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Yenching
Corr's
Wilson, Stanley D. + Anna Lane
1934 - 1939

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping China

理學院院長室
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA."

March 2, 1934

Dr. N. Gist Gee
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Gee:

President Stuart has requested me to write you in regard to Mr. E. O. Wilson. We are very much disturbed that the need for retrenchment in the College of Natural Sciences may make it necessary for us to drop him from our staff. If new money for the college is not obtained before July of 1935 I am afraid that we will have no other recourse. In my judgment this would be a very severe loss, almost approaching a catastrophe, for the college. As you know we are trying to modify and adopt the work of the college to fit the immediate needs and circumstance here in China. Mr. Wilson is our industrial chemist. His chemical training was obtained with the needs of China especially in mind. You will perhaps recall that he first came to China as Instructor in English at the National University in Peiping. Even then he had a very active interest in chemistry, which was perhaps due to the fact that he had majored in that subject while in college. The opportunities and needs in the field here appealed highly to him and he became a member of the Department at Yenching. He then returned to America and spent two years at Purdue University where he took the B.S. degree in Chemical Engineering in 1921. He then returned to Yenching and rendered five years of successful service to the University. At the end of this period he went to M.I.T. and spent one and a half years and received his M.S. degree in Chemical Engineering Practice. He then returned to Yenching at the beginning of the second semester of the year 1927-1928. This has given him an unique preparation for the work of our department. We feel that he is now making a very significant contribution. He is successful as chairman of the department and as a teacher but he is especially vigorous and aggressive as an organizer and director of research for our advanced students. In fact I think that the majority of our most able students take their research under his direction.

The following is a partial list of men whose research he has directed. I give in each case the topic of the research.

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March 2, 1934

Master's Theses Completed.

1. Smoke Tannage, with L. S. Ts'ai.
(Published) Journal Am. Leather Chemist's Association,
Vol. 34, p. 21, (1929).
Ts'ai later took his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago
and is now lecturer in Physical Chemistry at Yenching.
2. The Colloid Content and Plasticity of Clay, with P. Y. Wen.
Bull. Geol. Survey China Vol. 37, p. 13, (1931).
Wen is now instructor in Chemistry of the University
of Nanking.
3. Brine Purification by Ammoniation, with W. C. Hsieh.
Jour. Ind. Eng. Chem. Vol. 25, p. 168, (1933).
Mr. Hsieh is now taking his Ph.D. at Ohio State Univer-
sity where he is making a very good record.
4. Separation of Alumina from Poshan Bauxite, with Y. L. Kao
Jour. Chinese Chem. Society Vol. I, No. 3, (1933).
Mr. Kao is now instructor in West China Union Univer-
sity.
5. The Effect of pH Value on the Combining Capacity of Hide
Powder for Acid and Basic Dyes, with C. C. Hsiao.
Jour. Am. Leather Chemist's Asso. Vol. 37, Nov. (1932).
Mr. Hsiao made an exceptionally good record in the
laboratory of the Geological Survey where he spent
a year. He is now studying for his Ph.D. at the
University of Michigan and hold a China Foundation
fellowship.

Master's Theses to be Completed June 1934.

1. A Phase Rule Study of the System NaHCO_3 , NaCl , MgCO_3 , with
Y. C. Chiu.
This is of importance in connection with the soda
industry here in China.
2. The Decolorization of Vegetable Oils by Clay, with C. Y. Lin.
3. The Particle Size and Texture of Chinese Ceramic Clays, with
H. K. Weng.

Bachelor's Theses (of Special Interest).

1. The Hydrolysis of Aluminum Salts, with Y. C. Kuan.
2. A Study of a Chinese Apatite, with S. C. Liang.
Ready for Publication.
3. The Tanning Action of Aluminates, with S. L. Peng.
To be published.

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March 2, 1934

4. Hydrogen Ion Concentration of Clays and their Efficiency as Dehydration Catalysis, with C. Y. Lin.
Bull. Geol. Survey of China Vol. 18, No. 20, p. 55 (1933).

The above constitutes a more extensive and significant program of Industrial Chemical Research than has been conducted by any other person or group in China, as far as I know. Now that he has this beginning I am confident that he can make even more valuable investigations in the future.

He has played a significant role in connection with the study of the native ^{iron} industry in Shansi. You will recall that the North China Industrial Service Union is working on this general problem. Mr. Wilson has been a member of the committee directing all phases for the problem and has had entire charge of its chemical aspects. The actual chemical work has been carried out by Mr. Hsiung Ta Chiang.

Mr. Wilson has made a number of extremely valuable contacts. He cooperates with the Geological Survey, on several problems. This is a very important connection. He has also been cooperating for several years on certain problems with the Pacific Alkali Company of Tangku. You will recall that this firm represents the largest and most modern chemical industry in China. It now appears that they may enter other important lines. Such a contact is worth much. He also cooperates with other groups and will obviously extend such relations.

The North China Industrial Service Union is now definitely planning to take up a broad and fundamental study of the ceramic industry here in China. As you know this is an important and ancient craft in this country. It has here never received the benefits of modern scientific methods. Such a study if successful must result in vast improvement in the industry and real benefits to the country. Mr. Wilson is by training, experience and temperament well adapted to serve as director of this project. I personally know of no other man who would probably do as well here. Mr. Wilson has proven his ability to direct and inspire the Chinese student as well as to cooperate with business and professional men. You will note that Mr. Wilson has already done some work on the clays of China. If he is with us we can expect to have the chemical and physical aspects of this problem centered on our campus. If we are unable to retain him we could not expect to find another man to direct such an extensive project for us.

As you personally know, the space for the department of chemistry is limited and this makes it all the more necessary that our staff shall be of men who work together pleasantly and happily. In this respect Mr. Wilson is a fine colleague.

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For all these reasons we hope that he can be retained permanently on the faculty. President Stuart has suggested to you that perhaps Mr. Scott and his colleagues would be willing to take over the support of the Wilson family. It would seem a very happy solution if it could be accomplished. I am writing this letter to give you my feelings on the subject. I have read the letter to Adolph and he agrees with me in all these matters.

Our second semester is now a month under way. 769 students registered and I think that this is the largest registration we have ever had for a second semester. Things are very quiet and work is going on the best ever. The space in Chemistry is very fully occupied, and much good research is under way. Personally this is much the best year I have ever had. By the end of the semester I shall have some five or six papers ~~with~~ ^{with} publishing.

Each of our other senior members will also have a few ^{papers}. Dr. Ts'ai who came back to us a year ago last fall from Chicago is making a good start. He will have some two or three papers.

With us, it has been a mild winter. I understand that with you it has been otherwise. There was a much needed snow yesterday. The number of cases of flu and pneumonia this year is quite exceptional. The Sailors have just lost their youngest child from pneumonia. In a way this is a great blessing to them as the child was very subnormal, mentally. I am spending the afternoon in the house in an effort to throw off a cold. Mr. Wilson joins me in sending best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley D. Wilson

Stanley D. Wilson

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping China

理學院院長室
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA."

May 14, 1934

ack'd by 25-34
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President J. L. Stuart
Yenching University

Dear President Stuart:

The requests from New York for "talking points" about Yenching has come to my office. I should like to make a few comments in connection with the questions which are troubling some of our good friends.

I believe that we cannot look forward to peaceful and orderly conditions in China until there is a considerable body of mature men and women with modern educations, with an understanding of the rest of the world and with deep desire to make China strong and orderly. This desire must be strong enough to overcome the wish and hope for personal gain. The University's share in this is to provide an opportunity for young people to obtain an education and to grow mature in their modes of thought and action. The need is for the best. This cannot be given by a small and weak college. Even Yenching is not well enough equipped and staffed to give the service which China needs. The poorly or partly trained man or woman from the small or weak institution will not be as ready to give the great service as will be the man or woman from the strong University.

Yenching is filling one very unique need at the present moment. We offer an opportunity of able young people to study for a year or two beyond the undergraduate period. A considerable number of the Assistants and Instructors in the Colleges and Universities of the country have taken advantage of this opportunity. All reports indicate that they have done exceedingly well after leaving us. Others have taken positions in various Government and Research institutions where they have been making excellent records.

I would illustrate the type of work which such men do, by citing the case of Mr. Hsiao Chih Chien. He took his master's degree with us in 1932. His research was directed by Mr. E. O. Wilson. Mr. Hsiao was interested in Industrial and applied Chemistry. On leaving us he obtained a position in the Laboratory of the National Geological Survey. He was so very successful with them that they aided him in obtaining

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a China Foundation fellowship for further study at the University of Michigan. It is understood that Mr. Hsiao will return to the Survey when he has completed his work at Michigan. His record at Michigan has been exceptional. During the first semester of his residence there he passed all preliminary examinations for his Ph. D. and was elected to Sigma Xi and to an honorary Engineering Society.

During the past year another of our men has been at the Geological Survey. He has also pleased the authorities there and they are now suggesting that they will have three positions open for such men next year. Other institutions also seem glad to have our men come onto their staff. I feel that the Christian influence and background of the University has had a large measure of influence upon the character and personality of our graduates. They are wanted because of this kind of training and the attitude, towards life, which it produces.

You may be able to use some small item from the above in connection with the requests from New York.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley D. Wilson

Stanley D. Wilson
Dean of College of
Natural Sciences

May 21, 1934

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President
Yenching University
Peiping, China

Dear Dr. Stuart:

*E. Van Sice
has noted
this*

I have just returned from a visit with Mr. Gunn of the Rockefeller Foundation and am glad to be able to report that the Rockefeller Foundation has already made a grant of \$5,000 in addition to the \$10,000 for the School of Public Affairs for next year. This will make available for that school the sum of \$15,000 instead of the \$10,000 which normally would be ours for 1934-35.

I am sending you a brief message by amateur radio today which will convey this news to you and which I hope will give at least a certain amount of encouragement in the efforts which you are making there.

I have also had a conversation today with Mr. Albert Scott relative to the possible assistance in the support of Mr. E. O. Wilson. Mr. Scott says very frankly that his interest in Mr. Tayler was a personal one because he knew intimately the work that Mr. Tayler had been doing. While he was unwilling to commit himself to any effort on the part of Mr. Wilson's support for future, yet I am sending to him full information concerning Mr. Wilson and will make it a point to get them in personal touch when Mr. Wilson comes over. Let's hope that through this personal touch something may develop.

Mr. Scott expressed the opinion that conditions in America were on a definite up-turn. At the same time, however, he said that people were very much afraid of just what the government was going to do and for that reason it was difficult to get people to give large sums of money.

Dr. Wu Chen-fu has arrived in New York and will be here a few days working in the Museum of Natural History. We are seeing a good deal of him and will hope to see both him and Mrs. Wu when they come back later to sail from New York around the 11th of June. I think he expects to sail from Europe for China about two months after this date.

Sincerely yours,

N. Gist Gee
Vice-President.

NGG.A

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June 25

July 1937, 2000

Dr S. D. Wilson,
Department of Chemistry,
Tsinghua University,
Beiping, China.

Dear Dr Wilson:

It is a pleasure to hear from you to reply as
you did to the question raised here by Mr. Redick as those
which people would be interested in. This was for the purpose of giving
other people who might be interested in the purpose of giving
something to the world. I had answered them from my view-
point and he wished the field point of view. They may help
somewhat for the coming of science to the world for this fall.

I have had several very interesting talks with Mr. Dunn
since he came to America and he is certainly interested in the
rural program. I think it will be well for your college to begin
to think of the possible part you can take in the promotion of
new and better rural conditions in this special phase of the
work in China during the next few years, especially. As I see it
Mr. Dunn's whole interest is centered in getting something directly
to the country people and to the more practical side of the
thing or the approach to him. Projects that have a bearing on
the well-being and the uplift of the country people will make the
strongest appeal to him. I think you are already stretching the
practical application in all of your work and this is the kind of
thing he will support if it is the direction that you take to him.
It would be my suggestion that you all do everything you can to get
Mr. Dunn out there on the campus to spend long enough to talk with
the different people and give them this idea of how Yenching can
fit into doing its part in carrying on this work. Of course, I have
no idea that you should abandon your present objectives, but that
by slight modifications or changes in your courses, at least some
of them, you can give the more specialized training so much needed just
now. I shall discuss with him again general problems but Yenching's
application must be made to him there, and under his guidance, for the
removal of the Natural Science grant for the next few years. I do not
think he will put it on a fifty-fifty basis for he knows the conditions
here. He will be doing everything possible to try to get some money
but until things pick up a bit, chances are very slight.

With all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely,

cc to J.L.S.

nbs.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping China

*Processed into Mr. Gunn
ack.*

理學院院長室
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA."

July 24, 1934.

Dr. N. Gist Gee,
Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Gee:

I certainly owe you an apology for the way I have neglected to write you. Thank you very much for the letter of May twelveth giving so much of news in regard to the general situation in the States. It is difficult for us here to obtain a good understanding of conditions there.

Your letter of June second has been on my desk for some two weeks awaiting time for a reply. In this you are asking for copies of our annual letter to be used in connection with your publicity work. Mrs Wilson and I would be glad to modify it in the manner that you have suggested and to send you as many copies as you would want. We might write you a slightly different letter than we write for our friends at the new year period. It would not differ very much however. The paper which we used last year cost \$1.00 per hundred pages or \$10.00 per thousand pages. We might select something different this year and if we did it might cost a few cents more or less per hundred. The difference would not be great however. The cost of printing will be as follows. \$0.70 per page for 200 copies; \$1.00 per page for 500 copies; and \$1.50 per page for 1000 copies. If you will let us know sometime, not too late in the fall, we will plan to provide you with what you want out of this. I hope that these will be of value to you when they arrive.

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Your latter of June 25th just reached me two days ago. In this you have discussed your impression of Mr. Gunn's attitude towards the problems of China and our part in the general problem. I have been fully aware of Mr. Gunn's point of view for more than a year and have been doing all in my power to turn our work towards the rural field and other practical applications. To quite an extent we are finding methods of doing this. I doubt that it will change the type of our courses as much as it does the type of our research. Of course Mr. E. O. Wilson's research has all been of the very highly practical type and some of it is finding application. Dr. Ts'ai Liu Sheng is doing everything possible to make his of the same type. I am sure that he is going to succeed. Adolph of course works on food and bio problems and in the long run his results all find use in the situation here. I am turning a large portion of my own research into the most practical problems of applied Organic Chemistry. We are trying to deal with rural problems and ~~XXXXXX~~ rural products and conditions. In the department of Home Economics, Miss Kung is certainly dealing with local problems of the diets of the common people. She has ability and energy and will make a real contribution here

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if she does not use up too much of her energy in disputes with her colleagues. Miss Chen I. the other member of the department who has been using American ideas only in her work is at last seeing the point and is spending the coming year in getting preparation for the future of her work on a new plan, which will allow her to employ local materials and local ideas in connection with house planning and decoration.

In Physics, Mr. Band is thoroughly convinced that we must work in the local and as far as possible in the rural field. He is doing extremely well in this field. Dr. Hsieh has been away for two years and just what his attitude to this will be when he gets back next month, is more than I can say. He has been at Cal. Inst. of Tech. where the interest has all been in pure science, and it may be difficult for him to see the rural side. By the way Dr. Z.Z. Tisdale of the R. F. was very critical of us for allowing Dr. Hsieh to remain away from the University for more than a year. This was an extremely difficult point for me to explain to him. Even with the best that I could do he was not pleased to say the least. I feel that Mr. Meng will have the rural idea when he returns. He and I have had much conversation along these lines before he left and we have corresponded in regard to the matter since he has been away.

In the department of Biology Dr. J. C. Li is completely sold to the rural idea and is doing all that he can to find methods of putting it into effect. Miss Boring is skeptical to say the least. Dr. Wu is away and I feel that he is so completely tied up in the matter of the catalog of insects that it will be difficult for him to attend to other matters very shortly. However I hope that we will quickly be able to convert him to the new idea.

By the way since writing the above I have made further inquiries about the price of paper for the letters and I find that I was given too high a price above. We can get a very good paper for about fifty to sixty cents per hundred.

I am sending you under separate cover two reprints. One of these represents some work done here in the laboratory. This has had a very good reception from the Organic Chemists here in the field. The other paper is by C. T. Feng. You will remember him. The first synthesis of the Benzyl ephedrine was carried out in our laboratory here. It was a part of the work for his thesis. If the use of this remedy develops as one might expect it to from his paper, it would indicate that we had done a real piece of work when we undertook to make the benzyl ephedrine. Time will tell what will come of it.

I am not certain that you will recall Wei-hsieh Hsieh, the brother of Mrs Wu Wen-tsao. He took his B. S. with us in chemistry in 1930 and his M.S. in 1932. He then got an assistantship at Ohio State University in Chemical Engineering and took his Ph. D. this June. I think that he has made a very good record considering that he did the work of an assistant for one of the two years that he was in the States studying. He has just received an appointment as a member of the scientific staff of the new Ammonium Sulphate plant which is being established by the government in the Nanking region. He is remaining in the States for several months of factory experience before returning to China. He may be in the New York region at the present time. I had a letter from him at International House on Riverside Drive. If you are interested I

in meeting him I would suggest that you make inquiries through Dr. F. P. Ho who has his headquarters at International House. Dr. Ho is the Engineer who is to be in charge of the new Ammonium Sulphate works. I am telling you all of this as it illustrates the opportunities that there are for our best men. It also indicates that good positions are open for such men. You may like to use this material in some of your work. If you want more about Dr. Hsieh I think that Prof. James R. Withrow, Chairman of the Department of Chemical Engineering of Ohio State University, would be pleased to tell you what he thinks of Mr. Hsieh. We have other men just as good as Hsieh who are going to fit into fine positions as time goes on.

I hope that you will overlook the very poor typewriting here. My clerk is on vacation and I have done very little myself for many months. Mrs. Wilson joins me in sending best wishes to you and Mrs. Gee.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley D. Wilson

September 5, 1934

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

Dear Dr. Wilson:-

Since writing you last I have seen Mr. Gunn and talked with him about matters in general and especially about the possibility of the renewal of the grant for the natural sciences by the Locke Miller Foundation. He is very sympathetic and when I ask him about the matter he indicated his willingness to go into the whole question with you people out there when he got back to China. The whole tie proceeding will be for you there on the field to bring this whole question up with him just as soon after he gets back as possible and get his reactions to it for an early presentation of the request to the Foundation for action so that we will not be caught short for the year 1935-36. The Foundation is now low in funds as is the case with every organization and Mr. Gunn thinks it would be very unwise for us to bring up the capitalization of the grant as it would likely be turned down and there would be more difficulty for renewal at a later date. He feels that a continuation of the grant is much more likely than a capital gift now. I heartily agree with him and then it is an impossibility for us to do anything toward the raising of a sum to match that under present conditions. I shall see him up when he gets back from Mexico and talk this question over with him at that time. In the meantime you might be putting your report of the present situation to take up with him as soon as he arrives in the next early next year.

The newspapers and democratic exponents are trying mighty hard to pull themselves into public favor by telling us that the upward trend is still going on. I find it difficult to find. We did have a little upward pull for a short time, but this seems to have dropped back just now and the entire country is torn with strikes and labor troubles. Costs are rising and the industrial are suffering in that way. We are told that over ten millions are still out of work and that almost every community is taking care of a substantial percentage of its people. It ranges from around one in six to one half of the population being cared for by relief agencies. We just recently heard a good deal about the statement by leaders in Government relief agencies that they would take care that no strikers went hungry. This looks as if the Government is encouraging strikes? We are not out of the woods by any means and the combination of circumstances just now seems to tend downward rather than upward. Stock brokers are predicting a fair rise in the market this fall and we are still hopeful that they are right this time. They have missed it pretty regularly so far since the depression began.

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Now as to your letter which you have so kindly agreed to share with us. I think we would like to have some five hundred copies if it does not exceed three pages. We would be interested to have the general impression which you usually give of conditions in China with specific examples of progress in various lines and the news about Yenching which would appeal to the general reader? You know just what to write and I am sure that you and Mrs. Wilson will do a splendid job for our use as well as your own. Mail the letters to us and send us a bill for the costs and we will take care of it at once. We appreciate your cooperation in helping us to keep our friends interested.

I sat beside Mr. B at a feast given in honor of Gen. Bai of Shanghai some the other evening and enjoyed him very much. He is the man who has been running the soda plant at Tientsin, is he not? He spoke of the cooperation with Mr. Wilson and how well the students had been doing there.

Thank you also for your reports. They are somewhat over my depth intellectually, but I am sure they are fine or you would not be turning them out. Yenching can well be proud of its work and its standing academically. We have a lot of good friends here and are constantly making more. Some day they should give us liberally and make our lot a less lonely one.

Write us now and then and give us the closer touch. Let us know the things at Yenching that we feel we need. I think I should get out there for a brief visit in order to keep the close contact with what is going on and which will make my talks more intimate with local color.

With all good wishes to all of you, I am

Very sincerely,

H. C. Lee

We would like to have you keep us up with what the Million Dollar Drive is doing from time to time. How much money are you getting? How is it being raised? How is it being invested? etc. We are being asked many questions as to how well the drive is going and we do not have any recent facts.

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Yenching University

Peiping China

Nov. 6. 1934

At last there is a year with no news. At least there have been no military upheavals or major disturbances. This is a case of "no news is good news" but it makes a dull letter. There were no trenches dug, no student uprisings, no Red Cross comforts to make.

What then did we do? For one thing, no one knew how long this peace would last and so we just worked. Courses were crowded, funds were low and there was hanging over us the great anxiety as to what would happen if the depression sank deeper. Reducing staff is a harrowing process, especially if staff is already too small. One is torn between what might seem to be the common sense attitude of not expecting too much and making plans accordingly, or the hope that something will turn up and so delaying, till the last moment, major retrenchments. In our case something did turn up in time to save the situation for the coming year at least. We are now hoping for more rescues. It takes so many years to build up a good faculty that it would be a disaster to have it scattered. Language and environmental difficulties automatically exclude most of the eligible people from abroad. Chinese faculty of high calibre is not produced in a day and when found is in great demand. The development of education in China has been very rapid and the best there is in the way of leadership is needed.

All of this is by way of explaining why so much of the year was spent in gnawing the end of a pencil or fountain pen or whatever was handy and so little of it in doing things that are interesting to tell about. Politically there has been a deepening of the sense of pessimism among students and the population in general. It was just what one might expect after the fruitless upheaval of the year before. The Japanese steam roller came down over the land and no amount of agitation on the part of students effected it one bit. The Government's problem seemed to be how to capitulate and save face at the same time. This they did under pressure from the airplanes and with the enemy at the very gates. Since then it has been a case of penetration, and indignation is high as this goes on systematically and vigorously. Last spring there was a time when it looked as if the Japanese flag or at least the flag of Manchukuo would be flying overhead. But evidently the time is not yet or perhaps a "sphere of influence" with all the benefits and none of the odium will satisfy for some time.

We had feared that with North China thus slipping Yenching might suffer loss of students and support. But on the contrary the student body is larger than ever, and there never was so much financial support from local sources. These two circumstances have been of the greatest significance and surely tell much in appreciation for Yenching's value. Contributions have come in from private people and from government grants. The strongest approval has come out in connection with the local campaign for a million dollars of endowment. Altho the million dollars are still a long way off the progress made and the good will shown mean much. Last year was enlivened with entertainments managed by groups of students who had set out to raise money. Some very good talent was enlisted for benefit concerts and the like. And there was Tag Day, button hole boquets on Alumni Day and other devices familiar in America but not common in China. They haven't gotten the idea of making food for benefit sales but they sold various things. One student is quite an artist and contributed paintings. Kodak enthusiasts gave pictures etc.

We watch with interest the very modern young students we are getting now. The change over the period of seventeen years during which we have watched Yenching is astonishing. They are much more like American students. We always

wonder if it is for better or for worse. As a matter of fact these former students have changed too and as we meet them they seem very modern and very capable. So the change has evidently been taking place everywhere in harmony with the march of events. But I think that each Freshman class brings more self reliance and energy as well as curls and high heels and there are many upper and graduate students who are outstanding.

An illustration of the changed attitude is the reaction toward the Government-required military training. In the past this has been an absolute farce in schools in this region. Last spring when the Government suddenly announced an inspection, they were not in the least prepared. But after toiling day and night for a week they came off with flying colors and high praise, to the great mirth of the rest of us. But this year students are on time at drills and work hard. Whatever ones convictions about the ethics of drilling students, it would seem that thus far there is some modicum of good in it. A frosty morning is not a bad time to test out the sincerity of the patriotic emotions of the night before. However, we view with dread the rapidly expanding militarism of China. It looks as though she were launched on a full program which is surely deplorable in the face of her needs. Still her leaders are convinced that World Powers heed only force. The hope that China need not or would not enter the race for armaments, which prevailed earlier, has faded in the stress of these last three years.

The world depression is very obvious here and there is much talk of large numbers of college graduates without work. The government is taking measures to help some of them. However all graduates from our College of Natural Science for the past several years have positions and some have found really fine openings. Any time you step into a hospital or social agency or research laboratory or an important government Ministry you are pretty sure to find one or many of our former students or staff. China's Brain Trust includes many of ours. Fine reports come to us of the records of our students abroad. This year four students from the College of Natural Science have passed the highly competitive examinations by which the coveted scholarships for study abroad are awarded from American and British Boxer Indemnity funds.

Our faculty now includes a considerable number of these returned students—some have returned a second time as Dr. Hsieh who is just back from California Institute of Technology where he worked two years on a problem in Milliken's laboratory. Then there is Henry Chou of the Dept. of Education just back from England. Dr. C. F. Wu has returned with a monumental piece of work in Entomology. His studies centered at Cornell but led him to many other laboratories and libraries. Dr. Luh after a year at Chicago came back to add the duties of Chancellor of Yenching to his work in Psychology. And so on. Such men as these return with an appraising eye and while they point out considerable solid advance in fundamentals such as local government, and scientific studies, and standards of living, at the same time they share the dismay of all intellectuals in the face of the overwhelming problems. This is not peculiar to China.

One of the most important developments during the past year has been a realization that rural reconstruction is essential to the development of China. A few men have been working along these lines for a number of years, notably Dr. Yen of Ting Hsien and Mr. Taylor of Yenching's Department of Economics, and Mr. Shepherd of Fukien. Now a large number of schools, institutes and bureaus are working in this field. Yenching is deeply interested and our whole set up is being influenced by this point of view—The College of Science is deeply concerned. It has been granted aid from the British Boxer Indemnity Fund to carry on studies in the

ceramics industry. It has been doing considerable work in iron, aluminium ores and coal and in leather tanning and other lines. Further development waits only for funds. No worker in sociology or economics can get far without the laboratory behind him. Our science staff is making trips out for consultation with field workers. We have just returned from such a trip where haste and poor connections made it necessary to sit up two nights in a third class car. By the way, life on a third class car seems to be something unique. Travelling thus gives one an excellent acquaintance with the rank and file including a good many from the "good earth". We went to consult especially on the insect pests in the area and the insecticides used or needed. This is a good problem for both Biology and Chemistry.

Yenching has a newly organized Institute for training students in rural work. Haphazard work fails no matter how good the intentions. But routine training fails too unless behind it there is a great drive. You have only to visit one of these field stations to realize this and to admire the ones who have the drive. I wish all of you could meet Miss I-chen Wu, who has just gone to New York for study. She is one of our graduates who has for three years been directing work for country women and girls in a rural area. The daughter in a very cultured official home, she has been living in the plainest way working on the needs of people as she finds them, but with the creative approach worthy of a Montessori. Her sister Miss Sung-chen Wu is a member of our Home Economics Department and resident head of the Practice House. She is putting the same kind of effort into home making for people who live in comfort.

We hope this kind of wholesome reconstruction will be able to meet the situation, for radicalism and collapse await failure. The government is making a great fight for mastery as shown by its prosecution of the Japanese-fostered opium trade. The other day a high official and a number of others were executed here in Peiping for dealing in opium. It is also trying to stamp out Communism. In the South it is a life and death struggle. In the North it is often ruthless too. The very youthful typist in my office who helped with our Christmas letter two years ago has now been over a year in prison on the charge of communism and nothing could be done to help him out. The chances are he was made a tool by someone else. A year ago there was much Communism abroad in the land but we hear more of Fascism in student talk these days.

At any rate the government is active and its many sided efforts are shown by the "New Life Movement" organized by General Chiang, aiming to eliminate extravagance and ostentation in both public and private life. Madam Chiang was a charming guest on the campus one day this week when she came for lunch with the Wellesley group. No small part of the inspiration for this new movement has come from her. We are sometimes afraid that it will degenerate into rather foolish rules prescribing cosmetics, costume etc. as when the Chancellor of the National University was recently stopped on the street and told to button his coat. But this may have been a local misunderstanding and there is the chance of real vitality and depth in the movement. China needs spiritual leadership and it remains to be seen if it exists now or is forthcoming.

With the best wishes of the season,
Anna Lane Wilson
Stanley Wilson,

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Anna Lane Wilson
Stanley D. Wilson,

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping China

理學院院長室
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA."

December 3, 1934

Mr. N. Cist Gee
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Gee:

Just a brief note this morning. I wish I had time for a longer letter but there are so many claims that it is difficult to do my duty in all lines. A little over two week ago I sent you 500 copies of our annual letter. They were sent in three packages. I hope that they are with you before this reaches you. The cost to you will be as follows; paper \$5.50; printing \$3.50; and postage \$2.80. Total \$11.80 local currency. I hope that it does not seem too much to you. Exchange is hopping about at a point just below 3 to 1.00 so we might call it that you owe me G\$4.00. This will be correct within one or two cents. I wish that you would send this to my sister, Miss Amy L. Wilson, Belfast, Maine. She will know how to take care of it for me. I would rather have it there than here.

Dr. Hume was here yesterday and this morning. I have been showing him our work in science. He seemed very well impressed with what he saw here. It is certainly a great pleasure to have a man with his enthusiasm and energy with us. We are looking forward very eagerly to Dr. Houghton's return.

This has been a very pleasant autumn. Skating began yesterday after a cold spell. There has been more rain than usual and so our dust is less than many years, and the prospect for a wheat crop next spring is very excellent. The work of College of Natural Sciences has been going on quietly and with a fair amount of efficiency, I hope. There has been no sign of student disturbances and our chief worry has been the uncertainty as to the future and our very limited budget for the current year. Dr. Adolph has become chairman of the department

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of chemistry and is doing a splendid job here. He expects to be on furlough next year. Again our fear is that he may not return. We need him very much indeed. He has made a very valuable contribution here. Good positions continue to be available for our graduates. We are all the time trying to make them better prepared for these places.

It is nice to have C. F. Wu and Y. M. Hsieh back with us again. Both are finding their places again and filling needs in the College, C. F. is especially valuable and we are delighted that he has completed the work on his catalog as he is now able to turn his attention to economic phases of entomology. He is beginning by entering into a study of the pear pests at Tsing Hsien.

Mrs. Wilson joins me in sending best wishes to you and your whole family.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley D. Wilson

December 29th, 1934

Dear Dr Wilson:-

Your letter of December 3rd came this morning and I am asking Mr Evans to send her a check at once for \$4 as you request. We want again to thank you and Mrs Wilson for the letter which reached us just in time to get our for Christmas. The cards which came from the Office got here too late for our use for Christmas and we had already used the letters for the people to whom we would naturally have sent these cards. They have no date on them, however, and we can use them another year.

I am glad that Dr Hume looked over Yenching. Everything of this kind helps. Dr Houghton will be much interested and very sympathetic with the work at Yenching. I do not know how far he will feel like going with Mr Gunn or how much influence he will have with Mr Gunn, but whatever it is it will be favorable. The final decisions are with Mr Gunn and Dr Grant and he will not look with much favor upon anything that does not fit in with his general program for China. Be sure to approach him along that line and get at him just as soon as possible after he gets back in China and try to get him to renew the Nat.Sci.grant. I had a long talk with him just before he left and I think that he was favorably inclined. Stress the rural applications and industrial connections in your application for a renewal.

Let me know any conditions which affect Dr Adolph's return to China. Can I help in any way. I would be glad to go over to the Presbyterian Board if this is the wise thing to do. I am to be in Rochester soon and will

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Page 2.

do what I can toward securing the continuation of his salary by the church there which has been taking care of that part of the plan. Please write me freely whenever there is any move which we can make here to help in any of the plans there. Our contacts with the Boards is slight and I have not wanted to antagonize them by constantly approaching them about their programs. I think they are eager to do what they can.

With every good wish for each of your family for the
New Year, I am

Very sincerely,

Nathaniel Gist Gee

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping China

理學院院長室
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA."

January 2, 1935

Dr. N. Gist Gee
Yenching University
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Gee:

In Science of November 30th of 1934 on page 8 of the advertisement section there is a note in regard to CAI-GON, INC., PITTSBURGH. They are having an exhibit by the Hagan Corporation and its associated companies, based on the properties and uses of Sodium meta-phosphate as a water softener. This is a note of an exhibition that they are going to have in connection with the Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. I would very much like to have literature describing this chemical and its use in water softening. No address is given and so I do not know where to write. Could you in some way find out and have them send me literature on this subject. I would be most thankful if you could do so.

The fall semester is now practically finished. It has been a good one and much good work has been accomplished. With E.O. Wilson away the year has been a much crowded one for me. Much of good research is under way in our Science departments. This is all to the good.

Houghton is now back in town but I have not seen him. We are all wondering what is going to take place at the P.U.M.C. Evidently some changes are planned there.

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學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping China

理學院院長室
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA."

-2-

I hope that you have had a good holiday season and
that there is some advance in business conditions so that we
may look forward to the time when money can again be found.
Mrs. Wilson joins me in sending best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley D. Wilson

Stanley D. Wilson

0442

December 12, 1935.

Dear Friends :

Although we have very recently sent our annual Christmas letter in which we made some mention of the situation here in North China, I would like to give you some further details in regard to what has been happening here. There is need that the facts in regard to conditions here should be understood by intelligent people in the West. It is obviously impossible, in the brief space of a letter to give details and even to give much evidence in support of statements, but I can outline to you the situation as I have come to know it from intimate contact with faculty colleagues, students, and friends both Chinese and foreign. Even with my best effort I shall probably fail to present the full seriousness of the situation.

Ever since the seizure of Manchuria (Man-chu-kuo) by the Japanese in 1931 there has been a continually increasing pressure upon the Chinese by the invaders. First it was Manchuria, next it was Jehol, then there was a demand for a demilitized zone where the Japanese are free to keep troops but where China can have only a limited number of special police. The zone is used as a base for propaganda against all North China. Moreover bandits are fitted out by Japanese agents in this region and sent into neighboring sections where they harass the country and then slip back under Japanese protection when the Chinese police and military attack them. In fact the Chinese are not supposed to bring adequate military forces even up to the border of the demilitized zone. The Japanese concession in Tientsin is another headquarter for similar activities.

Last summer such a band of marauders even attempted to capture Peiping, but failed. For several years previous to the advance of the Japanese, very little opium, heroin, etc. has been sold or used in this region, but now in the demilitized zone and along its border such drugs are peddled every where by Japanese and Koreans. Vice of other varieties is made easily available to the local inhabitants. It appears to be a deliberate attempt to debauch the Chinese population. If the authorities arrest these peddlers, they are immediately set free by the Japanese consular courts which have authority in such cases. In some cases the Chinese official has lost his position or even worse because of such action. Japanese agents are every where approaching Chinese with offers of rich gain if they will share in the traffic. When one village elder demured, the Japanese, an officer, replied, that China was to be ruined any way and he might as well "get his share" in the process.

There is an enormous amount of smuggling of goods into China without duty by the Japanese. I am told that every train from the North brings in quantities of such goods. Very large amounts of silver has been illegally smuggled out of China by the same people within the past few months. Any attempt to control the situation by the Chinese is met by violence and official interference on the part of the Japanese.

Japanese police and military appear at all times and places. Some weeks ago they arrested numerous Chinese in Peiping and Tientsin with no previous word to the Chinese authorities. In some cases the arrested people were Chinese officials, others were educators, men and women of intelligence and public spirit. They have later been released but there is no assurance that further arrest of the same type will not be carried out. In Manchuria there has lately been a reign of terror incredible to believe. This seems to have been

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deliberately instituted this fall in preparation for the fresh drive into China. Little is known of it outside for it is so dangerous to say anything.

This fall there has been an increasing pressure upon the Chinese in the form of a demand that a portion of North China shall set up a separate or autonomous government. Ruffians and the offscourings of the criminal classes have been hired to agitate for the establishment of such a government. I have failed to meet a single person who is in favor of such a move here in North China, though I expect that there is a certain class of unscrupulous merchants who would not be sorry to see the change and perhaps some want peace at any price. All intelligent men and women oppose it with all their power. The Japanese interpret all activity against the movement for autonomy as an unfriendly act upon the part of the Chinese. For the last few weeks Japanese aeroplanes have been flying over us daily. They appear to have two purposes in mind; one to intimidate the populace and the other to distribute hand bills purporting to come from Chinese organizations in favor of the separation. Whenever there are conferences between the Chinese and the Japanese authorities these aeroplanes appear in greater numbers than usual and fly low over the residences and offices of the Chinese officials. The Japanese speak of such visits as acts of courtesy. Just the other day Japanese officials were carrying out on negotiations with the Chinese in Peiping and seventeen bombing planes appeared over the city during the day. Small bodies of Japanese troops appear at all sorts of places and they give the impression that they would welcome "incident". It is only because of the greatest skill and forbearance on the part of the Chinese officials and people that such incidents have so far been avoided.

On the surface all seems quiet but underneath the Chinese are disturbed, uncertain, and justly moved as I have never seen them before. There is talk of armed resistance on all sides and I expect that open conflict may come at any moment. Resistance now would probably be disastrous. There is no doubt that the Chinese are developing and organizing very rapidly and if they can be given a few years or at the most a few tens of years the country will get on its feet and become stabilized, but this is exactly what the Japanese do not want. They wish to maintain a weak and demoralized China and feel in a panic because of the development and self sufficiency which is arising here. They are driving ahead first one way and then another, taking every advantage, making the most of every incident, exerting pressure both crude and refined and at the same time disclaiming any responsibility, disavowing "ulterior motives in North China" and saying the "Chinese must be friendly in their attitude". They are trying to produce a *fait accompli* before the Ethiopian question is settled. It is with no light heart that the faculty and students of the Peiping area are taking upon themselves a share of the leadership in opposition to these disastrous developments. They have a full realization of the difficulties and personal dangers. I can only admire their attitude and their self restraint.

I hope that the above will give you and your friends a better understanding of what is taking place here at this critical time.

Sincerely yours,

An American Professor
in Peiping

Stanley Wilson

0444

December 15, 1935

To Friends of China in America,

For last Christmas I wrote a general letter about the joys and interest of living in China, which some of you have received and been good enough to say that you enjoyed. This year I decided not to do it again, partly because I am supposed to be in America from July 1936 till January 1937 on furlough, and shall hope to have the chance for a good talk with some of you, but also partly because events were moving so fast that anything that I might write would surely be ancient history before you could read it.

However now so many outrages have been committed against China that, even if ancient history, they should, in all justice to China, be known. And how shall they be known unless we Americans in China speak? So far we think our letters are not censored, that is, the mails are not yet tampered with, but dear knows how long that will last! The press is censored. The best newspaper in North China, the Ta Kung Pao, was suspended last week because of an editorial against this "Autonomy Movement. No decent Chinese wants autonomy of any sort, he wants to support the Central Government. Only ruffians and beggars who can be hired make up the "crowds clamoring for autonomy". In Tientsin the respectable Chinese citizens put them to route. And why did the government let the Ta Kung Pao be suspended, and why have the officials given in enough to form this special Political Council for Hopei and Chahar including Peking and Tientsin? Do you sneer and say that the Chinese have no backbone and no courage? Come out here and see what it is like to live next door to Japan. Do your newspapers tell you that there are many brigades of Japanese soldiers waiting at every one of the passes in the Great Wall, one of which is about twenty miles north of Peking, and making frequent excursions into the towns and villages inside to show how well equipped they are? That Japanese airplanes hold demonstrations over Peking and Tientsin daily, 17 of them for two days last week just before "autonomy" was forced upon us? That there are more Japanese soldiers in Peking and Tientsin than allowed by the Boxer protocol? That these soldiers recently held maneuvers along the Peking-Tientsin railroad so extensive that the through express trains were held up for several hours? That since Japan invaded Manchuria, opium traffic has increased enormously and is being pushed rapidly into North China, and when these Japanese or Korean opium-sellers are reported to the Japanese authorities (the Chinese can do nothing because of the extraterritorial rights of foreigners in China) they make a great show of closing the shops and then they are quietly opened again the next week? Muriel Lester investigated this opium traffic in a town in the Demilitarized Zone, but when a liberal journalist tried to cable her story to England and America, it was not accepted. And when she wrote it up as an article in the Christian Century, that number was refused entrance to Japan.

What does Japan want? She says she wants cooperation and friendly relations with China! Friendly relations! It takes two to create a friendship and both of them sincere... How can any nation feel friendly toward another nation that treats her as I have above described? It is a vicious circle. Any anti-Japanese activities are considered unfriendly and Japan rattles her swords and makes demands, and then seems surprised that the Chinese do not love her! And the anti-Japanese activities naturally go on.

But in spite of such handicaps, China has become much stronger in the last few years. The leaders from all parts of the country have now united in Nanking with the Central Government. Even Hu Han-min seems to be returning from Europe to accept a position in the government. Thousands of miles of good roads have been built, so that transportation is vastly improved, and the development of airways has also hastened communication between different parts of the country. Plans for rural reconstruction, popular education, and industrial development are all progressing rapidly, but could progress much more rapidly if China could only be let alone. Then she could assimilate new ways of doing things, and work out her own methods, adapted to her own life, instead of living under a constant menace, which necessitates makeshift methods. Japan says that she must come into China because China is weak, but the only way for China to become strong is for her to be let alone.

China probably can not win in a war with Japan. She is too big and too individualistic to be organized in an efficient western way. Japan is a small nation used to obeying commands from above. In spite of China being an empire for so many centuries, each

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community practically governed itself. And in spite of all these militarists and soldiers, the Chinese are a peaceful and peace-loving people. The armies have been more or less a way of solving the unemployment problem among the ignorant, and the militarists are like our American gang politicians. China is not prepared to fight, either constitutionally, or actually.

But in spite of her unpreparedness, Chinese Youth is stirred with indignation and demanding that the government resist, arguing rather logically that they can not lose much more by fighting than they are actually losing now by not fighting. Last Monday the first day after the news had been received that the officials had given in to the Japanese pressure for this Political Council, which is the next step in the long-drawn out plan for Japanese domination of China, the students of Peking staged a mighty Protest in the way of a parade with banners and slogans. Yenching and Tsinghua are two of the largest universities and lie outside the city walls. The Japanese have spies everywhere and they knew about this beforehand and informed the city government, so that the busses were all commandeered the night before and the students would have to walk into the city for the demonstration. Further than this a large corps of police were sent out early in the morning to guard the university gates so that the students could not get out. But there was one defect in their plan—they guarded only the two gates at one of the universities which open on to the main automobile road, and the students got up very early and marched out of the east gate across the fields and four long miles into the city by rough country roads! However when they reached the city gate, it promptly closed. So there they spent the day negotiating to have it opened, and to their great credit, maintaining excellent order, merely singing and shouting slogans. Meanwhile inside the city the other university students were parading and protesting to the authorities. From reliable sources it is known that Japanese soldiers promptly appeared inside the gate and offered to assist the police by going up on the wall with their machine guns! Fortunately this was not allowed. Finally a representative of the highest official appeared and spoke to them and received their petition and then they marched back to the university in the same good order. Probably if any official or member of the university faculty had participated in this demonstration, the university would have had an order to close, but I am sure that the good red blood in many a faculty member rose in sympathy and it took real self control not to join in. For a Protest is needed.

The Chinese are caught in a trap, and we their foreign friends with them. Europe is occupied with Italy and Ethiopia, and America insists on maintaining her isolation and neutrality. Japan picks this particular time to steal a march, just as she slipped the infamous Twenty-one Demands across a corrupt Chinese government during the Great War, when no one was looking. My brother laughs at me for even thinking that nations might be actuated by ideals of peace and justice. But why should sanctions be declared against Italy if not against Japan? Japan is trying to make the world believe that China wants the Autonomy of North China. Surely the World at least can not be fooled like that, even if she does nothing about it. I want you to know the way this looks to those of us in China:—autonomy first,—then Japanese advisors for every office, as in Manchukuo,—and then annexation, as in Korea—that is the Japanese plan, and every Chinese recognizes it, and it is time that the rest of the world recognizes it too.

But this can not go on indefinitely—the worm will turn. Those of us who are close to Chinese Youth are holding our breath for the future. A war in the East can not help affecting the West. How can there be any international understanding in a situation like this? Is America going to do anything about it?

So do not be surprised when you smell the smoke of a conflagration.

Yours still struggling for hope in a world turned topsyturvy,

A. M. B.

An American Professor of Science.

Peiping.
Dec. 15, 1935.

sent on
m/f. 7/2/36

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping China

file

理學院院長室
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

May 19, 1936.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA."

Dear President Stuart:

I want to suggest that the name of Miss Harriet Edgeworth of 213 North Chicago Ave. Kankakee, Illinois be placed on the list of those who receive news, letters, and other information from our New York office. I think that she might be willing to contribute to the University. I first knew Miss Edgeworth in 1916 when she was a student in my classes at the University of Chicago. It seems that she first graduated from the University of Chicago in about 1914 with a degree in Economics. She then became interested in Home Economics and took up work in Science to give preparation for this field. I believe that she took one degree (M.S.?) in this field at Chicago and then went to Columbia and took a Ph. D. in Food Chemistry under Sherman. She was then offered a position in the Medical College of Cornell University to have charge of investigation in foods and Nutrition. She felt that if she was to work in a medical school she should have a medical degree and then returned to Chicago where she completed all the work for an M. D. at Rush, except that she did not complete the internship. She then became ill with an obscure nerve complaint which no one knew how to treat. Usually her complaint ends fatally, but after she had been in bed with a nurse for some two or three years she put herself into the hands of a medical research group composed of the leaders in medicine in America. These men consulted with European experts and began to experiment on Miss Edgeworth. In time they learned how to treat the disease. They found that Ephedrine appears to be a specific for her difficulty.

She is not yet entirely well but is up and about while previously she had not been out of bed for several years. She and her seventy six year old mother together with a travelling companion have been making a long trip to see the world. They have been in New Zealand, Australia, the Dutch Indies, the Malay State and China.

P.T.O.

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May 19, 1936

They are now returning home via Korea and Japan. While here she expressed much interest in the University and the work which we are doing. She was especially interested in my work on ephedrine homologs as she wished to experiment with some derivations of ephedrine upon herself. The family evidently has means as she mentioned a trip to Washington on tax matters for the family.

She is one of the bravest people I have ever met as she is still much handicapped in getting about and can walk only a short distance at a time.

If she should be carefully approached I feel that she and her family might well make us a contribution

Sincerely yours,

Stanley D. Wilson

Stanley D. Wilson
Dean, the College of
Natural Sciences.

0448

Copy for Mrs. Macmillan

C
O
P
Y

February 24, 1938

President J. L. Stuart
Yenching University

Dear President Stuart:

Dr. Adolph and Dr. Kung have undertaken a laboratory study of some fundamental factors in regard to the Chinese diet. This program has been under way for a number of years and very significant results have already been obtained. It now appears as though a few years of further study would bring to light further information of fundamental significance.

There is much written and said in regard to the comparative value of the Chinese and Western diet. Many suggestions are made in regard to modifications of the Chinese diet. Most of these suggestions and much of the talk is based on Western practice and has very little basis of facts as far as Chinese conditions are concerned. Once some of these fundamental facts are determined we will be in position to know something of the comparative values of the two types of diets. Suggestions for change and improvement of the Chinese diets will then have a basis in real facts. There is already some evidence that certain changes and modifications in these Oriental diets will prove to be advantageous.

This work has been carried on for a number of years on very slender budgets. For the year 1935-36 the Rockefeller Foundation made a special grant. This enabled a very significant progress to be achieved for that year. At present the work is continuing but at a slower rate. I very much hope that somebody could be found in America who would give an annual grant of US\$500 to US\$750 per year for this research. Personally I feel that it is one of the most worthwhile projects at Yenching. If Mr. Tsai or Mr. Rugh could find such a friend they could rest assured that the money would be used to good advantage.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Stanley D. Wilson
Dean of the College of
Natural Sciences

0449

August 30, 1938.

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

A letter which has just come from Alice Boring refers to the illness of the Dean of Natural Science. This sounds like a definition of Dr. Wilson's position. I hope when this message reaches you, there will be no illness in your family, and that you will be enjoying thoroughly the glorious weather of the autumn in Peking.

I remember you of old as an excellent correspondent, writing letters which had the important facts of life at Yenching presented with a good deal of drama and color as well as truth. There is no doubt but what your responsibilities as a correspondent are already heavy without the addition of any request from me. But you will understand that we who have on our shoulders Yenching's American interests, are faced with a situation at the present in which we need all the help you can give us by supplying descriptions of the way in which work is being done on the Yenching campus. The challenge presented by some of the other educational needs in China may appear to American friends to be more compelling than those which Yenching offers. We are confident, however, that we can continue to tell the Yenching story vividly if we can have from the campus the varied messages from several members of the faculty which will make it possible for us to present a well rounded picture. Perhaps you can let me hear directly from you and from S. D. without putting any added burden upon yourself by addressing to me duplicate copies of letters designed for others in this country. I shall value highly anything which reaches me from you, not only because of the importance of the work in Natural Science, and the way in which it is fitting into the critical needs of the present and the future, but because of your own happy and constructive outlook. And, please, for my own personal satisfaction, do not omit some news of your children.

TDM:am

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Stanley D. Wilson,
Yenching University,
Peking, West, China.

0450

24 May 1939

Dear Dr. Wilson:

I am snatching a few minutes from unusually crowded days to lay certain stones in our structure of 1939-40. Naturally, one of the concerns I feel most deeply is that of frequent and comprehensive news bulletins from those of you on the field. It helped to have the copy of one of your letters reach me from Anna's parents at Christmas time, and I am reminding them that I shall be glad to be included in similar mailings of the future.

If you can possibly find the time to let me know something of the plans of your chemistry men and women who will be in this country next year, it will help me very much in putting our assistance to students on a better basis. We are being requested to serve in an increasingly comprehensive fashion as the connecting link between applications from Chinese students for admission and for fellowship aid, and the institutions in America who are being asked to give such aid and to grant such admission. We realize that very often the people on the field who, like yourself, have very favorable relationships to American universities, can very properly deal directly with American institutions on behalf of major students in some special field. But you can easily understand that it will be a disadvantage to our ultimate success in serving these students if our office at 150 Fifth Avenue is not informed of plans so initiated. Information as to correspondence now being carried on and plans now in early stages will be kept on file here for our guidance, including, also, preliminary plans which may eventually be radically changed. As we develop closer relationships with a large number of American institutions, we are certain to be expected to have full information about the plans and qualifications of men and women coming from all thirteen of our institutions in China. I may add that there will be no disadvantage in our having duplicate information in regard to students, such as might come, for instance, from a college dean like yourself and from the Yenching President's Office. The important thing is to be definitely in the current of news. As things are now, the college year is often well spent before we know who is in this country, and under what auspices study is being carried on.

It seems ages since I last saw you and Anna, and I certainly would not know your daughters. Please accept my very best wishes for the holiday weeks which lie ahead. What a colorful conclusion your 1937 jaunt had! Were you able to cover it photographically, as well as verbally, for permanent preservation? I hope so.

Sincerely yours,

EM:e

Mrs. T. L. Macmillan

Dr. Stanley D. Wilson
Yenching University
Peiping
China

0451

學大京燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping China

理學院院長室
COLLEGE OF NATURAL SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS:
"YENTA."

June 16, 1939.

Dear Mrs. Macmillan:

16/6/39
Care of Mr. B. Wilson
5 Court St
Belfast
Ulster
N.Y. 15 July 1939

Your letter of May 24th reached me two days ago. This is a very busy time as the Wilson family is leaving for America in less than four days now. This is our first furlough for eight years. We are travelling via Siberia and expect to land in Boston on August 6th or 7th. During November and December I am planning to be in New Brunswick, N. J. and shall make several visits to New York City and of course expect to drop into 150 fifth Avenue.

I showed your letter to the President and he seemed pleased at your plans and at once requested his secretary to provide you with a list of all students studying in America as far as they are available in his office. Dr. H. S. Galt is Chairman of a Sub-committee of the Faculty Executive Committee which has charge of all correspondence dealing with exchange fellowships. These are not very numerous and of course there are many other ways in which students obtain such aid in America. There seem no possible way to centralize the whole matter here as many such fellowships are obtained through personal contacts etc. I shall send your letter and a copy of this to Dr. Galt and he will also write you I am sure.

I will mention the few students in America or planning to go to America that I have in mind. If there were more time I would get you more detail. Paul Chang has had his China Foundation Fellowship at the University of Cincinnati extended for one more year. I understand that Miss Yeh Hui-lan has had her fellowship from the Home Economics Association extended for another year. She is at Michigan State College. Dr. Kung Lan-chen (Mrs. Hsu Peng-cheng) has a fellowship from the Children's Fund of Michigan and will be with Dr. Idie Lacy in Detroit this year. She and her husband are sailing early in July. Her husband Mr. Hsu Peng-cheng has funds for study at Cornell University and will work with Professor Maynard there. He is one of our most outstanding and most attractive young men of the faculty. Mr. Wang Jun-chuan has a fellowship

Mrs. R. B. Hotter

P.T.O.

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Mrs. Macmillan:

June 16: page 2

for study in Physics at the University of Minnesota. These are all that I have in mind at the moment. You are quite right that you would not recognize my two children. Helen is taller than I am. Marion is fast getting there also.

I shall expect to see you later in the year.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley D. Wilson

Stanley D. Wilson.

SDW:SFC

0453

16 August 1939

Dear Dr. Wilson:

I am grateful for the information which you recorded on June 16 before you left Yenching, in regard to students who are to be in this country next year. I feel certain that President Stuart's office will carry through in providing us with supplementary information, so that in the end we will know all that we need to. As I have already explained, the difficulty is more with promptness of report than with any eventual failure, and the delay embarrasses us in making our plans for activities of various sorts in which Yenching blood and Yenching brain is needed.

I am taking the liberty of sending this note in care of your sister in Belfast, an address which we unearthed several weeks ago. It would be pleasant if you had been able to find your way to that fine town on your arrival in America, and, if you did, you will have come in on the heels of a very brief visit mother and I paid to Belfast and towns north of there during a motor trip to the new home of my niece in Orono. My impression of Belfast was very pleasant indeed, both from the standpoint of interest and of beauty of outlook.

To wait until November and December to see you seems a bit Spartan. Will you not meanwhile let us know your general plan of travel and residence, for we really do have a good deal of interesting information to dispatch to those on Furlough.

With greetings to your wife, I am

Cordially yours,

ED :c

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan

Dr. Stanley M. Wilson
c/o Miss Amy L. Wilson
5 Court Street
Belfast Maine

0454

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING WEST, CHINA.

Belfast, Maine

Aug. 18, 1939

Dear Mrs. Macmillan,

Your guess as to our whereabouts was certainly a good one. We landed at Boston Aug. 6 and came right up.

It is lovely here. We keep reading about the heat of the cities but we are almost cold here. We have a cottage right on the beach with water at high tide lapping our very door yard. It is all so pleasant for all of us.

I agree with you that Belfast is a most interesting place. Driving out

from it brings us to fine views no matter how you go. The other day we found a hill from which we could gaze out over the bay with its many islands, or over the land with your lakes and many hills, and at our feet a whole field of blueberries! Can you think of anything better than that?

Stanley plans to be around Boston during Sept. and Oct. and around New York during Nov. and Dec. If important, he probably could go down for a day or two, earlier. I plan to take the

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING WEST, CHINA.

children and go to my home in Omaha to spend most of the year. If they didn't have to be educated we could arrange our time much better but I hate to handicap them ^{by entering late} when they have so much to contend with anyhow. They are finding America a most exciting place. Our trip through Scandinavia was a good opening chapter. The sight of a city full of well dressed handsome

blows was almost more
than they could take
calmly. The whole trip
has been one of delight
to us all.

I wish we could all
of us see you. You surely
ought to see what a big
girl Helen has turned into.
We all remember your
interest in her as a little
baby.

After Sept. 1. address
Stanley at
Welcher Missionary Home
Hancock St. ✓

Very best wishes Auburndale
Anna Wilson Mass.

File 21

August 31, 1939

Dr. Stanley D. Wilson
144 Hancock Street
Auburndale, Mass.

Dear Dr. Wilson:

At the suggestion of Mrs. Macmillan I am writing to tell you that there is a possible opening for a Chinese graduate student at St. Lawrence University. We feel that anyone who went there would be royally received, and would have certain advantages not always found in some of our larger institutions. Do you know of any student now in this country who might be interested? I have a suspicion that a chemist would be particularly welcome.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Oliver J. Caldwell

OJC

0459

File
of

144 Hancock Street,
Auburndale, Mass.
Sept. 6, 1939.

Mr. Oliver J. Caldwell,
Associated Colleges in China.
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Caldwell:

Your letter of August 31st. was awaiting me on my return from a few days absence. I have been trying to think over Yenching students in this country, and at the moment I do not know of anybody who would be interested in the position at St. Lawrence University. Almost none of our people come unless they have arrangements for fellowships or some similar sort of aid waiting for them. There are people in China who would gladly welcome such an opportunity, but of course there is no time at this late date to get them here.

I know very little about St. Lawrence, but understand that their president is an internationally minded man who has been at Beirut. You suggest that a chemist would be particularly welcome. In this connection I should point out that really good men coming from Yenching in such fields as Biology, Chemistry and Physics would be interested only in institutions where they could find opportunities for study for the Ph. D. degree. Some of our poorer students whom we would not care to recommend so highly would not hesitate to accept any kind of a position which would enable them to reach America. But I am not anxious to aid such men and women to come to the States. There is in Peiping, a German Jewish young man who has just graduated from Yenching in Chemistry. I know him well and am much attracted by him. He has ability and character and I much want to help him find something which will enable him to come to America within the next year or two. At present he is studying part time and working on a research project part time. I shall be in New York later and will talk with you on this problem and others of a similar nature.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley D. Wilson
Stanley D. Wilson.

0460

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
NOV 20 1939
JOINT OFFICE

0461

144 Hancock Street,
Auburndale, Mass.
September 10, 1939.

Dear Mrs. Macmillan:

I have been trying to find time to write you ever since we arrived in the States. Anna has already written you once or twice and so you have something of an outline of our plans for the year. There is a little time this Sunday morning and I will give you something more of an outline of what we are intending to do. The American Chemical Society in meeting here in Boston this week; Sept. 11 to 15th. inclusive. I am taking in many of these meetings, both of the scientific and social type. Anna is also attending several of these, since they make certain things available to her which she would not otherwise be able to see. Probably at the end of next week she will start for Omaha. Marian, (ten years old) has already gone to Omaha. She travelled alone and arrived safe and happy. Helen may go to Omaha with her mother next week and she may remain here for a portion or all of the year, that has not yet been decided. There are certain advantages which we can get for her here which we have not yet been able to find in Omaha. By the end of the week we will know more about what we want to do in this matter.

I am going to undertake a little work at Harvard and M. I. T. for the next two months. This will not take all of my time and I shall do some speaking for the Am. Board during this period. I am wondering whether there is anything that I can do for the University while I am here. I shall of course be most pleased to undertake anything that the office there feels would be worth while. Perhaps some of you are to be in Boston later in the season. If so, I should like to meet you. By the way, when letters come from President Stuart and others which you circulate among the interested people, don't fail to include me in the list. So far I have had nothing of that kind except what has come to me through the Am. Board office. I need everything possible to keep me in contact with the field. Probably you are getting cables now in regard to the number of students etc. etc. I should be glad to know what they say if they could be sent to me.

Under what conditions could I borrow the Yen-ching movie? Do you have a projector which goes with it? If so can I borrow this also? At present I am not certain that I need this but there might come the place where it would be very valuable to me. I brought with me a considerable number of film strips of Peiping, of Yen-ching and of our work there which I am planning to use on frequent occasions. I have a projector for these. As soon as I get down New York way I am coming in to see you and the rest of the office staff.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley D. Wilson
Stanley D. Wilson.

0462

15 September 1939

Dear Mr. Wilson:

It is good news to know that you find yourself with time enough to do some speaking for the American Board. We shall be ever so glad to note your availability to talk about the Colleges, especially Yenching. The ever-present difficulty which we face is that we are in an entirely different relationship to the matter of money-raising from that which the Boards have to face. They have their established machinery for bringing in funds through church channels. This means that speakers can be used for the presentation of information without the necessity of carrying through to the stage of money-raising. The colleges, on the other hand, have to carry the entire burden both of presenting the information and of reaping the dollars and cents through their own efforts and their own independent mechanism. We must, therefore, devote almost all of our funds to the latter process, since there are already thousands of people in the United States who know about the Colleges and are fairly ready to give if asked. The amount of time and expense which we are justified in expending in speaking programs is necessarily kept at a minimum. However, it is not often that we have a person of your background and ability who can be called upon to address interested groups, and I hope that we shall not be so stupid as to fail to use you.

I am very eager to see your film strips which I assume are of the 35-millimeter size. We are using 35-millimeter slides for a large amount of our current visual equipment. Both because the Eastman Company now makes the slides without extra expense whenever they process a film and because single slides are easily adaptable to continual rearrangement of lecture material, we have chosen to use the frames in slides rather than strips.

Looking forward eagerly to the pleasure of a talk with you, I am

Sincerely yours,

EE:se

Mr. Stanley D. Wilson
144 Hancock Street
Auburndale
Massachusetts

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan

P.S.
Yes, indeed - we shall forward to you copies of all Yenching news bulletins.

0463

COBY

*Return to E/V
Wison*

Yenching University
Peiping, China

October 21, 1939

Dear Stanley:

Your letter of August 29th arrived in due order and your note of September 6th has just arrived. It was fine to have your report of the trip through Europe and also to know that you had made satisfactory arrangements for the sojourn at M I T and Harvard. I knew you would enjoy the A C S meeting; it was held at just the right place for you this year. Boston, wasn't it? I am glad some of Yenching's good friends among the chemists are continuing to remember us.

I got a good three weeks' vacation at Peitaiho with the family. We returned to the campus as per our usual custom on August 15th. Those who stayed at the Shore till a later date had trouble with floods, etc. The chemistry building basement was flooded again; the flood came so suddenly, - about the end of July, - that there was no time to remove motors and equipment. They have fixed up the electric mains in a fashion, but much more remains to be done till all is in good running order.

Chang Tzu-kao is on leave-of-absence from Tsinghua for the year and is handling our freshman chemistry. I am hoping that we can hold him for another year. Cheng Ching-yu (Ph.D. Yale 1939) is handling organic and helping with the qualitative. Dr. Cheng has a fine personality, is well liked by the students and is interested in the teaching work. He is starting some research work on thymol derivatives, a continuation of his Yale research work. I wish there was a permanent place for him with us. Everything else in chemistry is going along nicely. We have eleven graduate students and three of sub-graduate student grade, called "honorary assistants". This graduate group represents very good material; I am giving my graduate course on Colloids; Monman L., the course in thermodynamics. Tsai Liu-sheng is now in good physical form and hopes to resume full-time work for spring semester. Prices of all commodities, including chemical supplies, at least such as we have been accustomed to purchase locally, have increased tremendously. If German export should be entirely cut, we would be put to the task of securing supplies elsewhere.

Lowenthal is doing very good work. He knows exactly what is to be done and needs little guidance. The composting research work is in the hands of such capable men, the men you trained of course, that it seems to go ahead as part of a well-oiled machine. Winfield spent ten days here in September.

The chemical journal is not yet going ahead. Finally, in mid-summer we received work that funds were available, - funds which apparently belonged to the chemical society. Meanwhile, the papers we had gathered had evaporated. We have made the definite suggestion that all efforts be concentrated on having the regular numbers of the journal published in Shanghai. We are waiting now for further word from the LM (?) Meanwhile three or four good papers are already in hand.

A letter today from Wang Yueh (?) tells of his arrival in Sh (?) He has been appointed to a fellowship in Physiological Research Institute at Tsinghua, working on almost the same topic in which he worked at Yenching. In his note he asks if we would accept such a piece of work done at Tsinghua toward the Yenching degree.

The College of Natural Sciences moves smoothly. The acting dean handles everything very methodically and is very thorough in his check-up of student work. The physiology course in biology is having a very successful try-out this semester. I am confident

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that this course will develop into something very much worth-while.

If you stop at Holyoke be sure to see Helen, now in her senior year. Our boy, W H A, is now at Cornell, in animal sciences. Perhaps you will be stopping there too.

We are having our usually busy fall program. I am still playing tennis and singing once a week in the Messiah. An occasional dinner engagement takes us in town. Both our youngsters are at PAS this year, though I continue as Chairman of the Board of the NCAS Board of Managers. The European situation does not affect North China very much except as there is a tendency to wait patiently to see what happens next.

We have a small library fund again for the purchase of needed books in chemistry. If you can send me a list of new titles which we need in Organic, we ought to be able to order them. Perhaps you can send the list, listing books in order of urgency.

We miss you very much and miss your councils. But while it would be nice to have you here, we want you to get a good rest and cement more worthwhile contacts with for us abroad. Don't forget that we look forward to your expanding the work in micro-analysis and perhaps offering a new course in this field when you return.

Under separate cover I am sending you a few reprints.

With greetings to all,

Very truly

signed - Wm. H. Adolph

P S The basal metabolism article is not yet published; will appear in next number of CJP. I am asking Mr. Chang to send on to you reprints of the two articles in Pek. Soc. Nat. Hist. Bull. (?)

0465

4314 No. 23^d St
Omaha, Nebr.
Nov. 13, 1939

Dear Mrs. Macmillan,

Your letter of Oct. 19 asking about the Craftwork came when I was off on a speaking trip and it has been snarled in with other letters - to my shame.

The craftwork is not sent to any one person in America. We never found a person who would do all this work for us. So much is involved in the way of duty to pay etc. etc. If we had more stock Mrs. Mead might work out an arrangement to do this

kind of thing.. But ²now our orders far exceed our capacity to produce and we are constantly in a state of failing the customers we have. so we feel reluctant to take on new ones.

This state of pressure seems to have grown out of interest in China and favorable exchange. We could produce more except that it has become ^{almost} impossible to buy the linen (which is all made in Szechuan). Even the Irish linen and D.M.C. has been held up for months at a time. Now there are new restrictions about export. We can manage these but all

3 These things increase the work of production to a point where we dare not expand ^{farther}, in fact we cannot expand very much. We are trying to work in more paid office help to relieve what had become an impossible burden on the ladies especially as I was leaving on 'urlough and Mrs. Porter leaves next year.

We feel dreadfully to refuse nice new openings because they are a basis of new contacts. On the other hand we seem to have stretched as far as we possibly can. It is a very large enterprise. I wonder if the office here knows about it. I

would be glad to write you about it. 4

My suggestion would be that the ladies in Rochester write direct and ask for an assortment to be here or an Easter sale. There would be a chance of filling such an order. They should state how many dollars they want to invest and, if possible, send it in advance so as to get exchange. We have had much experience in making up such parcels for church sales.

Address- Yenching Craftwork
Yenching Unit

I am so sorry to be able Peking, China
to do so little for you. Your request that

I come down to New York⁵
in Sept. was most reasonable
and most attractive. My
family problems seemed to be
all that I could cope with
at the time. Finally I left
Helen in Auburndale where
she is likely to stay for the
year. My mother is old and
extremely frail. Having been
away for eight years, it
didn't seem that I could
delay even a little in coming.
Now that I am here, I realize
that it is already too late
to give her the pleasure it

would have been earlier.⁶

But I have been out speaking for the Board. I wish this were an area where the University as such had more contacts. Of course I always speak for Yenching with or without contacts.

My last year in Peking (like the preceding years) was crowded with more than I could do. These difficulties in carrying on our Craftwork in the expanded state and in face of shortage of material

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were very taxing. And the general situation put sudden other tasks upon me. My failure to write to you as you requested was due to that. If I could do anything this year to atone, I would be glad to.

I hope that Helen will get down to New York sometime this year. You were so kind to her when she was a baby. We feel quite delighted with her progress as she is turning into a young lady.

6
All good wishes to you. I still
hope to get back east before the
year is over.

Truly

Anna Lane Wilson

P.S. I was able to bring only a little
linen and I had to fight to get that.
I want to have it to show and to sell
a little. If there should be any
left I would turn it in. But I have
had many requests already.

6 December 1939

BITS OF YENCHING NEWS LETTERS

Addressed to Dr. Stanley D. Wilson and lent by him for quotation.

From President J. Leighton Stuart

Peking
30 October 1939

There is not very much to report about the University that has not been reaching you through the New York office or through letters which you are receiving from others. The session has gone on thus far without any external interference whatever, and with no important internal issues. I seem somehow to be constantly busy with a wide variety of matters requiring attention, though except for the problems of opening, there has been very little tension. To have just under a thousand students, many of them, as well as teachers, delayed in arriving, and consequent adjustments of all sorts, made the time before and after opening rather hectic.

From William Hung, Harvard-Yenching Institute, Peiping

25 October 1939

There are now four Yenching students at Harvard, all connected more or less with the Harvard-Yenching Institute. These are Cheng Te-k'un, Lin Yao-hua, Teng Sau-yü and Chou I-liang. Lin Yao-hua was a graduate in Sociology here at Yenching. Though he was never a Harvard-Yenching Institute scholar here, yet he receives one-half of a Harvard-Yenching Institute fellowship. The other three men have all been Harvard-Yenching Institute scholars while doing their graduate work here at Yenching. They are now all supported by Harvard-Yenching Institute fellowships. I know these boys would like to hear from you the latest news from Yenching. I am particularly hoping that, if it does not impose too much upon your time, you may even arrange to have these boys meet now and then some of Harvard's men in the Natural Sciences. My fear is, while concentrating their studies in the humanities which are more or less of a classical nature, they might miss the fine opportunity of meeting the best men in the Natural Sciences.

On the suggestion of Professor Elisseef at Harvard I am now engaged in trying to map out tentatively a five-year program for strengthening our graduate work in Chinese studies at Yenching. I shall have to have a number of conferences with various colleagues here, and shall probably need to go into some details of the various subjects connected with the plan. For instance, in connection with history, I have lately been thinking again on the question of the history of science in China, a subject in which you are, I know, deeply interested.

From William H. Adolph, Department of Chemistry, Yenching

Peiping
21 October 1939

Had a good five weeks' vacation at Peitaiho this summer and returned to the campus according to our usual custom on August 15th. Those who stayed at the shore till a later date had trouble with flood, etc. The chemistry building basement was flooded again; the flood came so suddenly, - about the end of July, - that there was no time to remove motors and equipment. They have fixed up the electric mains after a fashion, but much more remains to be done before all will be in good running order..... Everything else in chemistry is going along nicely. We have eleven graduate students and three

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of sub-graduate student grade, called "honorary assistants". This graduate group represents very good material..... Prices of all commodities, including chemical supplies (at least such as we have been accustomed to purchase locally), have increased tremendously. If the German export trade should be entirely cut, we would be put to the task of securing supplies elsewhere..... The College of Natural Sciences runs smoothly..... The European situation does not affect North China much except as there is a tendency to wait patiently to see what happens next..... We have a small library fund again for the purchase of needed books in Chemistry. If you can send me a list of new titles which we need in Organic, we ought to be able to order them.

From Hung Ying - a woman graduate in Chemistry at Yenching, now teaching at West China Union University.

Chengtu, Szechuan
October 27, 1939

I spent my summer in Chungking and returned here in September. The work at the beginning of a semester is always heavy, so I haven't written you until now.

The work here is going on quite smoothly. I have charge of Organic Chemistry Laboratory Periods this semester. I find it to be very interesting, and am hoping and trying to get an opportunity for further study next year... The Chemistry Department at Yenching surely needs you and misses you very much.