort to complete the necessary procedure in order to continue their studies in the coming session. No reply has come from Washington although the Tientsin Consulate and our local embassy seem satisfied that all requirements have been fulfilled.

With the further shortage in transportation, I fear that these students will all be doomed to disappointment. I have been especially anxious to have Harry Liu transfer to Princeton in order to strengthen the interest in Yenching of the undergraduates on that campus.

Any light you can throw on the whole problem will be of help in comforting all of these people and in assisting others hereafter.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosure

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
OCT 4 1941
JOINT OFFICE

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0443

14 August 1941

Dear Dr. Stuart:

In response to your request for information about the travel of members of the faculty, a cable was sent to you on August 8 in accordance with the enclosed copy. The dates given in this cablegram were, of course, tentative. Since the sending of the cable, Dr. Wilson's passport has been received, and he is planning to sail at the same time that Dr. Porter is booked.

The reference to Griffin concerns your request to secure Mr. A. C. Griffin of Princeton for a short term position on the faculty. Mr. Griffin called at the office recently and said that his position as a reserve officer prevented him from leaving the country.

We are still trying to get the arrangements made for Miss Pai and Dr. Chen to proceed to America, but the cases are both still under consideration at Washington. Plans for sailings beyond the first of September will probably have to be changed, owing to cancellations of sailings and changes in routes.

Your letter of June 18 to Mr. Evans is at hand, and we note your request for a teacher in Western History for a year from this fall. We will start proceedings at once to find the qualified person in accordance with your suggestions and will report to you the results as we make progress.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary

JIP:e

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peiping China

0444

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OCT 3 1941

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 27, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

I am writing you regarding Dr. Walter Scheffen who has been given an appointment by Stanford University as Research Associate in the Department of Geology for the current academic year but without salary. He has shown me letters from President Ray Lyman Wilbur and Professor Hubert G. Schenck to this effect. It also appears that a remittance of $1,382.74 has been transmitted to that university by him which would be available for his expenses while working at Stanford.

Owing to the general international situation and difficulties of ocean travel, he has established himself in this city and is carrying on work in the Geo-Biological Institute in Peking. He had hoped to do so at Yenching but our excessively crowded condition, together with the possibility of political complications, prevented us from acceding to his proposal.

His funds are, of course, frozen and he is in financial need. I wonder if it would be possible for you to take up with the Stanford authorities an arrangement by which we could advance funds to him as these are remitted to you from the account to his credit. If the Stanford people feel a hesitation because he has not authorized this, I shall be responsible for acting on his behalf. He is also willing to continue his studies as though he had a fellowship from us and was working under our direction. This aspect of the matter need not enter into the present negotiations.

Those of us who have met him have been favorably impressed with his sincerity and I can see no objection whatever to aiding him in this respect. Will you cable the results of your correspondence and, if possible, an authorization either for the whole amount or for such portion of it as may be agreed upon between you and Stanford University?

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

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0445

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August 28, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

Oct 1941

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
OCT 3 1941
HW. JOINT OFFICE

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

I am enclosing herewith a revised statement regarding Dr. C. F. Wu which may be of help in securing permission for him to carry out his plans for studying in the U.S.A. We are hoping that Miss Pai Ho-I can go about the same time.

Word has just come that Mr. Liu Chih-liang has been given the necessary permission by the State Department. Will you kindly pass this information on to Miss Van Sciver so that she may notify Mr. Gamble, President Dodd, and others especially interested in this project.

We sent you yesterday the following cable which probably explains itself. You are doubtless doing all you can at your end but the bank has urged us to send this message.

NATIONAL CITY CANNOT NEGOTIATE DRAFTS WITHOUT
AUTHORITY STOP HAVE YOU OBTAINED NECESSARY
LICENSE FROM WASHINGTON CABLE REPLY

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosure

Yours of July 11th on personnel items just received and approved. Thanks again.

0446

CHENFU FRANCIS WU

Granted sabbatical leave by Yenching University for the calendar year of 1942 from January through December.

Salary from Yenching University US$2160 to be paid by the Yenching University Office in New York City.

Scientific Research Fellowship of US$1500 from the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, to be paid through the China Institute in New York City during the calendar year of 1942.

Appointed Honorary Fellow at the University of Minnesota and Resident Doctor at Cornell University for the calendar year of 1942.

In possession of Chinese Passport No. 385919 and Section Six Chinese Certificate No. 923, both issued by the Police Bureau in Tientsin on June 24, 1941, period of validity three years.

Medical Certificate issued by Dr. K. C. Wang of the Peiping Union Medical College and mailed to the American Consulate in Tientsin on June 18, 1941, to be renewed by re-examination whenever called for.

Plan of research: to make a comprehensive study at the University of Minnesota and Cornell University of the mechanical and cultural methods for controlling the insect pests of Cotton, Fruit trees and Cereal crops.

Biographical data: herewith enclosed along with a biographical statement. (Both previously sent).

Affidavits of sponsorship and support to be rendered by (1) the University of Minnesota, (2) the Cornell University, (3) The China Institute on behalf of the China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, and (4) the Yenching University Office in New York City.

Plan for sailing: to sail from Shanghai on one of the steamers of the President Lines at any time during January 1942. Port of Entry: San Francisco.

Approval of visa application: The State Department is requested to send the approval directly to the American Consul General in Tientsin. If the approval is to be sent by mail, it is requested that it be sent before November 1, 1941. After November 1, it is requested that the approval be sent by cable at our expense, on or before December 1, 1941.

0447

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

NAME: Chenfu Francis Wu.

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH: November 21, 1896; Shanghai, China.

NATIONALITY: Republic of China.

PRESENT ADDRESS: Yenching University, Peiping, China.

MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS: Married in 1923; wife died in 1940;
daughter, Lucia Wu, born on February 4, 1924 in Soochow,
now studying in Bridgman Academy in Peiping.

PRESENT RESIDENCES OF MEMBERS OF FAMILY: Daughter now residing
in Bridgman Academy in Peiping.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND: B. Sc. (1917 Soochow University, Soochow);
M. A. (1919 Soochow University); Ph. D. (1922 Cornell University).

OCCUPATION SINCE 1930: Professor of Zoology, Yenching University.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES AND AFFILIATIONS: No.

WHETHER CONVICTED OF OR PUNISHED FOR ANY POLITICAL OR OTHER OFFENSE:
No.

NAMES OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATION WITH WHICH APPLICANT IS CONNECTED
BY A MEMBERSHIP OR AFFILIATION: No.

WHETHER ALIEN HAS PREVIOUSLY RESIDED IN THE UNITED STATES:
Graduate student at Cornell University from 1920 to 1922;
Visiting Professor at Cornell University during 1934-35.

DESTINATION IN THE UNITED STATES: University of Minnesota
(appointed Honorary Fellow for 1941-42) and Cornell University
(appointed Resident Doctor for 1941-42).

PROPOSED PORT OF ENTRY: San Francisco.

0448

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
OCT 4 1941
HW JOINT OFFICE

3 6 0
5 5 4 8
0449

August 30, 1941

OCT 3 1941

Mrs. Florence S. Graham
Lebanon
Connecticut

My dear Mrs. Graham:

Our mutual friend, Mr. C. S. Hsieh, has written me of your plan to come to China for some form of service to his people. His letter indicates that he made the suggestion that you locate in or near our Yenching community where you could work as a nurse or in some other form of service to our village neighbors.

I feel very much stirred by your willingness to leave home and sons and other life-time associations to settle at your age in an alien environment. Under ordinary circumstances I should encourage your carrying out your purpose and would, in any case, be ready to do whatever was possible at this end to make you comfortable and actively useful. Under present conditions, however, it appears virtually impossible to get a passport from our State Department for coming to this part of China. I know this to be the case because we have been vigorously endeavoring to secure the return of ladies who themselves or whose husbands are on our faculty but without any success. One who is a stranger to China would, therefore, scarcely be considered. However, this may be only a temporary hindrance.

I note that Mr. Hsieh gave you the address of the secretary of our Board of Trustees in New York City. I suggest that you keep in communication with him, looking forward to a time when conditions will be more favorable.

Very sincerely yours,

JLS:h

cc Mr. Evans
Miss Speer

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0450

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 2, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

Replying to your letter to Miss Cookingham under date of July 8, let me make the suggestion that the extra funds referred to be held to our credit in reserve. The present situation is so fraught with uncertainties of various kinds, including exchange fluctuations and sudden emergencies, that it seems for the present the best policy would be to have unassigned funds to be drawn upon as needed.

When the outlook is more settled, we can correspond further on this matter.

I am enclosing a duplicate copy of my last letter to the Trustees with an added note which may be of some interest; also, a copy of the sermon I am preparing for our faculty pre-sessional conference which at least indicates my state of mind at this time.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h
Enclosures

3 6 0 5 5 4 8
0451

Dear Dr. Evans
Missed my steamer in Shanghai
just got in - M. L. Davis -
Dr. Stuart left this letter open so I
could read his Report & show
it to interested parties in Shanghai
Saw Lucius Porter & E. O. Wilcox in
Shanghai -
We bro't home the 1st contingent
of 100 Chinese aviators to train
in this country - hence our
boat was so long in coming
& as we had to return to Hong-
Kong to pick them up.
My present address is
Mrs. W. W. Davis
5 Pine Place Santa Cruz
will be glad to hear if you
get any special radio or
other news from Yenching.
Dr. Stuart was looking
very well - for all he has
to be responsible for -
I didn't get to see Miss Boynton
in Hong Kong. The people
coming out of Japan have
had a very severe time
Very sincerely
(Mrs. W. W.) Maybelle Davis

September 5, 1941

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

I am acknowledging your letter of July 14th with enclosure, and agreeable to instructions from the Board of Trustees notification was sent to the group upon receipt of this communication, and a number have taken the time to read same very carefully. In a number of other instances I have talked with trustee members over the telephone and passed on the outstanding items discussed. In all but one instance I have been admonished to follow the action of the Board of Trustees. What I am planning to do is to have a meeting of the Board at the earliest possible moment where this whole situation can be reviewed with the hope of securing up-to-date action. What that will be, of course, I cannot tell. May I say in every instance that two individuals most closely interested in our work in the State Department have received copies.

I find it extremely difficult to write in such a manner as to convey the very deep appreciation and abiding interest of the Board of Trustees. Among every last member of the Board I find a constant seeking for information and as well as a purpose and hope to be of assistance in whatever capacity they may be able to serve. From this end, it is in reality a thrilling experience and I pass it on to you with the hope that you will catch something of the spirit which pervades the Yenching Board of Trustees. I am sure that the prayers of a great many of these good people are for you personally and for your guidance in the whole realm in which you and Yenching University are interested.

Aside from the information you gave us regarding the loopholes in our constituent list, we also heard of two leakages. It was as much this information as the conditions and purport of material that prompted the trustees to take restricted action. I am a bit concerned to receive a telephone message this morning asking if I had received a copy from another source. I hope to discover the origin of this leakage, but meanwhile I can say nothing without more complete knowledge.

I am writing you under separate cover on two other matters which are still pending.

Very sincerely yours,

CAE/B

C. A. EVANS

3 6 0
5 5 4 8
0453

September 5, 1941

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Your cable regarding Miss Boynton came to hand and I had hoped to secure action from the Passport Division ere this.

You well understand that every single application requires individual and constant pressure. Even at that a favorable decision is not rendered until the last possible moment which will permit an individual to make the boat. In the case of Grace Boynton the American Board, as well as our office used every influence to permit her returning to Yenching. This was absolutely refused, even though they were allowing nurses and women doctors to return to North China. Miss Boynton put still further pressure upon the Department, but in a telephone conversation with Mrs. Shipley I was told most emphatically that the Department definitely decided that she was not indispensable to Yenching University. They have taken an entirely different attitude to those going into Free China and after a clear statement of the case agreed to allow her to proceed to the University of Nanking in Chengtu.

Miss Boynton was exceedingly anxious to get back to China and serve in any capacity, and as she saw the futility of getting back to Peking she gladly accepted the assignment to go to Nanking. As much as Yenching feels her loss, I am inclined to think that her contribution to the work at Chengtu will be equally as important. It isn't necessary for me to call your attention to the kind of English which some middle schools produce and you also know far more about the difference in the situation at Chengtu. Thus with the background which Miss Boynton has through her study of basic English this last year she can be of immense value in helping Bill Fenn in the English Department at Nanking University.

Please do not be too harsh on us here as no effort was spared in trying to get Miss Boynton to Yenching. Even at the present moment another letter has gone to Mrs. Shipley quoting your cable, with the hope that the Department will pay some attention to the phrase "Ballou approves." If any change should be approved, we can still get Miss Boynton at Manila or Hongkong -- but, frankly I have little hope that such change will be approved.

You are in the very vortex of diplomatic procedure and are all too familiar with what war really means. I find too that Washington is also conscious of war conditions and does not brook much interference from any source. What favorable action we have secured has been because of our desire to cooperate with the Department in the expressed purpose of

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following certain well defined lines of action. Go contrary to this procedure and it simply engenders opposition and antagonism.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

3 6 0
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0455

September 6, 1941

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, CHINA

Dear Dr. Stuart:

Night before last we cabled you as follows:

"UPON INVESTIGATION CITY BANK HEADQUARTERS SEES NO REASON WHY TIENTSIN BRANCH CANNOT REPAY DEPOSITS IN LOCAL CURRENCY WITHOUT ISSUING DRAFTS HANOVER STILL BLOCKED."

A previous conversation with the National City Bank has rendered the decision that an application must be filed with the Federal Reserve Bank to release funds in Tientsin. I was somewhat amazed, however, to have another executive in the foreign office call me and state the case as is expressed in the foregoing cable.

During the past month I have had opportunity to come more closely associated with varied interests and individuals of both international and domestic knowledge and influence, and I am thoroughly convinced that the whole family of nations is on the toboggan slide and that there is not enough sense left in any group to see the ultimate catastrophe toward which we are heading. I am willing to prophesy that the people of the world will not allow themselves to continue to be butchers or be butchered, or to be taxed beyond the limits of common-sense for the sake of continuing wars. I do not care who it is Chinese, Japanese, American, British, German, Italian or what not. It is a senseless situation with the most senseless ones at the top. Out of all this the Chinese have more real reason for fighting than any other nation.

This may be censored and I hope it will be. The onus for writing it is on my own shoulders and I hope it does someone good.

Other things are coming up upon which we will write you either today or Monday.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

0456

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

September 11, 1940
Ans. 23/40 (1)

INDEXED

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

My dear Dr. Garside:

You criticized me in a recent instance for writing certain strictures concerning Dr. Elisseeff and sending him a copy of the letter. This seemed to me at the time the only honorable course. You suggested, however, that on any similar occasion it might be better to write to you and have you take the matter up with our own representatives on the Harvard-Yenching Institute Board. I shall follow that proposal in this case and am sending no copy of this to any one else.

It seems that four American Fellows have been appointed from Harvard to come to Peking. At least three of them have already arrived, one of them having been here for some time. None of them had any letter of introduction to the Executive Secretary of the Harvard-Yenching Institute there or to any one else here; nor do they seem to have been informed about our existence, still less to have been advised to consult with the Executive Secretary about their plans. They do seem to have been told that remittances would be paid through our Bursar, but that office has received no instructions to this effect. We hear indirectly that they have been inquiring as to whether there isn't a Mr. Hung or somebody of that sort here. In short, they do not seem to have been apprised of our existence or of any responsibilities that we are supposed to have as to their studies. This may be entirely an inadvertence. If so, it indicates rather surprising administrative carelessness. If, on the other hand, this is an unconscious disclosure of a policy which ignores us in the control of Americans sent to Peking, it would seem not only unfair to us but considerably to the disadvantage of the individual students.

I am quite aware that in the early stages of this association with Harvard there were glaring defects in our academic program and can well understand that students who have had the full benefit of a Harvard discipline would not be satisfied to be put under our direction. Even now, what seems to me to be called for is a recognition of the relationship between the two university centers to the extent of informing us of appointments and informing the appointees that they should report to us and look to us for such guidance or assistance in their individual lines of study as may be fitting.

William Hung is certainly competent to advise with any such foreign students of Sinology and is in a better position than any one else in this region to relate them to appropriate persons or institutions. Since he himself will have reached America before you receive this letter, he can be consulted with on the whole matter. We have talked over this issue together, and I

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actually started this letter several days before he left in the hope of showing it to him and perhaps letting him take it with him. Incidentally, this will give you an idea of the many interruptions that take place for me, especially at this time of the year.

It may be that we are needlessly sensitive and may seem to be carrying chips on our shoulders. It may even be best to destroy this letter and call the attention of our own representatives on the Harvard-Yenching Board to a possible source of confusion, suggesting that they discuss all such problems with William.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

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0458

OCT 14 1940
JOINT OFFICE

0459

Speech given by Dr. Stuart at the first assembly of the academic year 1941-1942 on September 11, 1941

THE MEANING TO US AT YENCHING UNIVERSITY OF CONTEMPORARY WORLD EVENTS

I am very glad to have this opportunity to speak to you, the students of our University, at this early period in the new year. Just as you are beginning your classes after electing your courses, I want to speak to you about world events, not in conflict with your studies, your academic work, but as part of it, for part of our education is our understanding of the world in which we live and our relationship to it. A university is part of its community. One thing that we can learn from present world events is that our community is part of the whole world and we are all involved together in the course of world events. I hope that while you are here studying you will think of the world in which we live, the happenings in other nations and in China, as part of the education for which we are training ourselves.

In trying to understand the present world situation which is certainly a very, very serious tragedy with danger, destruction, wretchedness, and loss everywhere, there are certain developments in the past which I want very briefly and very simply to call to your attention. I can speak only on broad lines and will be unable to go into detail. The first of these is recent scientific discovery, all of the inventions of modern science which have created especially an industrial revolution, such as the discovery of steam, electricity, gasoline, and the application of these new forces to manufacturing and trade, to communications, and therefore requiring new sources of raw materials and larger markets and colonies and what we call imperialism. This industrial revolution began, as it happens, in England.

The second great movement of our time is what we might call democracy, popular government. This also, in modern times, began in England. Democracy is not only popular rights, it also involves popular responsibilities - rights and responsibilities, benefits and duties. Democracy thus far in the West has been chiefly political democracy, democracy within a single country. In China there has always been a type of social democracy. Now China is struggling toward a political democracy. In countries like the United States and Great Britain where there is political freedom there may be economic bondage. Although democracy is a new development full of promise and hope, it is not yet fully realized.

A third development of our time is nationalism, in fact an excessive over-development of nationalism. This is quite different from patriotism. Each nation independent, responsible to no higher authority, planning for its own national welfare has been one of the important developments of the last century and of the first part of the present century.

Lastly, we are living now in an economy of plenty. Scientific inventions and their application to the resources of the world have made

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it possible for there to be enough food, enough clothing, enough of all of the essentials of life for comfort and for enjoyment as well as for need. The reason why, when there is an economy of plenty, when there is too much being produced in some countries - more than some people can use while others are hungry, cold, and miserable - is because of maladjustment, lack of efficient organization and cooperation, because of imperfect planning, and because there is not enough sympathy for, love for, other people, because there is too much pride and selfishness.

These are the chief causes of the last great European war which was fundamentally economic in its origin. There were conflicts over colonies and commerce, over raw materials and markets, national ambitions and rivalries, using scientific inventions in mutual slaughter. But the last European war, although it involved vast suffering and slaughter and material destruction, did not cure or remove the causes of the war. The peace which was established was a bad peace, a faulty peace. It failed to rectify, to remove or correct, the causes which had produced the war. And that was the beginning of the present European war.

Meanwhile, again, largely because of economic conflicts and the new nationalist ideals and ambitions, we have the new phenomenon of the modern form of despotism or dictatorship or totalitarian countries which from their very nature must be aggressor countries. The simplest way to speak of them is as the Axis powers. This form of modern aggression is different from the aggression that there has been in all past history only because of its superior technique. It has especially three forms of modern skill or technique. All of the scientific inventions for slaughtering, for killing, people, every form of new military weapon for human destruction is the first one. The use of modern science in propaganda is another - through printing, the radio, and all forms of skillful, untruthful propaganda, for that kind of propaganda always must be false, must be untruthful. The third thing they have perfected is organization, masterful, superb, skillful organization. This has given rise to a new phrase - "power politics." I hate that phrase. I hope that every student here will learn to hate even the idea of it. It is the use of these instruments that I have described - modern scientific military weapons of destruction, organized propaganda, and effective political organization - which makes possible power politics and permits aggression - aggression to other countries through the use of force and fraud to conquer and then exploit them.

The advantage in the present world war is that it has become a world war. It is no longer a war in Europe or in Asia but a single world war. It is a war of ideologies, or two different philosophies of life. We can describe them as dictatorships and democracy. The essential difference is the idea of freedom. Since all of you know of the place of freedom in our motto - Freedom through Truth for Service - we are especially interested in this conflict of ideals or of philosophies. The dictatorships argue that they give the people in their countries economic security and other benefits which are more valuable than freedom. The belief of the democracies is that nothing in this world is more precious than freedom. There can be no real development of human personality, character, no real enjoyment of life, without freedom. The preservation of freedom is worth any suffering, any sacrifice. It is very fortunate that in the world of

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today, although there are many details that qualify what I say, it is a conflict between two different life ideals, represented by dictatorships and democracy.

The place of Russia in this conflict is quite worth our thought. When the communist party developed in Russia and established the control of that country, it denounced the capitalist countries, using every form of violent abuse, especially towards countries like England and the United States. And in those countries, as well as all other capitalist countries, bolshevism or communism was equally denounced and feared. It seems very strange that Russia is now fighting against dictatorships and on the side of the democracies, or the freedom-loving countries. Some people are amused and others become cynical and think it is a sign of insincerity or political opportunism. My feeling is that whatever may have been true of the past, I hope that when the war is over and the democracies, including Russia, win, it will become much more of a political democracy and that it will help my country and others to become more of an economic democracy. There will be a development in both types of democracy, leading to a fuller, more complete democracy, both political and economic. If so, the present issues between Russia and these other countries may lead to something very much better for both. Let us have that hope.

Now we come to the place of Yenching University in this whole picture. We are involved in the fate of North China. Yenching University, as we understand it, as we try to have it with the ideals and principles that we stand for, can survive only in a free environment. It would be impossible for Yenching University, as we think of it and as we try to make it, to live in any other than a free environment. If the environment is not free, is under some form of military domination, we cannot carry on. So our fate is involved in the fate of North China, and North China is involved in this larger world issue. During these past years of war in China and in Europe, more and more have we been tangled in, involved in, this vast conflict spreading over practically the whole world. At times it has seemed that we were in greater or less danger, according to the developments in East Asia and all over Europe, and now in Russia. That makes very vivid, very real, the way in which the whole world is bound up together. We cannot have the freedom we talk about and believe in either as persons or as a university unless we are in an environment that permits that kind of freedom. All of you know something of the terrible misfortunes, hardships, and suffering of those who are in the conquered countries of Europe, suffering physical and mental. We would not have to go as far away as the countries of Europe to understand. That knowledge helps us to appreciate what would happen to us if the same fate controlled our environment. It enables us not only to sympathize but to appreciate the importance of this issue and I hope that every boy and girl in Yenching University will feel the thrill of living in this time and living in a place where these issues can be understood, the contrast between liberty and the lack of liberty, between the democratic way of life and the control of life under any system of power politics or despotism or domination by others.

We are living in a time of tremendous convulsion, of violent forces. It would be impossible to live through such a crisis as this without having some consequences in our own life purpose. That is what I mean by education here, in trying to train us for what lies ahead of us. Looking

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ahead into the future, I want to make some suggestions for you to think about. You may agree or you may not.

First, dictatorships cannot win. Aggression cannot succeed. Despotism is doomed to its own destruction. Any form of aggression carries within itself the seeds of its own destruction. Why? Don't you see it around you here? It arouses hatred which in turn will bring counter-revolution. Because of masterful, highly organized, efficient technique of propaganda or of military equipment and scientific warfare, it may temporarily conquer and rule and crush out the spirit of resistance. It will. It already has. But it cannot win in the end because it arouses the revolutionary movements that will overthrow it. I believe this not only because of that philosophy but also because I believe there is a moral force in the universe and that right, righteousness, will win; that wrong, wickedness, the use of force in an unrighteous attack on other peoples, cannot succeed. That is a matter of religious faith.

The second point is that the greatest forces in the world are spiritual forces. The evidence of that is the magnificent resistance of China, which is an instance of spiritual awakening. China did not have the political organization or the military equipment; there was only throughout the nation a determination to resist. It has been magnificent. It has won the admiration of the world. The same is true of Great Britain. She was unprepared but she was determined to take action against aggression. She has shown a spirit of hardihood, a willingness to be defeated, to be in danger. And more recently Russia is the greatest miracle. The greatest marvel of this whole world situation has been the reaction of the Russian people. It has probably been due to their patriotism rather than to loyalty to their present government. Russian resistance has been a great surprise to the German leaders. Of course Poland and Greece, while temporarily conquered, have made a contribution that will not be in vain. One of the great lessons of contemporary events is the unconquerable power of the human spirit. All it needs is to be aroused and organized and provided with the necessary material equipment.

The third point is the importance of preparedness. Let us imagine that England had been properly prepared both in mind and in mechanical equipment. There would have been no war in Europe. Let us imagine that beginning with the establishment of the Republic, there had been far-seeing patriots,public-spirited leaders to get China politically unified, industrially organized, with patriotic sentiment, with love of country, there probably would have been no war here. The young people of our time, working toward the future, ought to see that every country is prepared both in mind and in material equipment, prepared against this kind of disaster.

That leads us to think of the special opportunities for college graduates in China. I hope that the senior class, the class of 1942, may graduate in a free country. I believe firmly that most of you who are present will do so. But whenever you finish your studies and go out into active life, China will need reforms on a vast scale, will need all kinds of reconstruction. I don't need to take time to tell you of all of the weaknesses and wrong habits, bad customs, and evil traditions that exist

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in this country and keep it weak and disorganized. They must all be corrected. The nation must be purified. We must have modern roads, modern railways, aviation, factories, the application of scientific knowledge to manufacturing, to the development of China's natural resources, reconstruction in government, education, public health, in economics, in social life, in moral and spiritual ideals, so that China will be internally so strong that she never again need fear any foreign enemy. This is perfectly possible. It ought to have been done long ago. It is waiting for you and young men and women like you in the other colleges in China. Your University wants to help you to be that sort of citizens, working for the welfare of the nation, learning from past experience not to make the mistakes that older people have made in this country and in others in not being prepared.

One more thing. It would seem that one supreme lesson of the present world situation is that hereafter no nation ought to be allowed to live unto itself, to be an irresponsible sovereign state. There must be some kind of new effective world order. The nations of the world that believe in the democratic way of life, in freedom, in rights of the common people, must be organized. Let us imagine again that there had been in Europe some kind of federation. Germany could not have attacked and conquered. If China had always continued as a group of small states, if the United States had stayed thirteen colonies instead of coming together as the United States, these two countries would have had a very different history. The lesson of world events is that we must all become internationalists, must give up some rights. This is in harmony with the teaching of the great sages of the past in China. Chinese philosophy is full of it; it needs only to be applied to present-day conditions. China should take a leading part not because of her vast size but because of her distinctive culture which has come down from the far-distant past. If what I have been trying to express is true, I hope you will think about it.

There are three things that concern us this coming session.

1. Let us again reaffirm our whole-hearted belief in the democratic way of life, that is, popular government, the right of the people to control their own lives so that every person can develop his personality and in doing so learn to help others to do the same. Our own Yenching University motto expresses this as well as anything I can think of - Freedom through Truth for Service.

2. University training includes training for citizenship. It is not merely the mastery of your subjects of study in one or another college but training for citizenship in your country and training for world citizenship that is important.

3. Most important of all perhaps, let us this year from the very beginning live together, faculty and students, on this campus in such a way that our campus life is the kind of life in which we share the good and the bad fortune voluntarily, working together for the good of the whole, expressing in all of our common activities these ideals and beliefs that we all understand and for which the University exists, doing that in such a way as we want all of China some day to become - not only all of China but to have this realized throughout the entire world.

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燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEKING, CHINA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 15, 1941

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS
"YENTA"

RECEIVED
OFFICE
NOV 8 1941
OFFICE

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

Dear Mr. Evans:

Under separate cover we are sending a stenographic report of an address I gave the day before yesterday at our first University assembly this session.

The contents are common-place enough to Yenching friends in America but there may be some interest in noting what can be said here in public without undesirable repercussions. It is a matter largely of conveying ideas without the use of the wrong catch words. It also indicates the acceptance by the local authorities of our existence and principles; perhaps also a less assured and assertive policy on their part.

In any case, this will also give a suggestion of one aspect of our consistent educational effort here.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

JLS:h

P.S.-Sept. 16. Your letters of July 28 to August 8 inclusive have all come in this morning's mail. I have noted the contents carefully and appreciate the efforts on our behalf.

I am glad that the problem of Mr. Barber has been solved, especially in relation to the HYI. My attitude has been rather one of perplexity and misgivings from lack of knowledge and from rumors or questionings which came to me from others. More constructively, Mr. Davis seems to me to be ideally the man to represent us on that board.

I understand the case of Stephen and am entirely satisfied. Whatever the cause of the treatment he received on arrival seems to have been removed. We have been guarding him carefully and have a fairly good guess as to what lay behind the incident. From now on he is perhaps no worse off than anyone else on our campus.

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THE REAL DANGER ON THE PACIFIC

The latest developments in world affairs would seem to accentuate a danger which has long been latent. This is that the opportunity for securing a quick and permanent conclusion of Japanese aggression, with special reference to China, will be lost through American misapprehension of Japanese duplicity. There never has been any serious threat of war between Japan and the United States. There is less than ever now. But the fear of this has kept American policy wavering and cautious, thus serving Japanese ends. Their propaganda has exploited this timid reluctance with no slight skill and there undoubtedly has been - as there still is - a large amount of national pride in Japan which might conceivably take a desperate course regardless of consequences. This supplies the element of reality without which all their blustering would have but little force. However, the probabilities are all against it.

The Japanese have failed in their attempt to conquer China by military force - and they know it. They have failed in their elaborate schemes for doing so through political puppets - and they know this. They had hoped to succeed through the Axis alliance and its triumph in Europe, but they are uncomfortably dubious of any favorable turn of events in Europe. There remains only one hope, that America can be dissuaded from interfering with their designs, in which case they might effect a compromise settlement with China and wait again for the opportune time to strike southward or into Siberia. Meanwhile they are very genuinely worried over the predicament in which they have involved themselves.

In the earlier period of confident assurance they asserted that they would never negotiate with Chiang Kai-shek or with any third country. Long since they have abandoned the former of these positions and more recently the latter. Having begun conversations in Washington, they cannot repudiate this course. But they can seem to be complying with American insistence on the Nine Power Treaty and other principles to which we are committed, while evading, delaying, arguing, over what they will describe as minor details or as items which they should not be asked to sacrifice. These principally will be concerned with the maintenance of limited garrisons for temporary periods in North China. They will urge concessions such as this with great plausibility and persistence. Americans can be misled easily into feeling that these are after all relatively unimportant and that Chinese should not be unreasonable in demanding a too complete withdrawal. Imperceptibly we can be lulled into a feeling that the issue has been concluded happily. Whereas to yield on this is to let China down, nullify all that has been gained thus far, and sow the seed for more serious conflicts hereafter. Procrastination will also keep large British, American, and Russian forces immobilized in Eastern Asia which could be used to great advantage elsewhere.

The American Government, supported at the moment by overwhelming public sentiment in favor of strong action, could demand that Japan make a definite decision without further hesitation one way or the other. Almost certainly this would be against any hostile action. If so, it would be a relief to many Japanese and would give all of them a sufficient excuse for a shift to more pacific policies. It would end the long-continued

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agencies of the Chinese people and free them for internal reconstruction efforts, from which the whole Pacific area will benefit. It will, as could nothing else, release the resources of the democracies for their more difficult task. Even in the improbable event of this provoking war, that would thus be revealed as inevitable and something to be disposed of while conditions are comparatively disadvantageous to Japan.

This issue is the more threatening because various disaffected Chinese groups are scheming for an autonomous North China Government for purposes of personal or party aggrandizement. They are all more or less feudalistic in outlook, anti-Chiang, and most of them anti-Wang Ching-wei as well. In order to realize their own petty ambitions, they are willing to secure Japanese help, which is of course eagerly given. To the credit of the Communist leaders, they have thus far refused all inducements to support any such movement.

The danger, in short, in the present Washington conversations and in further diplomatic measures is not that these might lead to war but rather that they will lead to a highly deceptive illusion of peace.

About a week ago at an Imperial Conference the whole trend of discussion was in favor of opposing the arrogant American interference and maintaining at any cost the traditional national honor. The aged Hiranuma, not wholly recovered from his wounds, arose and in a loud voice declared that the bravery of the imperial troops had been proven in the over four years of war in China, that the imperial navy would doubtless give an equally good account of itself in the event of war on the Pacific, but that with no satisfactory result as yet from the China War he saw no adequate compensation for becoming involved in further conflicts. He called for an answer to this question. Upon this one of the generals asked him what would be his own solution, to which he replied without hesitation to end the China War as soon as possible. The Emperor nodded his approval while Hiranuma was speaking. After he made this retort, there was a confused silence and the Emperor indicated that the conference was ended.

J. L. S.

September 18, 1941

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September 18, 1941.

President J. Leighton Stuart
Yenching University
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

The tense situation in the Pacific area has made it much more difficult to secure visas for Chinese students. In order that you may understand clearly the reason for the delay of this office in complying with your requests, received both by cable and by letter, I am enclosing copies of correspondence and instructions from the Visa Division of the Department of State.

Immediately on receipt of your cable of August 22nd, we applied to Washington for six sets of applications for visas. We have received no response to this letter. It appears to be a policy of the government that applications must be dealt with individually. Further delays have been occasioned by the confusion inevitable in the adoption of new techniques, and the organization of new offices in Washington.

In the cases of Miss Pai and Dr. Wu, we were fortunate in being able to secure the personal endoresements of Mrs. Sailer, and Mr. Wiant, Their affidavits were forwarded to Washington some weeks ago, but as yet we have received no response from the State Department.

In view of the lack of shipping it seems most unlikely that any of the six students mentioned in the August 22nd cable could have arrived in America in time for the beginning of the coming academic year. Under present conditions it is generally impossible to arrange hurridly either for passports or for transportation.

May I suggest that it is imperative that we plan far ahead. It would greatly expedite proceedings if you could send us months in advance the names of students coming to this country, with their transcripts. We would then be in a position to follow through on the applications. This appears to be the only practical procedure, in view of the difficulties inherent in dealing, in present circumstances with Washington.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. Evans

CAE:MM
Encl.

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September 18, 1941

President J. Leighton Stuart
Acting-President H. T. Lair
President C. J. Lin
President Yi-fang Wu
President Y. G. Chen
President Lincoln Deang
President Chuming T. Liu

Dear Friends:

You are all due a letter covering two situations which are painfully before us — first, the United China Relief Campaign; secondly, frozen money. Possibly at the moment we should reverse these in order of their importance.

The Government's edict in freezing money on July 26th was not entirely unexpected, but came more quickly than had been anticipated. However, on the Saturday morning of July 26th we immediately called every bank in the New York area with which we were doing business and received assurance of their cooperation. But, various attorneys connected with banks began rendering different decisions and within seventy-two hours we were completely tangled in a maze of misunderstandings and misinterpretations. However, connections through a member of the Board of Trustees of Yenching University at the Federal Reserve Bank made access easy to those in power and we were able, within a very short period, to secure a license releasing the Trustees Accounts in America and also the Custodian Accounts. There still remained the Field Accounts for the various Universities for which applications for licenses had been filed and all of which had been refused because they requested unlimited use of the accounts.

Upon recommendation of the Federal Reserve Bank, we have made application for licenses to pay stated amounts urgently needed in China. We have been informed that these will have more favorable attention and, in fact, one license for Ginling College for $5,000 has been issued. Presumably the others will be coming forward promptly. That means that we must work through the regular established channels of remitting funds rather than by drawing checks or drafts, at least for the time being. It is our very earnest desire to do everything possible to expedite the sending out of funds in every way, and we will, where necessary, cable the field treasurers as they are forwarded.

United China Relief. Too many letters from the field have indicated that there is a general impression that the United China Relief is receiving money in great abundance. Presumably the mention of a $5,000,000 goal was sufficient to stimulate imagination to a point where plans for large expenditures might be formulated. Four applications for projects varying from $2,000 to $50,000 each have been mailed directly to the U. C. R. None of these, of course, will have any attention whatsoever from the Disbursing Committee as they have not received the approval of the Associated Boards and Individual College Boards of Trustees. On the other hand, they are included in the Case Book covering general applications for funds submitted to that Committee some time ago. This book covers about every activity on the field which we could rightfully include in such a request.

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The total reached $1,000,000. Primarily, however, in that request was the total 1941-42 budget deficits of the Colleges aggregating US$450,000. Other allocations were to be determined by the Disbursing Committee of U. C. R.

About the middle of August the first stage of a little more than a million dollars was reached by U. C. R. and we now have in hand the balance of last year's goal of $250,000 of which the Associated Boards raised $110,000. The second stage of the campaign is now in progress upon which we hope to secure the first installment in the nature of $140,000 as a credit against our askings of $450,000 for the whole year. After that would follow the third, fourth and fifth stages of the Campaign.

I am making this explanation to clarify the thinking on the field regarding the status of the Associated Boards in this campaign. The very first thing which must be established is income on current budgets, and according to your budgets, at least around $400,000 must be received within the next nine months unless commodities drop very appreciably. You will readily see that on the same ratio of time required to secure the first stage and on the same basis of allocation to our Colleges of $140,000 per stage, it will take much longer than a year to secure $400,000.

There are optimistic souls who claim that there are sources of income immediately before us which will open up and provide large income. You all, however, must realize that, under conditions like the present, nothing but the cash in hand can be counted outside of the regular budget. This letter, therefore, is to admonish you to work well within your cash allottment depending upon us to do everything possible to get to you any excess funds when they become available. Above all, do not make any direct approaches to the United China Relief for funds of any nature as it only complicates the situation at this end. We do not mind the extra work as much as the impression which is created.

This is written not in the spirit of criticism but in the hope that it will clarify our thinking both here and in each one of the Colleges.

Thank you for your patience and good will.

Very sincerely yours,

C. . [illegible],
Acting Executive Secretary

cmc/b
Via China Clipper - 9/22/41
c.c. via next boat.

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SEE: July 25/41 To Frank Aydelotte — Fr. Stuart

The Rhodes Scholarship Trust.

OFFICE OF THE
AMERICAN SECRETARY.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,
SWARTHMORE, PA.

wrote to Stuart
Richard 9/10/41
Jr

20 September 1941

Dear Mr. Evans:

I have recently received a letter from Mr. Stuart asking me to suggest candidates for a teacher in the Department of History at Yenching. I note that the man must have certain religious qualifications as well as equipment to do undergraduate and graduate work in History. The best man I can think of for your place, if he can be procured, is Richard James Storr, who graduated from Swarthmore College with High Honors in History in 1937. Storr is now at 15 Humboldt Street, Cambridge, Mass. He has done graduate work both at Hopkins and at Harvard and I think received his Ph.D. from Harvard, or is about to receive it. The last time I talked with him he had not quite completed the work on his thesis. He is a delightful boy, very intelligent, and I should expect him to be an extremely good teacher. He belongs to the Presbyterian church. Whether he has the missionary zeal that Mr. Stuart speaks of I do not know, and I think you had better talk to him on that subject.

An older man whom you might also consider is Dr. Walter Barnes, whose present address is P.O.Box 107, Flemington, N.J. Barnes was the 1913 Rhodes Scholar from Colorado and is now 52 years old. He taught History for many years at the University of Oregon, then at Smith College, then at Black Mountain. He is a man of pleasant personality, not very aggressive, but thoroughly sound and I think has deserved more success in the academic world than has fallen to his lot so far. He is a man of high character, but is not, I think, an active member of any religious denomination, so that he might be ruled out on this score. If you care to talk with him I am sure he would be glad to run over to New York to see you.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Aydelotte

C. A. Evans, Esq.
Associated Boards for Christian
Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

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September 23, 1941

Dr. Frank Aydelotte
Office of the American Secretary
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.

Dear Dr. Aydelott:

I am grateful for your letter of September 20th actuated by a communication from Leighton Stuart under date of July 28, 1941. Your suggestions are certainly appreciated and we will take steps to investigate both of the persons which you mention.

One cannot help but admire the optimism of our colleagues and Chinese friends who continue their efforts to build up staff requirements and carry on in a normal manner. Dr. Stuart cannot be entirely familiar with the difficulties we face in our endeavor to get the State Department to permit new teachers to go to China. However, we never give up until the last "no" is said by the Passport Division and said with such emphasis that we deem it improper to press for further consideration. There is always the possibility, however, of getting a candidate through and we are proceeding with our investigation with this hope before us.

With added thanks for your cooperation, I am

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

0473

September 23, 1940

This is a report of impressions of opinion and conditions in Japan gained by the writer during a few days' visit in that land. It is anonymous for obvious reasons, yet I trust that most readers will guess the author without trouble. Names of informants are not mentioned for the same reason. Believing that censors have not time to read every piece of mail, it is my hope that at least one copy of this will be delivered. I have no objection to having all or any part of this published without use of names.

American Relations

It was quite surprising to see most of the editorials in the newspapers directed against the U.S.A. Sometimes the language was quite bitter, as in an article in the Osaka Mainichi of August 24 by Mitsuo Mashara. After tracing the history of American imperial aggression, he says: "The two-ocean navy plan....is evidently designed to block the Nippon advance in the Southwestern Pacific. Needless to say, it is absolutely necessary for Nippon to include the Southwest Pacific in the Greater East Asia autarchic sphere. The Southwest Pacific is our life-line and to lose it will mean the endangering of our national existence. The American attitude is tantamount to depriving us of the life-line....As long as the United States is intent on blocking Nippon's southwest advance, an American-Nippon clash in the Pacific is inevitable; and as long as the Southwest Pacific is our life-line, we must guard it at any cost....This nation must be prepared to meet the American aggression." (This and other clippings were sent to Mr. Sayre under separate cover.)

In general, the Japanese analysis of the world situation is that the world is being and must be divided into three or four huge spheres of influence or into "autarchic co-prosperity spheres",--the Western Hemisphere under the leadership of the U.S.A.; Western Europe and other parts under the leadership of Germany; Greater East Asia, including Oceania, under the leadership of Japan; and (perhaps not necessarily) Central Eurasia under the leadership of the U.S.S.R. The Japanese see little difference between the U.S. policy of Pan-Americanism and the Monroe Doctrine and Japan's policy in China and other parts of the Western Pacific area. One commented that foolish Canada, just as she was gaining independence from Britain, turned it over to the U.S. in the mutual defense pact.

The Japanese say that they do not object to American domination of the Western Hemisphere, but they do object to America's blocking Japan and Germany from their similar rights. They resent the American proposal that she police part of Shanghai, the rumor of an American plan to establish a naval base in Singapore, material and spiritual support of the Chungking Government, boycott of Japanese goods in America, the American Navy in the Pacific, and all aid to the British Empire which Japan would like to see fall. She sees in the U.S.-Canadian defense agreement that "the United States thereby, in fact, already has stepped into the European war....The United States is not a neutral, in the strict sense, because it has been offering material and moral assistance to Britain all along."

Yet, although Japan is often angry at America and at American individuals in East Asia who expose the opium drugging of the people in China or otherwise oppose Japanese policy, she is careful not to offend official United States for fear of an embargo or other possible pressure from the American Government. Thus notes a keen observer from China.

I write the above mainly to tell you how the U.S. looks from the outside. Evidently the International Peace Movement must more vociferously oppose American aggression before Japan will listen to it.

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German Relations

One of great insight said Japan admires Germany very much and tries to copy her. One reason Japan admires Germany is that she believes Germany will crush the British Empire for sure. Japan expects some coveted part of that empire to fall to her. However, our informer said that as he read between the lines there is evidently an agreement between Germany and Japan that the latter not become involved in war over any of Oceania or in war with Russia until the European War is over. At that time it is uncertain whether they will cooperate against the U.S.S.R. or divide the territories in the Southwest Pacific. There is a school favoring each of those moves in Japan. A short time ago a prominent diplomat just returned from Germany, named Osawa, stated that Germany still planned ultimately to invade the Ukraine. This was printed in one edition of one issue of an Osaka paper but was promptly suppressed and reported nowhere else.

In spite of the popular enthusiasm for Germany, one observer mentioned that some leaders were already feeling an apprehension that Japan in the quite distant future might come into conflict with Germany. Everyone seemed to take for granted that Germany would succeed in crushing Britain.

One observer said he thought that when the time comes in the future, perhaps after two or three years, the United States or the German Government might be acceptable as a mediator in the Sino-Japanese War. Another said that Japan would deal only with Wang Ching-wei's government at Nanking.

Students are taking an increased interest in studying the German language.

Chinese Relations

A surprisingly large number of Japanese seemed to be putting their hopes for peace in the Wang Government at Nanking. One otherwise unorthodox man firmly maintained that Nanking was not merely a puppet but is a very able man. Observers seemed agreed that Japan has changed her demand from the conquering of all of China and the fall of Chiang Kai-shek and apparently is willing to divide China more or less in accordance with present battle-line boundaries. However, she is not yet willing to recognize the Chungking Government and will deal with Wang only and expects him to negotiate with Chungking; thus, in fact, dealing with Chungking indirectly through Wang and so trying to save face for everyone.

No one seemed very hopeful for immediate peace. One very keen observer said the Wang Government was a hopeless failure. He said Japan could not hold out much longer and at the present rate she would collapse within two years or go completely Fascist within one year--that is, put all business under the direct control of the government. He says there is a minority group in the Foreign Office of the government which wants immediate peace negotiations with Chiang, but that it will take at least a year for them to get on top enough to gain their way.

A foreign observer said that both China and Japan were preparing for long wars of at least five years. He said Japan could easily hold out many years if she changed from a very offensive warfare to the defensive holding of present lines. He stated Japan has stored up a tremendous amount of new munitions as she is considering fighting a second war at the same time either in the north with Russia or in the south in taking over former French, British, or Dutch possessions.

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Chinese Relations (continued)

Most Japanese seemed quite tragically fatalistic. We heard such expressions as "The war is inevitable." and "We're sorry an unfortunate incident occurred, but now nothing can be done about it, the war must be fought to the finish." A Christian professor who boasted that he was a member of the I.F.O.R. said, "I hope for peace, but not a peace on idealistic terms, rather a peace on realistic terms....The Communist menace in China must be stamped out."

Altogether I could see little hope for an early settlement of the conflict between China and Japan. The people in Japan are very docile. Exceptfor a few independent leaders, the people seem to be willing to sacrifice everything at a word from their Emperor. Among them there is practically unanimity for the control of China by Japan. Among the Chinese people there is unanimity that it shall never be. Japan has made some soundings of the Chungking Government for peace, but they are called by our informant from China "vague and irresponsible." China is not yet strong enough to drive Japan out. Her air force has fallen down through much corruption. The overland route to Russia is so long that most of the load on a truck must be fuel so it is quite inefficient and costly to import supplies that way. There is corruption on both sides among military officials. There is conflict between Communists and Nationalists in China so that recently three armed engagements have taken place and the Communists have taken some territory from the Central Government.

General Chang Ch'uan told our informer that, although they expected eventually to defeat Japan in a military way, he did not see how they could root out the vested economic interests that Japan is now building in conquered China.

We were surprised to see so little hatred towards the Chinese evidenced by the Japanese. Even two or three ex-soldiers we talked with said nothing against China or anything in defense of Japan. Social settlement children put up Chinese flags among flags of all nations at a public celebration. Their director is a Japanese Christian. These things are allowed and possible because the official propaganda line is that Japan is trying to help China to become a well-organized, conservative nation. We often heard it said that the people support Konoye's statement of a couple of years ago and that Japan has no territorial ambitions in China. Many people believe this implicitly and have no idea of the results of their representatives' actions in China.

Conditions in Japan

(1) We were delighted to find a number of fine Japanese leaders who are active, well-informed Christian pacifists and near pacifists. Some of them are of the "older statesmen", highest type politicians who were more or less in power from 1910 to 1931. They were counseling with missionary friends. Since 1931 they have been unable to change the national policy, although they have witnessed to their opposition in private conversations. They are sometimes urged by missionary friends to take a stronger and more public stand. However, there is not much history or understanding of martyrdom in Japan, according to our informant, and these men believe they will be heard by and influence more people if they work rather quietly and adjust to the situation. Some are doing most excellent work while others are probably too silent.

(2) Very many things are carefully rationed by the Government because of both natural and artificial shortages. Many things that were formerly consumed at home are exported in order to gain foreign credit for war supplies. Most milk

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products are exported, some to as far as the British Isles. Because of this, infant mortality has risen and tuberculosis has risen 300%. But the Government says there is plenty of milk for children and sick persons if they will but apply for it. Some people have had much trouble getting any milk. There is a serious shortage of rice, caused partly by a drought in Korea, and there is a rumor that the Government dumped some rice in the Italian market at below cost. There is such a shortage of charcoal that many will suffer from the cold this winter. This is made more serious when we think that almost all trucks and busses now run on charcoal gas because of the shortage of gasoline. Some taxis turn off their motors and coast as far as they can as soon as they get a good start in order to conserve gasoline. For example, all of the salmon canned in Japan is exported. There are anti-luxury campaigns to conserve materials goods and labor for war uses. There is such a shortage of labor that many work 15 hours a day. In fact, there was one report of the invention of a drug to let men work even longer and get along with less sleep. Thus, everyone sacrifices and pays for war. Japan can hardly wage one big war, prepare for another, carry on a great part of the commerce of the world, and develop new industries on the continent of Asia all at the same time without overstrain. If only such tremendous effort and sacrifice were directed towards something good!

(3) We saw the ashes of war dead being received in great ceremony at one end of Tokyo Station and fresh soldiers getting a big send-off at the other end at the same time. At Kobe dock a parade of perhaps 700 members of the "Patriotic Women's Society" received ashes of war dead with due solemnity and pomp. We heard that mothers are having a very hard time finding suitable husbands for their daughters and are very worried over the prospects.

(4) We were very impressed by the cordial hospitality, common honesty, and kindly humanness of the Japanese people. Not knowing a word of Japanese, we were quite dependent on the kindness of the people. Many who had never seen us before spent hours telephoning for us, drawing maps, interpreting and writing directions. Whenever we took the wrong bus or tramcar, we were carefully directed to the correct one and given new tickets free. Everyone seemed to treat us as his personal guest in spite of all of the anti-foreign propaganda in the newspapers. We left a valuable article on a train by mistake. Later we were told by a railway clerk that it had been picked up and taken to the police station. There they were able to return it to us without trouble because of their careful records, although thousands of other articles were there also.

Christianity in Japan

"It is a question whether the Christian Church can continue in Japan as a body worthy of the name." Thus spoke an old missionary. After the "spy scare" in Japan in July, anything having connections with a foreign nation or foreigners came under suspicion. The Salvation Army was forced to sever all connections with Britain and become an independent national organization. It was asked to become an organization with the purpose of making citizens loyal to the state. It was asked to adopt a Shintoistic creed and have nothing to do with the Bible. I do not know to what it agreed. I was fortunate enough to be able to attend two meetings of missionaries who were discussing this problem. However, I do not dare report on them or on a N.C.C. meeting for their sakes. I will only say that they are trying in every way they can think of to allay the suspicions of the Japanese Government. I assure you that the Christians of Japan need our prayers and sympathy.

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September 25, 1941

To the Board of Trustees:

Enclosed you will find a memorandum which is my attempt at summarizing the latest trends in the affairs of Eastern Asia, especially as these affect our University.

The new session has begun with the final number of 1,156 students - 809 men and 347 women - which is more than we had set as our maximum.

The time of greatest suspense as to whether or not it would be possible to open was immediately after the American freezing orders and - to a lesser degree - our shipments of oil to Vladivostok. If Japan would ever be tempted to go to war against U.S.A., it would seem to be then. Or it might merely take the form of retaliatory actions against American interests in regions under their domination. All through August, therefore, I stayed close to the campus and watched for signs of measures aimed against Yenching as such.

It was like living again through the suspense of August 1937 immediately after the outbreak of hostilities when we were facing a terrifying unknown. As at that time, we were ready to announce the indefinite postponement of opening the session, for we should have been impotent against Japanese violence. The difference was that last month our perplexities were due to the American action for which we had long been eagerly hoping, regardless of any temporary disruption of university work or even the destruction of our property. For, as I have repeatedly urged, there could be no disaster to us and to all that we represent greater than permanent Japanese military control of North China. Thus far our difficulties have been inherent in the tension between the two nations, and the negotiations have been friendly enough on the whole.

Our chief anxiety now is coal of which we have on hand not more than enough for the next two months. It has thus become a literal fear of freezing.

This may be a suitable time for me to report to you how we have been able to carry on in this environment up to the present. These jottings perhaps contain much that has appeared in previous communications, but when brought together thus they will give you a clearer understanding of the factors involved.

1. Beyond Fear. If I may be permitted to begin with a somewhat personal experience, I remember vividly the relief with which it became clear to me that since Yenching was not only an educational institution but had its own distinctive moral and spiritual mission all that mattered was the witness to this in meeting whatever might happen. In other words, we might conceivably achieve more for the nation and for our religious purpose if as individuals or in our corporate existence we suffered the consequences of standing for our principles rather than by ensuring our material welfare. This has been the spirit animating our entire community through this period of testing.

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I mention this not with a touch of melodrama but as a simple description of that attitude without which four years ago we might never have dared to start and which has sustained us through all the ensuing hazards. It is one more reminder that faith is really dynamic and that spiritual forces are the strongest. The Japanese have discovered that threats of violence would not frighten us into complying with their demands.

2. C. Y. Hsiao. When this graduate of ours was summoned to serve as interpreter in our earliest contacts with the invaders, we little realized how much more than this he would become.

He has not only been invaluable in the almost daily problems large and small which have required attention, but has won the esteem of the Japanese authorities so that he now has easy access to any of them. He has become active in the larger national issues and may be of help in their rational settlement. But his more remarkable achievement has been in our own community. At the outset he was looked upon askance. It was of course essential, as they recognized, that we have an interpreter or contact man. But any one who was on such easy terms with the enemy must be something of a traitor at heart. Gradually he has broken down all such suspicions and has won the complete confidence of faculty and students alike.

3. An International Outlook. There has never been any concealment of our allegiance to the Chinese cause and to the National Government. Our American associations have been even more obvious. But we have also tried to stand for international good will, including Japan.

Instead of futile and perilous denunciation of Japanese aggression, we have demonstrated our readiness to advocate close relationships, such as economic cooperation and joint defense, between Japan and China upon a voluntary basis of mutual advantage and respect for each other's sovereign rights.

We have had a bad name in Japan as one of the centres of anti-Japanese agitation. But this notoriety has been somewhat reduced by a succession of intimate conversations with visitors or local officials. Not a few of these have admitted their surprise on learning our true attitude.

4. Japanese Cultural Penetration. The pattern of this is everywhere essentially the same. It is totalitarian control of thought and knowledge. But it is opportunist and patiently persistent in method.

They have unquestionably marked us as an institution to be taken over by their agencies and thus utilised for their imperialistic aims. But that very fact has led them to wait until strong enough to eject the foreigners who would be their chief hindrance. The crude attempts of petty officials have proven abortive and sometimes comical. They have seen that nothing was to be gained by

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premature insistence. It might provoke unfavorable publicity in the States for which they have a wholesome fear. So we have been allowed to continue unmolested but with no illusions as to what our fate would be when present restraints were sufficiently removed. The body might remain unharmed but the soul of Yenching would become extinct.

5. Friendly Traitors. There are here and in all the occupied areas persons who accept positions in the Japanese created puppet governments or who are somehow associated with the invaders. The Chinese describe them as traitors and some of them deserve this opprobrium. But most of them are elderly, retired mandarins or scholars out of office or employment with little of the newer patriotic or social vision, defeatists, opportunists, pro-Japanese in that they studied in Japan and have long had friendly contacts with that country. These are not traitors in the crass sense but are essentially Chinese at heart, differing as they think of themselves from the Kuomintang leaders chiefly in political theory. Many of them have children or relatives studying at Yenching and amusing stories could be related of the patriotic ardor of the younger generation.

I have maintained friendly relations with most of the local office-holders and have found them without exception responsive to such treatment as well as genuinely pleased over the effectiveness of a resistance to Japanese aggression which they would have thought impossible. Even more amusing incidents could be told about their attitude to their present masters. My efforts have been to develop their national consciousness and their readiness to share in post-war reconstruction without fear of being penalized.

These people, although with virtually no power, have considerable influence since the Japanese find them almost indispensable in the execution of their policies. Most of them are friendly to us and can be counted on to help as they can.

6. U. S. A. Always overshadowing us has been the protective might of America. Without this all that has been mentioned above would have had but slight avail. In our case, as wherever else the Japanese penetrate, they try out how far they dare to go without provoking the latent animosity of a country regarded by them as lethargic, confused in foreign policy, averse to war, but of dreaded potential strength.

When, early after the Japanese invasion, our Government asserted that it would protect not only American life and property in China but the legitimate activities of its nationals as well, I felt that this policy faithfully adhered to would guarantee our survival. Recent implementing of economic measures against Japan and of aid to China are heartening.

Because of this and other international trends it seems not impossible that we are now beginning our last academic year under

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alism domination. We can therefore on both sides of the ocean begin to plan constructively for the enlarged service awaiting us, with reputation unsullied and property intact, in the free and forward-looking Republic of China of a not too distant future.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

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