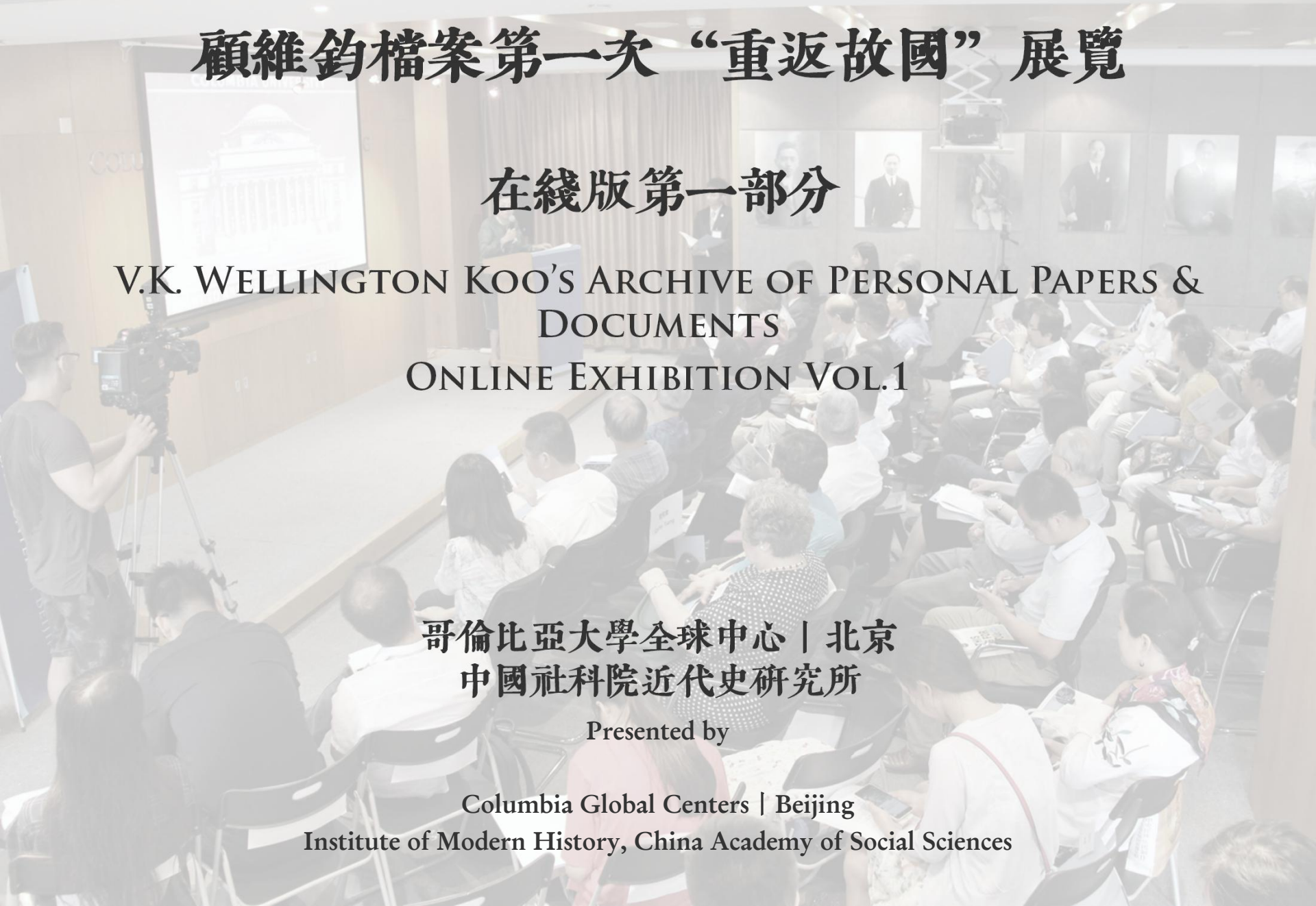
# 顧維鈞檔案第一次“重返故國”展覽

## 在綫版第一部分

## V.K. Wellington Koo's Archive of Personal Papers & Documents
## Online Exhibition Vol.1

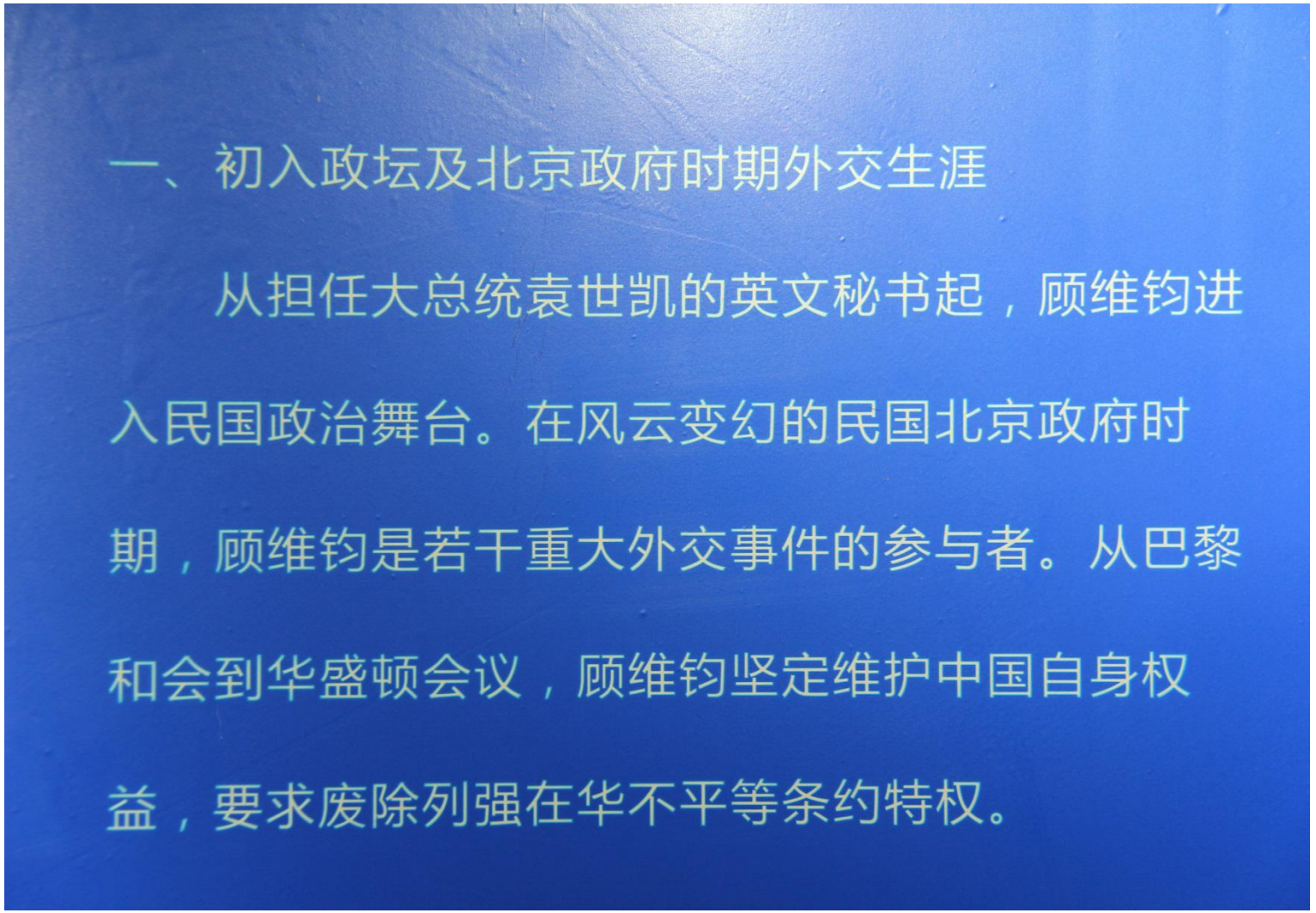


哥倫比亞大學全球中心 | 北京
中國社科院近代史研究所

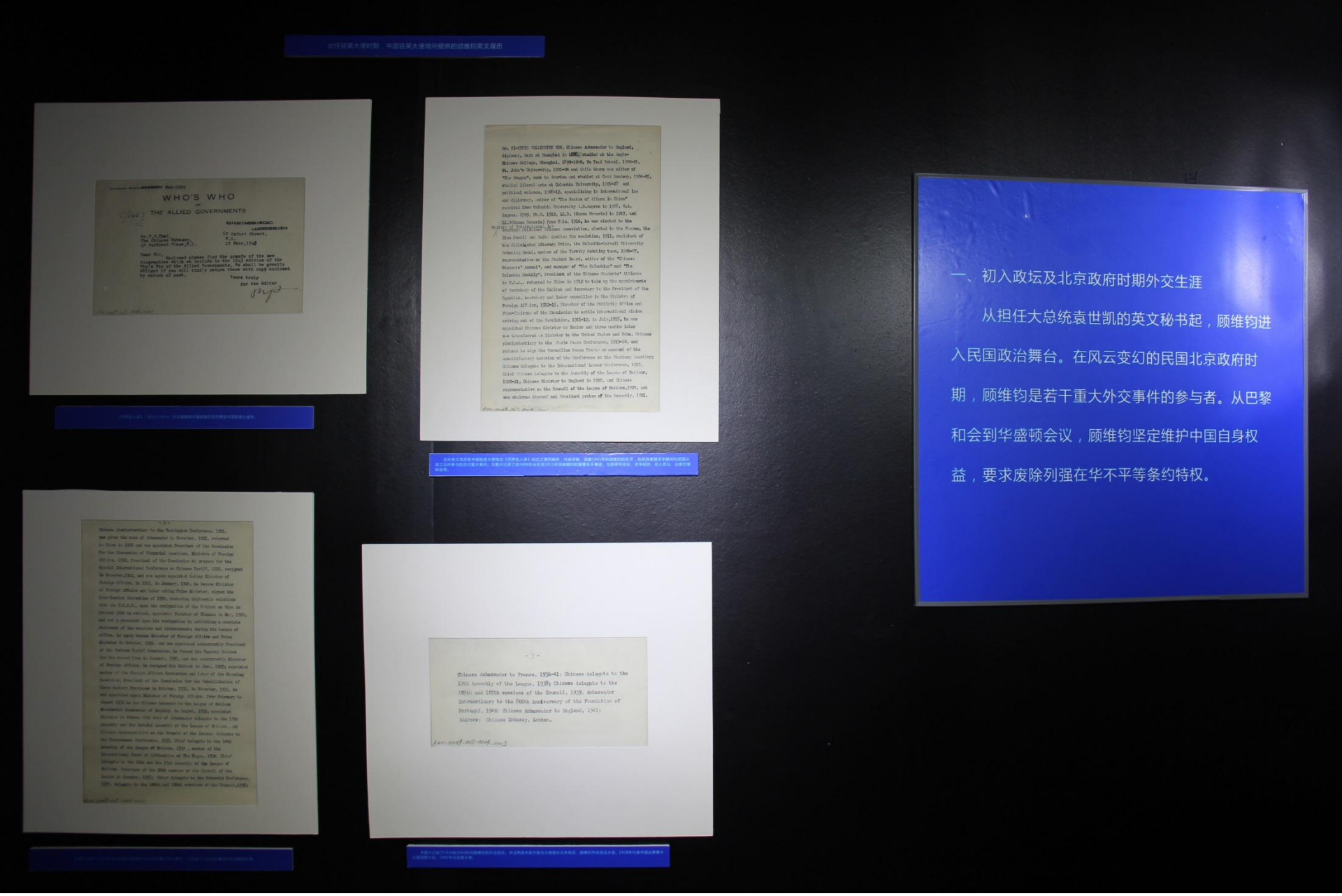
Presented by

Columbia Global Centers | Beijing
Institute of Modern History, China Academy of Social Sciences

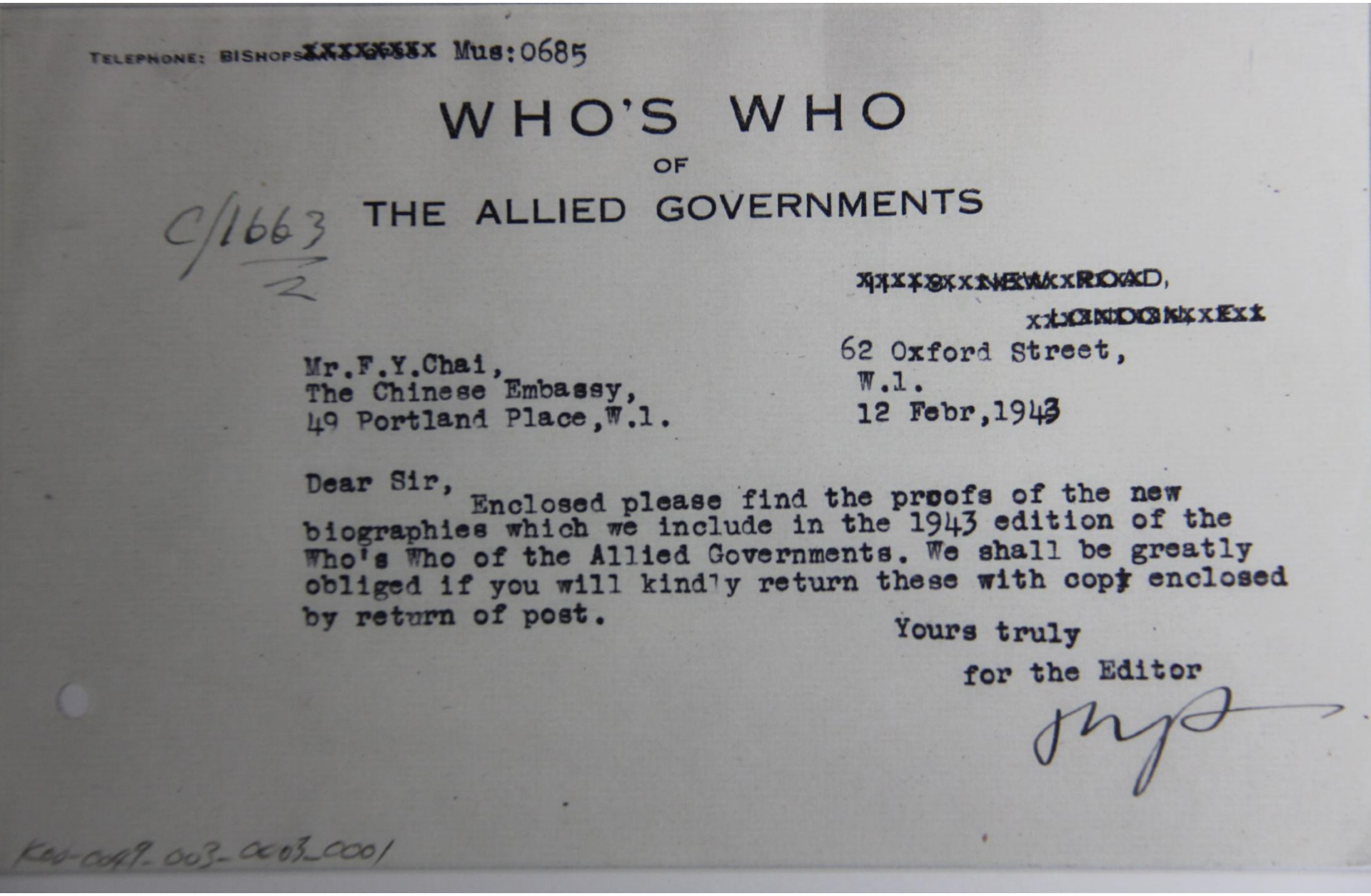
On July 14, Columbia Global Centers | Beijing and the Institute of Modern History of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences jointly hosted the exhibition and symposium: First Public Release of V. K. Wellington Koo's Archive of Personal Papers. The event is aimed to retrospect V. K. Wellington Koo and his legendary life and to commemorate the 80th anniversary of the July 7th incident.




Introduction to Chapter One:
V.K. Wellington Koo's Debut in Politics and his Diplomat Career in Early Republican Period in Beijing Government (1911-1927)




Historical papers and documents are exhibited in this chapter, including V.K. Wellington Koo's resume that shown above in the picture.



TELEPHONE: BISHOPSGATE Mus:0685

# WHO'S WHO
OF
# THE ALLIED GOVERNMENTS

C/1663
2

62 Oxford Street,
W.1.
12 Febr,1943

Mr.F.Y.Chai,
The Chinese Embassy,
49 Portland Place,W.1.

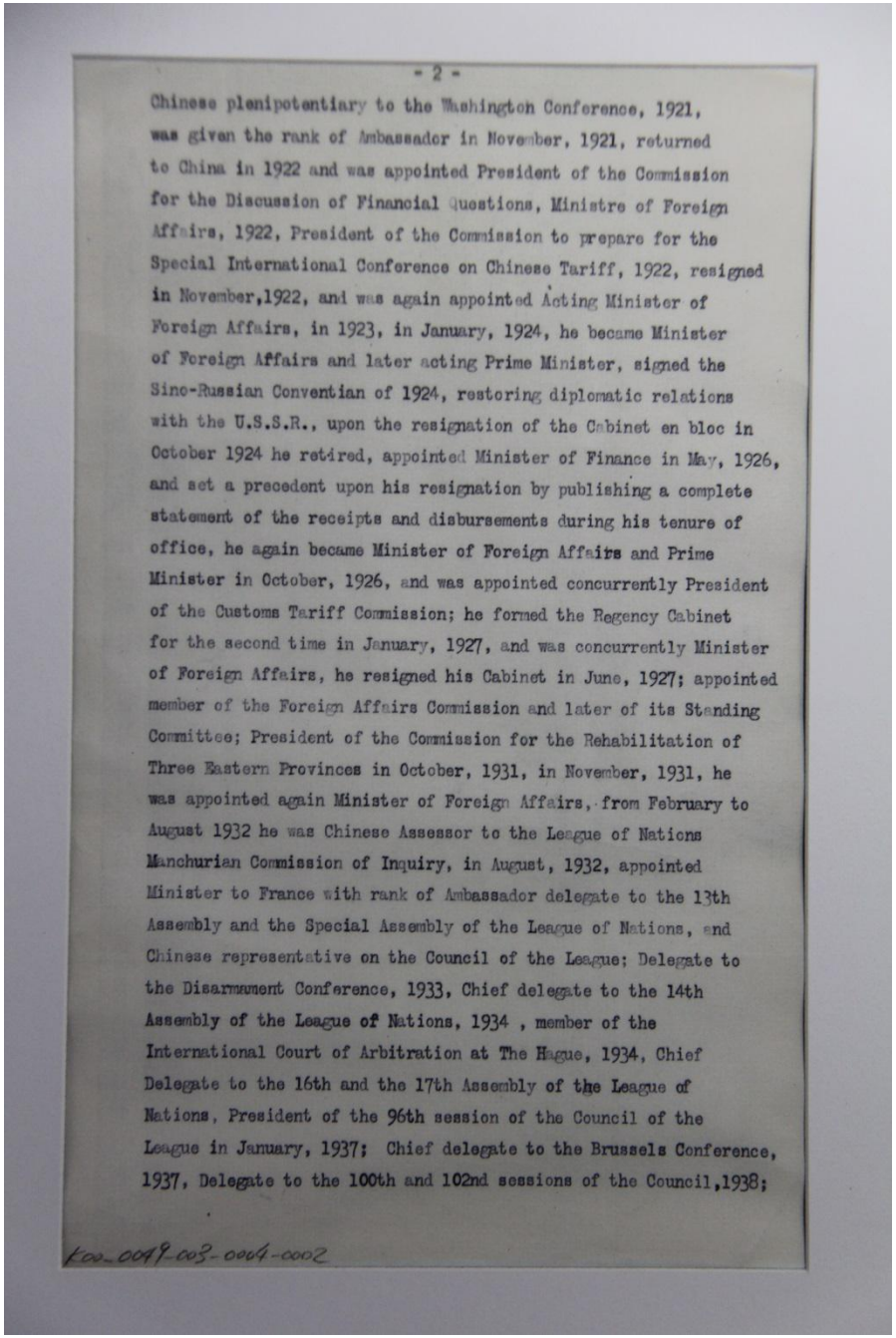
Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find the proofs of the new biographies which we include in the 1943 edition of the Who's Who of the Allied Governments. We shall be greatly obliged if you will kindly return these with copy enclosed by return of post.

Yours truly
for the Editor

Koo-corr-003-cc03_0001

Koo's resume on 12 February 1943, credit to *Who's Who*.



- 2 -

Chinese plenipotentiary to the Washington Conference, 1921, was given the rank of Ambassador in November, 1921, returned to China in 1922 and was appointed President of the Commission for the Discussion of Financial Questions, Ministre of Foreign Affairs, 1922, President of the Commission to prepare for the Special International Conference on Chinese Tariff, 1922, resigned in November,1922, and was again appointed Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, in 1923, in January, 1924, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs and later acting Prime Minister, signed the Sino-Russian Conventian of 1924, restoring diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., upon the resignation of the Cabinet en bloc in October 1924 he retired, appointed Minister of Finance in May, 1926, and set a precedent upon his resignation by publishing a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements during his tenure of office, he again became Minister of Foreign Affairs and Prime Minister in October, 1926, and was appointed concurrently President of the Customs Tariff Commission; he formed the Regency Cabinet for the second time in January, 1927, and was concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs, he resigned his Cabinet in June, 1927; appointed member of the Foreign Affairs Commission and later of its Standing Committee; President of the Commission for the Rehabilitation of Three Eastern Provinces in October, 1931, in November, 1931, he was appointed again Minister of Foreign Affairs, from February to August 1932 he was Chinese Assessor to the League of Nations Manchurian Commission of Inquiry, in August, 1932, appointed Minister to France with rank of Ambassador delegate to the 13th Assembly and the Special Assembly of the League of Nations, and Chinese representative on the Council of the League; Delegate to the Disarmament Conference, 1933, Chief delegate to the 14th Assembly of the League of Nations, 1934 , member of the International Court of Arbitration at The Hague, 1934, Chief Delegate to the 16th and the 17th Assembly of the League of Nations, President of the 96th session of the Council of the League in January, 1937; Chief delegate to the Brussels Conference, 1937, Delegate to the 100th and 102nd sessions of the Council,1938;

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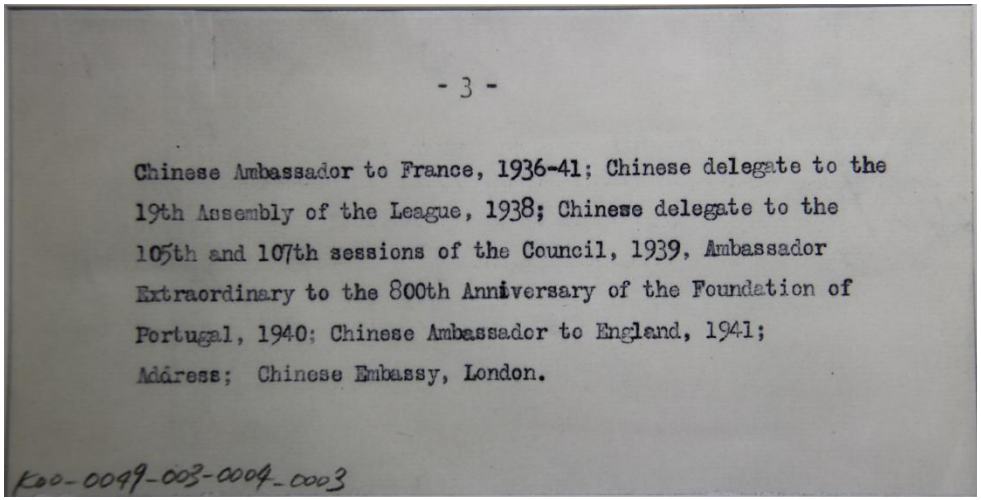
The historic events and that of Koo's participation from 1922 to 1938 are shown here left.

The document in the following picture records Koo's experience from 1936 to 1943, during which time Koo was appointed as the Ambassador to France in 1936 and sequentially to UK in 1941. Koo was also appointed as Chinese Delegate to the 19th Assembly of the League held in 1938.



- 3 -

Chinese Ambassador to France, 1936-41; Chinese delegate to the 19th Assembly of the League, 1938; Chinese delegate to the 105th and 107th sessions of the Council, 1939, Ambassador Extraordinary to the 800th Anniversary of the Foundation of Portugal, 1940; Chinese Ambassador to England, 1941; Address; Chinese Embassy, London.

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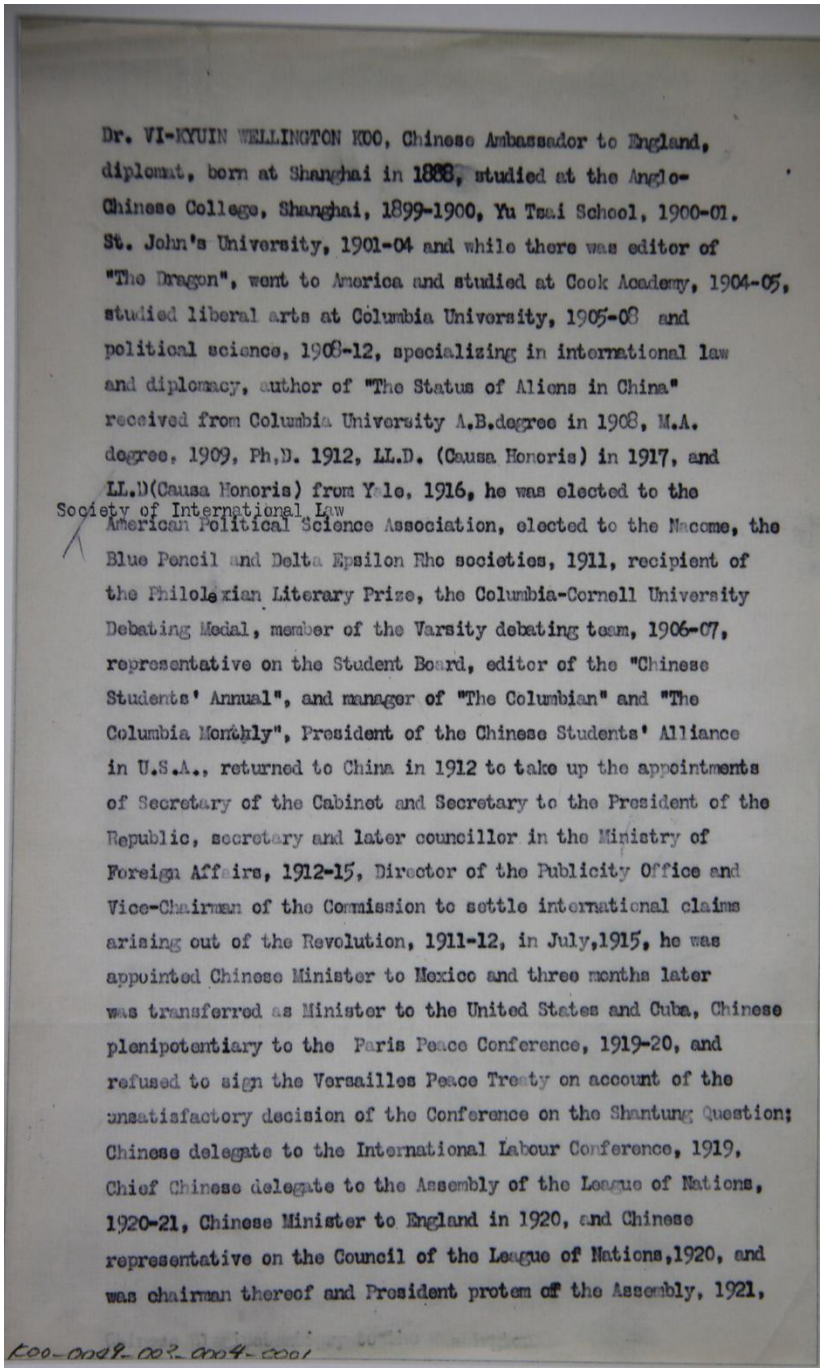
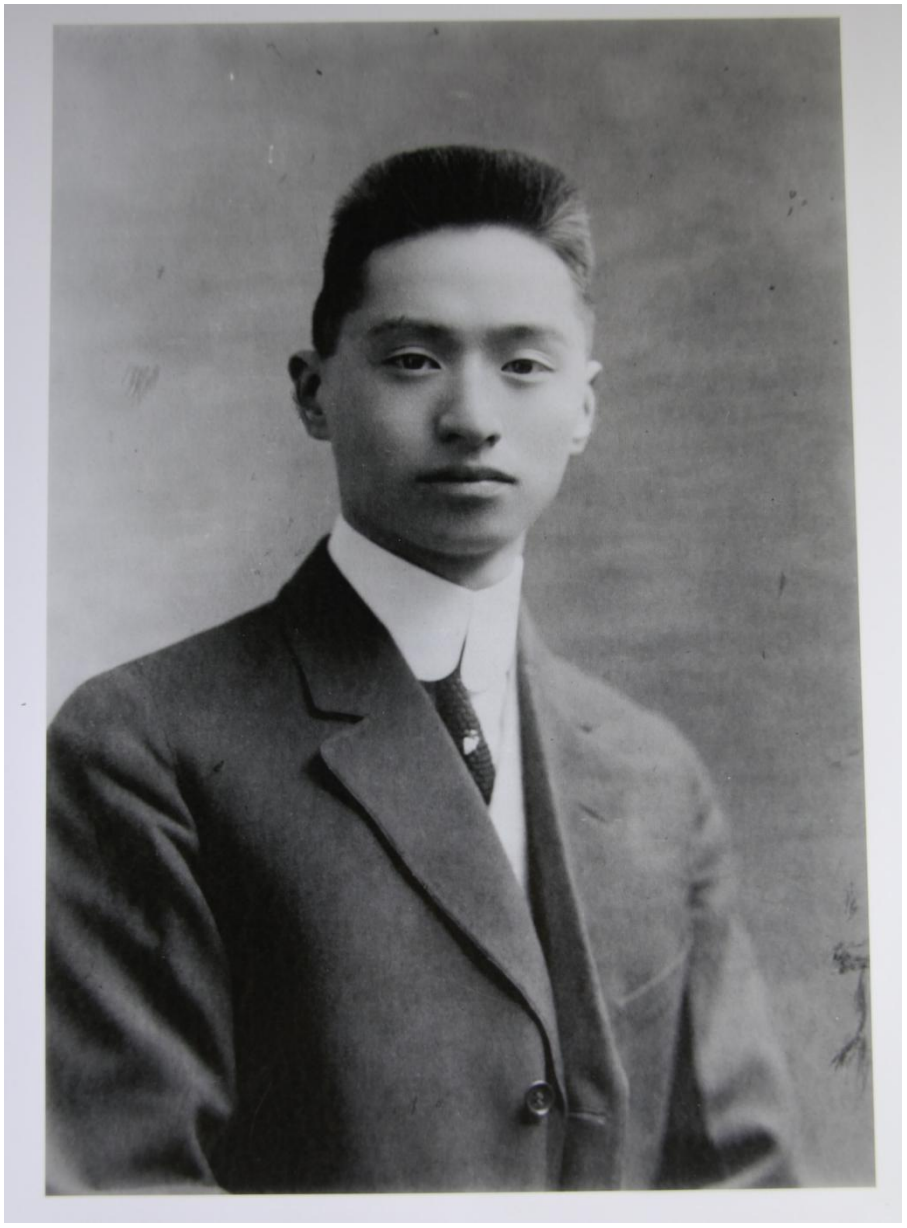


Dr. VI-KYUIN WELLINGTON KOO, Chinese Ambassador to England, diplomat, born at Shanghai in 1888, studied at the Anglo-Chinese College, Shanghai, 1899-1900, Yu Tsai School, 1900-01, St. John's University, 1901-04 and while there was editor of "The Dragon", went to America and studied at Cook Academy, 1904-05, studied liberal arts at Columbia University, 1905-08 and political science, 1908-12, specializing in international law and diplomacy, author of "The Status of Aliens in China" received from Columbia University A.B.degree in 1908, M.A. degree, 1909, Ph.D. 1912, LL.D. (Causa Honoris) in 1917, and LL.D(Causa Honoris) from Yale, 1916, he was elected to the American Political Science Association, elected to the Nacome, the Blue Pencil and Delta Epsilon Rho societies, 1911, recipient of the Philolexian Literary Prize, the Columbia-Cornell University Debating Medal, member of the Varsity debating team, 1906-07, representative on the Student Board, editor of the "Chinese Students' Annual", and manager of "The Columbian" and "The Columbia Monthly", President of the Chinese Students' Alliance in U.S.A., returned to China in 1912 to take up the appointments of Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary to the President of the Republic, secretary and later councillor in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1912-15, Director of the Publicity Office and Vice-Chairman of the Commission to settle international claims arising out of the Revolution, 1911-12, in July,1915, he was appointed Chinese Minister to Mexico and three months later was transferred as Minister to the United States and Cuba, Chinese plenipotentiary to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919-20, and refused to sign the Versailles Peace Treaty on account of the unsatisfactory decision of the Conference on the Shantung Question; Chinese delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1919, Chief Chinese delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1920-21, Chinese Minister to England in 1920, and Chinese representative on the Council of the League of Nations,1920, and was chairman thereof and President protem of the Assembly, 1921,

Society of International Law

koo-0008-003-0004-0001

This detailed resume was offered by China Embassy in the United Kingdom, covering V.K. Wellington Koo's experiences and career before 1941. Koo's childhood, school years in Columbia and participation in historic events were all included.



V.K. Wellington Koo in 1911

(1)

# "China's Koo d'Etat"

**Twelve years ago a Chinese boy not yet out of his teens presented himself at Cook Academy up in New York State. "What are you preparing to be?" they asked him. "I am to be a statesman," he replied. Now, when most young men his age are just beginning to get started, Dr. Wellington Koo has arrived. He is the new Chinese minister at Washington.**

TYLER DENNETT

HIS EXCELLENCY DR. V. K. WELLINGTON KOO, the newly received Chinese minister, has been called "China's Koo d'Etat." There is no denying that the appointment is a brilliant stroke.

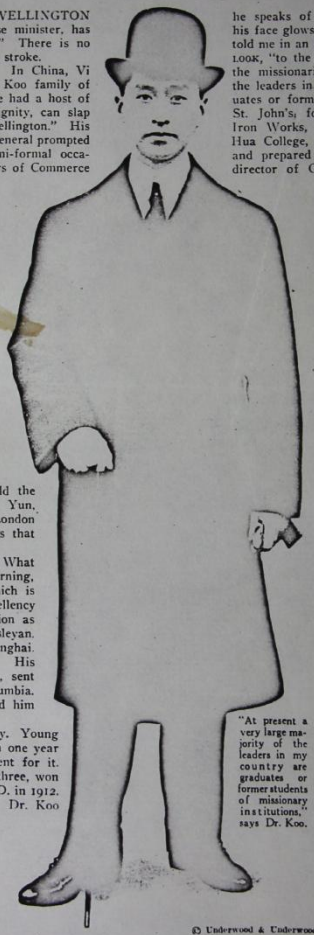
To begin with, please mark the name. In China, Vi Kynin, mandarin, member of the famous Koo family of Shanghai. In America his friends, and he had a host of them long before he received the new dignity, can slap His Excellency's back and say, "Hello, Wellington." His schoolboy admiration of the great English general prompted him to assume that appellation. On semi-formal occasions, such as when he addressed Chambers of Commerce or Commencement audiences, plain Dr. Koo, doctor of philosophy by dint of three years of post-graduate grubbing at Columbia in John Bassett Moore's classes on that now obsolete subject known as International Law. In short by family, fame and name His Excellency fits his place, exactly.

Many people to-day are asking questions about China. Dr. Koo is here to answer them. In fact, he is the answer. People are wondering just what is really going on there. Down in Chinatown, Dr. Koo has posted notices requesting all his loyal countrymen to tear up their new calendars, which made this the fifth year of the Republic, and return to the Confucian reckoning, which makes it 2474. At first glance it looks bad. Old China seems again to be in the saddle. After all can it really be so bad? Would reactionary China be sending to us as Minister a young man barely thirty years old, whose education from start to finish has been in Western schools; would the old China be keeping Dr. Sze and Dr. Yun, Koo's college mates, in the legations at London and Berlin? Old China did not do things that way.

Dr. Koo is the answer to other questions. What does China think, not merely of Western learning, but of that form of Western learning which is served up in Christian schools? His Excellency is as much a product of Christian education as any graduate of Williams, Amherst or Wesleyan. In 1901, he entered St. John's College, Shanghai. Three years later, he came to America. His friend, Dr. Sze, then studying in Cornell, sent him to Cook Academy to prepare for Columbia. "What are you preparing for?" they asked him at Cook.

"I am to be a statesman," he replied soberly. Young Koo did two years' work at the academy in one year and received a grade of ninety-two per cent for it. He finished the four years at Columbia in three, won his Master's Degree a year later and his Ph.D. in 1912. His wife also is a graduate of Columbia. Dr. Koo appears to have been just the man Yuan Shi Kai was waiting for. Immediately he called him home to become Secretary to the Cabinet and later Counselor to the Foreign Office.

If Dr. Koo was not a statesman he could doubtless be an educator. When he speaks of China's stupendous educational awakening his face glows. "It is traceable, to a very large extent," he told me in an interview granted especially for WORLD OUTLOOK, "to the humble effort begun half a century ago by the missionaries. At present a very large majority of the leaders in every walk of life in my country are graduates or former students of missionary institutions. Take St. John's, for example, the director of the Hanyang Iron Works, the president and vice-president of Tsing Hua College, where the Indemnity Students are selected and prepared for the United States, and T. T. Wang, director of Chinese Education at Washington, are St. John's men. I mention only a few graduates out of many.



"At present a very large majority of the leaders in my country are graduates or former students of missionary institutions," says Dr. Koo.

"But St. John's is only one example," continued Dr. Koo. Then he went on to tell of no less than a dozen colleges from Peking University in the North to West China Union University in the West and Canton Christian College in the South, all of them doing the same kind of work.

"The efficiency of missionary institutions in training men of discipline and integrity for public service is generally admitted in my country. In fact, up until recently the Christian schools of China have been considered the best. To-day they are equalled by many government and private institutions of learning, but they are not surpassed."

"China has adopted a most ambitious plan of public education," I remarked; "will the time soon come when your country will have enough schools of her own to be able to do without the mission schools?"

"By no means," replied His Excellency. "We shall always need Christian schools as distinct from public schools, just as you need them in this country. They have a peculiar value because of the excellent character of their graduates."

In view of the fact that Dr. Koo has spent such a large part of his life in a Christian environment I was especially interested to find out how he placed himself personally with reference to Christianity.

"What do you mean by Christianity?" he countered to my question; "I have little interest in forms and ceremonies."

"Are you a Confucianist?" I asked.

"No."

"Are you a Christian?"

His Excellency paused and replied very soberly, "I have a profound belief in the principles of Christianity. In 1905 I went up to the Student Conference at Northfield. I was the only Chinese student there. I liked the Conference much, so I felt there ought to be more of my countrymen there, so I got busy and the next year we had twenty-one. I served on the membership committee of the Y. M. C. A. in Peking. I have a great many friends among Christians." (*Continued on page 26*)

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Tyler Dennett 1883-1949
Late President, Williams College

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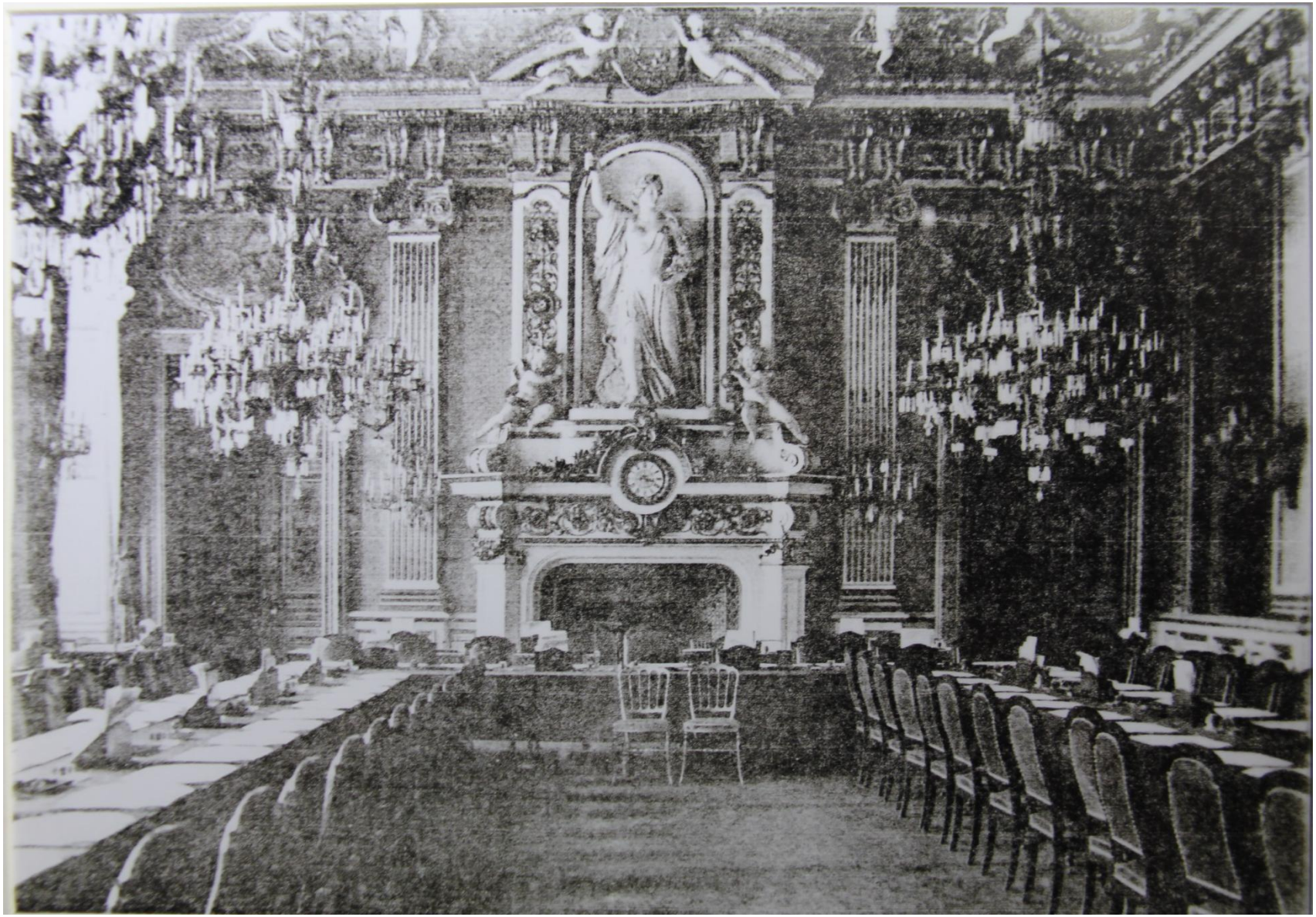
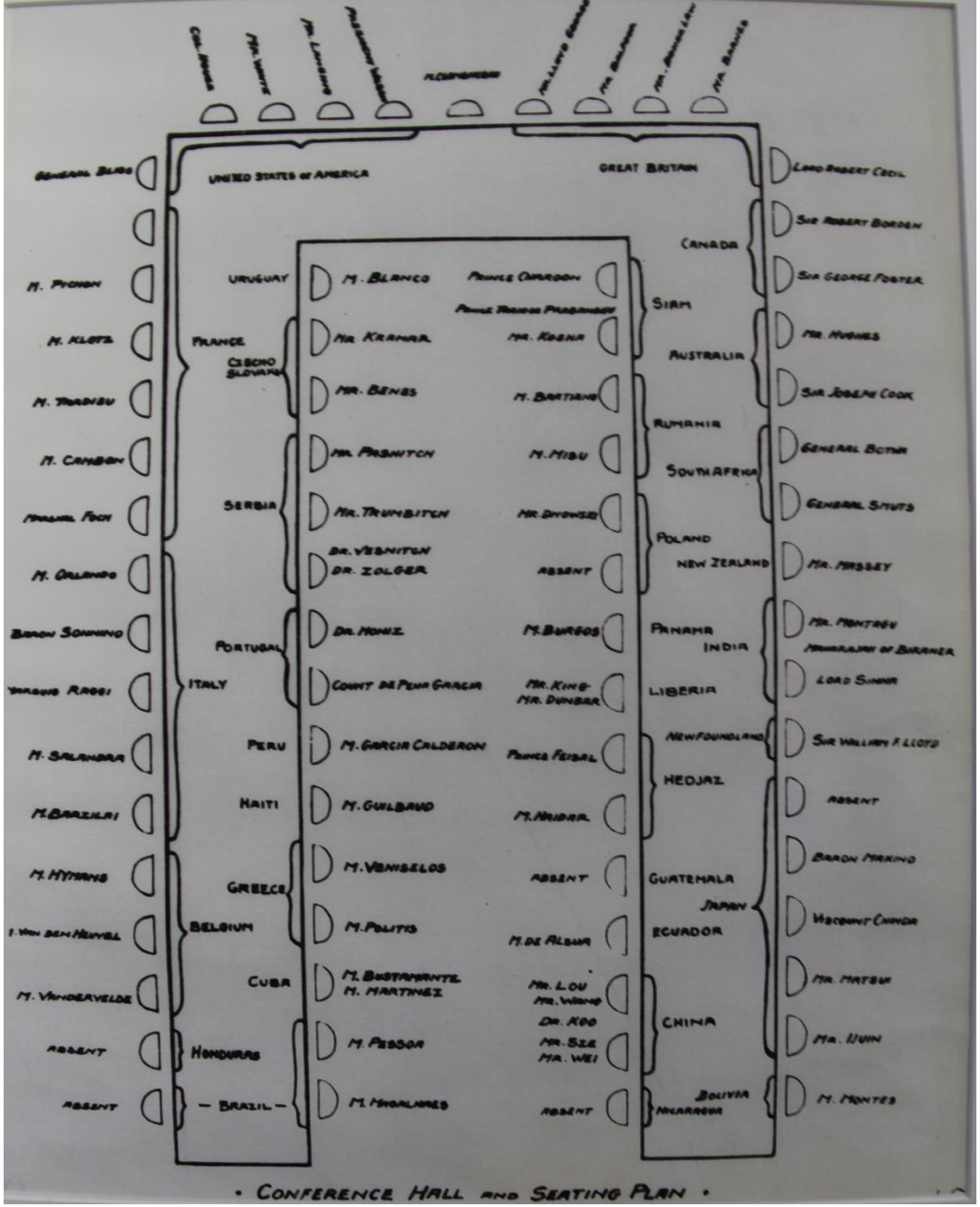
An interview with Koo, by *World Outlook*, 1916

President Yuan Shikai and foreign diplomats, with Koo in the last row 4th from right



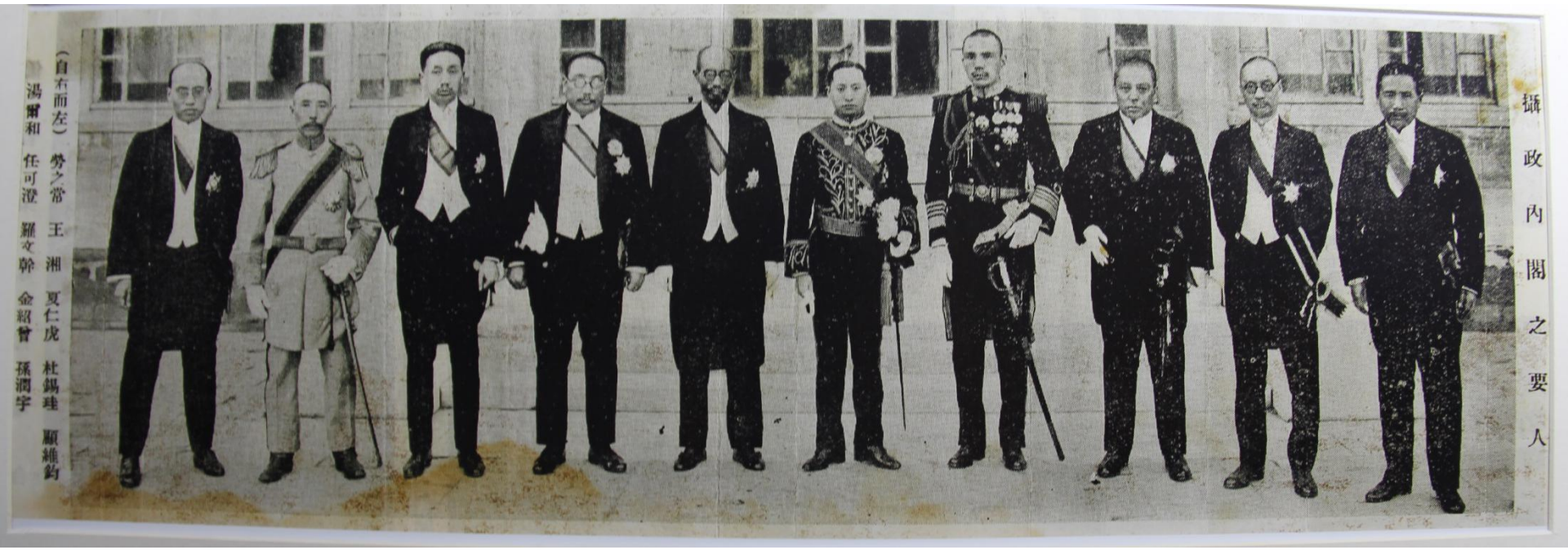
A picture of Paris Peace Conference, 1919

The delegates in Paris Peace Conference, with Koo in the 2nd row, 4th from right




Seating Plan, Paris Peace Conference

顧維鈞被任命爲國際保工會委員
Letter of Koo's Appointment

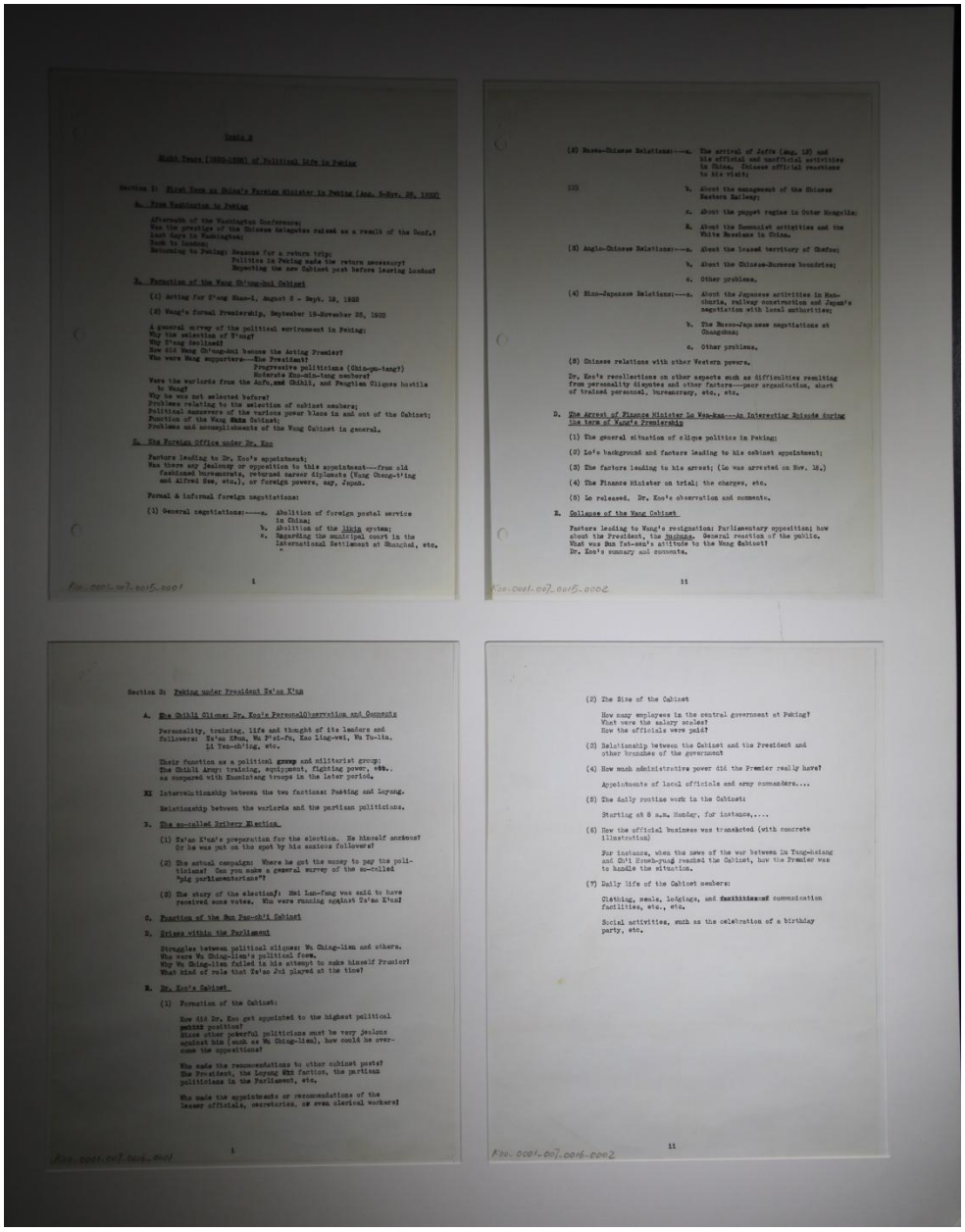



Koo's Regent Cabinet in 1926

DR. V. K. WELLINGTON KOO

CHINESE MINISTER TO THE COURT OF ST. JAMES, AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY TO THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE ON THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

V.K. Wellington Koo in 1926



Records of Columbia Oral History interview with Koo

Topic 2

Eight Years (1922-1928) of Political Life in Peking

Section I: First Term as China's Foreign Minister in Peking (Aug. 5-Nov. 25, 1922)

A. From Washington to Peking

Aftermath of the Washington Conference;
Was the prestige of the Chinese delegates raised as a result of the Conf.?
Last days in Washington;
Back to London;
Returning to Peking: Reasons for a return trip;
Politics in Peking made the return necessary?
Expecting the new Cabinet post before leaving London?

B. Formation of the Wang Ch'ung-hui Cabinet

(1) Acting for T'ang Shao-i, August 5 - Sept. 19, 1922

(2) Wang's formal Premiership, September 19-November 25, 1922

A general survey of the political environment in Peking;
Why the selection of T'ang?
Why T'ang declined?
How did Wang Ch'ung-hui become the Acting Premier?
Who were Wang supporters---The President?
Progressive politicians (Chin-pu-tang?)
Moderate Kuo-min-tang members?
Were the warlords from the Anfu, and Chihli, and Fengtien Cliques hostile to Wang?
Why he was not selected before?
Problems relating to the selection of cabinet members;
Political manuevers of the various power blocs in and out of the Cabinet;
Function of the Wang Cabinet;
Problems and accomplishments of the Wang Cabinet in general.

C. The Foreign Office under Dr. Koo

Factors leading to Dr. Koo's appointment;
Was there any jealousy or opposition to this appointment---from old fashioned bureaucrats, returned career diplomats (Wang Cheng-t'ing and Alfred Sze, etc.), or foreign powers, say, Japan.

Formal & informal foreign negotiations:

(1) General negotiations:----a. Abolition of foreign postal service in China;
b. Abolition of the likin system;
c. Regarding the municipal court in the International Settlement at Shanghai, etc.



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Section 3: Peking under President Ts'ao K'un

A. The Chihli Clique: Dr. Koo's Personal Observation and Comments

Personality, training, life and thought of its leaders and followers: Ts'ao K'un, Wu P'ei-fu, Kao Ling-wei, Wu Yu-lin, Li Yen-ch'ing, etc.

Their function as a political and militarist group;
The Chihli Army: training, equipment, fighting power, etc., as compared with Kuomintang troops in the later period.

XX Interrelationship between the two factions: Paoting and Loyang.

Relationship between the warlords and the partisan politicians.

B. The so-called Bribery Election

(1) Ts'ao K'un's preparation for the election. He himself anxious? Or he was put on the spot by his anxious followers?

(2) The actual campaign: Where he got the money to pay the politicians? Can you make a general survey of the so-called "pig parliamentarians"?

(3) The story of the election?: Mei Lan-fang was said to have received some votes. Who were running against Ts'ao K'un?

C. Function of the Sun Pao-ch'i Cabinet

D. Crises within the Parliament

Struggles between political cliques: Wu Ching-lien and others.
Who were Wu Ching-lien's political foes.
Why Wu Ching-lien failed in his attempt to make himself Premier?
What kind of role that Ts'ao Jui played at the time?

E. Dr. Koo's Cabinet

(1) Formation of the Cabinet:

How did Dr. Koo get appointed to the highest political position?
Since other powerful politicians must be very jealous against him (such as Wu Ching-lien), how could he overcome the oppositions?

Who made the recommendations to other cabinet posts?
The President, the Loyang faction, the partisan politicians in the Parliament, etc.

Who made the appointments or recommendations of the lesser officials, secretaries, or even clerical workers?



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Records of Columbia Oral History Interview with Koo

(2) Russo-Chinese Relations:---a. The arrival of Joffe (Aug. 12) and his official and unofficial activities in China. Chinese official reactions to his visit;

b. About the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway;

c. About the puppet regime in Outer Mongolia;

d. About the Communist activities and the White Russians in China.

(3) Anglo-Chinese Relations:---a. About the leased territory of Chefoo;

b. About the Chinese-Burmese boundries;

c. Other problems.

(4) Sino-Japanese Relations:---a. About the Japanese activities in Manchuria, railway construction and Japan's negotiation with local authorities;

b. The Russo-Japanese negotiations at Changchun;

c. Other problems.

(5) Chinese relations with other Western powers.

Dr. Koo's recollections on other aspects such as difficulties resulting from personality disputes and other factors---poor organization, short of trained personnel, bureaucracy, etc., etc.

D. <u>The Arrest of Finance Minister Lo Wen-kan---An Interesting Episode during the term of Wang's Premiership</u>

(1) The general situation of clique politics in Peking;

(2) Lo's background and factors leading to his cabinet appointment;

(3) The factors leading to his arrest; (Lo was arrested on Nov. 18.)

(4) The Finance Minister on trial; the charges, etc.

(5) Lo released. Dr. Koo's observation and comments.

E. <u>Collapse of the Wang Cabinet</u>

Factors leading to Wang's resignation: Parliamentary opposition; how about the President, the <u>tuchuns</u>. General reaction of the public. What was Sun Yat-sen's attitude to the Wang Cabinet?
Dr. Koo's summary and comments.



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(2) The Size of the Cabinet

How many employees in the central government at Peking?
What were the salary scales?
How the officials were paid?

(3) Relationship between the Cabinet and the President and other branches of the government

(4) How much administrative power did the Premier really have?

Appointments of local officials and army commanders....

(5) The daily routine work in the Cabinet:

Starting at 8 a.m. Monday, for instance,....

(6) How the official business was transacted (with concrete illustration)

For instance, when the news of the war between Lu Yung-hsiang and Ch'i Hsueh-yuan reached the Cabinet, how the Premier was to handle the situation.

(7) Daily life of the Cabinet members:

Clothing, meals, lodgings, and ~~facilities of~~ communication facilities, etc., etc.

Social activities, such as the celebration of a birthday party, etc.



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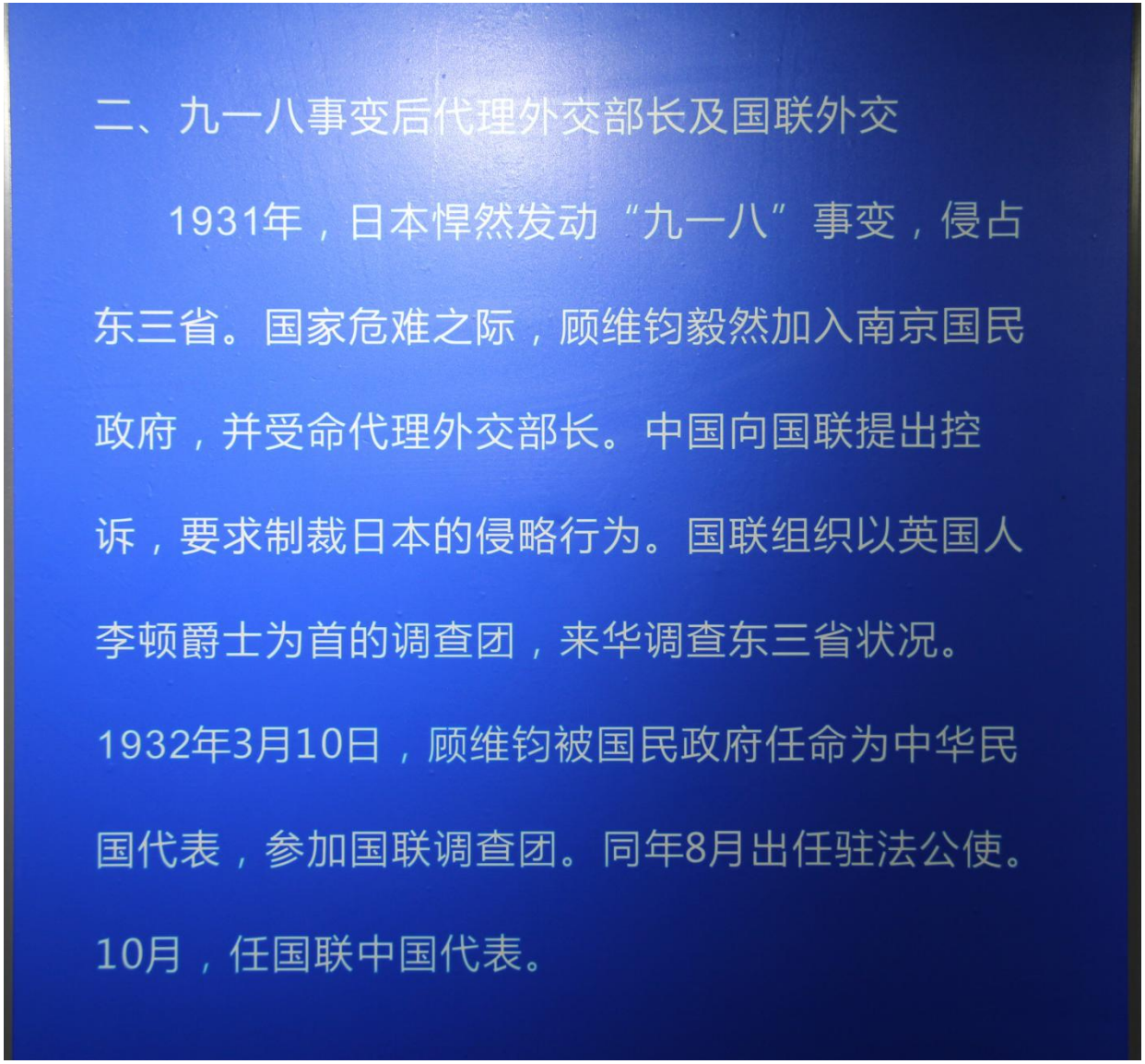
Records of Columbia Oral History Interview with Koo




Introduction to Chapter Two:
V.K. Wellington Koo in his position as acting Foreign Minister and active diplomat in the League of Nations after the Mukden Incident, 1931

## Wellington Koo Appointed Acting Foreign Minister

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo was appointed on November 28 to be Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, taking up the post made vacant by the resignation of Dr. C. T. Wang on September 30, following a serious assault made on him by a group of students who accused him of mishandling the Sino-Japanese dispute. Dr. Koo is one of China's most brilliant diplomats, and has held many important posts.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo

Dr. Vi-kyuin Wellington Koo, to give him his full name in English, or Ku Wei-chun as he is known in Chinese, was born in Shanghai in 1887. He received his education at St. John's University, Shanghai, Cook Academy, and Columbia University. He distinguished himself in editorial and literary work not only during his student days but since. He is the author of "The Status of Aliens in China' He holds A. B., M. A. and Ph. D. degrees. When he returned to China from the United States in 1912 he joined the Government service as secretary to the Cabinet and to the President. He was secretary and later councillor int he Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1912-15; in July, 1915 he was appointed Chinese Minister to Mexico and three months later was transferred as Minister to the United States and Cuba; as Chinese delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, 1919, he advocated refusing to sign the treaty; Chinese delegate to the International Labor Conference, 1919; chief Chinese delegate to the League of Nations, 1920; Chinese Minister to England in 1920; member of the Administrative Council of the League of Nations, 1920—was chairman for some time; Chinese delegate to the Washington Conference, 1921; was given the rank of Ambassador in Nov. 1921; returned to China in 1922 and was appointed president of the commission for the dicussion of financial questions; acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1922; chief of the preparations bureau for the Special Tariff Conference, 1922, being relieved of his portfolio of Foreign Affairs; again appointed acting Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1923; in January, 1924, he became Minister of Foreign Affairs and later acting Prime Minister; upon the resignation of the Cabinet *en bloc* in October 1924 he retired; appointed Minister of Finance in May, 1926 and set a precedent upon his resignation by publishing a complete statement of the receipts and disbursements during his tenure of office; he again became Minister of Foreign Affairs in October, 1926 and was appointed concurrently president of the Customs Tariff Commission; he formed his second Cabinet in January, 1927, and was concurrently Minister of Foreign. Affairs; he resigned with his Cabinet in June, 1927, and since then had been living in retirement, mainly at Peiping, up to the time of the present appointment.

## The Drain of Gold from Japan

The Yokohama Specie Bank shipped another fifteen million yen in gold to the United States by a steamer leaving Yokohama November 24. This makes a total of Yen 230,000,000 gold shipped out of Japan during the past three months. A *United Press* message from Tokyo November 23 stated that the Yokohama Specie Bank is preparing for at least one more shipment of gold to the United States before the end of the current year.

## In the United States Court for China

In re. Estate of CARMEN ROLKER Deceased

Cause No. 3337
Special Proceedings No. 747
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Carmen Rolker deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 1, 1931, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Shanghai, China. (Mrs.) Alice Herlofson
November 18, 1931. 614 Rue Lafayette


## JAPAN'S ACTIVITIES IN MANCHURIA

The November issue of the CHINESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL (ready on November 16) will contain six timely articles on Manchuria, covering:

(1) JAPANESE RAILWAYS

(2) JAPANESE FINANCIAL INTERESTS

(3) JAPANESE MIGRATION INTO MANCHURIA

(4) JAPAN'S LOAN OPERATIONS

(5) JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES

(6) JAPANESE TRADE WITH MANCHURIA

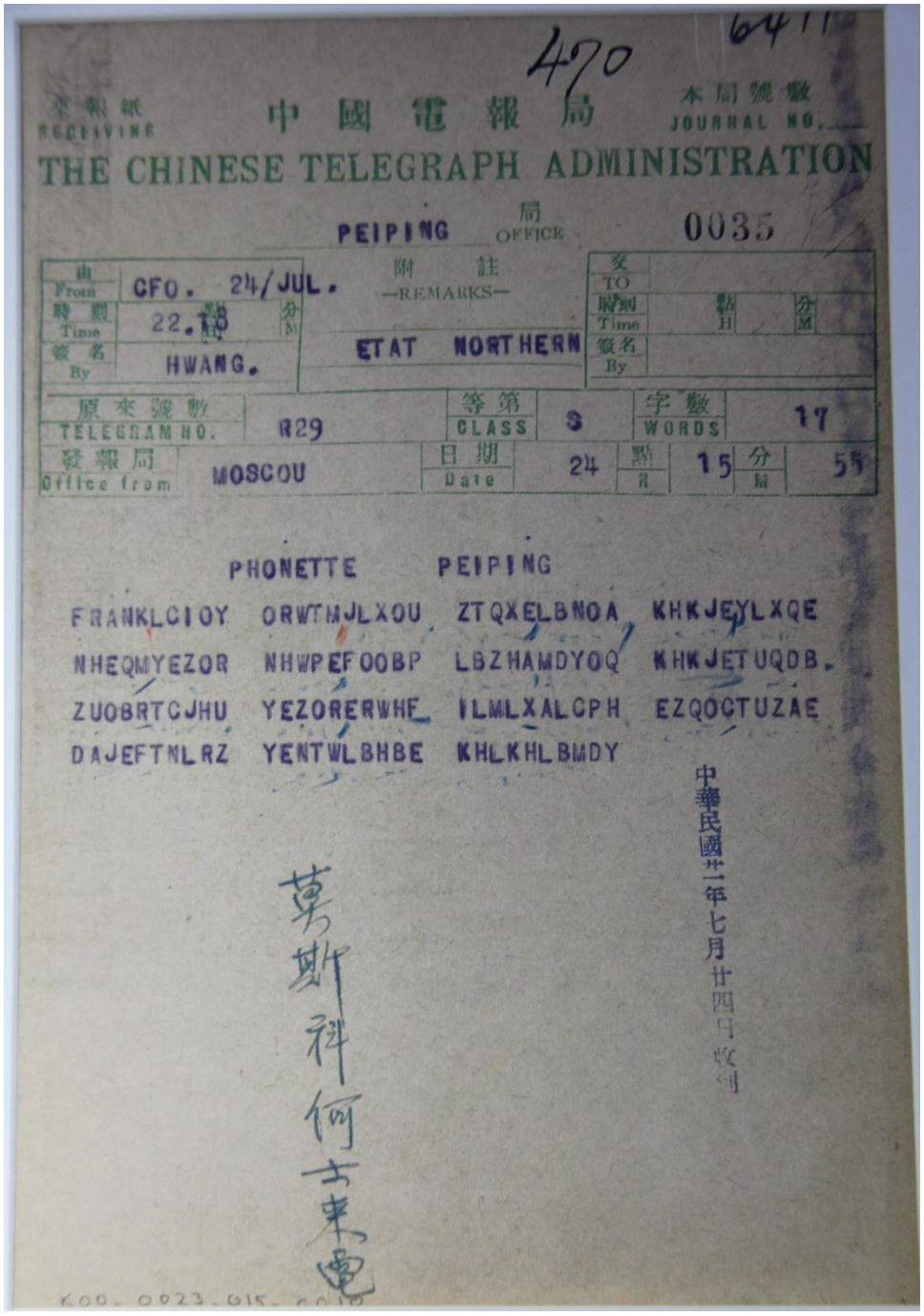
Those wishing to have the facts, presented in condensed and interesting form, pertaining to the political crisis in the Three Eastern Provinces should apply promptly for a copy as the supply is limited.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL INFORMATION
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES
CUSTOMS BUILDING
SHANGHAI


KOO-0001-007-0028-0001

Picture above shows Koo and his embassy staff in France

Left shows *China Weekly Review*'s interview with Koo, after he was appointed as the acting Foreign Minister.



470 6411

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| 時刻 Time | 22.18 分 M | ETAT NORTHERN | | 時刻 Time | 點 H | 分 M | |
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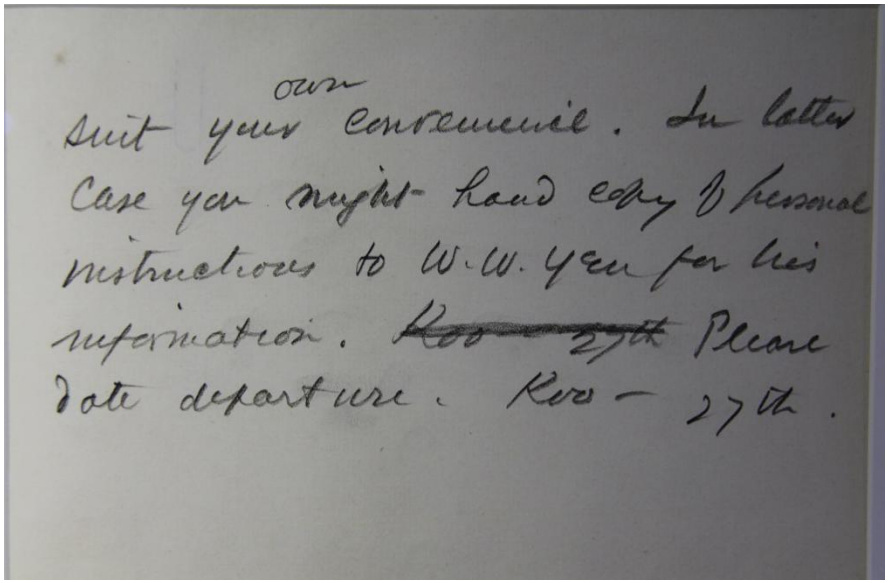
PHONETTE PEIPING

FRANKLCIOY ORWTMJLXOU ZTQXELBNOA KHKJEYLXQE
NHEQMYEZOR NHWPEFOOBP LBZHAMDYOQ KHKJETUQDB.
ZUOBRTCJHU YEZORERWHE ILMLXALCPH EZQOCTUZAE
DAJEFTNLRZ YENTWLBHBE KHLKHLBMDY

中華民國十一年七月廿四日收到

莫斯科何士來電

K00-0023-015-0010



suit your own convenience. In latter
case you might hand copy Personal
instructions to W.W. Yen for his
information. ~~Koo 27th~~ Please
note departure. Koo - 27th.

Concerning the common threat from Japanese Empire, China re-established the diplomacy with USSR. Pictures here show precious files about that history.

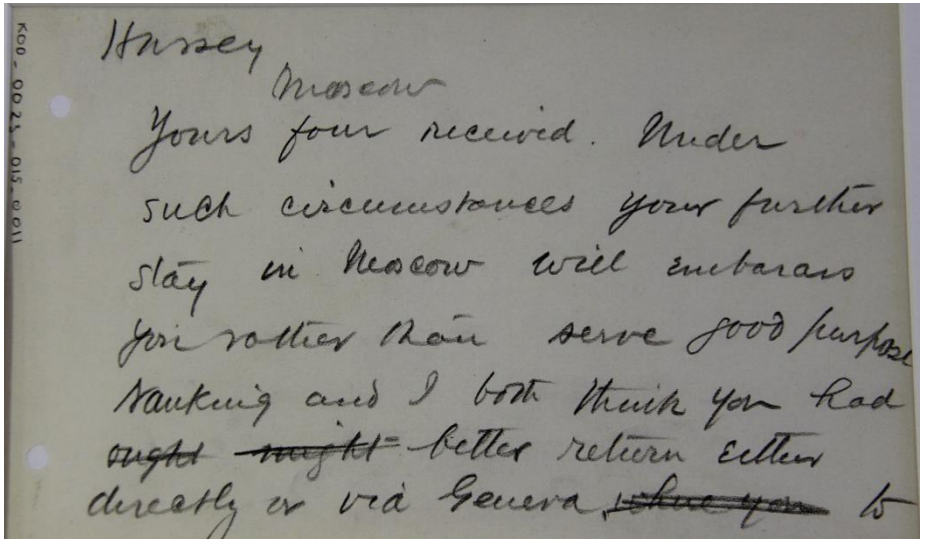
TELEGRAM TO MINISTER LOWENKAN
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, NANKING.
Sent 9:30 p.m.
June 29th. 1932

Understand Moscow anxious for early decision Noulen's case . Can you expedite it. Will help Sino-Russian relations especially Hs mission. Please reply.

Wellington twenty nineth

中華民國二十一年六月廿九日發

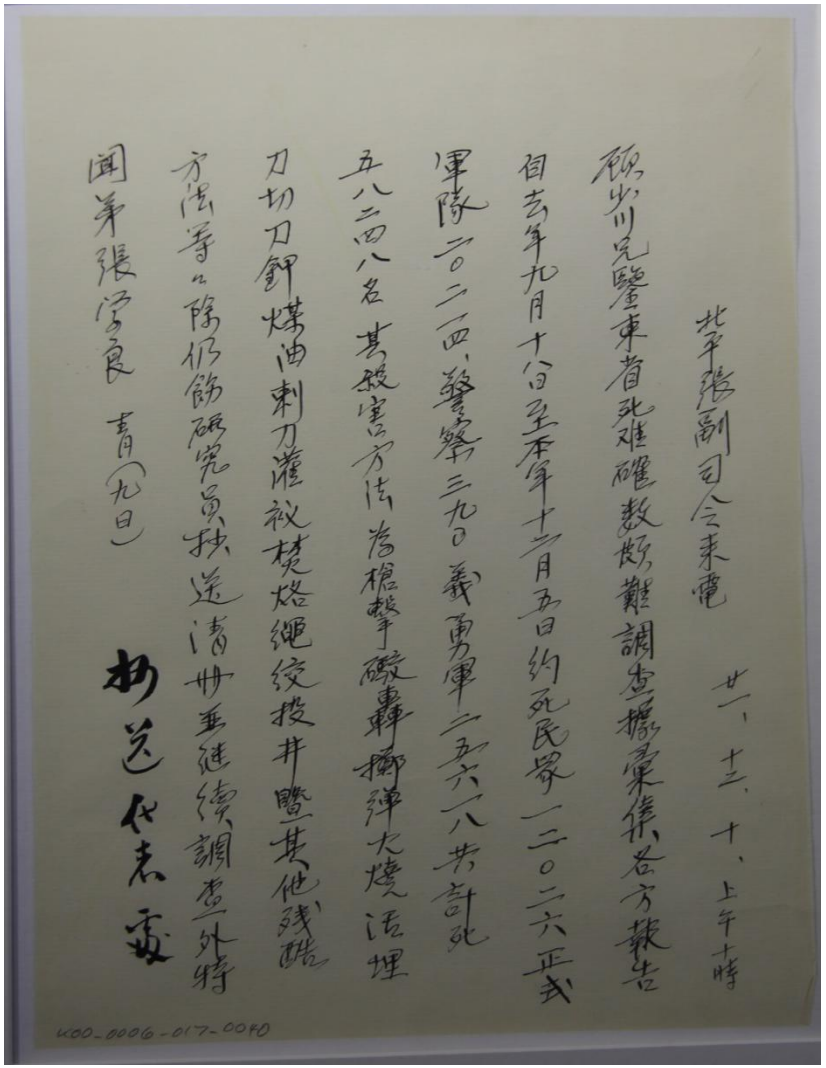
00-0023-015-0017



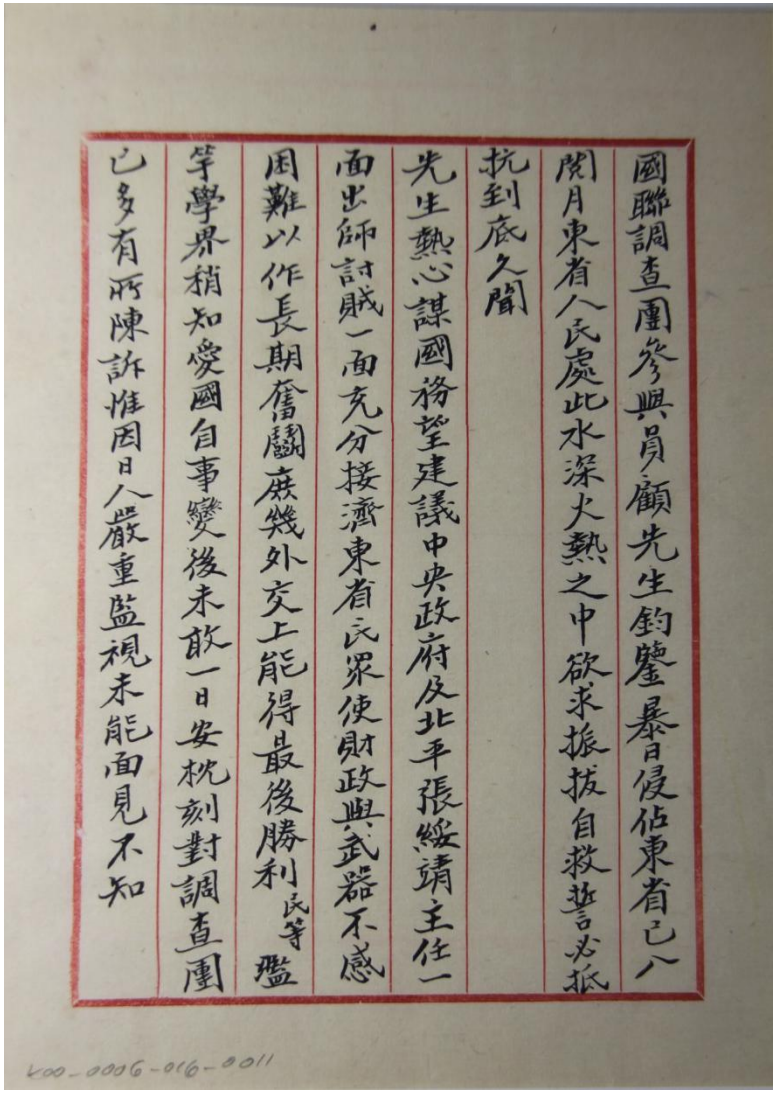

KOO-0023-015-0011

During the negotiation, Hussey, here shown in the picture above, played a significant role.

V.K. Wellington Koo and Earl of Lytton ( 1st from left)

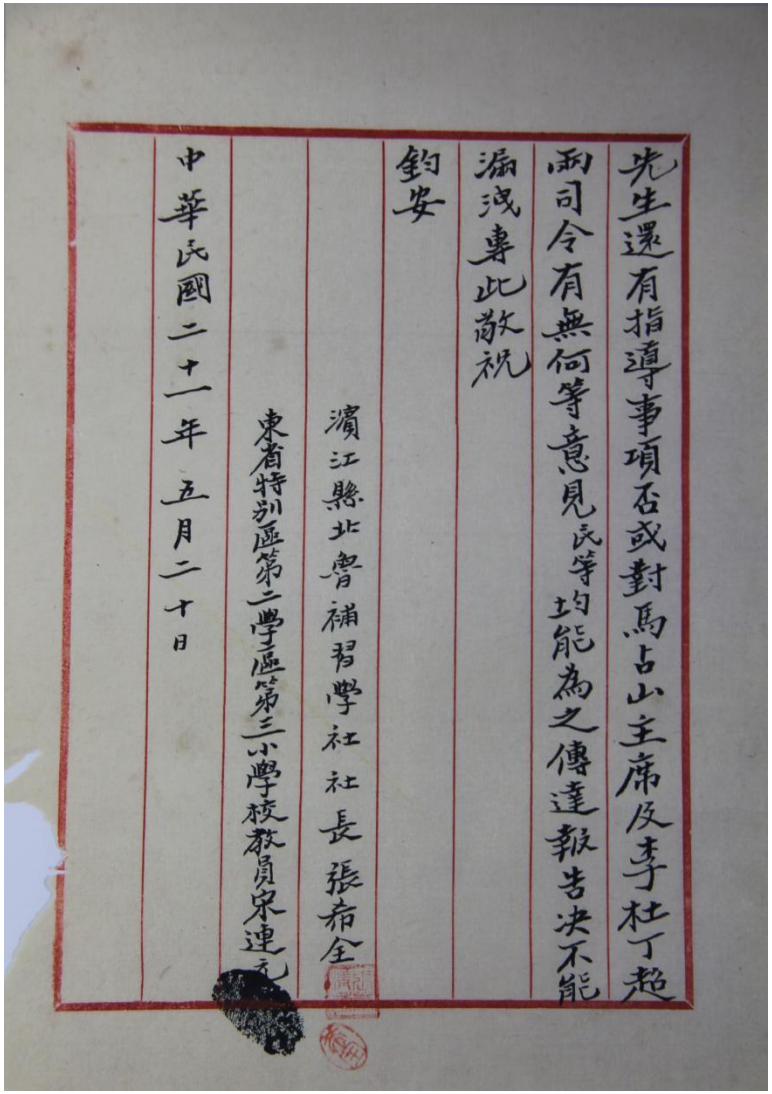


V.K. Wellington Koo and Zhang Xueliang. Right here shows the telegraph sent by Zhang to introduce the Mukden Incident.



國聯調查團參與員顧先生鈞鑒暴倭侵佔東省已八閱月東省人民處此水深火熱之中欲求振拔自救誓必抵抗到底久閒

先生熱心謀國務望建議中央政府及北平張綏靖主任一面出師討賊一面充分接濟東省民眾使財政與武器不感困難以作長期奮鬬庶幾外交上能得最後勝利民等暨學界稍知愛國自事變後未敢一日安枕刻對調查團已多有所陳訴惟因日人嚴重監視未能面見不知



先生還有指導事項否或對馬占山主席及李杜丁超兩司令有無何等意見民等均能為之傳達報告決不能漏洩專此敬祝

鈞安

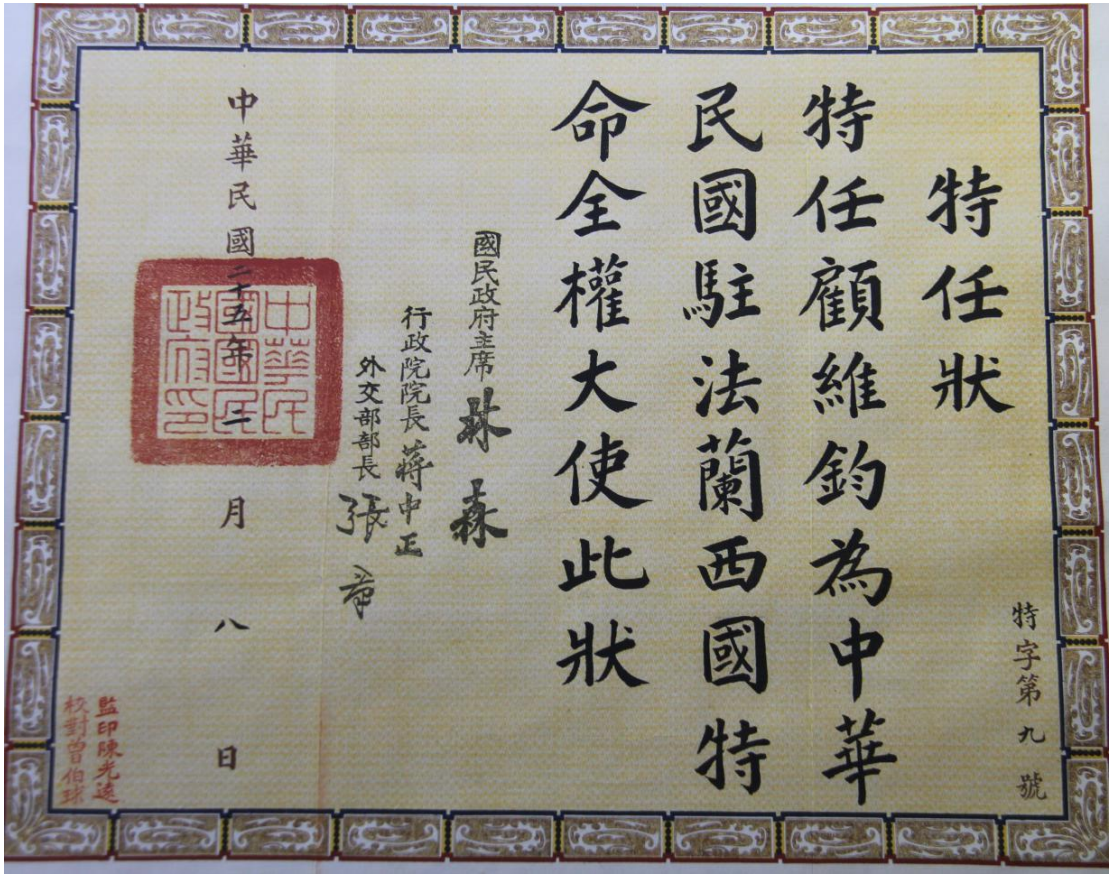
濱江縣北曾補習學社社長張希全

東省特別區第二學區第三小學校教員宋連元

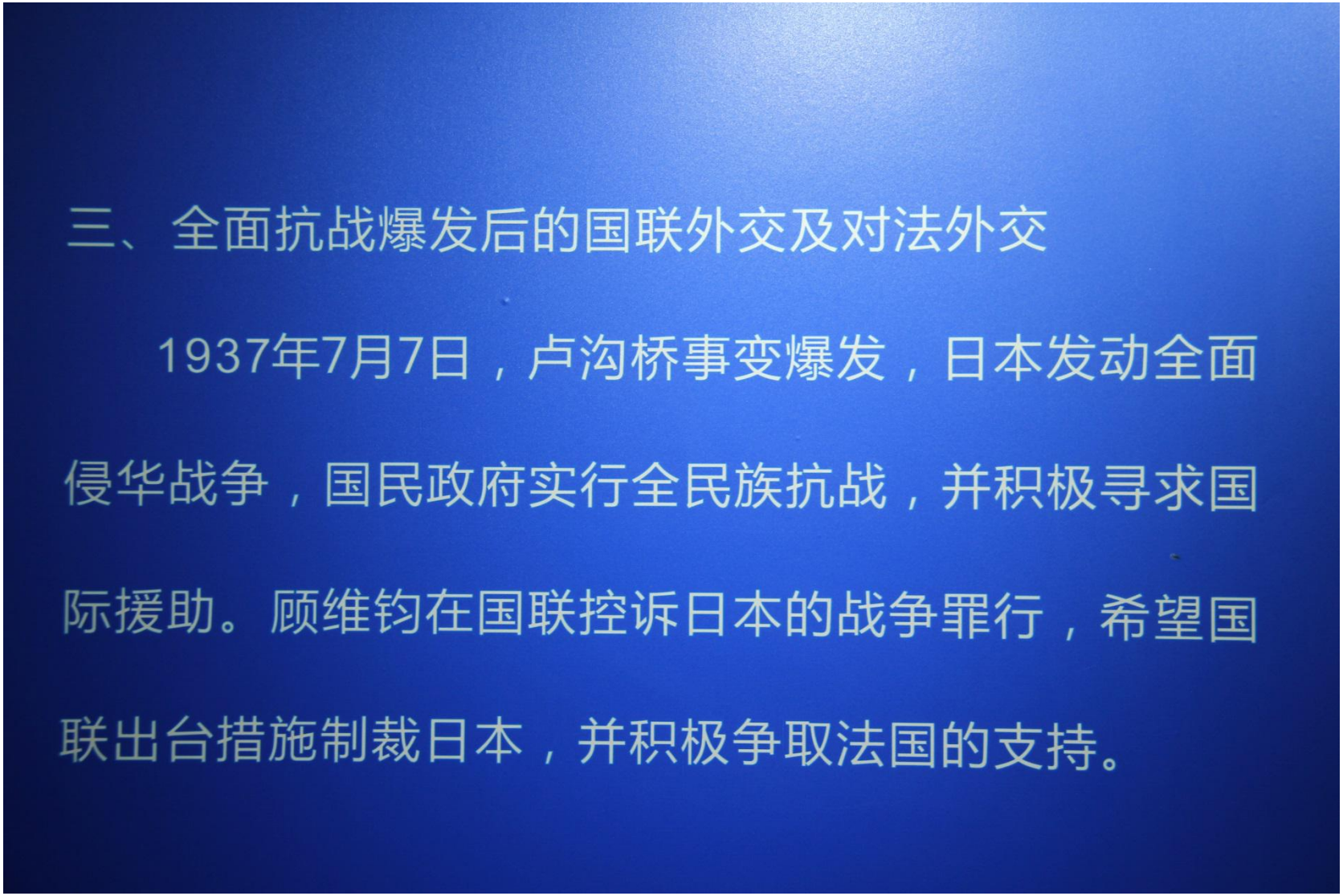
中華民國二十一年五月二十日

Letters from Song Lianyuan and Zhang Xiquan, the representatives of the people of Northeastern China (Manchuria), to disclose the invasion of Japan.

V.K. Wellington Koo and the Lytton Commission

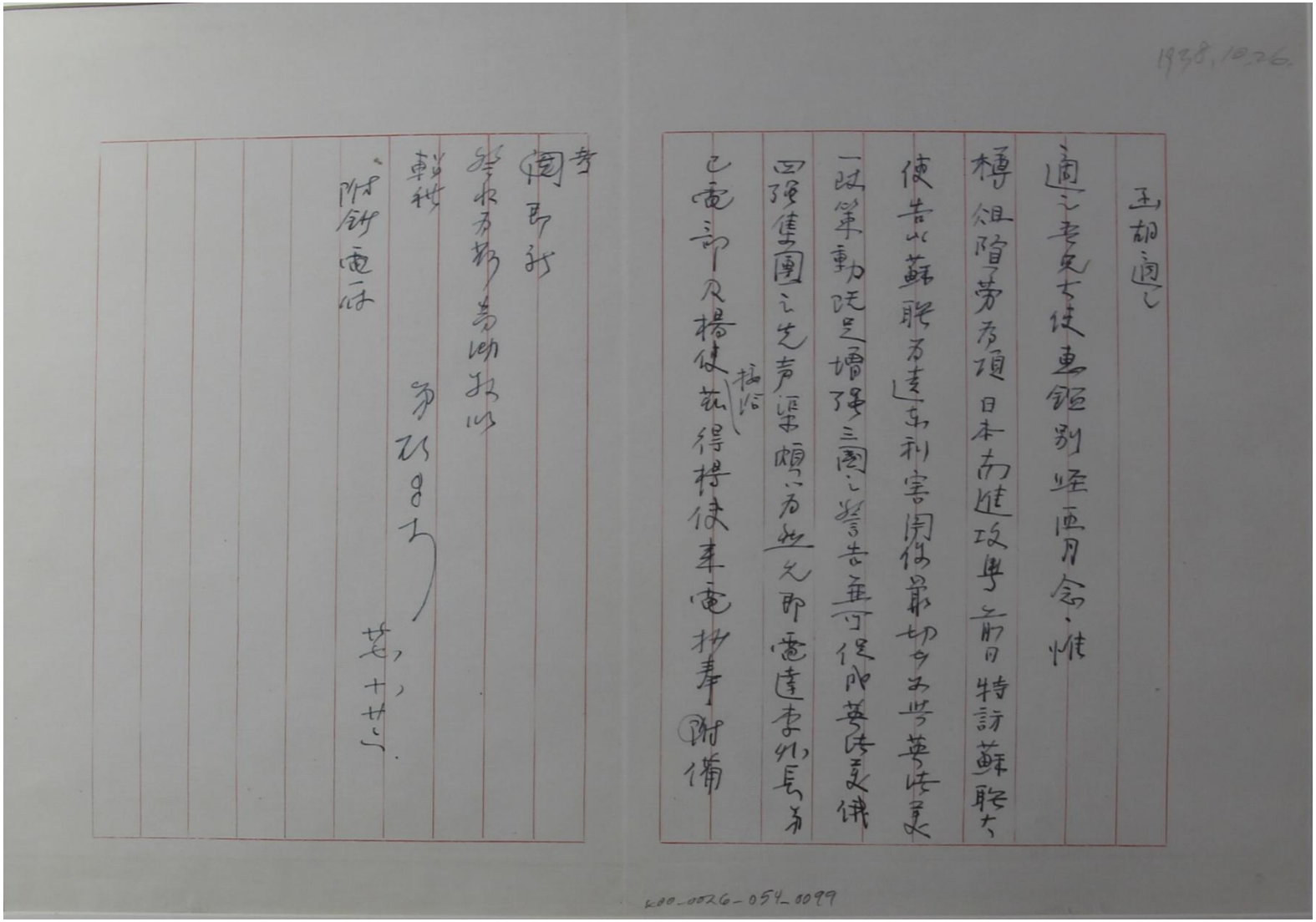


V.K. Wellington Koo's appointment letter in 1936, as the 1st Chinese plenipotentiary ambassador to France, by President Lin Sen (the portraiture).



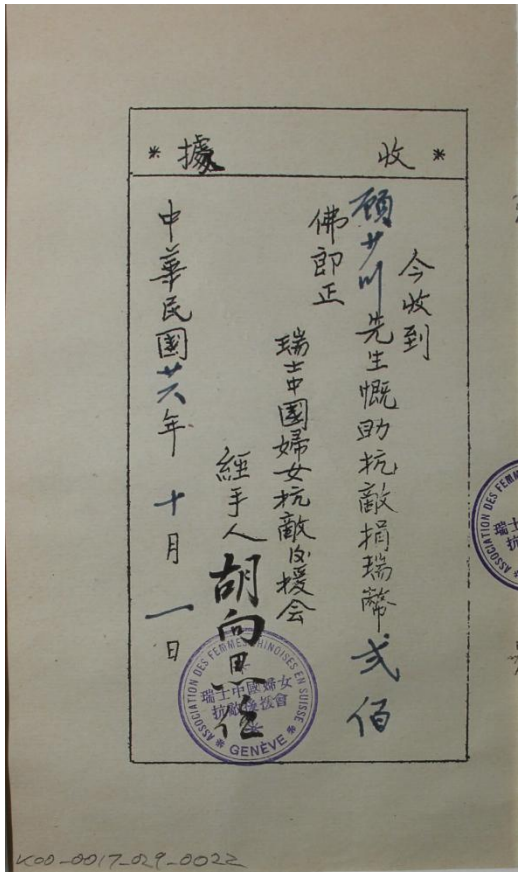

Introduction to Chapter Three:
V.K. Wellington Koo's work as diplomat in the League of Nations and as Chinese ambassador to France, during the Second Sino-Japanese War

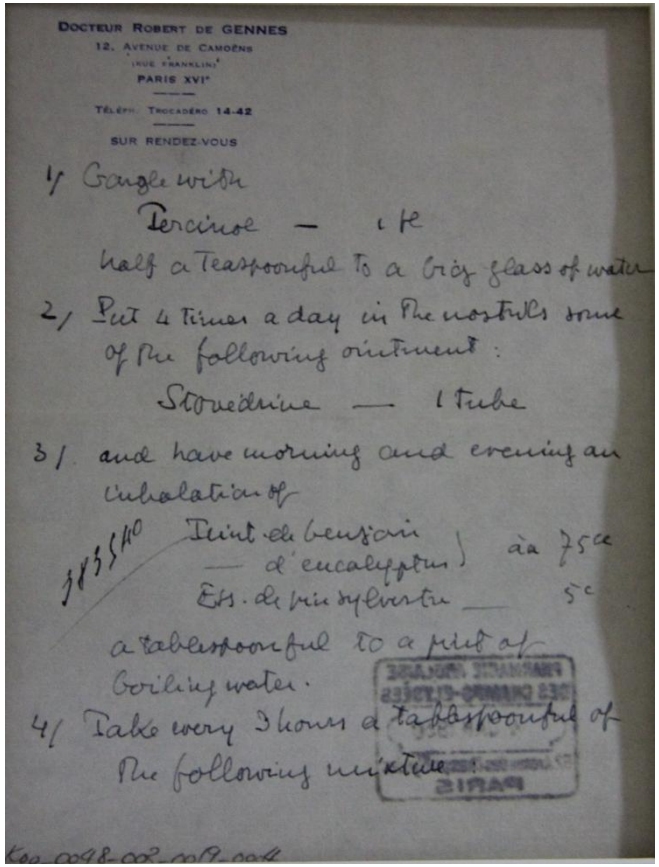
V.K. Wellington Koo and Chinese delegates attending the 18th Conference of the League in Geneva, September 1937

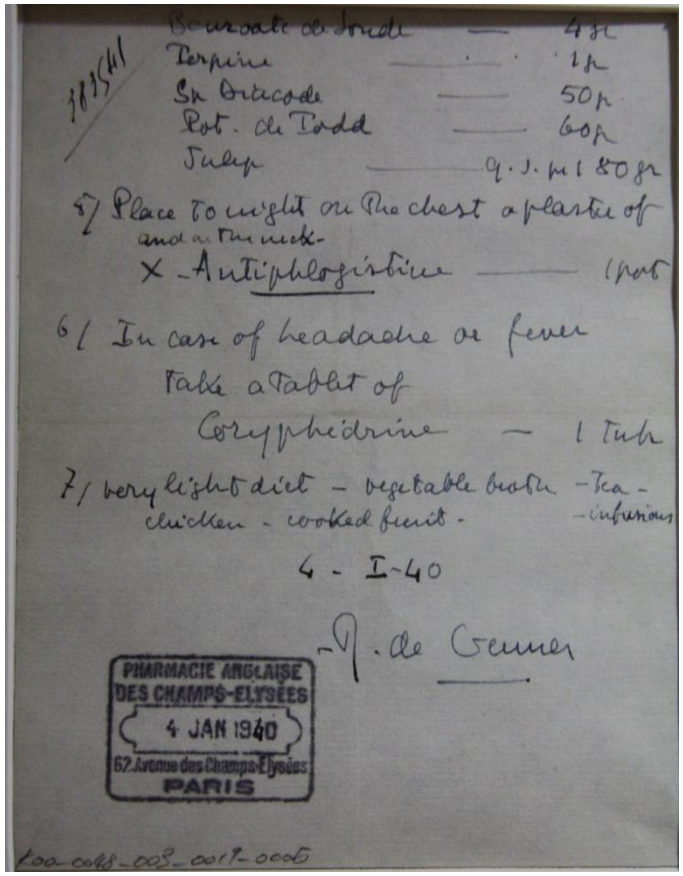


A V.K. Wellington Koo's letter to Hu Shih to promote a union of United Kingdom, France, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, October 1938

V.K. Wellington Koo addressed a speech in the League of Nations



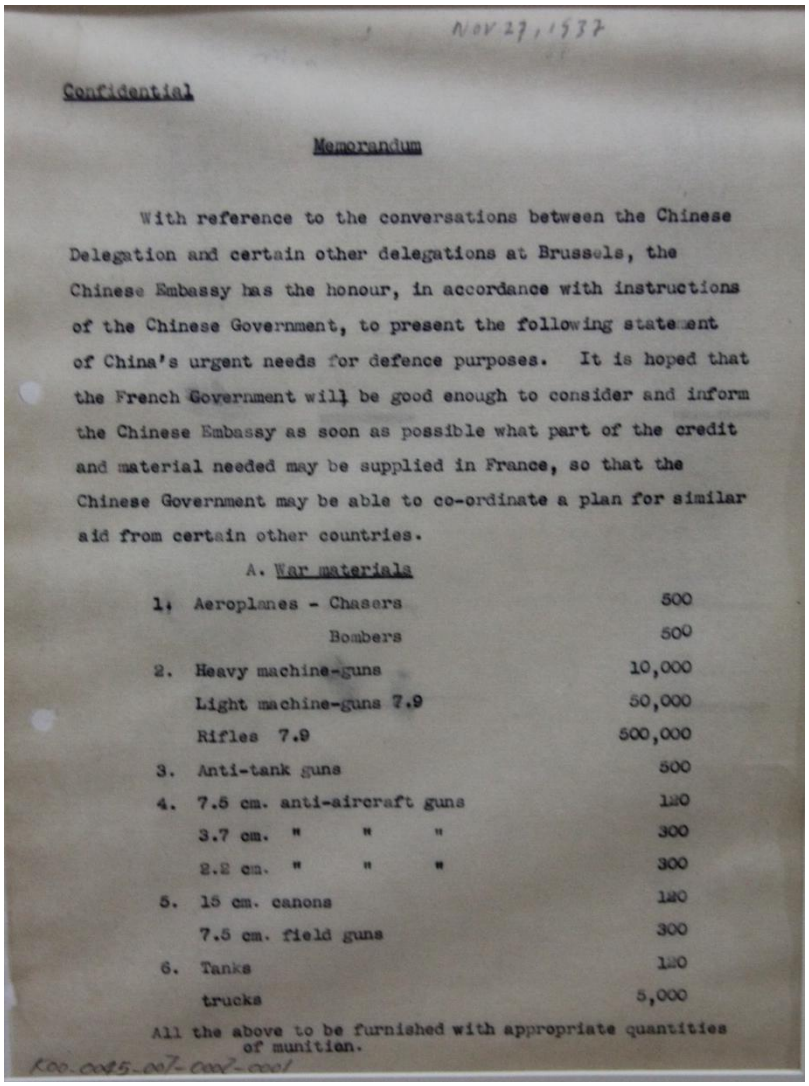




The receipt of Koo's donation during the war time and his personal prescription by Dr. Gennes

注

A photograph of Chinese Delegation to the League, Geneva 1938
Koo is in the center, with Hu Shih by his left.
Li Shizeng is 3rd by left in 1st row, and Yang Guangsheng is 2nd by left in 2nd row.

V.K. Wellington Koo and Kung Hisang-hsi in France



Nov 27, 1937

Confidential

Memorandum

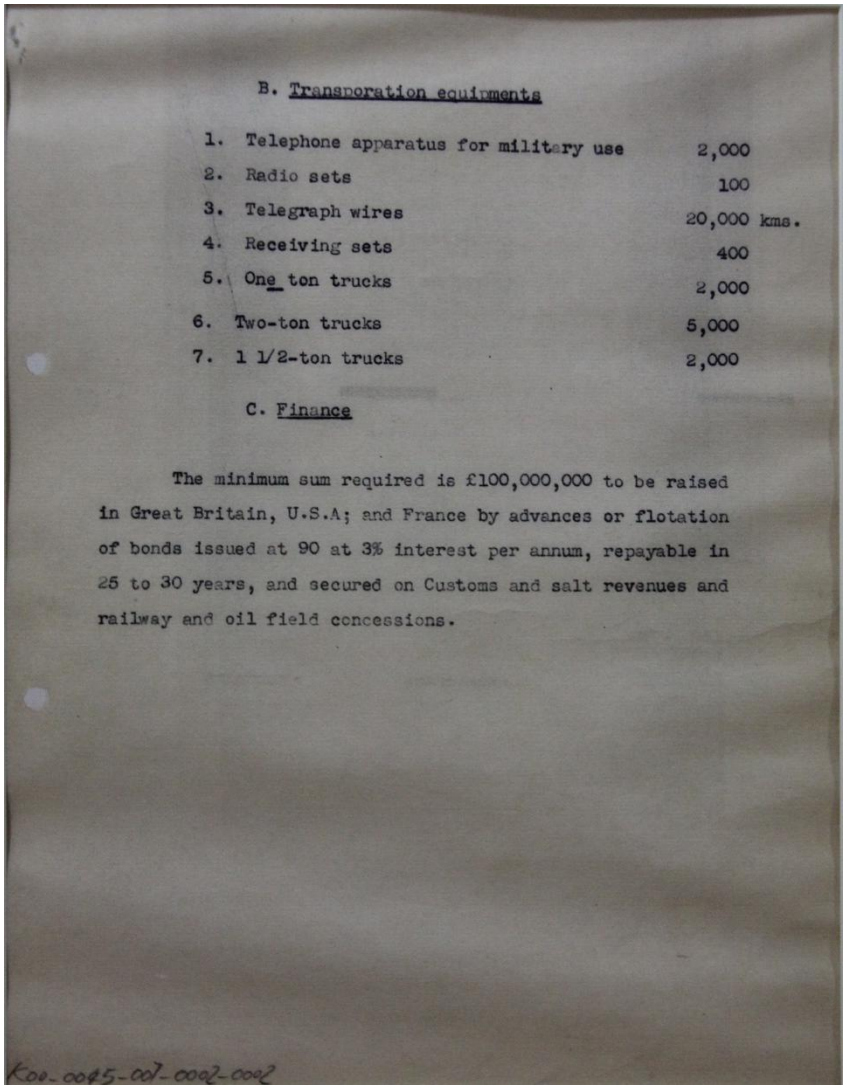
With reference to the conversations between the Chinese Delegation and certain other delegations at Brussels, the Chinese Embassy has the honour, in accordance with instructions of the Chinese Government, to present the following statement of China's urgent needs for defence purposes. It is hoped that the French Government will be good enough to consider and inform the Chinese Embassy as soon as possible what part of the credit and material needed may be supplied in France, so that the Chinese Government may be able to co-ordinate a plan for similar aid from certain other countries.

A. War materials

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Aeroplanes - Chasers | 500 |
| | Bombers | 500 |
| 2. | Heavy machine-guns | 10,000 |
| | Light machine-guns 7.9 | 50,000 |
| | Rifles 7.9 | 500,000 |
| 3. | Anti-tank guns | 500 |
| 4. | 7.5 cm. anti-aircraft guns | 120 |
| | 3.7 cm. " " " | 300 |
| | 2.2 cm. " " " | 300 |
| 5. | 15 cm. canons | 120 |
| | 7.5 cm. field guns | 300 |
| 6. | Tanks | 120 |
| | trucks | 5,000 |

All the above to be furnished with appropriate quantities of munition.

Koo-0085-007-0002-0001



B. Transporation equipments

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Telephone apparatus for military use | 2,000 |
| 2. | Radio sets | 100 |
| 3. | Telegraph wires | 20,000 kms. |
| 4. | Receiving sets | 400 |
| 5. | One ton trucks | 2,000 |
| 6. | Two-ton trucks | 5,000 |
| 7. | 1 1/2-ton trucks | 2,000 |

C. Finance

The minimum sum required is £100,000,000 to be raised in Great Britain, U.S.A; and France by advances or flotation of bonds issued at 90 at 3% interest per annum, repayable in 25 to 30 years, and secured on Customs and salt revenues and railway and oil field concessions.

Koo-0085-007-0002-0002

Confidential telegraph from Koo to request for £100 million international aid to China

全權證書

證字第三七號

中華民國國民政府主席為發給證書事茲因比國政府准英國政府得美國政府贊同後之請求召集一九二二年二月六日所訂條約各簽字國於中華民國二十六年十月三十日在不魯塞爾開會以便依照該條約第七條之規定考慮現時遠東時局並研究應行採用之友好方法從速停止該處不幸之衝突本主席特派顧維鈞為全權代表前往參與會議與各與會國所派全權代表一體有解決簽字之權所有該代表等以中華民國國民政府名義解決簽字之事項如經本政府核准本政府定予施行為此發給證書以昭信守此證

國民政府主席 林森

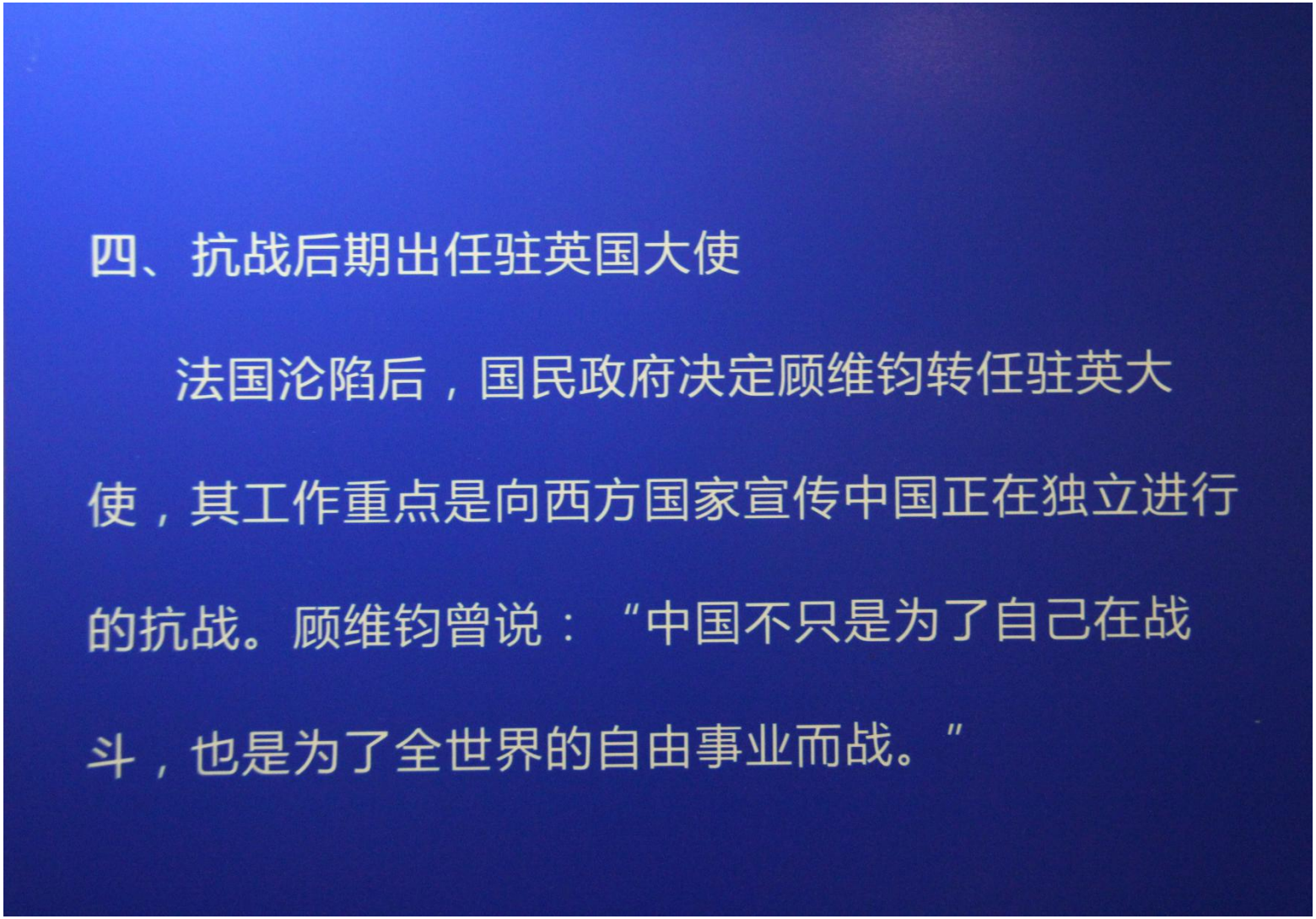
中華民國二十六年十月二十二日

外交部長 王寵惠

給於南京

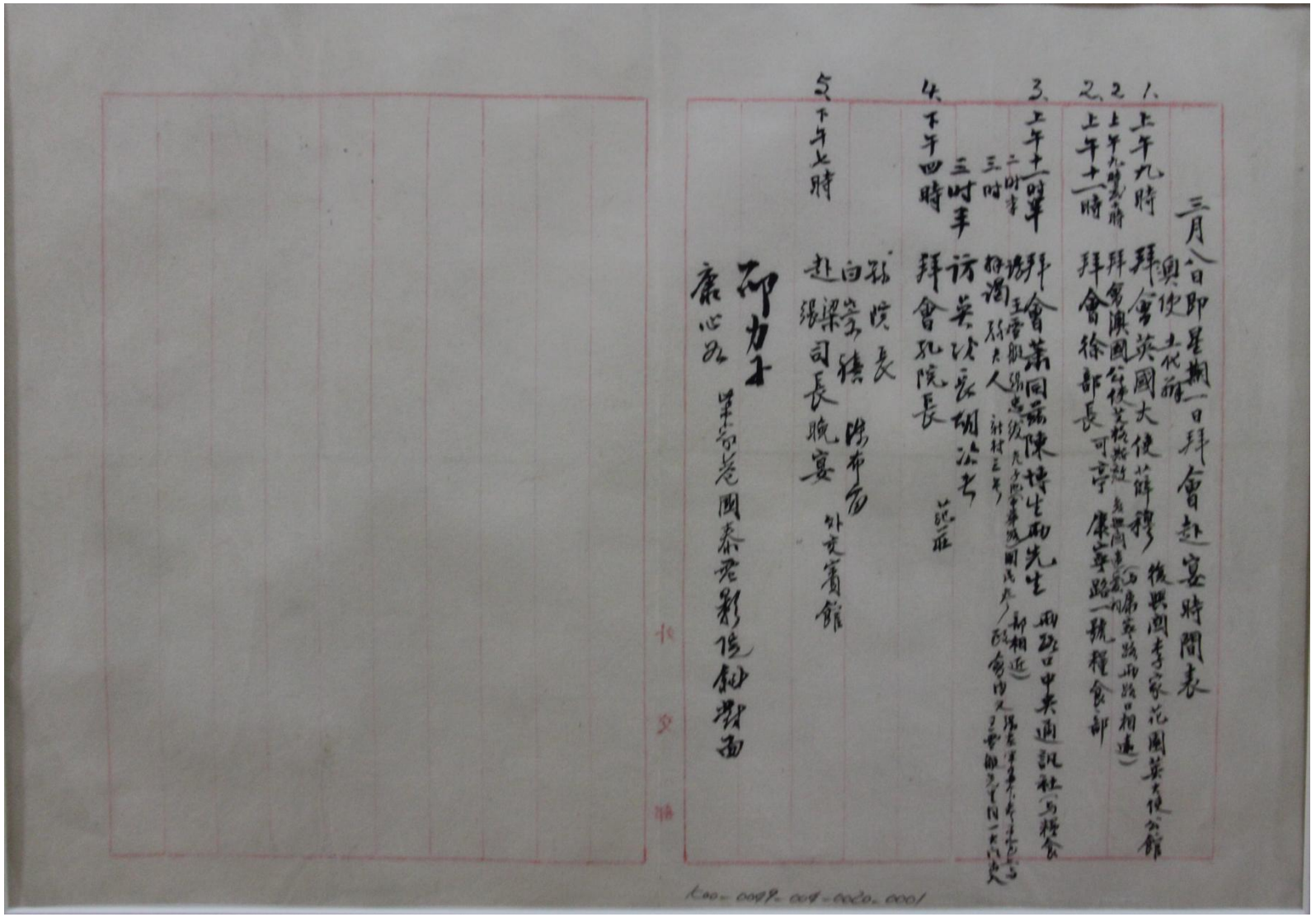
Koo's Certification as China's Lenipotentiary Ambassador
issued by President Lin Sen and Foreign Minister Wang Chonghui

Koo in Geneva, May 1938

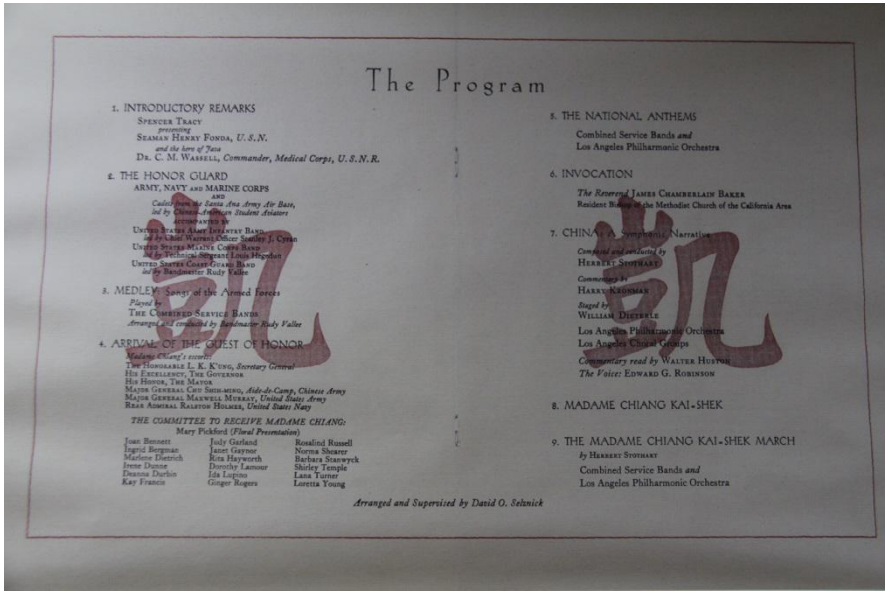



Introduction to Chapter Four:
V.K. Wellington Koo's appointment as Chinese ambassador to U.K. during World War II

Picture above shows Koo and his embassy staff in U.K.



Koo's schedule to meet celebrities, including ambassador to Australia, Xue Mu, Hsu Kan, Xiao Tongzi, Chen Bosheng, Soong Ching-ling, Wu Kuo-Chen, Victor Hoo Chi-tsai, Sun Fo, Bai Chongxi, Chen Bulei etc.



The Program

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS
SPENCER TRACY
presenting
SEAMAN HENRY FONDA, *U.S.N.*
*and the hero of Tacu*
DR. C. M. WASSELL, *Commander, Medical Corps, U.S.N.R.*

2. THE HONOR GUARD
ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS
AND
*Cadets from the Santa Ana Army Air Base, led by Chinese-American Student Aviators*
ACCOMPANIED BY
UNITED STATES ARMY INFANTRY BAND
*led by Chief Warrant Officer Stanley J. Cyran*
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS BAND
*led by Technical Sergeant Louis Hagedon*
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD BAND
*led by Bandmaster Rudy Vallee*

3. MEDLEY: Songs of the Armed Forces
*Played by*
THE COMBINED SERVICE BANDS
*Arranged and conducted by Bandmaster Rudy Vallee*

4. ARRIVAL OF THE GUEST OF HONOR
*Madame Chiang's escort:*
THE HONORABLE L. K. K'UNG, *Secretary General*
HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR
HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR
MAJOR GENERAL CHU SHIH-MING, *Aide-de-Camp, Chinese Army*
MAJOR GENERAL MAXWELL MURRAY, *United States Army*
REAR ADMIRAL RALSTON HOLMES, *United States Navy*

*THE COMMITTEE TO RECEIVE MADAME CHIANG:*
Mary Pickford (*Floral Presentation*)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Joan Bennett | Judy Garland | Rosalind Russell |
| Ingrid Bergman | Janet Gaynor | Norma Shearer |
| Marlene Dietrich | Rita Hayworth | Barbara Stanwyck |
| Irene Dunne | Dorothy Lamour | Shirley Temple |
| Deanna Durbin | Ida Lupino | Lana Turner |
| Kay Francis | Ginger Rogers | Loretta Young |

*Arranged and Supervised by David O. Selznick*

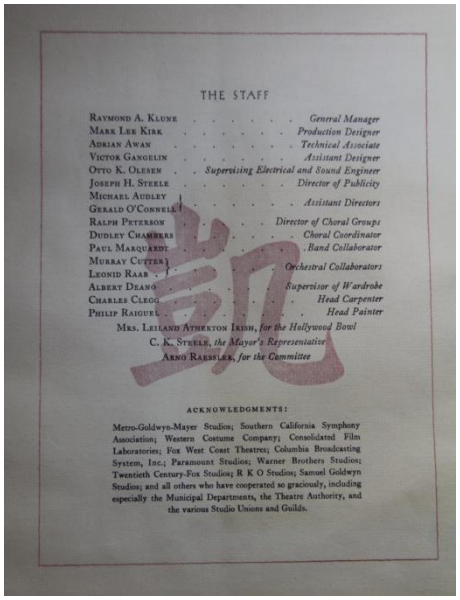
5. THE NATIONAL ANTHEMS
Combined Service Bands *and*
Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra

6. INVOCATION
*The Reverend* JAMES CHAMBERLAIN BAKER
Resident Bishop of the Methodist Church of the California Area

7. CHINA, a Symphonic Narrative
*Composed and conducted by*
HERBERT STOTHART
*Commentary by*
HARRY KAUFMAN
*Staged by*
WILLIAM DIETERLE
Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra
Los Angeles Choral Groups
*Commentary read by* WALTER HUSTON
*The Voices:* EDWARD G. ROBINSON

8. MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK

9. THE MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK MARCH
*by* HERBERT STOTHART
Combined Service Bands *and*
Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra



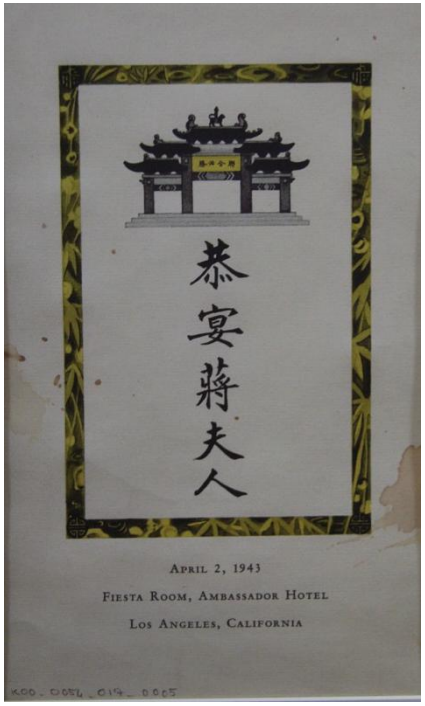
THE STAFF

| | |
|---|---|
| RAYMOND A. KLUNE | *General Manager* |
| MARK LEE KIRK | *Production Designer* |
| ADRIAN AWAN | *Technical Associate* |
| VICTOR GANGELIN | *Assistant Designer* |
| OTTO K. OLESEN | *Supervising Electrical and Sound Engineer* |
| JOSEPH H. STEELE | *Director of Publicity* |
| MICHAEL AUDLEY | *Assistant Directors* |
| GERALD O'CONNELL | |
| RALPH PETERSON | *Director of Choral Groups* |
| DUDLEY CHAMBERS | *Choral Coordinator* |
| PAUL MARQUARDT | *Band Collaborator* |
| MURRAY CUTTER | *Orchestral Collaborators* |
| LEONID RAAB | |
| ALBERT DEANO | *Supervisor of Wardrobe* |
| CHARLES CLEGG | *Head Carpenter* |
| PHILIP RAIGUEL | *Head Painter* |

MRS. LEILAND ATHERTON IRISH, *for the Hollywood Bowl*
C. K. STEELE, *the Mayor's Representative*
ARNO RASSELER, *for the Committee*

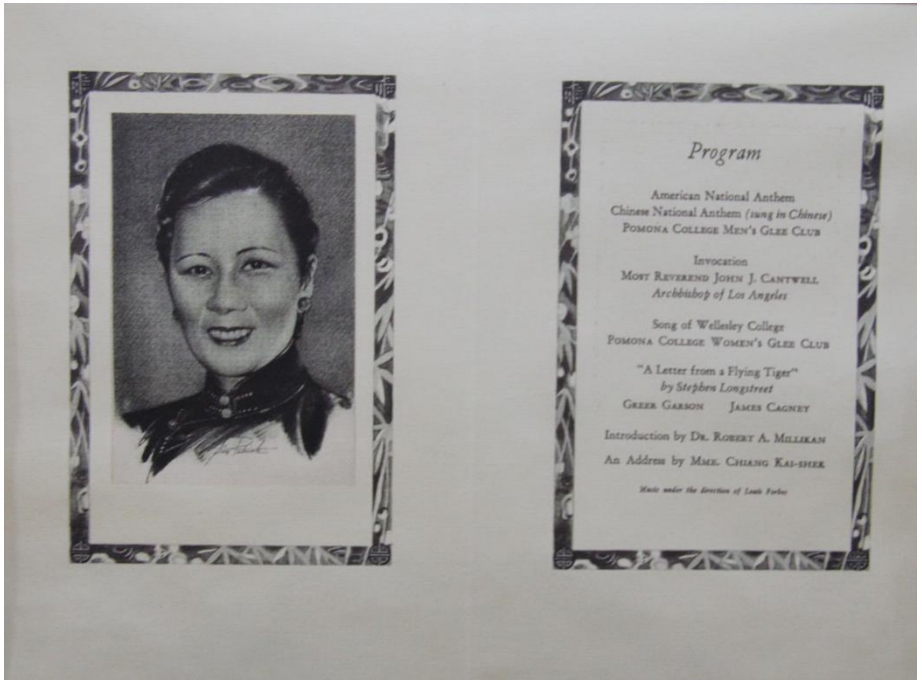
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios; Southern California Symphony Association; Western Costume Company; Consolidated Film Laboratories; Fox West Coast Theatres; Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.; Paramount Studios; Warner Brothers Studios; Twentieth Century-Fox Studios; R K O Studios; Samuel Goldwyn Studios; and all others who have cooperated so graciously, including especially the Municipal Departments, the Theatre Authority, and the various Studio Unions and Guilds.



恭宴蔣夫人

APRIL 2, 1943
FIESTA ROOM, AMBASSADOR HOTEL
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA





*Program*

American National Anthem
Chinese National Anthem (*sung in Chinese*)
POMONA COLLEGE MEN'S GLEE CLUB

Invocation
MOST REVEREND JOHN J. CANTWELL
*Archbishop of Los Angeles*

Song of Wellesley College
POMONA COLLEGE WOMEN'S GLEE CLUB

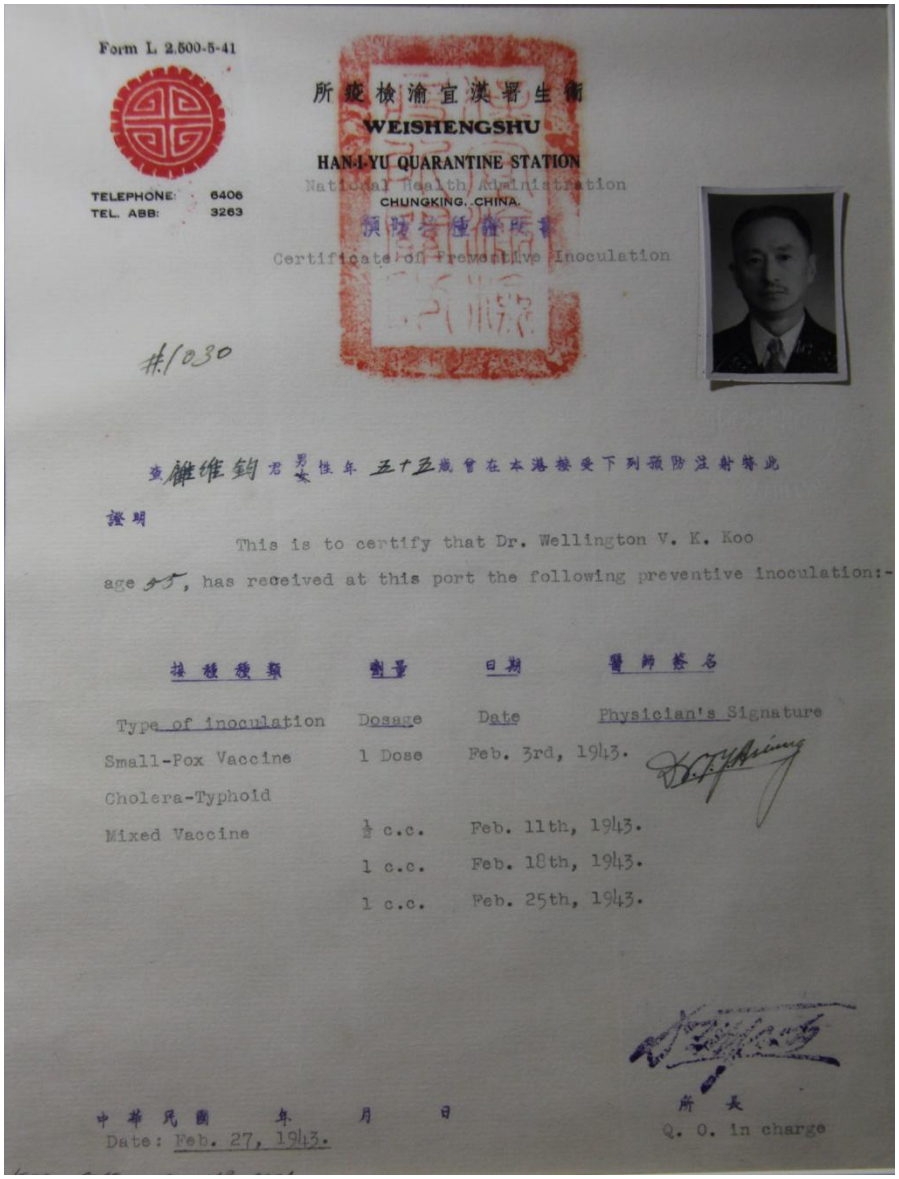
"A Letter from a Flying Tiger"
*by Stephen Longstreet*
GREER GARSON JAMES CAGNEY

Introduction by DR. ROBERT A. MILLIKAN

An Address by MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK

*Music under the direction of Louis Forbes*

Schedules and Arrangements for Soong May-ling's visiting to the U.S.



Form L. 2.500-5-41

TELEPHONE: 6406
TEL. ABB: 3263

所疫檢渝宣漢署生衛
WEISHENGSHU
HAN-I-YU QUARANTINE STATION
National Health Administration
CHUNGKING, CHINA.
漢宣渝檢疫所衛生署

Certificate of Preventive Inoculation

#1030

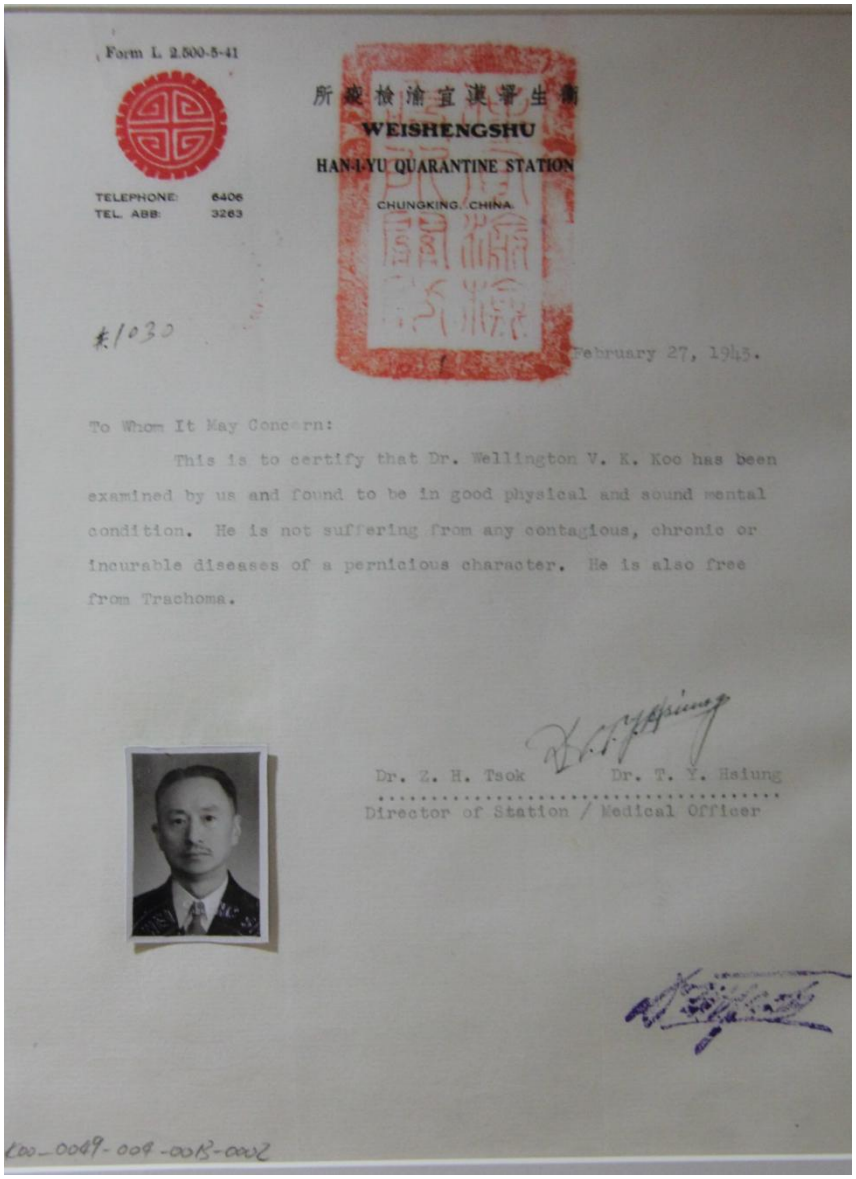
查顧維鈞 君 男女 性 年 五十五歲曾在本港接受下列預防注射特此證明

This is to certify that Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo age 55, has received at this port the following preventive inoculation:-

| 接種種類 Type of inoculation | 劑量 Dosage | 日期 Date | 醫師簽名 Physician's Signature |
|---|---|---|---|
| Small-Pox Vaccine | 1 Dose | Feb. 3rd, 1943. | |
| Cholera-Typhoid Mixed Vaccine | ½ c.c. | Feb. 11th, 1943. | |
| | 1 c.c. | Feb. 18th, 1943. | |
| | 1 c.c. | Feb. 25th, 1943. | |

中華民國 年 月 日
Date: Feb. 27, 1943.

所長
Q. O. in charge



Form L. 2.500-5-41

TELEPHONE: 6406
TEL. ABB: 3263

所疫檢渝宣漢署生衛
WEISHENGSHU
HAN-I-YU QUARANTINE STATION
CHUNGKING, CHINA.

#1030

February 27, 1943.

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo has been examined by us and found to be in good physical and sound mental condition. He is not suffering from any contagious, chronic or incurable diseases of a pernicious character. He is also free from Trachoma.

Dr. Z. H. Tsok Dr. T. Y. Haiung
Director of Station / Medical Officer

koo_0069-009-0013-0002

Koo's Certificate of Prevention Inoculation

V.K. Wellington Koo in the U.S.

Vol. 2 of the Online Exhibition will be released recently

Please stay tuned

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