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COLLEGE FILES
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Yenching
Corres.
Wilson, Stanley D. + Anna Lane
1921 - 1930

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Is it the Conference or the war that you would like to hear about? Perhaps neither. But judging from the cablegrams that have been coming from America the papers there must have been making the most of our little military diversion to provide news for the public. And if they need it that badly it seems a pity that it is over so soon. It only goes to prove how civilized the Chinese really are. They try out their strength very speedily and once they ascertain which is the better man, they stop. The result is just as satisfactory and the casualties are much more gratifying.

One of the finest things at the Conference was an address called The Call of Christianity to Students of this Generation, by Mr. Brockman. He said that the last World Student Conference was held in America at Lake Mohonk. It was very large. It was marked by a feeling of great optimism. It looked as if the world was on the threshold of a great and rapid advance. The period just preceeding had witnessed remarkable improvement in all lines of industry and every form of material comfort. The Conference broke up with a feeling of great elation and friendliness. Within a few months of that time delegates of that meeting were in the trenches firing at each other. What was the matter? They had looked on facts only superficially they had failed to face the truth. The students of this generation have as it were a vast experiment spread before their eyes. The whole world has tried out the practical materialistic theories of recent general acceptance and we today may read the results. The call today is to think straight, face the facts, dare the truth. Eight years of war and destruction has not diminished the power of sin and has not reduced evil in the world. The hope for the future lies with those who will seek out a new basis for human relationships and will consistently risk all for that.

Again the Conference separated and this time it was barely a matter of days until all Peking was in uproar. The Northern War Lord had already entered the city before the delegates had left. But he came quietly and and there was a good chance that he might leave the same way. But things had shaped themselves past the point of a graceful withdrawal. China has learned too well the lesson that practically all the western nations have taught her viz. that our ideals of peace do not really apply when you have more than a million soldiers with which you may test out your strength and when the reward of success is booty and power.

We who are friends of China are not proud of this warfare, but neither are we proud of civil war in America nor of recent events in Ireland. It comes in as an echo to the words of Mr. Brockman and gives them tremendous reality. After all where is sin and evil less than it was before the throes of the great conflict? But as I have said before the whole of the 1,600,000 armed men of China did not participate. There may have been 120,000 men in action but some of them could not have acted very vigorously. It is a little disconcerting to most of us to realize that most of these soldiers were recruited and armed nominally to help in the European War at the invitation of the United States. About the time they were assembled the war stopped but they could not be so easily demobilized and they cannot now for they have been unpaid for months or years and their American made muskets are their chief dependence.

The fighting occurred only a very few miles from Peking and we could hear the cannonading very clearly. But China had not been supplied with any Big Berthas and we were quite safe. The danger here was from looting which has only recently been outlawed in military circles in China and the outlawing has not been very thorough. A defeated army is more dangerous than a victorious one. Peking was behind the lines of the army that we all wanted and expected to see defeated and then what would happen to the city with all its rich stores? For the second time since I have been here the great gates swung shut and left

the population of the suburbs outside. In ordinary ^{one thinks of the wall} times ^{as a nice place to go} walking or as a monument of by-gone days when Knights were bold. But last Thursday there was no question as to the use of a wall and it was not for promenade purposes. Fleeing soldiers swarmed about it and cast longing eyes at its gates. I had gone down to the Men's College to teach that afternoon just at the time when an attack was made at one of the gates which is only a stone's throw from the compound there. Soldiers had seized an engine and tried to rush the gate. They would have succeeded except that the gate had been reinforced by sand bags and even a locomotive cannot go thru sand. There were machine guns on the wall and with these they drove off the attacking party. That night there was great fear lest attempts be renewed and great numbers of people took refuge in the American Board Compound. The schools and other buildings there were crowded with women and children of all kinds including the families of officers in both armies. It is astonishing how fear takes hold of people. No one wanted to come here because our walls are not very high and then we are located next door to one of China's arch villains and rumor had it that his place was to be fired. We merrily waved our United States flag and went on with our work without any break at all. Our students were quite disdainful of the whole episode.

But in the meanwhile The World Student Christian Federation Conference has gone unreported and it is by far the finest thing that I have had a part in since I have been here. It was a tremendous thing to undertake. Representatives from the students of thirty three nations meeting for the first time since the Great War. Germany and England; France and Russia; Japan and China, India and Great Britain; Greece and Bulgaria. They came together not as envoys to a Peace Conference each trying to get as much as he can nor yet as apologists each trying to vindicate his nation's past, but rather as representatives of the youth of humanity seeking a common basis for a reconstruction of society trying to pool their common experience and extract from it a common law. There were splendid people here- undergraduate students, Professors, Student workers, Secretaries etc, The largest part naturally was oriental. For the first time had Japanese representatives and Chinese met together for the feeling has been so strong that only two years ago when the World's Sunday School Convention met in Japan, no one Chinese delegate went. I talked with the Japanese women a number of times and I was deeply impressed with their sincerity and attractiveness. I did not feel it so strongly with the Japanese men but still they left the impression that Japan has its idealists as well as its materialists and that militarism is not a hundred per cent even in Japan. I felt very proud of the Chinese delegates most of the time. Many of the were younger than the foreign delegates for representatives were allowed from the lower schools, but there was a large body of splendid young virile men who could stand up with any guest that came from abroad. And many a person spoke of the women leaders - beautiful queenly girls often better groomed more observing than the more impetuous representatives of Occidental freedom. I could not but feel proud of Yenching. The only woman ~~on the~~ representing China on the General Committee which was the voting body of the Conference, was a ~~Chinese~~ former Yenching student. ~~The~~ student body had but two delegates but its alumni were there in force sent by other organizations or acting in official capacities. It is women of this calibre that we must produce.

women who can stand as those girls did before eight hundred scholars from all the world, and have a thought and be able to say it and then afterward be able to go out and do it. Every thing that we can do to give the inspiration and the subject matter and the discipline that will lead to this end is a rich investment.

The Indian delegates were remarkable. They carried with them the atmosphere of far away mystic lands and you could not repress a feeling that perhaps they had in the recesses of some jungle or on some snowy peak discovered the solution of the world's problem of woe. But they too were students and their daily round must be much like ours. Still no one would question their superior quality, or the ring of authority in their words. Perhaps it is that out of the struggle for existence amid the philosophies of India and the drag of the burden of ~~East~~ and the economic pressure and the political seething of their independence movement, out of all this there has been evolved a clearer vision and a purer purpose than more favored races have achieved.

The first Chancellor of the German Republic was a delegate. He spoke with great feeling upon the need of economic reconstruction. Russians came from their land of turmoil. An American, Mr. Harlow, represented Turkey because as he said, there are in Turkey today 1,600,000 new made graves and most of those who would most naturally have been its delegates are tenants of those graves. A man from Argentine talked of conditions there. An American negro, Dr. King, represented his race in all lands including Africa. He was perhaps the most popular delegate present. You know it is a real treat to see a man who is thoroughly black, at least so the Chinese think. He said that the nations now in control of Africa make it impossible for a negro to go to Africa to undertake any work for the natives except for Liberia. And if a native born in Africa goes away and is educated he may not return. This is the agreement of civilized lands.

The Conference was held in the auditorium and school buildings of the Indemnity College which as you know was founded and is run with the money remitted by the United States from the Boxer Indemnity. It was an ideal place and the school did everything imaginable to make the conditions good. I am sure the foreign delegates could not have realized how exceptional such conditions are in China. The students there toiled as I have never seen students toil in China for the mechanical part was great. The weather astounded all of us. We had not guessed that China could be so decent in the spring time when dust and wind is usually given right of way.

It lasted just short of a week and into that time was packed more solid thought than is often achieved. From the rising bell at six until night there was no spare time. Everyone sought every minute between times to talk with other delegates for all were strangers. The morning hour went for lectures on heavy subjects such as Philosophy, Science etc, all given by men of fame mostly from the European Universities. These subjects in their relation to Christianity were handled in a scholarly way worthy the most critical mind and were very apt especially for the large Chinese audience to whom the intellectual problems are very real. China is in the throes of the intellectual upheaval that Western lands passed thru during the last generation. It has come all at once to China and is therefore very severe,

The middle of the fore noon was given over to six forums in which many people feel that the best work of the Conference was done. The one which attracted most attention was the one on International Relations. It seemed self evident that the time had passed when humanity can split up into nations which then proceed to hound each other to the death, all calling on the same God to bless them. That being the case what shall we do about it? The discussions were not academic. The question was- what will we do to prevent war? or in the event of war will you fight? They did not reach a unanimous conclusion but people said what they thought plain and unadulterated. These sessions were supplemented by meetings between hostile nation groups, and in those meetings people spoke their minds. Many people think that a great deal was accomplished,

But to my mind even the unique international opportunity was not so critical

critical as was the Chinese attitude. I could see that large rather silent part of the audience of yellow skin and black hair and eyes. They were present as friends but their minds I know were full of question marks. Christianity still smacks of a foreign flavor and China is becoming exceedingly self conscious and Chinese pride and honor is leaping into life - civil wars and defunct Gov't to the contrary not with standing. To them Christianity was pretty much on trial. "After all what is it?" "Just how do its leaders conduct themselves?" "Are the delegates representative?" "Do they dare to tackle delicate problems or will they couch all matters of difference in general terms and fine phrases?" "Do they really have a message for the world?" By these and many other tests Christianity was weighed and analysed. Proved and tested. I don't know what the verdict was. It will become evident only as time passes. It is certainly true that it gave to these students of the Orient an impression of the largeness and importance of Christianity such as they probably had never had before. Because of course it is even in the small minority here and it is only recently that it has reached to any extent into the upper student classes. It is certain evident that the Chinese young man is not going to accept any outworn or decadent think of western nations. He is in a position to choose for himself and helpfully intending to be his own judge. It is wonderfully hopeful condition and carries with the hope for a future church which may be virile and worth while.

It is of course also true that China was on trial. There had never been a gathering of this sort when foreign delegates could see so representative a group. The whole planning for the details of the Conference was of course in the hands of the local committee and they did themselves proud. For example they prepared and printed a song book with words in English, French, German and Chinese so that all the songs of the Conference were sung in four languages. All sorts of arrangements were made with just this kind of care. All the addresses were translated the languages being most used were English and Chinese. Special trains were arranged. The session went off like clock work in a way that I had never supposed could be done in China. It positively hurried the West.

The impressions gained by various delegates seems to be as many as their number. The discussions since the Conference has brought out this. Some felt disappointment that the Conference had not gone on record more clearly about war. They felt that it showed weakness and a compromising spirit. But on the other hand there was no point in the Conference doing officially what its constituents would not fully sanction and I feel that even American students would not have stood back of a full pacifist stand. If America would not what could we expect of Japan and France and Germany? But as one Chinese speaker put it very aptly, it seemed very queer that in all the discussions those who spoke about the necessity of war under some conditions were representative of what are commonly called the "powers" while those who thought that war can be best stopped by not taking part in it, were all the so called "weaker nations". The nation which is down felt that it could resist without force, but the nation which holds the power now felt that the time might come when it must fight in self defense. It looked a little as if the strong nations are not so sure of the justice of their claims as we could wish they were.

There were conferences in which the Chinese told the British what they thought of them and why. And the India delegates did the same. Really, if one starts to review history from the oriental side it leaves one with a most unhappy sensation. Now such things come out in such a Conference and it was the glory of the session that they could come out and did come out but without rancor and without bitterness. They with one accord attacked the thing as a common problem which must be met and dealt with in its various forms as it occurs in various lands.

Anna M. Lane

PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

PEKING, CHINA

THE PREMEDICAL SCHOOL

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

4314 South 23d. Street,
Omaha, Nebraska,
January 4, 1924.

Dear Mr. Moss:-

I suspect that you will remember me, but if you do not, Eric North will tell you who I am. When I left Peking last Spring I talked over the situation in the Chemistry Department at Peking University with Mr. E. O. Wilson and we came to the conclusion that some samples of materials for use in the classes in analysis was one of the things that the department most needed. This year as I have been about the country I have had quite a large number of such samples given to me for Peking University. These have already been analysed and for this reason are worth far more to the University than if they had not been so analysed. To buy such samples would cost us from \$2. to \$5. each according to the kind of material and the number of elements determined in each case. I think that I have as many as forth samples and during the year I will try to get more. I am quite willing to stand all expense of getting these to New York but I was wondering whether the University had a way of getting them to Peking after they reached New York. I think that packed for shipment they would make a box weighing from 50 to 100 lbs. The University needs this material very badly and some way should be found for shipping it to Peking. It would seem that I had done my share in getting it and bringing it to New York.

Will you let me hear from you in regard to this matter shortly. I would like a reply within a week if possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Stanley D. Wilson

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January 15, 1924.

Mr. Stanley D. Wilson,
4314 South 23rd Street,
Omaha, Nebraska.

My dear Mr. Wilson:

Your letter of January 4 came to the office while I was at Atlantic City attending the meetings of the Foreign Missions Conference. This explains the delay in replying to it, for which I am sorry.

We appreciate very much your efforts to secure the samples for Peking University, and I am writing to say that the University will be very glad to pay the expense of shipping them to Peking. We certainly feel that you are doing all that could possibly be expected in bringing it to New York, and we will be glad to take care of the expense from there on.

With very kindest regards and best wishes for the New Year, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Secretary, Peking University.

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DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
(YENCHING TA HSUEH)
PEKING, CHINA

January 5, 1946

FRANK

Dear Eric:

I have long been of the intension of writing you, but it has been one of the things which it seemed possible to put off in the rush of more pressing duties. Of course Stuart and others tell you of me from time to time.

The Chemistry Department of the University has just put in a small order with Leeds and Northrup of 4901 Stenton Avenue, Phila. and I have been furnished with a Request to Pay on your office to meet this bill. I am enclosing you a carbon copy of this request to pay and have sent the original to the firm. I have also asked them to write you for detailed directions in regard to shipment of the goods if they find it impossible to ship by mail. None of us here could tell them how to manage small freight shipments. I am sorry to trouble you in this matter but did not see how to avoid doing so.

The year has been very pleasant here at the University, as the students have been most anxious to take every opportunity to learn and have had very little interest in outside matters. I was surprised at this as I had expected that they would be attracted by extra-school-activities very much this year after their experiences of the spring and summer.

The new building and plans for the new site are progressing very satisfactorily. I am certain that we will be out there early during the summer. It will be a delightful change after living in Peking so long.

I trust that you and your family are well and happy. My own family is at present in the best of health. I suppose you know that we have a daughter about fourteen months old.

I enclose a copy of the letter to Leeds and Northrup.

Best of regards,

Stanley D. Wilson

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

TRANSFER

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA"

January 3, 1933.

Dear President Stuart:

We had all been hoping that you would be back here at Yenching with us before this but finally we have learned that you are planning to delay your return until some time in the spring. There were some matters which I very much wanted to discuss with you. I have ~~talked~~ this over with Mr. Galt and he has suggested that I write you, which seems to me also to be the best way out of the situation.

The first matter concerns my furlough, according to the rule this should come in 1930-31, but both Mrs. Wilson and I wish very much to have it during the year 1932-33. This is moving it ahead a year I know. The real reason back of this desire is that we want to get home once more while her mother and my father are still living. They are both old and feeble and we cannot hope that they will live much longer. I am in hopes that I can obtain a teaching position while at home so that I could take myself entirely off from the college budget except for travel during the year that I was away. Several of my friends have indicated to me that they felt that I would have no difficulty in finding such a position if I started in time. They have indicated a willingness to assist me in finding such a position. If I am going to find such a position I should begin making inquiries shortly. I hope that you will feel that the University can let me off a year earlier if I can support myself during the time that I am away except for the usual travel allowance. If I am unable to find such a position I would not expect to be allowed to go a year early, as I would not feel justified in asking the University to support me on a furlough if I took it early. I hope that you will be able to give me an affirmative answer to this request very shortly so I can begin to look for a position while away. Distances are so great and letters take so long that I must know as much ahead as possible.

The second matter has to do with the matter of my permanent support. There was some talk last year of asking the big Congregational Church in Omaha to take this up. I am not certain whether this is being pushed or not. They indicated some interest if I recall correctly. It would seem to be to be very worth while to push this matter if possible.

You probably recall that last fall it was discovered that no money had been provided for E. O. Wilson's extra expenses this year and you suggested that we take this out of the regular budget of the Chemistry Department. It amounted to \$400.00 Gold and at the rate of exchange existing at the time he used this it of course made a big hole in the funds of the department. You suggested that the department should over draw to the equivalent amount and ask for enough more to

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA"

make this up on our budget for the year 1928-29. Now the New York office has not sent us any memorandum of this expense to charge to the Chemistry Department. I am wondering whether they have found some other way to meet this item? I hope that they have done so as the department is going to be very short of funds by the end of the year even if we do not have to meet this item. There was also the item for ventilation of the ~~top~~ rooms of the department which I had spoken to you about just before you left and you suggested that an extra item be added to the budget to cover this expense the coming year. This is something we must have as soon as possible and it is really construction rather than chemical department expense. It does not seem as though it is logical to load the budget of the department to cover such items. But I am willing to do this way if it seems best. It would amount to somewhere about \$2600. Mex. Of course this must be attended to in relation to next year's budget before you return and even before you could reply to this letter. I shall ask for it and see what the committee will do.

The work of the department is going along very well, though we have been interfered with to some extent by the large number of holidays which the ministry of education has. This week we have three days holidays without any apparently good reason. The gas plant has finally been completed and the gas leaves nothing to be desired as to quality and usefulness. It is the best gas I have ever used. There has been a little trouble in the operation of the plant but I think this will be corrected very shortly. Mr. Tsai Liu Shen is getting along very well indeed on a piece of research on smoke tannage. His paper will have considerable scientific value and very likely will be of real commercial value. I am certain that we will have very few men who will be able to find and to undertake research of more interest and possibly of more real ^{value} than that which he is doing at the present time. He has planned the problem and is working it out practically independently. I hope and expect that he will get his master's degree next June. If he does he will be the first to do so in Chemistry. Just what will become of him next year is more than I can see. He has been an assistant for four years and feels that he should have an increase in pay. I agree that he deserves it but I do not feel that the University has the money for it. It is barely possible that we might obtain a fellowship from the China Foundation for him to continue his research on smoke tannage under our directions. I think that the work would be thoroughly worth doing and he would like such an arrangement very much. If the University only had a bit more money I would suggest that we keep him on at an increase of a few hundred dollars per year (perhaps 250 would be enough) and begin to train him as a man who might in time become head of the department. It would take a long time to do this but I am of the opinion that in time he might be a very

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PEKING, CHINA.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA"

happy choice for the place. That does not mean that I want anybody to take my place just at present, or for many years yet.

Mrs. Wilson's health has been better than for a long while this year. She had taken a very active part in many activities about the place. My own health has ^{also} been the best for a long number of years. I attribute this to the fact that I took a real rest during the summer. This coming summer I hope to spend at the University.

We have been much troubled to learn of your illness while you were at home. It seems too bad that your time should be taken up in such a way while you needed it so much for other things.

Mrs. Wilson joins me in wishing you the best of the season's greetings.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley D. Wilson

P.S. Give my best regards to Eric North when you see him. S.D.W.

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東京大学
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UNIVERSITY OF
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JOINT OFFICE

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February 1, 1928.

Dear Dr. Wilson:

Your letter of January 3rd has just reached me here today and I am writing at once in reply.

I can fully see the reason why Mrs. Wilson and you would like to have your furlough advanced one year and see no reason why this should not be arranged, with the usual furlough salary while in this country, provided that the work of the Department will be carried on in your absence. At that time, E. O. Wilson and Gibb will both be back. The question of whether your next period should be lengthened by one year is one that could be faced as the time draws near for the following furlough.

I have been in correspondence with the American Board about having you taken over as one of their quota and I think it is quite probable that this will be done.

I have repeated ^{the} suggestion regarding the Omaha church though I doubt if that is a practical solution at the present. The local assignment might be left until you are in this country.

Regarding the two items concerning E. O. Wilson's special charges amounting to \$400 gold, and the ventilation of the rooms, I suggest that the former be charged to the budget for this year with the request that it be added to the total already granted and that the faculty executive committee request the trustees to increase the appropriations for this year by that amount. The latter item might be included in the budget for the coming year with a note making it clear that it is a special feature. Fortunately, we shall be in a better position to stand an increase of the budget hereafter than we were last autumn.

For the same reason, it might be well to include Tsai Liu Shen on such terms as seem necessary. Why not carry out your suggestion of applying to the China Foundation for a special research fellowship?

In making this comment re increase of the budget, I do not want the impression to spread among the faculty that we are free to gratify wishes in all departments from now on. The trustees are at one with me in wanting to use any increased income first of all to clear off old deficits and to complete our construction obligations,

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Dr. Wilson

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before indulging any more than necessary in expansion of academic work. However, this much I think can be safely planned for.

With cordial regards to Mrs. Wilson and the hope of seeing you before long, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Dr. S. D. Wilson,
Yenching University,
Peking, China.

JLS:O

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RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

JUN 19 1930

One Yenching Craftwork Industrial Center

Ans. _____

It stands on the plain within the great horseshoe of mountains that encircle Peking and once provided the perfect omens for the capital of an Empire and furnished the setting for the temples and palaces for which the region is famous. This historic ground, watered by the famous Jade Fountain, yields everywhere reminders of its glorious past, and some for its hope for the future. Also reminders of its grievous present. As you walk along its roads between the rice paddies you step aside for a camel train and reflect on the long caravan that used to come bearing tribute and wealth from far distances. You can just make out the five spires of the marble mausoleum where the body of Sun Yat Sen, the Idol of New China, lay in state for the first four years. And then you pass an old woman or a child carrying a green crock filled with coarse yellow porridge. It is the day's rations issued to the very poor. In our village of Lan Tien Ch'ang two thousand people have waited each day this winter for their one meal.

This was a proud village not long since, unlike any other within the encircling hills. Its broad streets were built for the conqueror's cavalry and its houses for the conqueror's men. Their families have the heritage of dignity and refinement. But when money is gone and work is not to be found or the men are off in the armies, and general depression rules, a standard of decent living which requires soap and water and such fundamentals may seem a curse. The glint of sunshine upon marble arch and Imperial yellow tile as it overlooks the town, makes all the more bitter the poverty of those who were once participants in the nation's abundance. But now with war and famine preying upon the land, there is still the chance that the youth may fill a creditable part in the new China that is arising.

It is among the young women of this class that the Yenching Craftwork carries on its work. Since they must eat they must earn, and therefore they must work and the cross stitch that they do is of the finest quality. Since they must be intelligent in the new era they must read and write at least, and so they study every day by a regular curriculum. And some are sent on scholarships to study further, girls whom we hope will come home and share. They will be the first women in the village who have studied beyond the most elementary grade. Since they need more chance for cleanliness, they have a bathhouse which also serves the community. Since sometimes there is no other way, emergency relief is given. More than one hundred families are now receiving a little grain to help them through till spring and the chance for a little work. Since they need to be physically fit they have a certain amount of medical care and we are planning for more

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Since life is more than meat they have a church and a pastor. And since they are an eager warm-hearted group, they draw out the friendliness and comradeship of College students of Yenching who thus come to know more of life less favored than theirs.

This in brief is the plan of work in one of our branches- to bring a more abundant life in all its phases to a very choice group and through them to a village which has suffered more than most in the throes of China's rejuvenation.

Anna Lane Wilson

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Extracts from letter written by Anna Lane,
Teacher in Yen Ching College, Peking.

The Blue Bird, translated into Chinese by Ruth Ch'eng, a Chinese girl graduated from an English University and now teaching at the College, was given by the students for the benefit of famine relief. It was a great success and everyone is rejoicing over the money raised. It was beyond our wildest dreams."

"I would like to give you a picture of all the nice things and the funny things connected with it all. The pictures do not give any real impression of the beauty of the girls themselves. Everyone remarked about that. I wish people in America could have had just one glimpse of Huan Yu Jung and Ch'en Ke Chun as they really looked that night. It does not seem to me that I have ever seen any girls anywhere more exquisite. You should have seen Fei Shing Chih as the Dog and Fan Mi Te as the Cat. They carried off the parts in good style. Haich Wan Ying was Tytyl and did very well. It was a long hard part and especially hard on her to practice so much. Little Mabel Kuang was just as good as Mytyl. Ch'en Ke Chun was radiant as light and Huang Yu Jung as Mother Night. I was much surprised that her family allowed her to come out to evening practice (the daughter of the chief secretary to the President of China) or to appear in this public way at all. Ling Jut t'ang's father objected to her being in the play even tho her part was to be a very small one and she was to wear her ordinary clothes. You never can tell can you? We borrowed little girls to be the children of the Kingdom of the Future and practising with them was not easy to arrange. Do you know what scenes we gave? The first was the home scene when the fairy comes and the set forth. The second was the scene in the Land of Memory. The third was the scene in the Kingdom of Night. The fourth was the Kingdom of the Future. The fifth was the Leave taking and the sixth home again next morning.

"It was sort of a desperate thing to undertake for the setting was so vital a part of the whole thing and the setting is a Hercules task. After enough vicissitudes to make material for a large book, we finally had wings made of reeds 14 ft. high. One side was pasted over with tough Korean paper and the other with black paper. We pasted moons and stars over the black until we had a regular milky way among an inky blackness. Then we took Chinese paint and painted the other side until if you were gifted with a lively imagination you could see marble halls and columns to your heart's content. It was great fun but until it actually came off it was an even gamble that something dreadful might happen and wreck the whole thing.

For instance at the only evening rehearsal at the auditorium, the blue glass in the stereoptical lantern that was to give the ethereal effect in the Kingdom of the Future ceased to function when the scene was not more than well started. I inquired afterward and the operator told me that the blue glass naturally could not stand that much heat. And he cheerfully added that each blue glass was worth three dollars and he had already broken two of them. It took much persuasion to arrange one that could last thru the act but in the end he did and it looked very well indeed. If we had expected such a landslide we would not have squeezed every copper so hard but the result was that the expenses were very small. He worked out a way to support the scenery but when the day came it would not work and so we resorted to a method very typical of China and reasonably efficient. A man stood behind each wing and with his strong arm held up the trees of the forest, or the starry heavens, as the case might be. I worked all right except that there were times and there were places when the human equation entered into a rather disconcerting extent for the interest in the performance at times caused the wings to shew or to lean or for cracks to appear and at one or two times fingers clasped valiantly around the edges of the wings were not even by courtesy invisible from the pit. But people were wonderfully charitable in these matters and seemed pleased with the girls themselves.

" Costumes were manufactured out of the plunder of Peking both Chinese and foreign. The twelve hours who danced were very lovely in their general effect draped in filmy veils. Then in the fourth act the same girls were stars and danced again. They wore white flowing garments with blue stars which all showed up well against the black background.

" We kept all the parts that were supposed to be real in the Chinese style. But for imaginary scenes we made imaginary garments. However, this was not done until we had exhausted all the chances we could think of to get costumes from the theatres. I feel that it is setting a rather dangerous precedent for the teachers to do so much of the costuming work of these plays. It may become a very great burden sometime.

" I cannot forbear telling you one incident. The girls were required to change the date of the play after they had made arrangements with the men and it grieved them exceedingly. I was trying to get them to think that there was still hope in the world and that they better go on living and I said that it was no crime for them to change after they had promised if conditions made it impossible to keep their original plans. Wan Ying told me with very sweet dignity that it might be that foreigners did not mind breaking a promise, but Chinese did.

" I have Bible class of students from the Government University over at Ch'i Ho Lou. It is one of the most interesting things I have done since I have been in China. They are practically raw material, did not know the first thing. I have had as many as thirty but now the class is divided and is more manageable. I use about half English and half Chinese and am not clear in my own mind which half is more illuminating to them. Last time all the classes there joined to discuss Tag Day. Are you surprised? Yes, we are just that civilized that we stand on the corners and tag the unwary multitude in the most approved American style. Now they are hoping for great things. I think it is the first time such a thing was ever tried. It is being done under the auspices of the Christian Student Union, quite a brave enterprise. Our girls are to help but don't be alarmed. They are not to expose their charms in any unseemly fashion. They will solicit safely within the protecting walls of the house of their friends. All for famine relief!

" They are now debating the use of the \$3000 raised by the two plays (The University boys gave one also). The present idea is to send part of it to Heun Te Fu and keep the larger part to establish some kind of a refuge here just out of Peking. I hope they can manage it successfully for it will mean a great deal to them. Heiung Hei Ling is establishing a refuge for destitute orphans, 600, somewhere near the Drum Tower. It is to open soon and the girls are asked to help with that. The girls saved out \$50 from the second performance of the play to finance their Half-Day School. Housed in its new quarters it really is very nice.

2 copies
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YENCHING

TRANSFER

Yenching University

September 10, 1930

Dr. Stanley D. Wilson,
C/o Am. Bd. of Commissioners for
Foreign Missions,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Wilson:

For several months Mr. Fred Williams, a young man with whom the Presbyterian Board has been in touch, has been considering spending several years in the Orient at his own expense, contributing his services as a teacher of chemistry to the various Christian colleges and Universities. I understand that Mr. Williams has very substantial personal resources, and that he is not only making a trip to the Orient at his own expense, but may also contribute to certain phases of the Presbyterian work in the fields he visits.

Mr. Williams has a friend in Peiping by the name of Mr. West. Both because of his friendship for Mr. West and because of his interest in Yenching University, he is desirous of spending the second semester of the academic year 1930-31 giving whatever courses in chemistry may be needed at the University and may be in line with his own capacity to teach.

Only this morning Mr. Williams came in my office to report that he had definitely decided to make the trip to the Orient. I have not had any time, therefore, to correspond with anyone at the University to ascertain whether they can use Mr. Williams, and if so, in what particular courses. I have given Mr. Williams a copy of the "Announcement of Courses, College of Natural Sciences, 1929-30" but this is about all the information I have been able to give him relative to the work in Chemistry at Yenching. He is particularly anxious to obtain a list of the textbooks in English which the University is using in its various courses in Chemistry, so that he may obtain copies of these texts before he leaves the United States and may devote a considerable amount of time to their study while he is en route to Peiping. The Yenching Bulletin I have given him does not list any of the textbooks used, and I have not been able to discover any other source of information available here in New York whence I could obtain such a list.

~~Mr. Williams is leaving New York about September 15. I have~~
promised to ~~secure all the information I can relative to texts and other~~ matters in connection with the Chemistry work at Yenching, before he

Mr. Williams is leaving New York about September 15. I
promised to secure all the information I can relative to texts and other
matters in connection with the Chemistry work at Yenching, before he

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leaves New York. He will be in the office again on Saturday, September 13. I am hoping that this letter may reach you promptly enough to enable you to send me information which I can pass on to him at that time.

Mr. Williams tells me that he has not had any experience in teaching Chemistry, and that most of his knowledge of the subject comes from first hand work in chemistry laboratories he has built and equipped with his own personal funds. Whether he will be successful as a teacher can only be answered, therefore, by actual trial. He has impressed the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board as an unusually fine type of young man with a great deal of natural ability and good common sense. I believe that if he finds a place somewhere in the Orient where he fits in happily and feels that he can make a worth while contribution he may wish to remain, or to return a little later as a regular and permanent member of the teaching force.

I should appreciate any information you can send me as to the special needs of a teacher of chemistry during the coming year. Your absence will, of course, necessitate certain changes in the courses being given, and the staff members taking charge of each course, during the coming year. I am sure, however, that all these adjustments were satisfactorily worked out by you in cooperation with the other members of the department, before you left Peiping. Will there be any real contribution which Mr. Williams can make during the second semester if he proves capable and adaptable? If so, what is the general nature of the contribution he might expect to render?

I believe that as yet Mr. Williams has not gotten in touch with anyone at Yenching. Within a few days I will write either to President Stuart or to Dr. Adolph or Mr. E.C. Wilson reporting the prospect of having Mr. Williams in Peiping during the second semester.

I understand that Mr. Williams will be accompanied by his wife. I believe they have no children. I understand too that Mr. Williams is planning the general itinerary of his trip without waiting to complete definite arrangements with any of the institutions in which he hopes to do some teaching. Should he find on arrival at any of the centers he intends to visit that it is not possible for him to make any worth while contribution as a teacher, he would probably remain in the locality for a time anyway before going on to the next center on his itinerary.

Mr. Williams' plans are quite unique, and I am very much interested to see how they will work out. I shall be glad to have your own observations.

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

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4 Copies 16 lb

4314 So. 23d. Street
Omaha Neb.
Sept. 19. 1930.

①

B.A. Garside.
China University.
150 7th Avenue.
New York City.

YENCHING

INDEXED

TRANSFER

Dear Mr. Garside:

Your letter to me in the case of the American Board Mission was miscent and has only just now reached me here at Omaha. I am very sorry that this did not reach me earlier so I could have been of more use in ~~this~~ this matter. I would have been very happy to meet Mr. William and to ^{have} discussed the situation in detail with him if it could have been ~~soon~~ managed for him to stop off at Omaha on the way west. However that is impossible now.

The text books used this year are as follows for ~~the~~ the more important courses.
Chemistry 3-4 (General Chemistry) This is our ^{new} ~~new~~ (revised) General Chemistry. F. S. Dunning. published by ~~John Wiley~~ John Wiley & Sons, Pub.

Chemistry 5-6. (Second year Chemistry)
Second year College Chemistry, Chapin
John Wiley & Sons, Pub.

In each of the above cases we use the Laboratory Manual ~~written~~ ^{written} by the same author and published by the same publishers.

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Chemistry 7-8, Quantitative Analysis.

Various texts are used here.

Quantitative Analysis. Mahan, McGraw-Hill Book Co.
is more used than any of the others perhaps.

Chemistry 9-10, Organic Chemistry.

Introduction to Organic Chemistry, Lowy & Harrow
John Wiley & Sons. Pubs.

Chemistry 131-132 Physical Chemistry.

Physical Chemistry. H. S. Taylor.

D. Van Nostrand & Sons Pubs.

The above consist of our more important courses and the books used. Since I have neither a Bulletin nor copies of the texts with me, I may have made some slight mistakes in the exact titles of the courses or names of the text-books.

I have not yet learned of the registration in Chemistry for the present year and therefore cannot say where the greatest need will be felt. In general I would say that extra courses in Advanced Organic Chemistry, ~~Physical~~ Advanced Physical Chemistry, Industrial Chemistry, + Applied Chemistry. will be most needed this year. ~~that will be~~ I am confident that there is a large registration of advanced students in the department and that the great need will be for more advanced ~~or specialized~~ courses and courses in special fields.

Anything along these lines will help out. (3)
Also if one could take over some of the more elementary work and thus allow the rest of the staff to ~~had~~ offer this ~~more~~ & more advanced advanced and special work it ~~and~~ would be of assistance.

Mr. Williams should get into ~~and~~ contact with the University as early as possible ~~if this~~ in order that plans for the second semester can be made before the semester actually opens. It is always very difficult to use a new man unless plans are made considerably in advance, and this is especially the case where he comes to a University ~~at the~~ in the middle of the year.

Of course I am not at the University this year and therefore I am unable to say what the needs may be. Also I do not know anything about the extent of Mr. Williams' training. It may be thorough and it may be very inadequate. If the latter is the case, there is very little that he can do.

Experience has shown that when a man contributes his services free, he usually does not hold himself so completely responsible for the work that ~~he~~ he undertakes. The result is that such work is often neglected and is not satisfactory to either the College

on the Students. In our special case at ④
Yenching there is the further problem of finding
a house for Mr. Williams. When I left Peking
in June, the housing situation was very ~~and~~
difficult. Mr. Williams, however might decide
to live in Peking and to provide his own
house. If he did this, it would take care of
this problem, but would make it more
difficult for him to make a real ~~contri-~~ contri-
bution to the work of the College. It takes too
much time to go and ~~come~~ come for a man
in chemistry to do his share and still live
in town. Mr. Williams however, may prove
to be the exceptional man who takes care of
all details even though he is paying his
own salary. Let us hope that he is.

Correspondence with Peking on these
matters, should go to Pres. Stuart and
Mr. E. O. Wilson. Mr. Wilson is chairman
of the department.

quit (We are leaving here on the 26th
of this month and will make a ~~leisurely~~
leisurely journey by motor to Chicago.
Beginning with October 1st. our address will
be apartment ~~2a~~, 2a, 5802 ~~Northland~~
Maryland Avenue, Chicago.

If I can be of assistance to the

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work of the University in any way I shall ~~be~~ be glad to do anything in my power. Don't hesitate to call on for any need that you see.)

I am sorry that I cannot be more definite about Mr. Williams, but I know so little about his training and the actual situation in Peking that I hesitate to say more. I am on furlough this year and I hesitate very much to say anything about the running of the department. Mr. S. O. Wilson and others here are in charge. I have very confidence in their judgement and ability and I do not want to even appear to be running the place in my absence.

Most sincerely yours.

/s/ Stanley D. Wilson //

joint (P.S. Please excuse the hand writing. My type writer is in my ~~own~~ trunk on the road to Chicago

S.D.W.

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YENCHING

TRANSFER

September 25, 1930

Dr. S. D. Wilson,
Apt. 2a, 5802 Maryland Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Wilson:

Let me acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of September 19 relative to Mr. Fred Williams. It was indeed kind of you to take time from your busy days to write so fully concerning possible arrangements between Mr. Williams and the University.

While Mr. Williams has already begun his westward journey if he adheres to his original plans, I sent him yesterday a copy of your letter in the hope that it will be forwarded to him.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of ^{the} letter I have written him.

Mr. Williams did not return to our office on September 13 as I expected, so I have been unable to secure from him the additional information which I have been seeking. The best I can do, therefore, is to pass on to Dr. Stuart and Mr. E. C. Wilson the information I sent you in my letter of September 10. The arrangements with the University which Mr. Williams is proposing are of such an unusual nature that it will be necessary for the field to work out satisfactory details after he arrives there.

I hope that we may have the privilege of seeing you here in New York sometime during your present year of furlough.

With warmest good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

BAG-H

Enc.

0353

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peping China

自然科學院院長室
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA."

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

5802 Maryland Avenue,
Chicago, Ill.
November 10, 1930

YENCHING

TRANSFER

Dear Mr. Garside:

I am enclosing a clipping from Yesterday's Sunday Tribune. There have been two or three others of similar nature within the past two weeks. Of course I have had no direct communication from the University within this time, and in fact I have had but little news from the University since I left there in June. I know that everybody is busy and that time for letters is impossible to find. I am wondering if you have had any news as to the conditions immediately about the University. Has the rise of banditry in the immediate region of the University had any influence on its work? If you could give me any information on this matter I would be most thankful to you.

Has the National Government of China made any new regulations with the past five or six months which restrict or limit the activities of the University? I have heard that new regulations in regard to the teaching of religion on the campus have been issued. I have not seen this statement confirmed. Within ten days I am to give a talk here on China and I would like this material to use if you can supply it for me. If the government has issued any new rules dealing with any of these matters I would be pleased to have a statement of the new regulations and any comments that President Stuart or others at Yenching have made on them when they forwarded them to you.

We are having a very happy and profitable year here at the University of Chicago. The family are all well and send their best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

Stanley D. Wilson

Stanley D. Wilson.

PURSUE CHINA BANDITS

BY CHARLES DAILEY.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]
PEIPING, China, Nov. 8.—The Rev. Bert T. Nelson of Minneapolis and the Rev. Christopher N. Tvedt, a Norwegian, who were captured south of Loshan, are reported to be enduring severe hardships with other unidentified foreign captives. In the Hankow consular district 21 foreigners are still held captive.
The Rev. Mr. Nelson and the Rev. Mr. Tvedt are held at the hamlet of Panhsientien which is located in the mountainous country on the northern border of the Hupeh province. Troops have been sent in pursuit and are reported to have arrived at Loshan be-

yond which the roads are exceedingly difficult for military forces to travel. Banditry is fast increasing in all sections of China. In the Peiping district following a murder at a hunting park, bandits raided a settlement and sacked a chapel immediately outside of the Peiping south gate. Many were wounded. Among those hurt are three merchants who were brought to the Rockefeller hospital here. Foreigners have been warned not to pass the city gates. Owing to pressure on the part of the American legation, Manchurian cavalry forces have started patrolling the principal roads to foreign cottages. When the wives of Admiral McVay

and of Capt. Dillon, who is chief of staff, visited the summer palace by motor recently, they were escorted by another motor containing four marines of the legation guard, who were armed with a machine gun. Twenty-five per cent of the super-tax on all foreign machine made goods imported at the north Chinese ports has been canceled by the Manchurian occupational government, but some of the Peiping local taxes, ordered canceled by the Nanking government, are still being collected. Among these is an assessment of 20 per cent on the retail price of all commodities, including those of Chinese origin.

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YENCHING

TRANSFER

Yenching University

November 13, 1930

Dr. Stanley D. Wilson,
186 High Street,
Belfast, Me.

My dear Dr. Wilson:

Let me acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 10 to which you attached a clipping from the Chicago Tribune describing the growth of banditry in North China.

Our office has had no direct word from Yenching with reference to banditry in and about Peiping. Presumably, therefore, this growth of lawlessness has not had any serious effect on the University or its personnel. As you know, one must always take with a liberal pinch of salt the newspaper dispatches coming to us from China. While it is true that the conditions in China are frequently worse than we in America know anything about, on the other hand, many of the newspaper dispatches are grossly exaggerated. Several times during the last few years we have read newspaper dispatches sent from cities where our Universities are located, which have later been entirely disproved or else shown to be most inaccurate.

There is no question whatever that banditry is wide-spread over China this fall, and is probably even a more serious menace than it has ever been. With the tens of thousands of soldiers who have been disbanded during recent months, and with the famine or semi-famine conditions existing throughout large portions of China, there is bound to be a rapid growth of lawlessness and banditry. How far these conditions are apt to affect educational and other Christian work located in large centers like Peiping and Nanking is an open question. In the past the Chinese local authorities have usually been able to maintain a fair degree of order in and around such centers where lawlessness would give China a maximum of unfavorable publicity.

We have received from Yenching this fall very little material along the lines you will need in preparation of your address. I am enclosing herewith a mimeographed copy of a letter written by Dr. Stuart on September 18, discussing general conditions at the University, particularly as regards work in Religious Education. Within recent months the Ministry of Education has adopted more rigid restrictions upon religious teachings in our schools, both by the issuance of new regulations, and also by the interpretation and official or semi-official pronouncements of one kind or another. I am sure you are familiar with the councils held between

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the Ministry of Education and representatives of the Chinese Christian church, as a result of which the Ministry refused to give heed to any plea for liberalization of its attitude toward Christian teaching, and often went so far as to state rather tersely that it could make no change in policy and did not wish to discuss the matter any further. I do not, however, have any literary title which will adequately supply information as to the details of the changes in the regulations of the Ministry of Education, or will accurately depict the attitude it has maintained in recent conferences. I am enclosing, however, a report of a conference held at Shanghai College in July 1930 under the auspices of the Christian Educational Association, dealing with the subject "The Christian University and Religious Education". I am sure you are already familiar in a general way with the official conference and will possibly have seen this report. Perhaps, however, it will be of some interest to you.

With best wishes, I am,

Very cordially, yours,

SAC-H

enc.

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