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Peking News 1925-1930

PEKING



NEWS

February, 1925

Issued by Peking University
Peking, China

Number 17

American Office:
150 Fifth Ave., New York

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

China Gets Acquainted

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

THERE are about two hundred daily newspapers published in Peking in the Chinese language. In addition to these there are two newspapers published and supported by the Japanese, one in the English language and one in Chinese. There are three French papers, a daily and a weekly, and a small English edition of the daily. There is a very strong English newspaper. There is a new American-owned newspaper and there are one or two other newspapers published in English. All of these papers are published in the City of Peking itself.

A great radio station has been erected at Peking and another is being constructed in the City of Yunnanfu, the most distant provincial capital southwest of Peking.

The Commercial Press in Shanghai runs three shifts of eight hours each, turning out textbooks, pamphlets and other reading matter. The Commercial Press is Chinese owned and operated and has more than five thousand employees.

Twenty-five years ago there were practically no Chinese newspapers in China. Today the number of daily Chinese newspapers all over the nation is more than seven hundred, and though many of these are used for propaganda purposes, nevertheless they all contain somewhere the daily news of the world, brought even as far into the interior as the City of Chengtu, the capital of the province of Szechwan, from whose streets may be

seen the snow-capped ranges of the Tibetan Himalayas.

DISCOVERING CHINA IN FRANCE

"Only five per cent of the Chinese people can read and write"—this has been the emphasis of speeches abroad for fifty years. *But this is being marvelously changed.* During the war James Yen, born in the province of Szechuen, schooled in mission primary and middle schools, with a touch of Hongkong University and a graduate of Yale, discovered China in France! During the war he helped in caring for some of the thousands of Chinese peasants who worked behind the lines in France. And he conceived the idea of sifting out the one thousand

most used characters in the Chinese written language and teaching them to the Chinese people en masse.

When he returned to China, others of his friends joined him in his dreams. The words were chosen, and by means of stereopticon slides and pamphlets, an illiterate, adult or child, can now learn these one thousand most common words in less than four months.

The ideas and plans spread like wildfire. One of our

friends a year ago watched a village of thirty thousand people learn to read and write these one thousand words within three months.

A RENAISSANCE OF COMMUNICATION

The old Chinese written language is still beautiful literature but it is hardly more the language

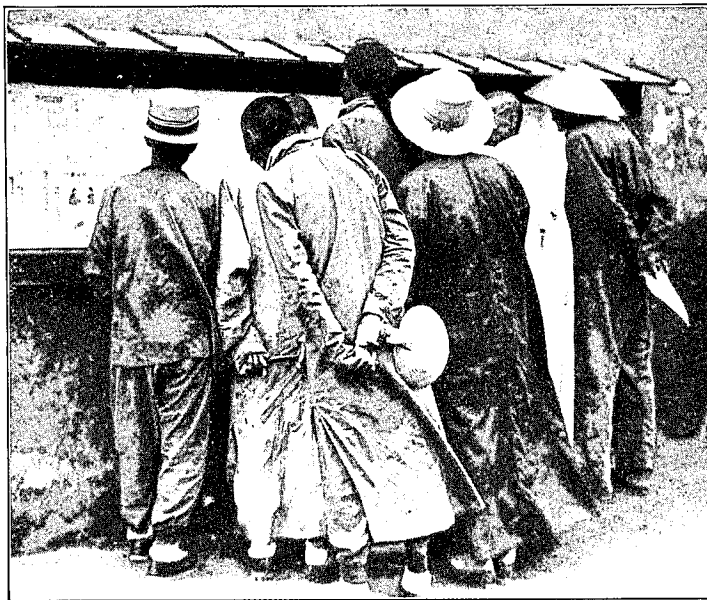


Photo by Ewing Galloway, N.Y.

Reading the daily bulletin in front of a newspaper office in China

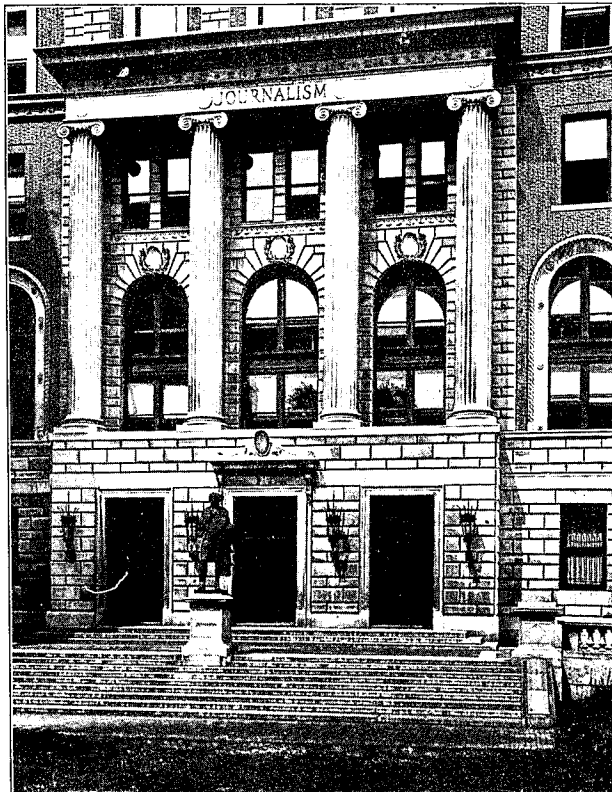
of the people than was the Latin literature of the Middle Ages the vernacular of the peoples of Italy and France. When the Renaissance came to those peoples, the vernacular of the marketplace was lifted into a medium of written exchange of thought and information.

This is the most significant Renaissance of communication taking place in the world today. If those who have carried on the movement in China for the past four years could maintain their present rate in the instruction of these one thousand words ninety per cent of the Chinese people would become literate within this medium during the next eight years. Unquestionably this will prove too short a time, but even make it twenty-five years or thirty or fifty as was taken in Japan. The significant thing is that during the lifetime of young people now living, China will turn from an illiterate to a literate nation. Her people will then be bound together, not only by steel rail and electric wire, or indeed, by the throbbing ether waves of the radio above, but by common thought, and common national aspirations.

The historian or the statesman will look for his comparison today to the rise of national unity in the period of exploration and enormous development which took place in the world contemporaneous with the Renaissance and industrial revolution. And with this background he will see present day events in China in the light of



Roswell S. Britton, born and reared in China, collegiate education Wake Forest College, N. C., 1917, degree B. A.; graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York, 1923, degree B. Lit.; Pulitzer Traveling Scholar, experience as reporter and sub-editor on New York and London newspapers, traveler in twenty-one countries, Associate Director, Department of Journalism, Peking University.



The home of the School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York City—the first School of Journalism in the United States, now under the direction of John W. Cunliffe.

their result a generation hence. There is political confusion in China; there are too many generals and too many bandits and too many poor soldiers. But events are shaping themselves to the end that a decade hence the rest of the world will awaken some bright and shiny morning to discover that the peoples of China, numbering more than all the peoples of North and South America and Western Europe, are united in thought, purpose and endeavor. United they will march down the years—and God grant that lofty and humane ideals may lead that journey.

Dr. Luce Returns To America

Dr. H. W. Luce, Vice-President of the University has returned to America to assist in the completion of the Building Campaign this spring. It had been hoped that after all these years of labor in America, he could now remain in China and assist the carrying out of the program for which he has so long and sacrificially worked.

The needs of the University are such, however, that he was willing to return to America at this time.



Vernon Nash—received A. B. degree Central College, Fayette, Mo., 1913; graduate of University of Missouri, School of Journalism, 1914, degree B. J.; Rhodes Scholar at Oxford 1916; Y. M. C. A. war work India and East Africa until 1919; Associate Director, Department of Journalism, Peking University.

The February issue has been unavoidably delayed through the Editor's absence on travel for the University.

Death of "Mother" Stuart

Hundreds of friends in America and China have become devoted to Mrs. J. L. Stuart, mother of President Stuart. She had so endeared herself to them that they came to know her as "Mother Stuart." She first arrived in China fifty years ago last Christmas. She died in Peking on January 16th last, at the age of eighty-three years.

Her Christmas this year was partly given over to the sending of a gift to each newly arrived member of the foreign community in Peking, adding with the gift the expression of hope that the first Christmas-tide in a foreign land would not cause homesickness.

Her keenness of mind and her abundance of physical energy, in spite of her years, caused continual delight and happy comment, not only to the friends who talked with her or received her periodical letters from China, but also from the casual acquaintances of whom there are many in Peking.

To the University staff and students, Mother Stuart was a vivid expression of the spirit which her distinguished son has so unfalteringly revealed in laying the plans and carrying forward the operations of the University in Peking.

The host of readers of the NEWS will extend their sympathy in the bereavement suffered by President Stuart and the other members of the family.



Jay H. Neff Hall, the home of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri at Columbia, Missouri. A pioneer in the teaching of journalism under the leadership of Dean Walter Williams.

School of Journalism

A STATEMENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

THE Department of Journalism was opened at Peking (Yenching) University in September, 1924, with two American newspaper men as instructors, and nine students (two post-graduates and seven juniors).

STATEMENT

The basic purpose of the Department is to offer practical training to Chinese men and women for work on native newspapers. Speaking of the development of the *Sin Wan Pao*, one of the few real newspapers in China, Dr. John C. Ferguson, the President of the company, has written: "One of the greatest difficulties during these years has been the lack of a body of men who had been trained in newspaper work."

China has plenty of daily publications—probably as many as 800, in spite of popular illiteracy and poor communications and other handicaps. The problem is to increase the now feeble proportion of real newspapers, fair-minded and constructive and profitable. The main thing, to that end, seems to be the providing of competent newspaper writers and editors.

In order to train competent native newspaper workers, the Department instructors must know the native language, the representative newspapers and their editors and reporters and types of readers. The staff must maintain a continuous and close study of both the newspapers and the public news interests which the papers are to serve.

Little or no research of this sort has been done in China. But it must be done if anything better than hit-or-miss methods are to be employed in training future newspaper workers. American or English news traditions and methods, transplanted, can not alone serve the purpose. Whatever the future Chinese newspaper may be, it will be a distinct type of its own.

Nor can the Department restrict its attention to Peking alone, or even to Chihli Province. Of its present nine students, only three come from Peking and Tientsin and the vicinity. The other six are from Shanghai, Soochow, Canton, Macao, Sumatra, and Manchuria. The Department, like the whole University, must prepare itself to serve China as a whole, not merely the Peking district.

More requests are likely to come for advice and assistance in active newspaper work, outside the University. The staff must keep itself adequately informed, and be ready to help effectively and practically when called on for technical advice in newspaper and news agency organizations and reorganizations.

Unless some other institution gets to it sooner, the Department might well start a Chinese newspaper workers' professional journal. And perhaps the Department might take the initiative in starting a Chinese nation-wide newspaper-owned news association. Such an agency, serving facts instead of propaganda, could be a powerful factor towards inter-regional understanding and solid unification.

Incidental to these activities, the Department could help in bringing to light accurate information, especially for the use of visiting foreign journalists and authors. The Clippings File, after a few years, might become useful to many persons outside the University.

Such functions naturally interlock with the immediate work of the Department, and relate to the Feature-News Service and the projected practice paper and photographic section only a little less closely than to the Clippings File. And they would aid, certainly they would not handicap, the main work: which is to provide a practical two-year professional course in journalism, and additional graduate work as the demands warrant.

CLASS INSTRUCTION

The Department is now giving four courses: Newspaper Reporting, Newspaper History, Newspaper Survey and a Thesis Course for the Master's Degree, The Development of the Modern Press in China.

EVENTUAL REQUIREMENTS

The Department looks forward towards a gradual growth to a School of Journalism, to be self-maintained as an endowed unit of the University, offering the best professional training to not more than fifty selected students, both women and men. This annual journalism student body should consist of about twenty juniors, twenty seniors, and ten post-graduates.

The Department also desires to assist, when it can assist without imposition or financial entanglement, in any effort to improve the moral tone of the press in China and to better its news service facilities and to stabilize it as an independent business.

Gold \$400,000 is the estimated capital endowment necessary to cover the expense margin of such a School of Journalism.

Gold \$100,000 is the estimated cost of the necessary buildings and equipment.

PEKING



NEWS

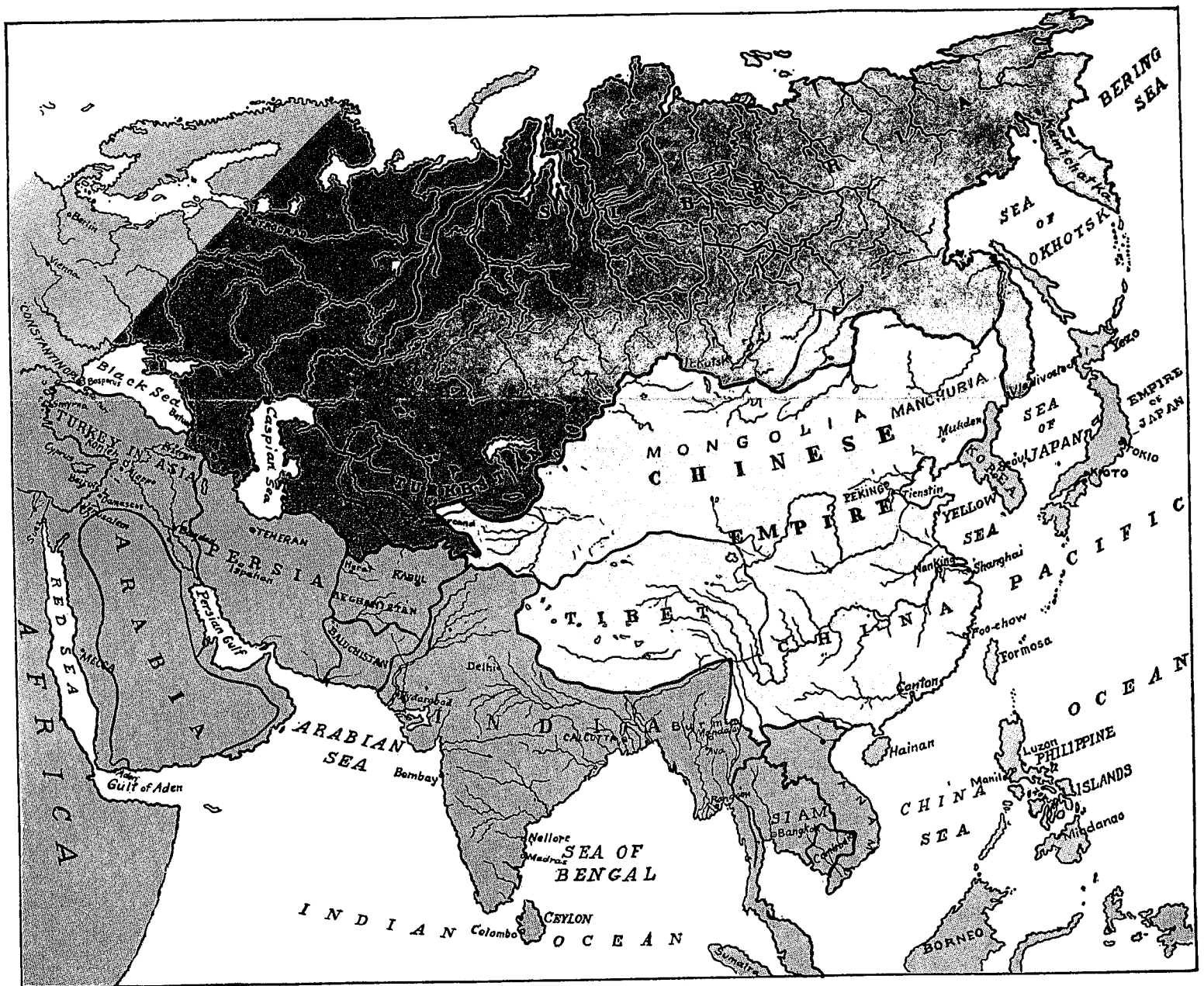
April, 1925

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A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST



"In a century (in China) if the birth-rate should remain the same and the death-rate should be reduced to what it is in New Zealand (1 in 27 births against China's 1 in 2 plus births) . . . there would be a population of at least seventeen billions. This figure is actually a little low, although startling enough."—PROF. CHARLES W. COULTER, Department of Sociology, Ohio Wesleyan University. (See ASIA MAGAZINE, May, 1925.)

China already has a population equal to that of all the countries of Europe combined; or, omitting Russia, of all the rest of Europe and the United States combined.



Photo by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

The Bund at Shanghai. Next to New York, Shanghai cleared the largest number of ships of any port in the world last year. China is isolated no longer.

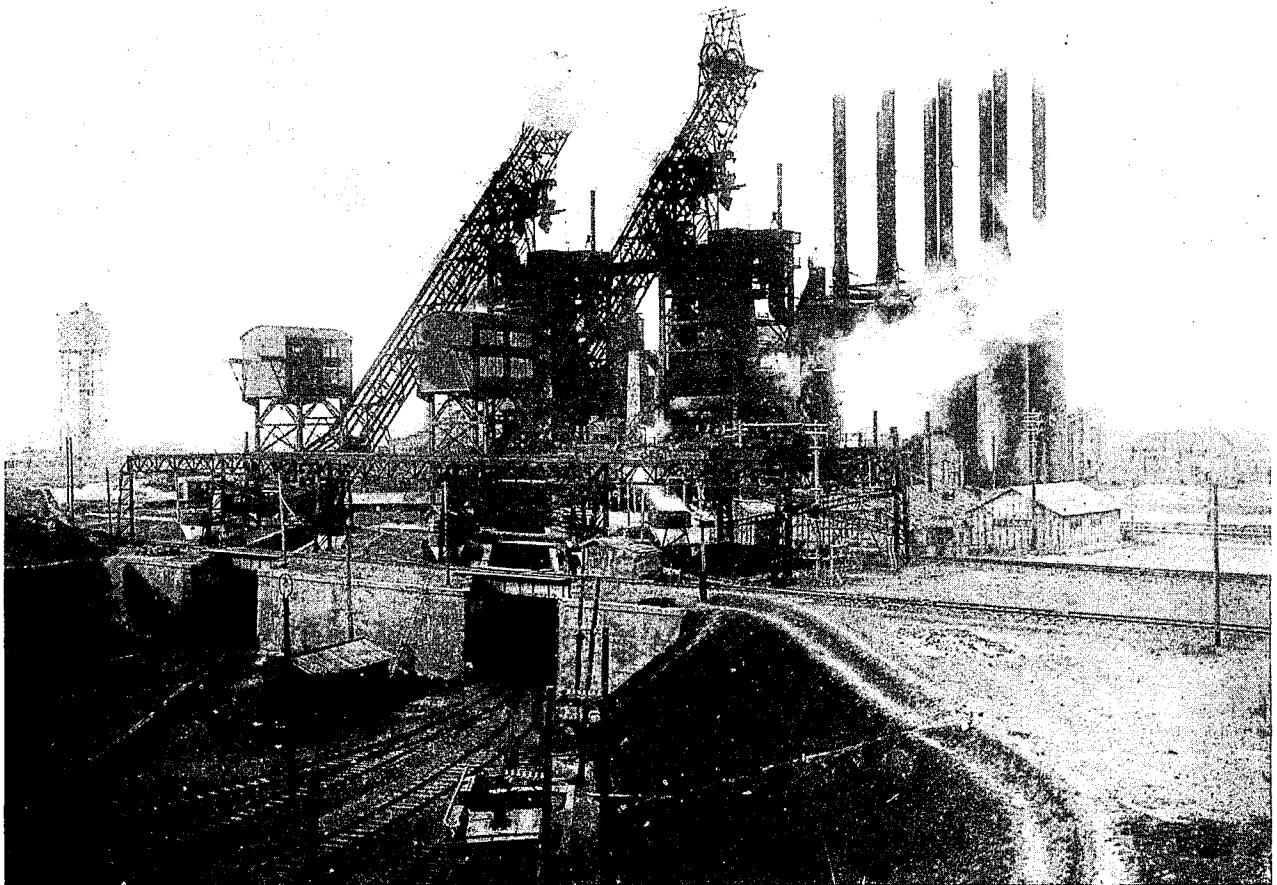
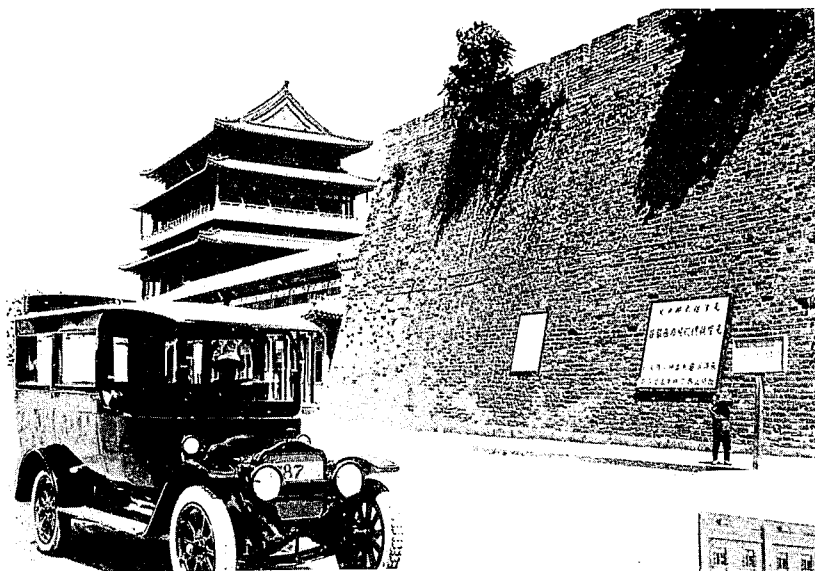


Photo by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

The Anshan Steel Works in Manchuria. Modern industry is remaking the industrial life of China. This means gigantic development and also social unrest.



This bus meets your train at Peking. It is no wonder that with modern scientific development and communication, China is asking herself, "Whither bound?"

The present-day Chinese soldiers travel by rail. They may carry umbrellas over their heads but they have guns on their backs.

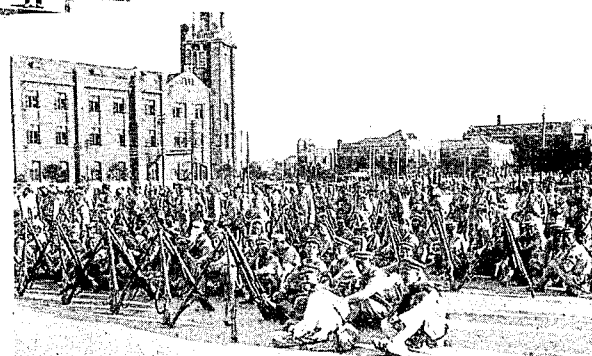
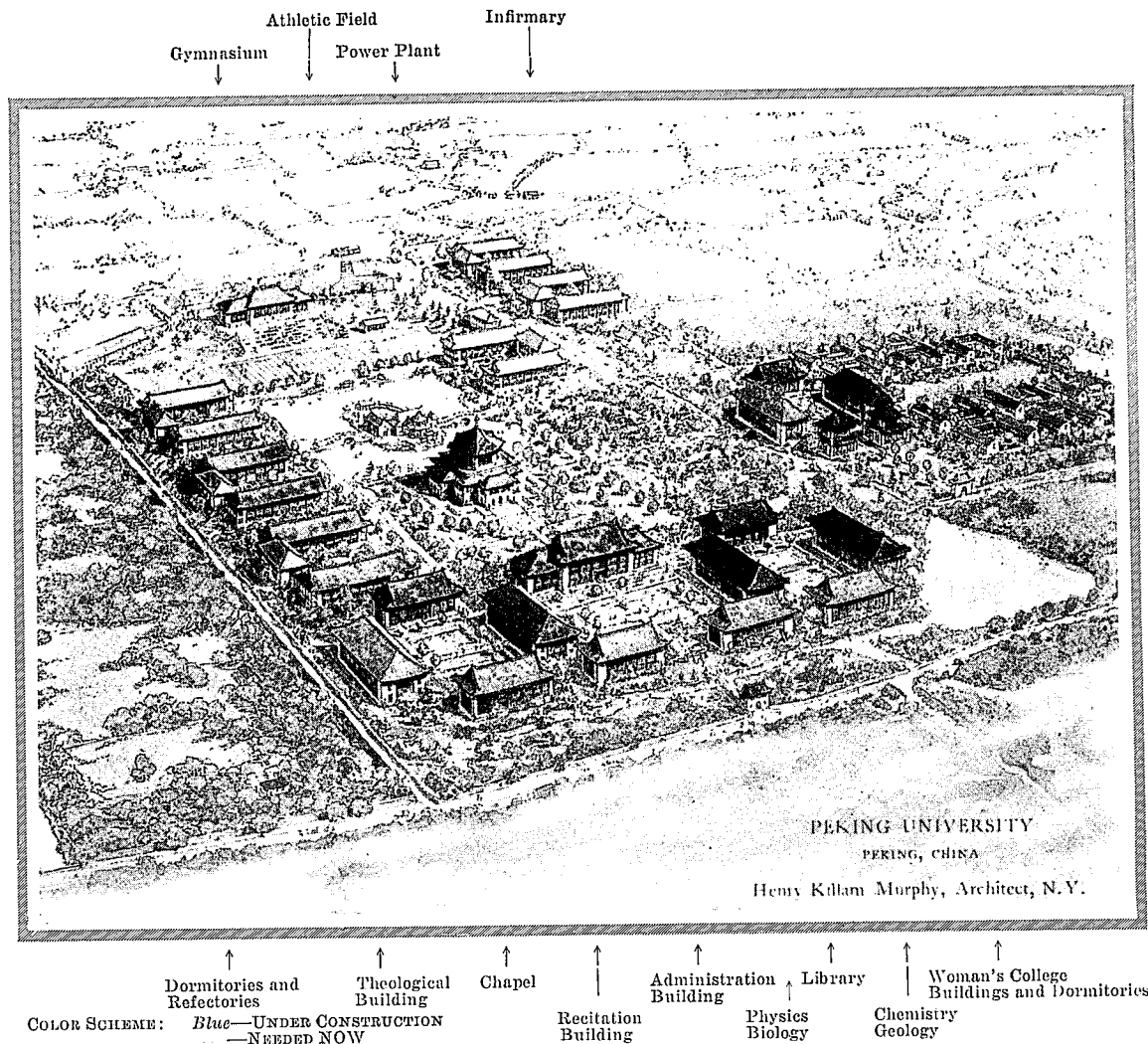
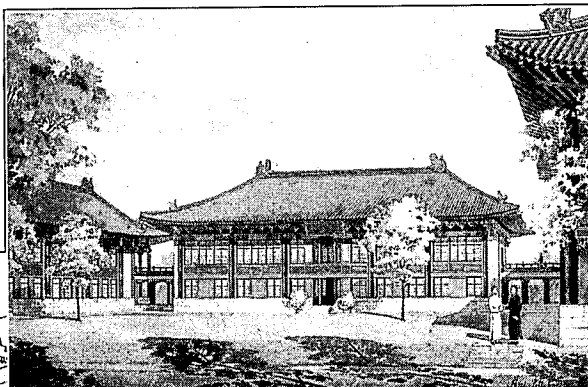


Photo by Ewing Galloway, N. Y.

China's old civilization has endured more than forty centuries. Will her new civilization be as lasting or as good? There are many "anti"-movements resulting from the conflict of the old and the new.



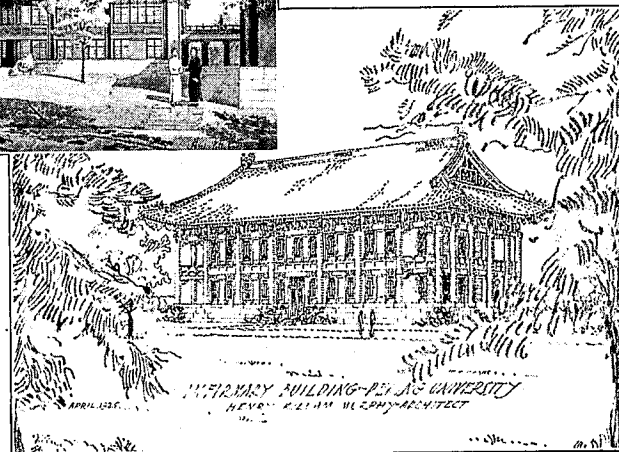
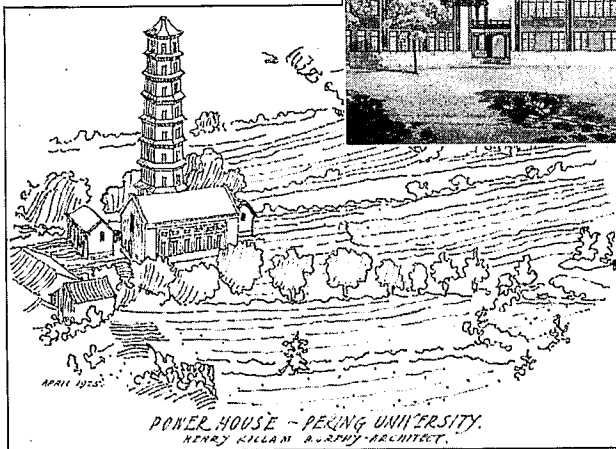
"Christian education differs from non-Christian education chiefly in the degree of emphasis on the right use of the right thing. Mankind has suffered much because some educated men have learned the wrong use of the right thing. What is the use of providing education to make the strong stronger, who feel no mercy for the weak? What is the advantage of teaching the rich to be richer, who will only rob the poor?"



"The Christian college seeks to give the student a sense of responsibility for the welfare of others; to teach him the art of transforming his passion into power; and to equip him, not only with professional skill, but also with the wisdom to use his skill for good."

—WILLIAM HUNG, Ph.D., Dean of Men's College, Peking University, from the inaugural address, Sept., 1924.

LEFT—Dining Hall—Refectory.



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PEKING



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June, 1926

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A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

NEW CAMPUS NUMBER



Looking across the new campus from the water tower toward the famed Western Hills. The Old Summer Palace buildings are visible on a distant hill to the right of the center.

To the left are the nearer buildings of the Woman's College; then follow in order these buildings: Chemistry and Geology, Library, Physics and Biology, Administration, School of Religion and dormitories for men.

The campus and buildings represent gifts of American and Chinese friends in an amount in excess of \$1,600,000.

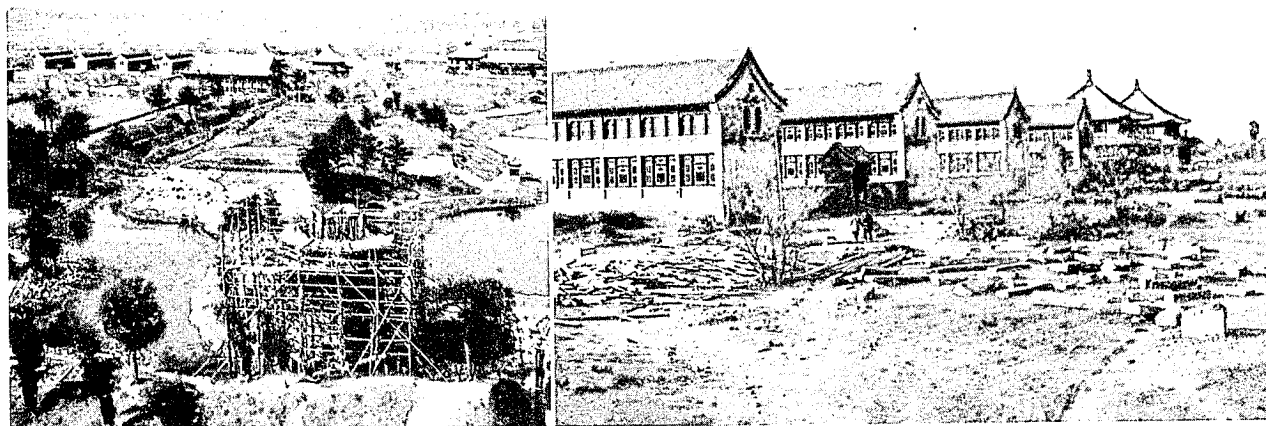


Bashford Administration Building—the finest adaptation of modern construction to Chinese architecture in a public building in China. The building is 20 feet longer than a New York City block.

Two of the dormitories with Buffalo Refectory in the center—as they appeared in March. All students are housed in quadrangle units. These units rather than fraternities will be the centers of student life.



A closer view of one of the dormitories. Each dormitory houses one hundred students. Each quadrangle with additional rooms in the refectory will provide for 220 students.

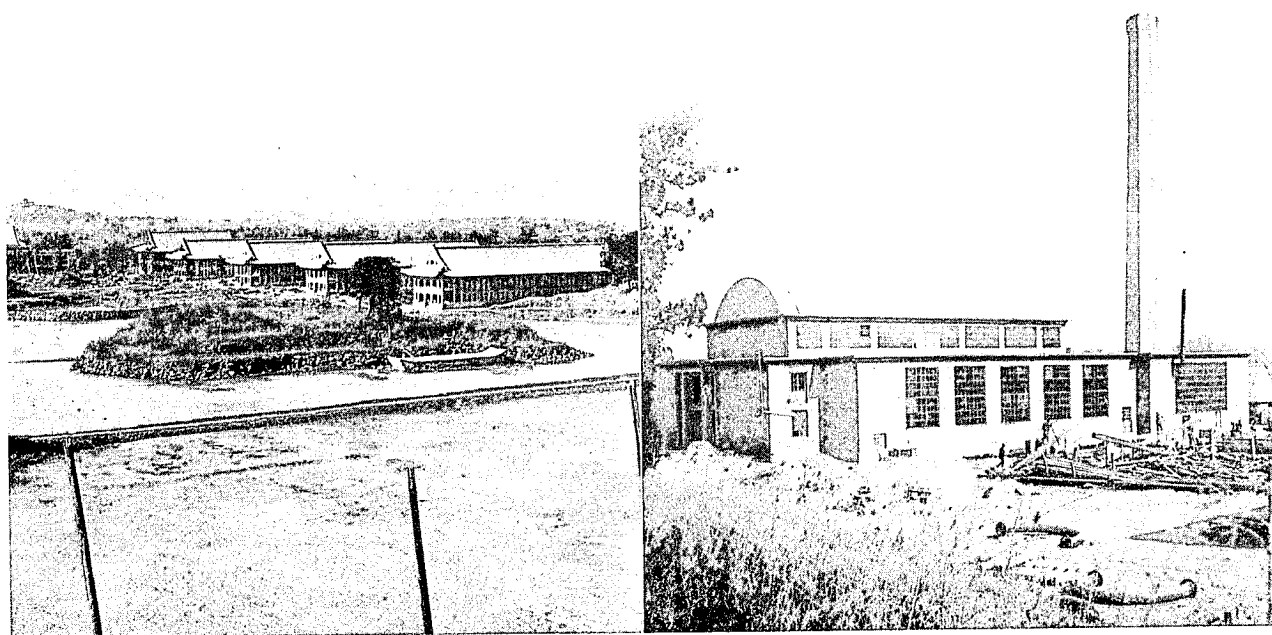


Looking over the water tower Pagoda at the buildings of the Woman's College.

Some of the dormitories of the Woman's College with the Administration Building and the Dean's Residence at the end. The design of the dormitories is based on the domestic type for Chinese houses.

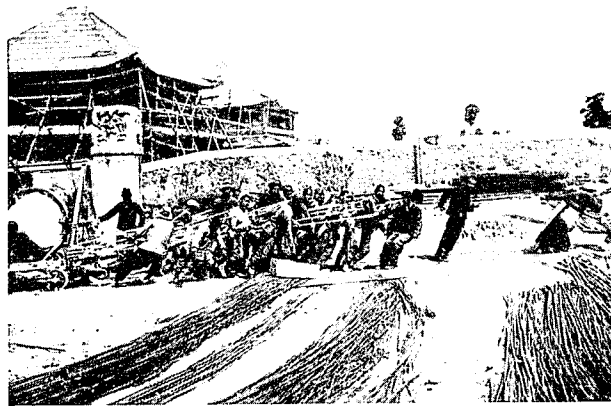


A group of new residences on the east compound. We need a friend who will name this compound as a memorial.

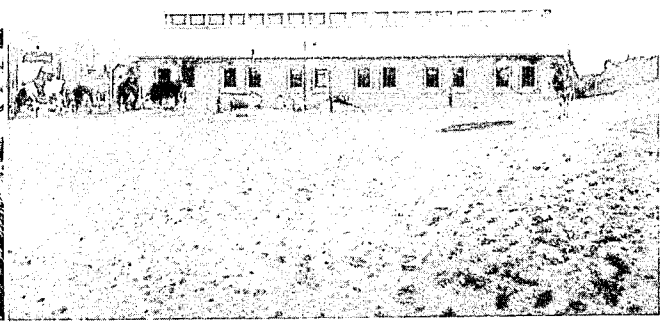


Another view of the men's dormitories

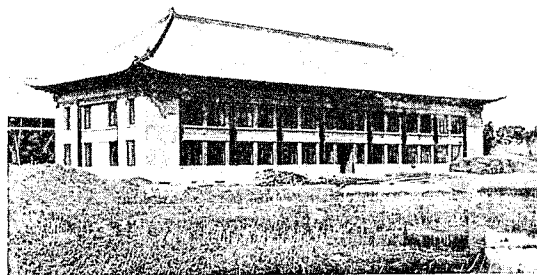
The power plant and mechanical core of the university.



Primitive labor methods by which buildings are constructed in China.



And our modern dairy barn for our Department of Agriculture.



Contrast this science building with these camels who carried part of the supplies for our buildings.



These children in one of our practice schools of education will help make the future of China.



One of our foremen who is helping in the construction.

A GREAT CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN THE HEART OF THE EAST

PEKING 大學 北京 NEWS

ISSUED BY YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING CHINAAMERICAN OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

JANUARY, 1927

No. 20

Long Awaited Move to New Campus and New Buildings Accomplished

Dean Frame Writes That Dream Has at Last Come True. Yenching Buildings Called Second in Beauty to Only One Other Group of Buildings in the World.

Yenching University is now "The *New Yenching*."

The long hoped for move to the new campus has been accomplished.

Classes were discontinued on the old site last May. During the summer the faculty moved out to the new campus. All through the summer there was a driving effort to complete enough of the new buildings and the power plant for the fall opening. On the very day that the new term began, the light and water were turned on in the new buildings.

The beautiful new campus now houses all departments of Yenching University.

Recent letters from Peking testify that the *New Yenching* University is an artistic, as well as a scholarly and Christian success.

Mrs. M. S. Frame, Dean of the Women's College of Yenching University, writes as follows to her Mount Holyoke girls:

"I have been looking forward to writing you this first letter from our new buildings—our *new campus*—the new spaciousness of sun and sky and distant horizon that is ours at last! Since the day that thrilling cablegram was put into my hands in our cramped city campus, announcing that the fund for these new buildings was assured, and we rang the old college bell till all the teachers and girls came running out into the central court to hear the glorious news, to wave our blue and gold Yenching banner, and sing the college song, with a catch in our throats. From that very day we began to talk about our new buildings. That generous gift of American women to our Chinese college secured for us our share in the beautiful University campus northwest of Peking, facing the yellow-tiled towers of the Summer Palace and the Jade Fountain Pagoda and the western mountain-tops.

"Drop a sympathetic tear when I tell you that even when we moved out in June, the new buildings were not finished (thanks to the last dominant war lord!).

"But we worked and laughed even through the last furious weeks of preparation, living in sketchy style wherever we could tuck our-

selves away, till we could really move into the buildings which were only dreams, once—and then blue prints—and at last brick and concrete halls whose red pillars hold up tilted tiled roofs—buildings that will stand for hundreds of years. I shall never forget that first night, when at dusk I walked into the graceful, square Chinese building with its big button on top, that is the new Dean's residence. There was a lump in my throat as I shut the door and hung up my hat and went upstairs to my room. There was no electricity then, and the rooms of the beautiful new home were full of soft shadows—friendly shadows. I leaned out of one of the windows. Sage loomed dark and stately against the starlit sky on one side, our big science building farther on the other; close beside me was the lovely twin building to the Dean's residence, our Administration Building. In a flash I was back at the first big luncheon of our Building Fund Campaign in Chicago, where beside me at the table stood the most enchanting, gaily colored paper model of these twin buildings. Paper, then—and soon now I was going to sleep under the curved gray tiles of the building itself. The dream we had talked about at the "La Salle" had come true at last.



Dr. Robert E. Speer and President Stuart in procession at opening of new campus.

"The dreams of the college girls, too, have come true. 'I am so glad I belong to the first class that came to these lovely, lovely buildings,' whispered a little Freshman to me ecstatically one day. Gaping pipe trenches, piles of debris, processions of wheelbarrows, blocks of granite lying about do not dim their exhilaration. They were excited, too, when the electric lights first flashed over the campus, and each great dark Chinese building gleamed with a sudden illumination. Rosamond and I went outdoors and walked up and down, looking in delight at the shining windows everywhere. Our little square twin buildings are the most beautiful of all, like two great Chinese lanterns against the night sky. After all these years of waiting—*beauty*, and *light*.

"Even the very incompleteness of so many details deepens our appreciation of what has already come to pass. At the convocation that marked the formal opening of the University year, I don't think that any one minded that the long academic line of guests and faculty had to pick their scholarly steps over the uneven, narrow path worn by workmen's feet,

into the unfinished library building where we met. Workers all—masons and students and teachers—in the university we are building together.”

Mr. Henry Killam Murphy, architect of the magnificent *New Yenching*, writes PEKING NEWS as follows:

“My immediate reaction at the time of my visit to the new campus last spring—when I saw for the first time the realization, in actual buildings, of the beginnings of the picture I had worked out five years before—was one of great exultation. Dignity, stately beauty, seriousness of purpose, the true scholastic atmosphere of a university—all were there. I was delighted to find no longer any doubts, in Chinese eyes, as to the aesthetic success of our Yenching adaptations of Chinese architecture; and the enthusiastic approbation of our buildings, as expressed to me by such distinguished Chinese as Hu Suh, W. W. Yen, Y. T. Tsur, and our own Deans Hung and Lew, meant more to me than I can express.

“In an address I delivered last May at the Language School in Peking, I made the statement that I considered the Forbidden City the finest group of buildings in the world. And it is my honest conviction that if we can complete the Yenching University group as we now have it laid out, allowing no needless compromises, and continuing to put into our buildings more and more of the Chinese purity of form and of color, we shall have at Peking a group which will be a close second to the Forbidden City. The more deeply I go, in my Chinese studies, into the purity, richness and dignity that have come down to us from the great Chinese builders of the past, the more certain I am that in showing how to translate this wonderful art into the living architecture of today, Yenching is rendering to the Chinese people, and the world, a real and great service, in preserving a splendid heritage.”

Dr. Timothy Tingfang Lew, Dean of the School of Religion, sums up the advantages of Yenching as follows:

Yenching University exemplifies international cooperation and good will. There have been a goodly number of international enterprises in China whose aim has been the promotion of international good will and cooperation. Few of them, however, have convinced the Chinese of their absolutely pure motives, and few have succeeded in carrying out their promises in detail, to realize their professed aims.

Yenching University was founded by Christian friends of China from America and Europe. It was a union and merging of five different institutions, each of which had an honored history with good records of success. She has now on her faculty numbers of different nationalities, including American, English, Irish, Scotch, Swiss, and Chinese. They are Christians from different communions, including Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Episcopalians and Congregationalists. The University stands as a monument of international good will. It is a veritable laboratory of experiments in international Christian cooperation.

Yenching—The Beautiful

President Mary E. Woolley of Mount Holyoke College terms the new Yenching campus the most beautiful she has seen in her travels all around the world.

China has lived through a period of international misunderstanding, jealousy, competition and strife. It is a great contribution which Yenching makes—its actual carrying out in concrete example the faith in the possibility of mutual helpfulness in promoting good will, a faith which is shared by the Christian American and the intellectual Chinese public. In the last two years China has witnessed the rise of nationalism. It is a credit to Yenching that she has won the confidence of some of the ardent nationalists, for the leadership of Yenching demonstrated ably, in some of the critical issues of our nation, sound judgment and a truly Christian attitude.



HENRY KILLAM MURPHY
Architect of the New Yenching

Yenching University gives a balanced cultural training. Different nations under different auspices have conducted educational work in China with varying degrees of success. The general criticism against such enterprises has been that such institutions, however good in their aim, have the danger of denationalizing the Chinese youths, making them more foreign and less Chinese. When the patriotic Chinese are working hard to realize the ambitions of a growing nation this is an important point which determines the confidence that the Chinese place in an institution which is founded and maintained under the auspices of their friends in other nations.

China is eager to acquire the best in Western civilization, in modern scientific achievements, and in their philosophic and religious contributions, but at the same time, China is fully conscious of the fact that she has a heritage of five thousand years with her precious heritage of art, literature, philosophy, and other cultural attainments. She believes that she has a contribution to make to the world, and her

youth, in this age of eager learning of things modern from her Western teachers, should also study with more care and greater appreciation their own cultural past. Yenching University has emphasized this important function of a higher institution in China. She has developed a strong department in Chinese literature, history and culture. She aims to give her students not only the best which the West can offer, but also to train them to appreciate their own culture. Thus the training that she gives is well balanced, worthy and useful to the Chinese youth, and it meets the needs of the nation. Through the cooperation with the North China Language School, which has become the *Yenching School of Chinese Studies*, Yenching is also giving training to Americans and people of other nationalities who go to China to study Chinese culture. Her measure of success at present and her possibilities in this field of service in the future has attracted much attention from the Chinese public.

There are a number of foreign educational institutions in China, but Yenching led them all in the far-sighted policy of emphasizing Chinese leadership. She aims to enable the Chinese to realize more fully their own responsibility in the important work, and to encourage in every way progressive assumption of responsibility. She has, in the last few years, secured some of the most able, scholarly and promising Chinese teachers, not only from other institutions which are already Christian, but also from national and private institutions not under Christian auspices. That these Christian men and women are willing to forsake other careers of promise to throw in their lot with Yenching University is one of the most important triumphs it has won in its endeavor to prepare the way for the ultimate assumption of making the institution Chinese.

Yenching University helps China to understand America better. We Chinese, as a nation, are strenuously working toward a realization of a real democratic government in China. We are undertaking the most difficult task of reconstructing an established order of several thousand years to meet the demands of the modern world. We are facing so many difficult issues of the day. They come, not as they came to the West, one by one, which afforded an opportunity to attack them separately; they come all at the same time—intellectual renaissance, social transformation, industrial revolution, religious revival—and demand solutions all at once. We look to America for guidance. It is therefore very valuable to us to have such an institution as Yenching established in our midst.

Our Largest Enrollment

Yenching University began its 1926-27 session with 634 students. This number is 77 more than the best previous year.

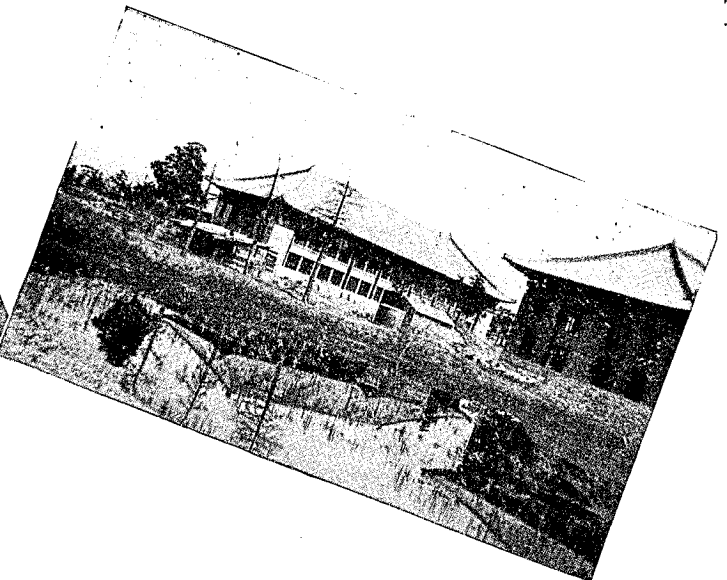
There are 30 new students in the Women's College and 177 new students in the Men's College.

An analysis of courses elected shows that the popularity of economics, history, sociology and political science which was in evidence last year is even more marked this year.

DREAMS MADE REAL IN PEKING

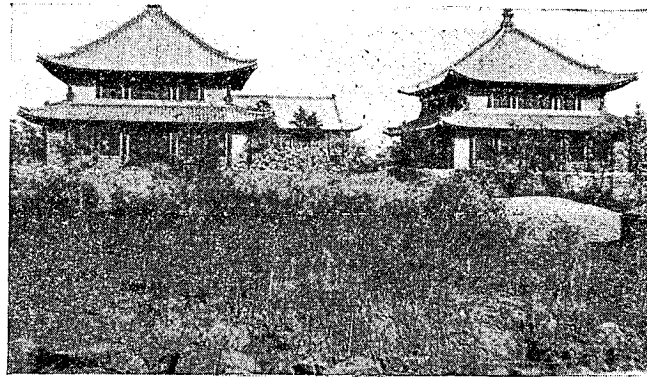


At the upper left is a view of one of the dormitories for men. Additional dormitories are needed to accommodate coming students.



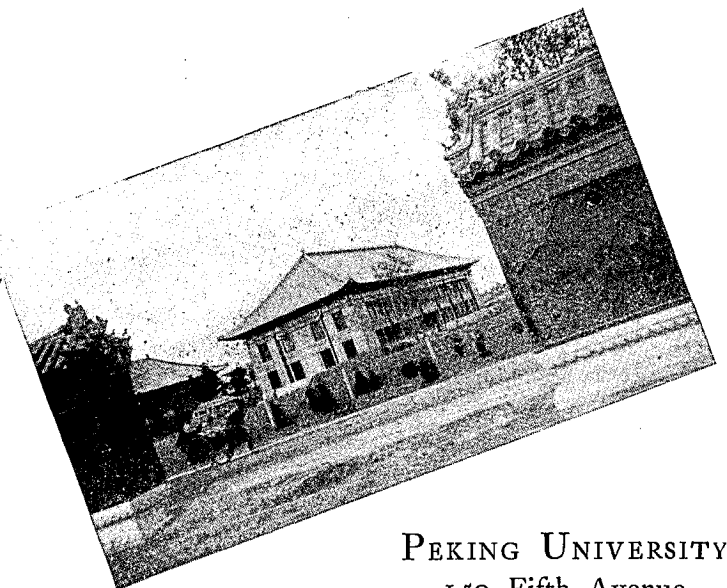
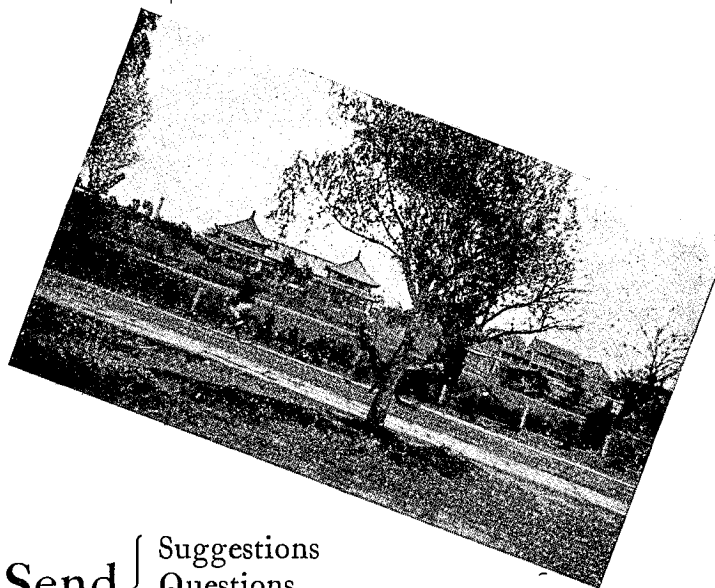
In the picture above, the two Science Halls can be seen. Here biology, physics, chemistry and geology are taught.

The picture at the lower left shows the Twin Buildings and one of the dormitories for girls. A Chinese rickshaw is being drawn along the main highway.



The Dean's residence and Administrative Office of the College of Arts and Science for Women. In the background Sage Recitation Hall may be glimpsed.

At the lower right is another view of a Science Hall. Notice the Chinese trees blended with the modern style of building. A portion of the old wall of the Temple is shown in the foreground.



Send { Suggestions
Questions
Checks

TO

PEKING UNIVERSITY
150 Fifth Avenue
New York

PEKING NEWS

Issued by
YENCHING UNIVERSITY,
Peking, China

OFFICE, BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
PEKING UNIVERSITY:
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

FRANKLIN H. WARNER, *President*
ERIC M. NORTH, *Secretary*

January, 1927.

Number 20.

AN IMPERATIVE CALL

Yenching University has moved into its new quarters.

The dream of all faithful supporters of Yenching is being realized. The first step was taken seven years ago when the Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and London Mission colleges were united to make Yenching the one and only Christian University in Peking—the capital of all China—of China whose population makes up one-quarter of the entire human race. The united front of Protestant denominations, so essential to the furtherance of Christianity in China, has proved workable and highly successful. Yenching University has become a monument of American friendship for China. Because of its wise policy Yenching University has won the respect of the Chinese people.

Now Yenching has taken the second step toward the realization of the cherished dream by joining all departments together on the beautiful new campus. With the new environment; with the new buildings

which represent the fusion of the modern conveniences of the West with the splendid architectural traditions of the East; with an augmented faculty and a larger student body, Yenching University has mounted the second rung of the ladder.

But—as is so clearly brought out in the various reports printed in this issue of PEKING NEWS, we of America who are friends of Yenching—we who have at heart the success of this remarkable experiment in practical Christianity—we who have made the first steps possible—can not turn back now.

With the move to the new buildings and the new campus accomplished, Yenching is just getting ready to realize completely the real vision of its supporters.

Your support is needed.

Yenching University was brought to its present exalted position by its friends in America. Surely these friends will not let it fall now for want of support.

Yenching needs more friends.

Right now Yenching University needs:

- 3 friends to give
\$ 50,000 each for dormitories.
- 4 friends to give
\$ 8,000 each for professors' residences.
- 5 friends to give
\$ 5,000 each for professors' residences.
- 20 friends to give
\$ 1,000 each for salaries of Chinese professors.
- 40 friends to give
\$ 500 each for salaries of Chinese instructors.
- 50 friends to give
\$ 250 each for general expenses.
- 100 friends to give
\$ 100 each for general expenses.
- 1000 friends to give
\$ 10 each for general expenses.

Give as freely as you can.

Yenching deserves your friendship.

Send your contribution now to PEKING UNIVERSITY, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

President Stuart's Message

"By all odds the biggest problem of the University is the securing of sufficient new money to maintain what has been begun," writes President J. Leighton Stuart of Yenching University. "I am willing to carry the whole burden of the situation in China, and feel very little misgiving about the interests of the institution here despite all the disturbances. I believe it is now winning the confidence of the Chinese people, and witnessing to the meaning and value of Christian faith in a way that would be very gratifying to our trustees if they were able to be on the spot. Its academic standards, the quality of its faculty and students, the beauty of the new plant, its religious effectiveness, its significance in neutralizing anti-foreign tendencies with the rise of Chinese nationalism, and other features of its developments, all combine to make it a University abundantly worth supporting; but unless we can get ahead with our financial efforts more successfully than has been the case for the past two years, I feel we shall have to reduce to the point of losing much that has been built up with great effort or, to change the figure, to cut into the quick of a living organism and seriously cripple its activities."

"The education of the young is the foundation of the state."

—Confucius.

"The problem of the Pacific is the transformation of the Mind of China."

—Prof. John Dewey,
Columbia University.

Yenching University Enrollment Statistics—Winter Session 1926-27

School of Religion—	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
Midler	2	.....	2	In Chinese Research	2	.....	2
Junior	1	.....	1	In other Graduate Courses	14	1	15
Special	2	.....	2	Total in Graduate Courses.....	24	1	25
Total Students—School of Religion.....	5	.....	5	Short Course and Special Students—			
Colleges of Arts and Sciences—				In Agriculture	20	.....	20
Senior	68	15	83	In Education	4	.....	4
Junior	119	23	142	In Leather	12	.....	12
Sophomore	95	17	112	Special Students	6	11	17
Freshman	137	36	173	Auditors	3	1	4
Preparatory Course	25	.....	25	Total Short Course and Special Students	45	12	57
College students, regular and prepara- tory courses	444	91	535	Senior Students Premedical Course, Peking Union Medical College.....	11	1	12
Students in Graduate Courses—					529	105	634
Special Graduate Students	6	.....	6				
In Chinese Studies	2	.....	2				

Dr. Brown Describes Situation in China

China's Population, Long Apathetic,
Now Awakening—Not Anti-
Foreign, but Pro-Chinese

THEIR CULTURE PRAISED

Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, has written especially for PEKING NEWS the following illuminating statement of the causes of unrest in China:

Various reasons have been given for the present conditions in China: Soviet propaganda, sweatshop conditions in foreign-controlled factories, shooting of Chinese in Shanghai, political interference of other governments, anti-foreign feeling, clashing ambitions of military chieftains, and so on. Doubtless all these have operated. No one of them, however, could of itself account for the present upheaval. We doubt whether all combined could do so. Deeper considerations are involved. The fundamental fact is that the vast mass of China's population, long stagnant and apathetic, is awakening. Stupendous forces have been operating upon that enormous aggregation of humanity, and a correspondingly stupendous transformation is taking place. No longer does the rest of the world confront a cringing, helpless China, but an aroused, alert, ambitious people. It is true that chaos still reigns. Such a huge mass could not reasonably be expected to find itself at once. But the old conditions never can be restored. For better or for worse China has entered upon a new era. It would be a mistake to interpret current events as merely anti-foreign. They are pro-Chinese. It is a new spirit of nationalism that is abroad, and it is anti-foreign only in so far as foreign influences are believed to be hostile to it.

The viewpoint of the Chinese people is so radically different from ours that we have often misjudged them, when the real trouble has lain in our failure to understand them. Let us be free enough from prejudice and passion to respect a people whose national existence has survived the mutations of a definitely known historic period of thirty-seven centuries and of an additional legendary period that runs back into the haze of a hoary antiquity; who are frugal, patient and industrious, whose astronomers made accurate observations 200 years before Abraham is said to have left Ur; who used firearms at the beginning of the Christian era; who first grew tea, manufactured gunpowder, made pottery, glue, and gelatine; who wore silk and lived in houses when our ancestors wore the undressed skins of wild animals and slept in caves; who invented printing by movable types 500 years before that art was known in Europe; who discovered the principle of the mariner's compass without which the oceans could not be safely crossed; who first

conceived the idea of inland waterways and dug a canal 600 miles long; who made mountain roads which, when new, in the opinion of Dr. S. Wells Williams, probably equaled in engineering and construction anything of the kind ever built by Romans; and who invented the arch to which our modern architecture is so greatly indebted. Germans began using paper in 1190, but Sven Hedin found Chinese paper 1,650 years old and there is evidence that paper was in common use by the Chinese 150 years before Christ. European business was conducted on the basis of coin or barter until a few hundred years ago; but long before that, the Chinese had banks and issued bills of exchange. The British Museum has a bank-note issued by Hong Wu, Emperor of China, in 1368.

It is worth while to help such a people. It is not to the credit of Protestantism that it did not begin earlier.

Of the value of missionary work in the reconstruction of China, the late Frederick W. Stevens, an American business man who went to China as the representative of a group of bankers connected with the International Consortium, then under consideration, said in an address: "I have come to believe that America's greatest contribution to China, greater even than America's political friendship, is the work of the American Christian missionaries in China. In all China there is not a single organization, on a scale of importance, that aims at moral improvement or that is calculated to bring it about, that is not traceable in its origin to the Christian missions. I inquired among all kinds of people from all parts of China for such an activity of non-Christian origin, without finding one.

The seed of the Gospel has been planted in the Chinese nation. It is a seed of indestructible vitality and irresistible transforming power. It has taken root, and the extraordinary transformations that are taking place in China are, in part at least, the results of its tremendous expansive force. It is surely time for the Christian Churches of Europe and America to understand that their greatest work in the twentieth century is to plan this movement on a scale gigantic in comparison with anything they have yet done, and to meet intelligently, generously and prayerfully, the splendid opportunity to give new China the principles of a new life.

Mr. Roger Greene's Testimony

Mr. Roger S. Greene was formerly a United States Consul-General in China, and is now the Director of the China Medical Board. In a recent letter Mr. Green writes:

"I have just returned from a visit of nearly a year and a half in China. Conditions in many ways are difficult there, yet I return with a greater feeling of satisfaction with the progress which I observed there in matters of fundamental importance, than I have ever brought back before. Let me enumerate some of the facts which give some justification for my position:

"1. The steady growth of the total trade of China reported by the Customs during the past ten years (Tael 1,200,000,000 in 1916 to over

Yenching—Truly Chinese

Yenching University is becoming a home institution in China, not a foreign mission school.

Witness the following significant sentences taken from President Stuart's address on the occasion of the opening of the new campus:

"We are thoroughly committed to the policy of becoming truly Chinese, registered under the Ministry of Education, accepted by the Chinese people as one of their own private institutions.

"We hope gradually to secure Chinese financial support, not merely because of the money but because of what such gifts signify of Chinese endorsement.

"The ideal of true cooperation between Western and Chinese teachers will here be realized—teachers who are free from all racial discrimination and who are working for a common purpose."

taels 2,300,000,000 in 1925), an increase of over 90%, with only a slight decline between 1924 and 1925. This means that some very powerful productive forces are at work in defiance of political difficulties.

"2. The increase in the number of men with modern education who have now made good in actual work in China over a period of years. You find them in many kinds of business, in industry, in education, in the professions and in government departments. The number of such modern men is still far too small in every line of activity for the work that has to be done, but twenty years ago they could hardly be found anywhere in the country.

"3. The astonishing fact that throughout central and northern China (outside Manchuria) the great Chinese banks of issue have kept their notes at par through these last few difficult years.

"4. The progress of education. While many of the government schools have had to mark time on account of lack of money, many private Chinese institutions and the colleges maintained by the missions have developed almost beyond recognition in the past ten years. Well trained Chinese are being found who are capable of replacing foreigners as teachers in many departments, and are in some cases doing better work than their foreign predecessors.

"5. The organization of the China Foundation, which under Chinese control, is using the portion of the American Boxer indemnity lately remitted to promote education. This fund, which is derived from the Chinese customs revenue, is being intelligently and honestly administered, and a public accounting certified by a reliable firm of auditors is being rendered for every cent disbursed.

"6. The increase in national consciousness which has given rise to most of the disquieting developments of the past few years. All may not approve the way in which this national consciousness sometimes expressed itself, but es-

(Continued on page 6, column 2)

Critical Time For Chinese Missions

There Can Be No Turning Back
Now—Yenching University
Must Be Sustained

HOPE LIES IN EDUCATION

"In no country, unless it be Japan, have missionaries exerted a more far-reaching influence than in China. While not claiming that all of the modern reforms owed their origin to missionaries, there are few who would question the potency of their presence, example and teaching in many of them," writes James L. Barton, Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

"Much has been done for China and the returns magnificently repay all sacrifice that has been made. There can be no withholding of our hands and no slacking of endeavor now or the past efforts may be sacrificed. China needs and craves our help in building up and sustaining great institutions, such as Yenching University, for training her eager youth in all departments of learning and culture and implanting in them that strength of character that shall fit them to guide their great people through. There can be no turning back. The only way out is the way through. The way through will cost struggle and sacrifice. From the beginning of missions in China more than a century ago there has never been a more critical time nor one calling for our genuine sympathy and sacrificial cooperation. As missions aided China through her social and intellectual reforms, so now we must stand by in what is probably the most vital crisis in her history.

"China is but beginning to see the goal of her hopes yet a long way off. Compared with the vast multitude of her people the qualified leaders are pitifully few. Considering their numbers the progress made is miraculous; in the face of the distance yet to go the situation is almost tragic.

"Some years ago I was included in a monster gathering in one of the large temples in the city of Foochow in the Province of Fukien, in the courtyard of which were assembled thousands of students and all to celebrate the suppression of opium in the country. I sat by the grandson of the Chinese who resisted in Hongkong the landing of British opium, thus causing the opium war. He said to me: 'Your missionaries began the modern war against the use of opium, but now we Chinese are awake to the evil. We will carry through the fight.'

"For years missionaries opposed the custom of foot-binding in the face of what seemed almost universal opposition. I have received letters from eminent Americans protesting against the 'fanaticism of missionaries' who excluded from their schools girls with bound feet, on the ground 'that the Chinese will never give up a custom which is so universal and which enters so deeply into their conception of the proprieties.'

Distinguished Vice-President

Mr. Wu Lei-Chuan, who became vice-president of Yenching in April, 1926, holds the Han Lin degree, won under the system of imperial examination. For many years he has been associated with the Ministry of Education, of which he is now a councillor. Before becoming vice-president he was a member of the Board of Managers. He is a director of the Y. M. C. A., and has similar connections with several schools.

Dr. Lyon Sharman writes of Mr. Wu as follows: "Not only is the university faculty bi-racial; it is, for working purposes, bi-lingual. Although English prevailed as the language of discussion at the Pre-Sessional Conference, Chinese was equally in order and frequently heard. The new vice-president is a Chinese scholar and gentleman of the dignified old school, a holder of the highest degree that China could bestow under the old régime (the Han Lin degree). He speaks no English—to his own regret, but to the University's satisfaction. I watched his kindly, open face as he sat in the sessions, with some brilliant younger Chinese colleague at his side to whisper interpretations in his ear. After serving his generation in the troubled politics of China and rising to the responsibilities of the Ministry of Education, Mr. Wu desires now to give his latter years to teaching. Yenching has made him the head of its reorganized Department of Chinese, and of that department it can be confidently affirmed that there is not its superior in any university in China, mission or government."

"The same was said of the introduction of modern education. 'The Chinese system honored for centuries, although wholly different from ours, nevertheless, is what they desire and will continue to use in spite of our Western methods which they fail to appreciate and will never accept.'

"But changes came, fundamental and widespread, sweeping many of the old, time-honored customs and beliefs away as modern ideas and ideals entered. China is still in the making. A large number of able Chinese men and women are coming to the front, committed to a new China. The most of these have been students in mission schools, many have studied abroad, all have exalted conceptions of what they hope China will yet become. These are not blind followers of customs and traditions either of China or any other country. As their country is unique among all the nations of the world for size, population, homogeneity, latent wealth and potential strength, these leaders seek for the best the West can give, in experience, learning and religion."

(Continued from page 5, column 3)

essentially the movement is natural and sound and it is likely to supply much of the motive power for other movements that will do much for China. The feeling against foreigners of which so much is heard has been much exaggerated. It cannot be compared with the feeling against foreigners which formerly existed in China and even in Japan thirty years or more ago."

Building of the New Yenching Only Begun

Dormitories, Athletic Field, Library
Books, University Press and
Further Buildings Needed

EXPECT 1,000 NEXT YEAR

Except for the Bashford Memorial Administration building, the library, and infirmary, all the University buildings were ready for the fall opening of the University on the new campus. Ninde Divinity Hall served, in addition to its proper function, for administrative offices and class rooms. Sage Memorial Recitation Hall housed the library and book store.

On the night of occupancy electric light and gravity water were turned on. This was a feat of engineering, considering the military and technical handicaps, and was a result of the work of the Construction Bureau, headed by Mr. John McGregor Gibb, who through four years, with tact beyond description, and patience amid the erection of the nineteen buildings dealing with all manner of folk, from stuttering Shantung laborers to militarists seeking to commandeer carts, and Mandarin princes bargaining off their dilapidated country houses, accomplished the purchase of the site piece by piece.

If this year's enrollment is taken as typical a thousand students may pass the admission tests next year, and new dormitories must be built at once. For the time being, attics have been requisitioned and temporary quarters rented, reminiscent of the tumble-down structures at the old site adjacent to the great dump heap in the southeast corner of the city.

With uncompleted buildings all around, and the campus yawning forth sewerage trenches and heating tunnels, and the ornamental lake drained dry to set up the bridge from the mainland to the island, it was easy to realize that the removal to the new site is only a beginning, and that the building of the real Yenching University has only begun.

More dormitories must be provided. Ground must be cleared and leveled for the athletic field. The campus must be landscaped. A university press is urgently needed, an organ, books for the library, and boats for the students to exercise in on the lake. A Journalism hall, a practice school for the Department of Education, will have to be erected soon, or else much important work will have to be carried on roofless.

To love and serve all men is to delight the eternal one.

—Confucius.

To what purpose do you profess to believe in the unity of the human race if you do not strive to destroy the arbitrary divisions and enmities that still separate the different tribes? Why talk of fraternity while we allow our brethren to be trampled on, degraded, or despised? The earth is our work shop. We must strive to make of humanity one single family.

—Mazzini.



WALTER E. CHAMBERLAIN
Head of Department of Agriculture

Agricultural Training Is Absolutely Imperative

In spite of political strife, the farmers of forty centuries, who make up over 80% of China's population, continue on patiently from day to day. They know nothing concerning the use of modern farm implements and machinery, of the control of plant diseases or insect pests.

The Chinese farmer with his present methods and primitive equipment, unchanged for centuries, finds it difficult to adjust himself to changing economic conditions. He is often barely able to support his own family. Famines often threaten. Improved agriculture is the fundamental economic basis of a self-supporting indigenous Chinese church. The church cannot be self-supporting until its members are able to improve their present mode of living.

Scientific agricultural training is a type of education which is most urgently needed by China in the present condition of her affairs.

Mr. Walter E. Chamberlain, head of the Department of Agriculture of Yenching University, is now in America seeking funds for the promotion of the work of his all-important department.

The Backbone of the Nation

Speaking before the North China Agricultural Conference in Peking, Julien Arnold, Commercial Attache of the American Legation, said:

"So long as agriculture is left to the ignorant masses, just so long will famine, brigandage and economic disaster prevail in China. Agriculture is the backbone of China, and until China's agriculture effectively responds to the influences of modern science and modern organization, China's backbone will remain weak. When the backbone of the nation is substantially strengthened, then we shall have a state of general prosperity. Hence it is to the interest of all who wish China well to cooperate in lifting agriculture and the agriculturist in China to a higher plane. Only then will China's economic ills be susceptible to permanent improvement."

Wonderful New Campus Described

Dr. Lyon Sharman, after attending the opening exercises on the New Yenching campus, writes: "Yenching is to be congratulated upon a wonderful site, and upon the imagination that foresaw its possibilities. The superb outlook on the Western hills satisfies one's desire for a noble setting. The surface of the land, though at present somewhat scarified and dusty, is already laid out with large pond-basins and many picturesque hillocks. Trees, while not abundant, make here and there effective silhouettes against the sky. This artistic lie-of-the-land is a precious heritage from aristocratic gardens of the past. Suitable gardening of Yenching's wonderful site should be thought of as a necessary expenditure of money, no matter how many thousands of dollars it may run into. Unless the campus is gardened to match the architecture, there can be no atmospheric blending and little charm. The gift of the money for this purpose awaits some donor of imagination. The campus as a whole must inevitably come to symbolize the quality of understanding and appreciation of an ancient civilization by a younger and very different one. For this reason we ardently hope that when construction may for a while cease and gardening supersede it, Yenching will turn out to be a lovely symbol of understanding of Chinese beauty, not of misunderstanding."

The Growth of Education

Among the constructive forces in China, that are increasingly effective, is the growth of education on modern lines. The latest statistics available are those for 1922-23, and these may be compared with those for 1910-11, the year before the founding of the Republic.

	1910-11	1922-23
Schools	57,267	178,972
Students	1,626,529	6,819,486

In quality as well as in quantity there has been real progress. Each year has added to the ranks of China's educational leaders a considerable number who have graduated from the best educational institutions of Japan, America, and Europe, together with an increasing number of men and women from modern universities in China itself. These recruits have strengthened the Provincial Educational Associations, and the national Federation of these associations.

—From a recent report of A. L. Warnshuis, Secretary of the International Missions Council.

Parable of the Leaven

By Charles E. Jefferson

An American Christian who travels through the Far East, comes to have a heightened appreciation of the Parable of the Leaven. He sees that Christianity is making progress, but it is not progressing in the way he had anticipated.

One likes to think of the Christian Church as an army—a church militant—winning converts by the thousand, and establishing large and flourishing congregations on territory once held by other Faiths. If one holds this conception of the church, it is natural for him to measure success by the number of the converts, and to estimate the size of the victory by the number of communicants added yearly to the church. If the converts are few, the observer is likely to lose heart, and if the membership of the church fails to increase he may conclude that the Christian religion has lost its power. This is always the temptation of those who view mission work from a distance.

Christians in the United States scrutinize the missionary statistics sent them from abroad, note the number of conversions, the number of baptisms, the number of communicants, the total amount of the contributions, and the record is often disheartening. But if these same persons could travel through non-Christian lands and observe what Christianity is really doing, they would be amazed by the power it is exerting, and by the astonishing progress it has made within the last few years. Christianity is acting not like an army but like leaven. It is not advancing with the sound of trumpets. It is advancing in silence. It is not

marching forward in the limelight. It is moving on without observation. The victories arrive in a way which escapes the careless eye. The victory is of the sort which leaven achieves. The Spirit of Jesus is gradually permeating the whole mass of Eastern thought and life. There is a change in the atmosphere. The general atmosphere is being warmed by Christian ideas. The common air is being brightened by Christian ideals. Multitudes of homes not labeled Christian are being transformed by the power of the Spirit of Jesus.

I was surprised both in India and China to find so many non-Christians reading the New Testament. A multitude which no man can number are pondering the words of Jesus and His influence is manifest in their daily lives. Boys and girls go back to their homes from the mission schools, carrying with them ideas which change the temper and tone of the entire household. The household remains Hindu or Buddhist or Confucianist, but the Spirit of Jesus has entered into the home life never to depart. No Christian in America knows what the missionaries in Asia are accomplishing. Indeed the missionaries themselves are not able to measure the magnitude of their achievement. I came home with a new song in my heart, cheered not solely by what I saw in mission churches and schools, but by what I found in the minds and homes of non-Christians.

Asia is destined to become Christian; God will give us time, and we can go resolutely forward with our work assured that the whole lump will be leavened.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question: How does Yenching University stand scholastically in comparison with the leading American Universities?

Answer: About equal. This can be best illustrated by quoting a few examples. A Chinese boy who took his B.A. and M.A. degrees at Yenching then went to Harvard and obtained his Doctor's degree in two years. Another Chinese boy who obtained his B.A. and B.D. degrees at Yenching went to Oxford University, England, and obtained a research degree of B.Litt. in two years—the same period of time that would be required of a Yale or Harvard graduate. A Chinese girl who took her B.A. degree in Yenching University obtained an M.A. degree at Wellesley College in one year's time.

Question: Will the Chinese people contribute toward the support of Yenching University?

Answer: Yes. A group of Chinese bankers met very recently in Peking and not only endorsed Yenching University, but discussed plans by which they could raise funds for its continuation. It is to be remembered, however, that China is in a state of transition. Innumerable new movements are being undertaken and there is not yet enough wealth in China to support all that is good in these movements. The whole matter of popular education in China is only a few decades old and it will still take some time to convert people of means in that country to the point of view of the new education.

Question: I have heard of mass educational schools in China. What are these?

Answer: The great masses of Chinese people who are over thirty years of age had no opportunity to obtain any regular school education whatever. The faculty and students of such universities as Yenching now hold community classes in order to teach these people how to read, write, and to give them instructions in any other subjects they wish.

Question: How large a student body has Yenching University?

Answer: Yenching now has six hundred and thirty-four students housed on the new campus. Many students are, however, being turned away on account of lack of sufficient dormitory and recitation hall accommodations.

Question: Is Yenching a sectarian university?

Answer: No. It is non-sectarian. There are, however, approximately two Christian students to every non-Christian student. Thus many Chinese boys and girls are brought under a Christian influence and eventually become Christians.

Question: Do the Chinese people resent the introduction of Western culture?

Answer: Yenching University has won the support of the Chinese people because of its wise policy; i.e.: it teaches Chinese culture and at the same time it introduces Western educational methods; it is developing native Chinese leadership so much needed in that country. A majority of the faculty are native Chinese. There are seventy-one Chinese on the faculty to fifty-one foreigners, and three out of the four deans of colleges at Yenching University are Chinese. Eleven of the foreign members of the staff, including President J. Leighton Stuart, were born in China.

Question: Do the Chinese students pay tuition as our American boys and girls have to do in this country?

Answer: Yes. The students of Yenching University pay for tuition, board and room. Compared to the standard of living in the United States they pay about as much towards their own education as do the American boys or girls. Nevertheless, universities have to be endowed in China as they do in this country.

Question: How does Christian education differ from non-Christian education?

Answer: Christian education puts the emphasis on the right use of the right thing. As Dean Hung of Yenching University says, "What is the use of providing education to make the strong stronger who feel no mercy for the weak? What is the advantage of teaching the rich to be richer, who will only rob the poor? The Christian college seeks to give the student a sense of responsibility for the welfare of others; to teach him the art of transforming his passion into power; and to equip him not only with professional skill, but also with the wisdom to use the skill for good."

Question: Why do you call Peking University—Yenching?

Answer: The Chinese name of the University is *Yenching Ta Hsueh*. *Ta Hsueh*, Higher Education, is the modern Chinese word for University, adapted from the name of a classic essay on Confucius' teachings concerning the highest form of education. *Yenching* is the scholars' favorite among the dozen historical names of Peking. *Ching* means Capital. *Yen*, the Swallow, became associated with the Peking region thirty centuries or so ago. The Han Emperors rebuilt and enlarged the city and called it the City of Yen. Later, for more than a century, leading into the Golden Dynasty, Yenching was the official name of the city. Since then, Yenching has come to betoken Peking as the Golden Cultural center, the educational capital, of China. Non-Chinese living in China naturally adopt this name so that all over China the University is now known to Chinese and foreigners alike as *Yenching* rather than *Peking* University, the name under which it is incorporated.

Question: Is there any real need for Yenching University in China?

Answer: Inasmuch as Yenching is the only university with a Christian purpose serving a population in modern China of seventy-five million people—approximately three-fourths of the entire population of the United States—we should answer this question with an unqualified "Yes". Situated in the most important city of the East, and commanding an influence for good and for peaceful leadership unexcelled by any university in the world, Yenching is most worthy of your support.

Question: What can readers of PEKING NEWS do to help Yenching?

Answer: 1. Write to us at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, sending your check or pledge to help meet the necessary expenses explained in detail on page 4 of this issue; or send us any suggestions or questions that occur to you. 2. Hand this copy of PEKING NEWS to a friend. Send us names of those whom you think may be interested in receiving copies. 3. Give us your hearty cooperation and write us for more complete and specific information as to how you can help this most worthy institution.

Question: Is it possible to insure my life in behalf of your cause naming Peking University as beneficiary?

Answer: Yes. By taking out insurance for the benefit of Peking University you assure yourself of the fact that your gift will reach Yenching in its entirety; that there will be no tax reduction; that there will be no delays due to litigation; that relatively small sums paid as annual premiums for a period of years may aggregate large sums at the maturity of the policy or at the death of the insured. In the event of premature death the intended bequest is assured in its full amount. Further information can be obtained from your insurance agent or by writing to the editors of PEKING NEWS.

PEKING 大學 燕京 NEWS

ISSUED BY YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING CHINAAMERICAN OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK

MAY, 1927

No. 21

Yenching (Peking) University Carries On As Usual—Without Interference

Greatest Concern of Those in Peking Is Lest Friends in America Permit Their Contributions to Fall Behind. Work Must Be Sustained. A Unique Opportunity Is Offered.

"We are carrying on without the loss of an hour's work" is the message which comes to us from Yenching (Peking) University, "And we have every reason to assume that our first class to be graduated on the new site will hold its commencement exercises early in June as per schedule. While of course not completely free from apprehensions and while taking all due precautions, our chief concern continues to be the fear that our friends back home, disturbed by alarming reports, will permit their contributions to fall behind so far as seriously to handicap our work here through curtailment or through inability to take such advance steps as are imperative if we are not to lose much of the value of the unique opportunity which Yenching now has in the life of China."

Very few students have been lost to the University. The faculty is intact. The business of education goes on as usual.

All reports which come out of China, whether news dispatches or personal letters, are mixtures of fact, interpretation, opinions and convictions. Happy is that reader who is able to appraise what is read at its true worth and who is also able to avoid in his own mind unconscious generalizations from particular facts. Critical as the situation may be at certain times and places in China, it is by no means as bad nor as general nor as threatening as many persons assume.

It is not the purpose or function of PEKING NEWS to attempt an analysis of the situation in China at any given time except as it has a bearing upon the successful maintenance of Yenching (Peking) University. It is perhaps sufficient to urge our friends not to form judgments on the basis of reports until both their authenticity and significance are clearly established. Much that is written reflects fears which are aroused by the potentialities of some situation rather than by the realities involved.

The work of Yenching (Peking) University is going right ahead with-

(Continued on Page 2)

A Cable from President Stuart

A cablegram from President J. Leighton Stuart of Yenching (Peking) University, Peking, China, received by the American office, reports that there is not much cause for anxiety concerning conditions at the University although the wives and children of some of the foreign members of the staff have left for Korea as a measure of precaution. Dr. Stuart states that within the University both the Chinese and foreign teachers and the students are working together harmoniously, the present disturbances serving to draw the whole University community closer together. Academic affairs and building operations are proceeding as usual according to Dr. Stuart, and there is no apparent reason why these should be discontinued as yet. The Chinese generally are acting in a friendly manner to the University and the present situation presents a splendid opportunity for the practice of international fellowship and of Christian principles. The Chinese advisers of the University regard any danger as unlikely except in the interval when a change of government is taking place, which is not likely to occur in the near future, according to the cablegram.

Yenching (Peking) University has recently received from the Ministry of Education in Peking formal notice of its official recognition by the Ministry under the regulations issued last year by the Ministry for the registration of institutions established by contributions from foreign sources. The Ministry has also commended the University's work. Yenching is the first university to be so registered.



A MEN'S DORMITORY UNIT BY NIGHT

out interference of any kind due to disturbed political conditions. (See the transcript of a recent cablegram received in code from President J. Leighton Stuart, which is printed on the first page). This regular functioning of Yenching is typical, not exceptional. Westerners, whose whole life is so inextricably bound up with political institutions, find it hard to comprehend how any people's life could continue to be woven so normally in the midst of political near-chaos. The Chinese succeed in doing it because the warp and woof of their life is social and commercial rather than political.

Who Wants the University to Close?

The establishment of political stability will of course mean a vast improvement in all phases of Chinese life. This fact does not obviate the other fact that conditions at their worst at any time are far from being as bad as Occidentals with their presuppositions imagine them to be. One proof of this statement is to be found in the annual statement of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which has just been issued. This institution, which is the backbone of all the vast British interests in China, says in a review of trade conditions in the Far East that the total volume of trade in China has had a "steady, irrepressible growth." "In the face of civil war, innumerable strikes and boycott, the trade returns continue to expand." If trade can go on in ever-increasing volume in the

face of unrest and military operations, how much more easily can education do so!

There is a touch of the whimsical in the fact that while we have been alarmed about the safety and happiness of our friends out there, they in their turn have been chiefly concerned about us and the possible reaction of China news upon us affecting our continued support. Surely so long as they are ready and eager to take whatever discomforts and risks may be involved in remaining "on the job" we shall not be reluctant to venture our gifts to match their lives. Do you want Yenching University in Peking to go on? In view of the greatly reduced volume of subscriptions and payments received in recent months, it is fair to say that whether the university shall have to decrease or discontinue its work depends even more upon moods in America than upon conditions in China.

A Three-Sided Coincidence

Now is therefore the time of all times for the true friends of Yenching to stand by as brave and loyal a faculty as any institution was ever privileged to have. It has been a distressing three-sided coincidence that the university has moved upon its new site and occupied its fine new plant which involves a greatly increased operating budget during the very year when deaths and sickness have handicapped the work of the

sustaining organization in America and when, to make matters worse, disquieting reports and the news of truly deplorable events in China have tended to decrease greatly the amounts received from contributors.

Such appeals as this in a paper rarely produce cash; they simply pave the way for a favorable reception for individuals who come in person to ask for your gifts. But our personnel and our time is too limited for many such visits. Won't you make this a glorious exception by turning right now to the back page; study the list of needs, and mailing us check or pledge for the part which you will have this year in helping our great union missionary institution in Peking to carry on?

By far the most effective things which readers of PEKING NEWS can do for the happiness and welfare of our group out in Peking is to roll up such a volume of contributions toward the new and necessarily enlarged operating budget that President Stuart and all his colleagues will be relieved of worry lest they find it imperative on account of budgetary deficits to cut into "the living organism of the present organization."

No Great Unrest in Peking

Underneath the surface agitation the masses of people in China are going about their business as usual and, according to the observations of Rear Admiral William H. G. Bullard, just returned from that country, the Chinese have no particular dislike for foreigners. Most of them are not concerned with incidents attracting so much attention elsewhere.

"Judging from my own personal experience, I think the news from China is exaggerated," Admiral Bullard is quoted as saying. "The picture is drawn too roughly. Of course, lots has happened since I left, but the Chinese are a peace-loving people, and as far as anti-foreign feeling was concerned, I did not see it. I journeyed out into the interior 300 miles from Peking and I never saw an unfriendly act done nor an unfriendly word spoken to foreigners. Every one was peaceful and friendly."

Yenching Prepared for Coming of Nationalists

If They Capture Peking, They Will
Find That University Has Antici-
pated Their Demands

A CHRIST OF CHINESE ROAD

Miss Elizabeth Durfee, Assistant Professor of Sociology at Yenching (Peking) University, in a letter giving her impressions of the situation in Peking, says in part:—

“With the sudden emergence of the Nationalists and their rapid ascendancy in the South, many are wondering what the future will hold for Yenching. My feeling is that if the Nationalists do come into power in the North they will find that our university has anticipated all of their demands. The Nationalists might be surprised to learn that President Stuart has possibly thought farther along some lines than they have. The five demands are not so different from our policy that they need cause any alarm. With just a little readjustment Yenching can have an administration that is all Chinese. Dr. Stuart has thought through several ways by which this demand can be met. We have gone on record regarding extraliquor, and have become fully registered with the Bureau of Education (in the Peking Government).

“There has been much discussion and apprehension over the “anti-

Christian” propaganda of the Nationalists. Probably most people know by this time that the very radical and minority group was in charge of propaganda and that is why so much has been said about the “antis”—anti-foreign, anti-Christian, etc. The majority of the Nationalists are only anti-imperialists. The demand that there shall be a Chinese controlled Christian Church is not anti-Christian. We have long talked about an indigenous Church. There is coming to be a Christ of the Chinese Road as well.

“The separation of all religious instruction from required courses of study does not upset anything at Yenching. We have our “Yenta Fellowship,” which is our University Church and which heads up all the religious and social service activities of the faculty and student body. The School of Religion is a graduate school and so does not come under this category. It may be that mission work in China will face the same situation as in Turkey. Missions will survive—the Christian spirit is eternal. It finds new ways to express itself constantly.

“Another demand is that there shall be some guarantee of sympathy for laboring and farming groups. We have always stood for a Christian Social Order which is what these folk are trying to articulate but in their own terminology.

Their Kind of Flag Salute

“The demand that the three principles of Sun Yat Sen shall be recited daily is a kind of flag salute on the

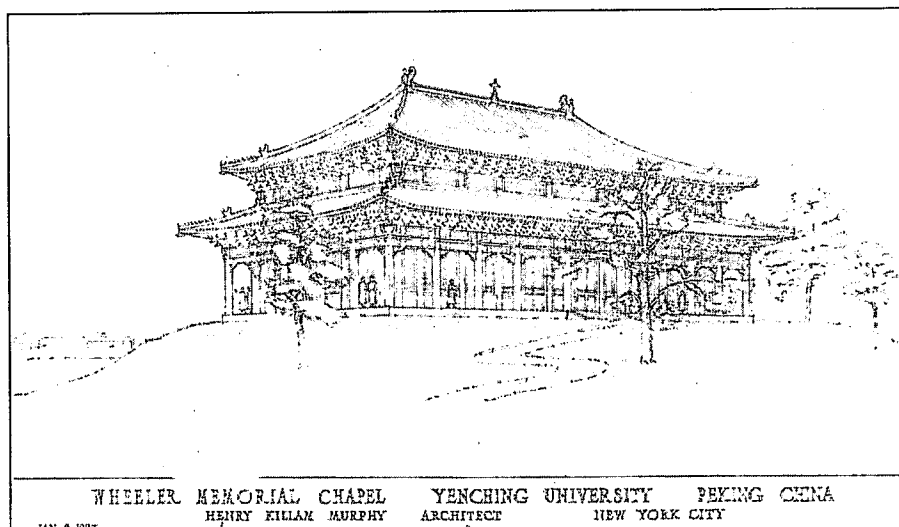
part of the student body and nothing to stumble over. As soon as it was evident that the Nationalists would control the greater part of Central China and probably reach the North as well, a group of Chinese Christians met to urge the mission bodies to send a deputation to the home boards at once, to consider ways by which the transfer of mission property to Chinese hands can be accomplished, and how the problems arising in this new situation can most easily be met.

“In all this we should be alert but not alarmed. This Southern movement is a peoples’ movement. It is interesting to note how very many sympathizers there are in the North. It is really becoming National. As long as it has any considerable portion of the people back of it, it will succeed. It is a tremendous undertaking.”



A MEMORIAL TO BISHOP
BASHFORD

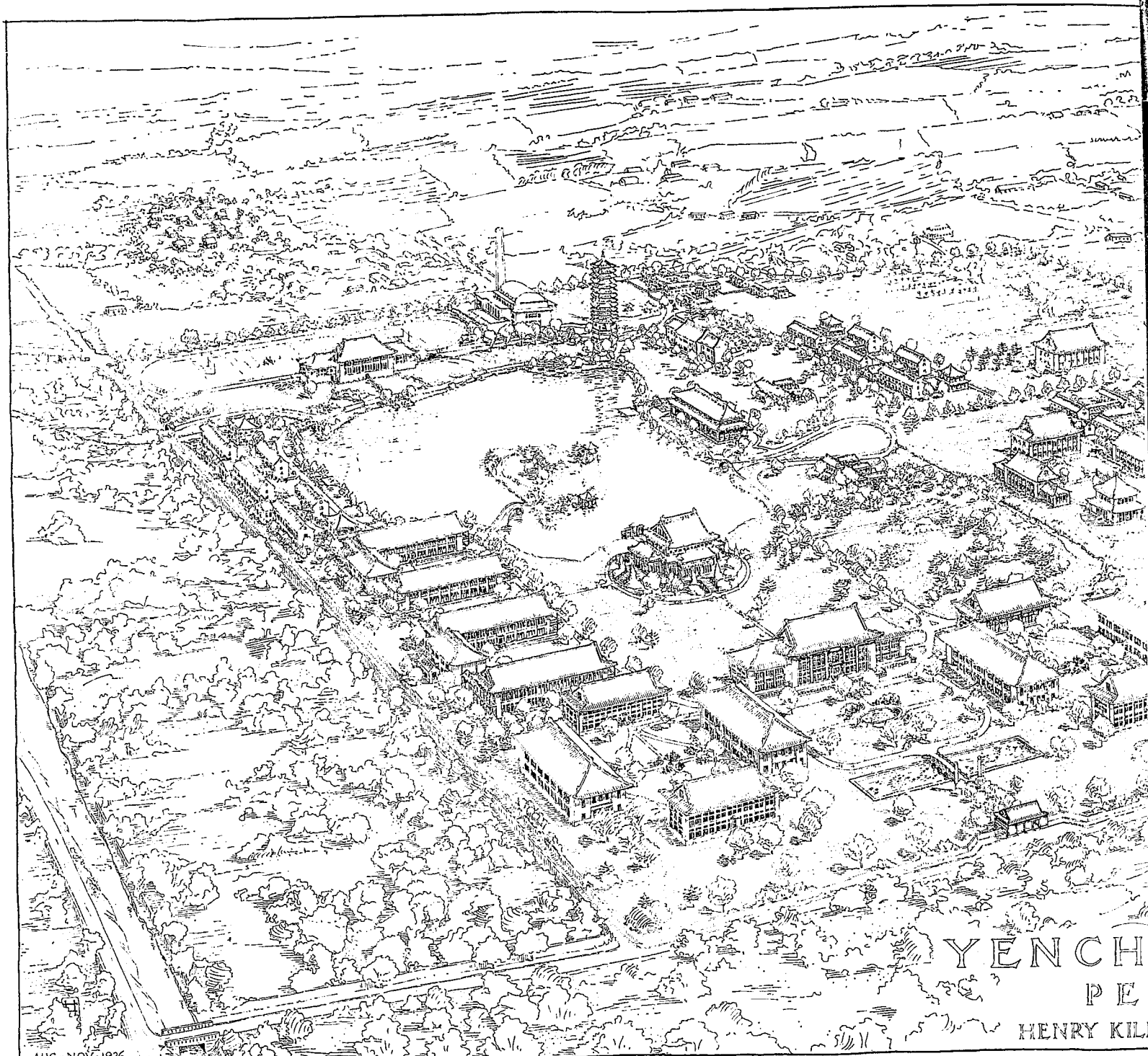
The bust of the late Bishop James W. Bashford of the Methodist Episcopal Church will shortly be sent to the University to be placed in the Bashford Memorial Administration Building. This building is now nearing completion. Bishop Bashford was identified with the successful effort to unify the Christian colleges in and near Peking in the present Peking University and is widely known as a great missionary statesman. The bust is the gift of Mr. James W. Porter, long a missionary in North China, and is the work of Mr. James T. Porter, a well known sculptor of Southern California.



WHEELER MEMORIAL CHAPEL YENCHING UNIVERSITY PEKING CHINA
HENRY KILLAM MURPHY ARCHITECT NEW YORK CITY

JAN. 9 1927

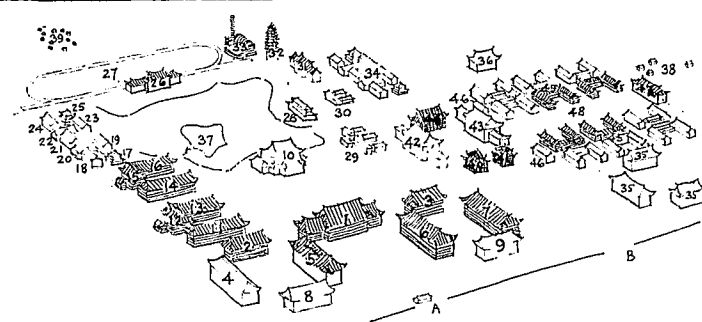
Architect's Drawing Modeled Upon One of the Buildings in the “Forbidden City.”



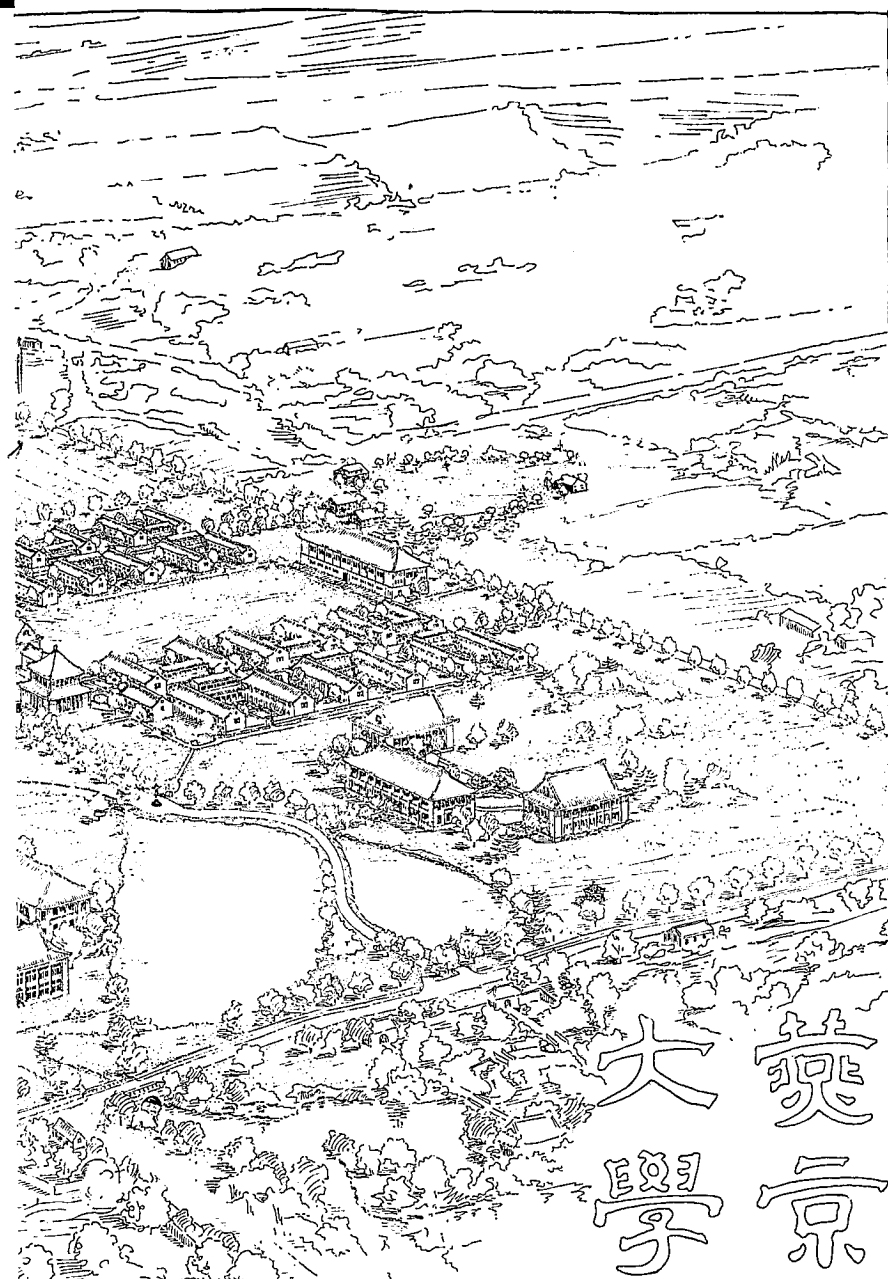
YENCHING
UNIVERSITY
HENRY KILL

AUG.-NOV. 1926.

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|--|--|
| A MAIN ENTRANCE GATE | 13 MENS DORMITORY *2 (GAMBLE MEMORIAL) |
| 1 ADMIN. ASSEMBLY (BASHFORD MEMORIAL) | 14 MENS DORMITORY *3 (FINLEY MEMORIAL) |
| 2 THEOLOGY BUILDING (NINDE MEMORIAL) | 15 MENS DINING HALL *2 |
| 3 LIBRARY BUILDING (BERRY MEMORIAL) | 16 MENS DORMITORY *4 |
| 4 NORTH RECITATION BUILDING | 17 MENS LAKEFRONT DORMITORY *1 |
| 5 SOUTH RECITATION BUILDING (McBRIER) | 18 MENS LAKEFRONT DORMITORY *2 |
| 6 NORTH SCIENCE LABORATORY | 19 MENS LAKEFRONT DORMITORY *3 |
| 7 SOUTH SCIENCE LABORATORY | 20 MENS LAKEFRONT DINING HALL *1 |
| 8 NORTH FUTURE ACADEMIC BUILDING | 21 MENS LAKEFRONT DORMITORY *4 |
| 9 SOUTH FUTURE ACADEMIC BUILDING | 22 MENS LAKEFRONT DINING HALL *2 |
| 10 STUDENTS CENTRE | 23 MENS LAKEFRONT DORMITORY *5 |
| 11 MENS DORMITORY *1 | 24 MENS LAKEFRONT DORMITORY *6 |
| 12 MENS DINING HALL *1 (KNOX MEMORIAL) | 25 MENS LAKEFRONT DORMITORY *7 |



BLDGS COMPLETED ARE SHADED ON WALLS AND ROOFS
 BLDGS STARTED ARE SHADED ON ROOFS ONLY
 BLDGS NOT STARTED ARE SHOWN IN OUTLINE ONLY



ING UNIVERSITY
KING — CHINA

LAM MURPHY ARCHITECT NEW YORK CITY

- | | |
|---|--|
| 26 MEN'S GYMNASIUM (WARNER MEMORIAL) | WOMAN'S COLLEGE |
| 27 " ATHLETIC FIELD | B PRIVATE ENTRANCE TO WOMAN'S COLLEGE |
| 28 UNIVERSITY CHAPEL (WHEELER MEMORIAL) | 40 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING |
| 29 PRESIDENT'S HOUSE (CURRIE MEMORIAL) | 41 DEAN'S RESIDENCE |
| 30 GUEST HOUSE | 42 NORTH ACADEMIC BUILDING |
| 31 INFIRMARY (McKELVEY MEMORIAL) | 43 SOUTH ACADEMIC BUILDING |
| 32 WATER TOWER PAGODA (PORTER MEMORIAL) | 44 RECITATION BUILDING (SAGE MEMORIAL) |
| 33 POWER HOUSE | 45 DORMITORIES AND DINING HALLS |
| 34 FUTURE MEN'S DORMITORY GROUP | 46 FACULTY RECEPTION BUILDING |
| 35 FUTURE UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC BUILDINGS | 47 GYMNASIUM |
| 36 AGRICULTURE BUILDING | 48 ATHLETIC FIELD |
| 37 RECREATION ISLAND | |
| 38 SOUTH COMPOUND FACULTY RESIDENCES | |
| 39 EAST COMPOUND FACULTY RESIDENCES | |

A Revised General Plan of Yenching (Peking) University

A Vision Already Largely
Realized.

NINETEEN of the buildings shown here have been completed and occupied, five others are now under construction. (These numbers do not include faculty residences.) The chief immediate need is for more dormitories. Lack of dormitory space necessitated the turning away of more than two-thirds of those who sought admission as freshmen this year.

This architect's revision of the general plan has been made in the light of experience gained in past construction. Attention is called to the new style, Lakeside dormitories (upper left), to the pagoda water tower now nearing completion (upper center), and to the great plaza in place of a closed quadrangle fronting Bashford Memorial Administration Building.

Department of Journalism Forced to Suspend

Lack of Funds Turns Twenty-Two
Students Away From Training
In Most Important Subject

VERNON NASH NOW IN U. S.

All instruction in the department of journalism of the university has been temporarily suspended because of the enforced absence of the instructor from the field. Mr. Vernon Nash, acting head of the department, has reached America for promotion work in connection with Yenching's American office. His return to Peking and the resumption of journalism classes depends altogether upon finding the funds for the adequate, permanent financing of the department so that it can offer comprehensive training in its field.

Thus curtailment of the university's work at one of the most strategic points in its program is a reality and not merely a probability. Twenty-two students, of whom at least a dozen are planning definitely to enter the field of journalism as a life-work, suddenly found it necessary in the second semester to substitute other classes in place of their courses in the principles and technique of journalism. Such a serious loss of opportunity could have been prevented and can be redeemed by the assurance of about ten thousand dollars a year.

The simplification of the Chinese language, which took place some years ago and which has come to be known "the literary revolution," is making literacy possible to the masses

of the Chinese people for the first time in history. Consequently literacy is increasing in China at such an astonishing rate that it seems conservative to assume that China will duplicate Japan's feat of becoming literate within a generation.

This change from a low rate of literacy to a low rate of illiteracy will of course produce unimaginable changes in the life of the Chinese people. One of the most immediate results, however, and the one pertinent to our journalistic opportunity, is the fact that the numbers and circulations of newspapers and periodicals of all sorts increase proportionately to the increases in literacy. The growth of Chinese journalism rushes on apace without any body of trained personnel ready to meet the demand for editors, reporters, advertising managers, and so on.

A "Yellow" Press—the Real "Yellow" Peril

This demand will probably exceed the supply for more than a quarter of a century. Certainty of employment appeals to students anywhere; the high public service possible through journalism also makes its strong appeal to students through whom the currents of patriotism are running powerfully in China now.

The demand for personnel will be there for many years to come. Nothing is more certain than that the places will be filled by poorly trained individuals of low ideals if the other kind of young men and women are not ready to embrace the opportunity. Such an eventuality means the development of a yellow press in Asia, which would be a real "yellow peril." Can anyone bring forward a



VERNON NASH

Head of the Department of Journalism

Who Recently Arrived in America for a Period of Work in connection with the American Office of the University, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

greater challenge or produce a more strategic opportunity anywhere than is to be found in the creation of a school of journalism in Yenching?

AN URGENT PLEA

A message from President Stuart reads:—

"I want to urge that there be no weakening of financial effort in America just now. As I have recently written Doctor Luce, the most pressing need is not any longer for more buildings so much as it is for current expenses, and especially for maintaining the very choice Chinese teachers who will be our greatest asset in facing the menace of revolutionary outbreaks. We should have a limited expansion of dormitory accommodation for men students, a few more residences, especially of the less expensive type, a social center, and money for improving the grounds. But I plead for intensive efforts for carrying the budget for 1927-28, with special reference to Chinese teachers' salaries and equipment for their subjects."



JOURNALISM STUDENTS, YENCHING (PEKING) UNIVERSITY

University's Need Now Is Endowment Fund For Operating Expenses

Support Must Be Provided For Chinese Members of Faculty. Specific Requirements Listed. Oppor- tunities For Individual Gifts

The chief problem at present of Yenching (Peking) University is the securing of an adequate current operating expense budget. While there are still a few lesser additions to the physical plant that are vital to the proper functioning of the university, the much graver difficulty for some years ahead will be the maintenance of current gifts at a level sufficient to enable us to make the most of the buildings and equipment which we now have.

This means chiefly the finding of support for the increasing number of brilliant young Chinese who are coming upon our staff. Most of the Western faculty members are supported entirely by the cooperating mission boards; and most of the other foreigners (employed directly by the trustees) have friends and acquaintances in America from whom much or all of their support is received. The policy of the university has always been to fill places on the staff with Chinese whenever one could be found whose training and personal qualifications for the task were "as good as any foreigners;" we have also stood for the policy of "equal pay for equal work" as among Chinese and Westerners.

When all this is understood and you realize that there are now more Chinese upon the staff than foreigners, the problems begins to emerge. Herein is a very attractive opportunity for those who want to see the work of our union missionary institution in Peking continue in strength. Many of you have regretted, we know, that you are not able to supply one of the buildings or make some other contribution involving a large outlay of money. Now, here is your chance. By a comparatively small annual gift, it is possible for our supporters to share constructively in the outpouring of a life, to have close contact and

an intimate relationship with young Chinese who already are stepping into places of significant influence in the life of the new China.

It is doubtful whether there is any other form of giving which brings back such large returns of interest and satisfaction to the donor. If you are interested in this, you will doubtless want to examine the details which follow concerning some of the Chinese instructors for whom direct support has not yet been found. (The figure in each case corresponds to the number in the "box" on the back page where details as to the money required is given. These amounts vary, depending upon the age and length of service of the instructor, the size of his family, and so on).

Suggestions in Detail

(1) This item in addition to the expenses incident to the maintenance of the president's office includes the salary of Vice-President, Wu Lei-chuan, holder of the old Classical Hanlin degree won under the old system of imperial examinations. Mr. Wu recently left a position with the national ministry of education to become our vice-president. This \$7,500 also includes the salary of Mr. Chuan Hsao-wen, assistant to the president. Mr. Chuan was formerly general secretary of the Chinese Students Christian Association in America and during the war had charge of the Y. M. C. A. work for Chinese laborers in Europe. Quite a budget to carry on only \$7,500, isn't it?

Psychology

(2) The decisive battle in the contest of religion with irreligion in China is certain to be fought in the field of psychology. Mr. Luh is the outstanding Chinese specialist in experimental psychology; happily for the cause of religion in China, he is also a strong Christian. He is a brother-in-law of Dr. T. T. Lew of our School of Religion. Mr. Luh left a similar position in Southeastern University at Nanking, one of the largest of the government schools in China, to become a member of the Yenching faculty.

Economics

(3) B. H. Li is affectionately known among his associates as a "bear for work." During the year just closing, for instance, he has carried one of the heaviest teaching

loads, has been acting head of the department of economics, doyen of the Freshman class, and chairman of the board of managers of our university cooperative store. He is a graduate of the University of Chicago and of the London School of Economics.

Political Science

(4) We say "Judge" on this name because Mr. Kuo left the bench of the supreme court of China to become a member of our faculty in political science. He was one of the youngest men ever to win such a high honor, but felt that his opportunities to serve China were greater in Yenching (Peking) University.

Chinese Philosophy

(5) and (6) Mr. Huang and Mr. Ma are both young Chinese who are doing brilliant and very effective work in the realm of Chinese literature and philosophy. Mr. Huang is specializing in the effort to express Christian principles and teachings in terms traditionally familiar to the Chinese people.

Biology

(7) and (8) Both Mr. Li and Mr. Lu have special interest as coming from high official families into skilled places in the field of science.

Chemistry

(9) Mr. Tsao and Mr. Wang are both graduates of Yenching whose work in chemistry was so promising during their undergraduate days that they were invited to join the faculty in the department of chemistry after their graduation.

Mathematics

(10) Mr. Ch'en came to the union university after long and successful experience in the former Peking University, one of our constituent colleges. He has rendered invaluable service as associate dean of men. He is also one of the most prominent laymen in the Methodist North China Conference. In addition he has done some significant work in collaboration with Miss Emma L. Konantz of the mathematics department in the translation of old Chinese mathematical books. This translation is being published by the American Mathematical Society.

Suggestive Comment

N.B. All of the foregoing suggestions should be gifts made annually over a period of years, to be of the most value and help to the university. Better still, of course, would be the gift of a lump sum to permanent endowment of such size as to produce the required annual income each year. It is imperative that our endowment funds be greatly increased in the next few years. If you would like to do something permanently along this line, but are not able to do so now, a happy suggestion is to place the amount in your will and then during the remainder of your lifetime pay the income upon this amount annually to the university.

The suggestions which follow do not call for renewing each year, but if desired, the payments might be spread over a number of months or years. For those who are disturbed by alarming reports of conditions in

PEKING NEWS

Issued by
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peking, China

OFFICE, BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
PEKING UNIVERSITY:
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

FRANKLIN H. WARNER, *President*
ERIC M. NORTH, *Secretary*

May, 1927

Number 21

China, it may be well to repeat here what is said at length elsewhere in this issue: Yenching (Peking) University is not only going right ahead with its academic work but also with its building program without any interruption. We do not believe that there are sufficient reasons to justify prospective givers in hesitating to continue their support of either the building program or the operating expenses of the university.

Beautification of Campus

(11) The task of beautifying almost 125 acres is a large one and some funds have already been spent thereon. In the course of a few years, it is probable that not less than \$25,000 could wisely be spent in making the site worthy of the magnificent buildings which are on it.

Men's Dormitories

(12) More than twice as many freshmen had to be turned away last fall than could be accepted; this was entirely due to the lack of dormitory space. An attractive feature in the provision for this dormitory is the fact that it will not only serve 100 students and make it possible for them to come to the university, but also the tuition income from these students will be almost

SUGGESTIONS FOR ANNUAL GIFTS TO OPERATING EXPENSE BUDGET

(See notes Concerning Each Elsewhere on Page 7).

1. General Administration\$ 7,500
2. C. W. Luh (Psychology)\$ 2,500
3. B. H. Li (Economics)\$ 2,000
4. Judge Y. K. Kuo (Political science)\$ 1,500
5. L. T. Huang (Christian Philosophy)\$ 1,800
6. Ma Kiam (Chinese literature)\$ 1,500
7. J. C. Li (Biology)\$ 1,200
8. K. Y. Lu (Biology)\$ 900
9. C. P. Tsao and T. C. Wang (Chemistry) each,\$ 780
10. Associate Dean T. H. Ch'en\$ 1,800

SUGGESTIONS TO CONTRIBUTORS FOR DESIGNATED GIFTS

(See Notes Concerning Each Elsewhere on this Page).

11. Landscape Gardening\$10,000
12. To erect a dormitory for men\$23,900
13. University Telephone System \$ 7,000
14. Campus Lighting System\$ 5,000
15. Several small Chinese-style residences, each\$ 2,500

N.B. See form at bottom of the page for suggested method of making a pledge; cash as soon as possible is chiefly needed, but if this is not possible or convenient, it is still a very great help to the trustees to have assurance that the money will be forthcoming sometime during the academic year. All checks should be made payable to Mr. E. M. McBrier, Treasurer, and mailed to Room 825, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

entirely net gain to apply to the current operating expense budget of the university. The students of course pay for their room and board what it costs to maintain the dormitories; about 200 more students than we now have can be absorbed into the university without any appreciable increase in faculty or university overhead. Hence the \$50 a year tuition paid by each student would provide clear net income. The money which is put into the next dormitory unit to be built for men, will therefore, be really a form of endowment; in a peculiar sense, the money will earn while it serves.

University Telephones

(13) This telephone system (almost an essential with residences and offices scattered around a circle a mile across) has been installed with funds loaned in small amounts by certain members of the faculty and by friends in Peking. The budget provides for the upkeep of the system and the gradual retiring of the loans through the charge per phone on offices and homes. If some donor would provide the initial cost of the system, this would be equivalent to endowment funds, since the university would then have its official phones without charge; the funds from private faculty phones would maintain the system and leave a balance over to apply on the general university expense budget.

Campus Lighting

(14) The power plant, providing central heating, water and light, has operated with very surprising success from the first day. The one considerable item of "mechanical installation" still left to be done is the placing of ornamental posts and lamps at proper intervals throughout the campus.

Faculty Residences

(16) The increasing proportion of young Chinese married couples to the university "family" is creating a demand for small Chinese-style residences. Hence this item.

A Suggested Form for Pledges to Yenching (Peking) University

(This form seems to provide a happy solution of a great difficulty. Givers have a natural reluctance toward making an absolute commitment for a term of years; on the other hand it is quite expensive in time and money for the university to be confronted with the necessity of seeking a renewal of every pledge each year. Under this form, the university has a year in which to replace pledges when a donor is impelled to terminate a pledge; otherwise the pledges are automatically renewed for a term of five years).

Place Date

In consideration of the gifts of others to the maintenance of Yenching (Peking) University, I hereby agree to pay annually on or before June 15th each year, the sum of..... dollars (\$) for the continued support of that work.

It is understood, however, that I may cancel this pledge upon twelve months' notice of any due date, and that in any case this pledge shall expire at the end of five years.

Signed
Designated for what specific piece of work?

Address

Please Make Checks Payable to E. M. McBrier, Treasurer, Peking University, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City

PEKING 大學 燕京 NEWS

YENCHING UNIVERSITY PEKING CHINA · AMERICAN OFFICE 150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

VOLUME VII

NOVEMBER 1927

NUMBER 3

President Stuart on Visit to America

He reports that China's nationalist movement continues. In the midst of it, orderly educational work at Yenching goes on. Out of present readjustments in the country at large will come a better China.

To the American Friends
of Yenching University:

I have today arrived in New York from China and am told that there will be a chance to add a brief message in the issue of the *Peking News* which is just going to press.

In view of your natural perplexity and misgiving as to what has been happening in China, I am very happy to be able to assure you of the unshaken hopefulness I feel as to the essential factors in the present outlook. China is in a seething ferment of change and it has been inevitable that foreign interests and Christian missions have been involved in the general disorder or even have been singled out in certain instances for special attack. Indefensible as these occurrences have been, and damaging to all concerned, they are not to be taken as evidence of any widespread anti-foreign or anti-Christian feeling on the part of the Chinese people. On the contrary there is no question but that they are now keenly regretted by the real leaders of the Nationalist Movement and that they have always been disapproved by the great majority of the people.

As a rule foreigners have suffered much less than the Chinese living in the disturbed areas. What has been taking place is to be expected in so

vast and rapid a break-up of the ancient order, and much of it should be treated as encouraging evidence of the stirrings of new life.

The features especially affecting foreigners are chiefly due to resentment among the Chinese against the special privileges they enjoy through treaties which the Chinese rightly feel should have been long since revised, or to the effects of a sinister propaganda of class and racial hate largely inspired from outside of China.

That before very many years the Nationalist Movement will—doubtless not without many disappointments and reverses—carry through to success their unquestionably patriotic and progressive program, giving their country a stable modern government, can be confidently expected. Meanwhile we can prove the depth and reality of our friendly goodwill by an attitude of patient sympathy and by continuing to help in whatever ways are manifestly wanted by the Chinese and express our own desire to meet their needs.

In Yenching University we have had many indications of cordial endorsement from Chinese representing various political alignments or social and sectional divisions. At a time of acute international tension our Chinese and western members of the faculty have kept perfect in-

LATEST WORD FROM CHINA

The following cable has been received from Peking:

"A good opening. Full enrolment. Outlook is encouraging in every respect."

As Peking University is now generally called in China by its Chinese name, Yenching University,—“Yenching” being the ancient classical name for Peking,—it is hoped that in due time the University will become equally well known by this name in America.

ternal harmony, and the same has been equally true of the relations between teachers and students.

During the whole of the last session we were able to carry out all phases of our work without interference, and we have opened this autumn with capacity enrolment and an even more fine and friendly spirit of cooperation than hitherto within the institution. In the event of the Nationalist armies reaching Peking I see no reason to fear that we would be unfavorably affected.

By thus carrying on we have a superb opportunity to demonstrate the meaning and value of Christian faith and international goodwill. If there ever were a time when from every standpoint such an idealistic enterprise as ours should be maintained and adequately supported it would seem to be during these years of China's supreme crisis and formative re-awakening.

As never before I feel, amid all its problems, the enormous potentialities of our University, the thrill of romance and joy in this abundantly worth while and gloriously hopeful undertaking.



THE NEW TYPE OF CHINESE LEADERSHIP
Mr. S. James Ch'uan (Yale B.A.), now Assistant to the President

First Year on the New Site Completed With Success

Graduation Exercises in June

It is gratifying to all friends of the University that the first year on the new site was completed with conspicuous success in spite of the unsettled condition of the country at large and of the wars and rumors of wars that were continually a feature of the situation.

The graduation exercises were held on June 17th, 1927, with a record class of seventy-four receiving academic degrees. This impressive ceremony brought to a close a year marked by serious study and active loyalty on the part of the students, and by devotion and faithful service on the part of the faculty, both Chinese and foreign. From September 16th, 1926, when the electric lights of the new plant were turned on in the evening of the first day of the session, to the day of Commencement, the University maintained its work uninterrupted by the disturbances of the time.

Chinese Friends Give Funds For Wall Around Campus

The most interesting development on the campus this last year has been the building of a Chinese wall around the whole extent of the campus. While it was not a part of the original plan for the University, it was found that Chinese sentiment and custom were strongly in favor of such a wall. Especially at this time when conditions in China were unsettled the idea appealed to prominent Chinese friends of Yenching and funds were provided solely by them for the building of the wall. This wall extends around the whole campus and is about 8,000 feet in length and 10 feet high. It is built so as to harmonize with the general Chinese landscaping arrangements for the campus and will not only contribute to the security of the grounds, but will mark another step in the direction of relating the University more closely to its Chinese constituency in interest and support.

Building Operations

Continue as Planned

It is with particular satisfaction that we are able to report that building operations have been continued throughout the year. Despite the difficulties in the labor situation experienced elsewhere in China, the work on the buildings has gone along steadily, due largely to the wise oversight of Mr. Gibb and other members of the Construction Bureau.

Work on the new *McBrier Hall* is nearing completion. This building is to be used as a recitation hall and contains lecture rooms, departmental offices, and seminar rooms for the rapidly extending work of the social science and language departments of the University. A section of *Warner Gymnasium* is about ready for use and will meet the insistent needs of the athletic department by providing facilities for students taking part in the physical education program of the University. *The Infirmary*, given by Mrs. William M. McKelvey of Pittsburgh, to be named in honor of Dr. Luce in recognition of his long and faithful services on behalf of Yenching in America, is also nearing completion. It will be used as a center for the medical services of the college, and provide facilities for both men and women students. The building needs of the University now center largely on the provision for a dormitory to house the increasing number of students that are attracted to Yenching. A capacity enrolment this year makes this need especially urgent for the immediate future. The plan for the *Lakeside Dormitory* is one that will interest the supporters of the University.

The many friends of Dr. Luce will be happy to learn that the Board of Trustees, in appreciation of the active part that he has taken in all the affairs of the University at this end, have made it possible for him to take a vacation during the next few months.



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Why Yenching Has Succeeded

By RANDALL GOULD

Recently United Press Correspondent in Peking

Peking, June 22nd 1927

Throughout recent months of foreign panic and evacuation, one institution in North China has been calmly following its own courses without alarm, without closing down, without sending away even the women members of its foreign personnel.

That institution is Yenching (Peking) University, occupying a 120-acre tract some four and one-half miles northwest of Peking's city walls. It is an institution in an exposed location, yet it has refused to be stampeded by the wild rumors which last spring closed or virtually emptied other plants.

With an apparent placidity which many Americans in Peking declared foolhardy, Yenching continued to go about its regular business. Yenching evidently intends to pursue this course in the months to come. Believing that there must be some definite reason for such an attitude on the part of foreign and Chinese educational leaders who have been warned, denounced and actually browbeaten because of their "stubbornness" in the face of "danger", I have investigated sufficiently to present the following summary as expressive of the Yenching attitude:

Yenching leaders believe in a policy of cooperation between foreigners and Chinese.

They feel that they must work with, not against, their students. They believe it is not their function to combat or to dominate.

They recognize that China is in a state of turmoil and that their splendid university may suffer, but they are willing to stand firm and to take risk if they can do so shoulder-to-shoulder with their Chinese students and friends.

Trouble That Can Be a Blessing

Says President J. Leighton Stuart, an exceptionally cool and sane man

who has kept his head through a period of intense trial:

"I believe that a time of trouble may actually prove the greatest thing our university could experience, providing faculty and students meet such trouble unitedly.

"The one thing I could fear would be a breakdown of our past and present fine spirit of cooperation. If we foreigners here at Yenching found ourselves standing alone, with students and Chinese faculty members against us, we would have to admit failure. But so far we have kept a perfect harmony which is most encouraging.

"We believe we have nothing to fear from within the university. Forces from without may do temporary harm. Our hope is that order will be preserved here even through periods of military and political transition. But after all, the important thing is our own inner unity. It is our aim to keep close to student movements and student thought, to preserve an intimate contact which will make it impossible for enlightened Chinese to consider us 'foreigners' in any true sense.

"Such a closeness as this can, of course, only be heightened by external troubles mutually met and overcome."

This is the spirit of the school. Even the buildings, many still in process of completion, express it. They are roofed with sloping tile and decorated with red pillars and intricately painted eaves, but they are built of concrete and their interiors represent the most advanced Western thought in school construction. Even the water tower is to be in the form of a Chinese pagoda. In short, Yenching blends Occident and Orient in both physical aspect and inner essence. In every detail of the school life, including ceremonies and traditions, this thought is kept to the fore.

"When the Lid Comes Off in North China"

Traveling recently in the Yangtze regions where other foreign schools have been submerged in the flood of Chinese nationalism, I found that their difficulties were caused much less by oppressive acts of the Nationalist Government—as most foreigners believe—than by exuberant students whose enthusiasm brought about intolerable friction between both foreign and Chinese faculty members and themselves.

Knowing something of the underground growth of Nationalist feeling among the northern students even under Chang Tso-lin's stern rule (or perhaps in large part because of it) I was curious to ascertain what Yenching may expect in that much-talked-of time "when the lid comes off in North China."

From what I have been able to learn, I believe Yenching has nothing to fear. The reason is that Yenching is sympathetic toward anything in which the students have a vital interest. Practically all the 700 Yenching students are Nationalist in spirit today, it seems generally agreed; I have heard that half of them are members of the Kuomintang, or People's Party; a small number are quite radical. If trouble were on the way, Yenching would have suffered already under such conditions as these. But faculty and students seem to be in close accord, to understand each other on a basis of exceptional frankness, and to be able to work out problems with friendly mutuality.

Faculty Did Not Oppose

During the height of the panic last spring there was a natural unrest among the students. Some wished to close school forthwith and to go home without waiting for examinations. Opposition might easily have brought out sudden antagonism, but the faculty did not oppose. Instead, it reasoned. There was no desire to handicap those students who lived far away and who had legitimate ground for fearing for the safety of their families, but there was good reason for wishing to

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quell unreasoning panic and to check the usual student desire to quit work and let examinations go by the board at the least crisis. Therefore agreement was finally reached without undue difficulty on this basis: That courses would be speeded up so that examinations might be held and commencement exercises take place a week early; while students living at a distance might go home at once and take their examinations in the autumn.

Not only did almost everyone stay, but some hundred boys and

fifty girls are remaining through the summer. There will be no summer school, but supervised study will be conducted.

Building Upon a Foundation of Loyalty

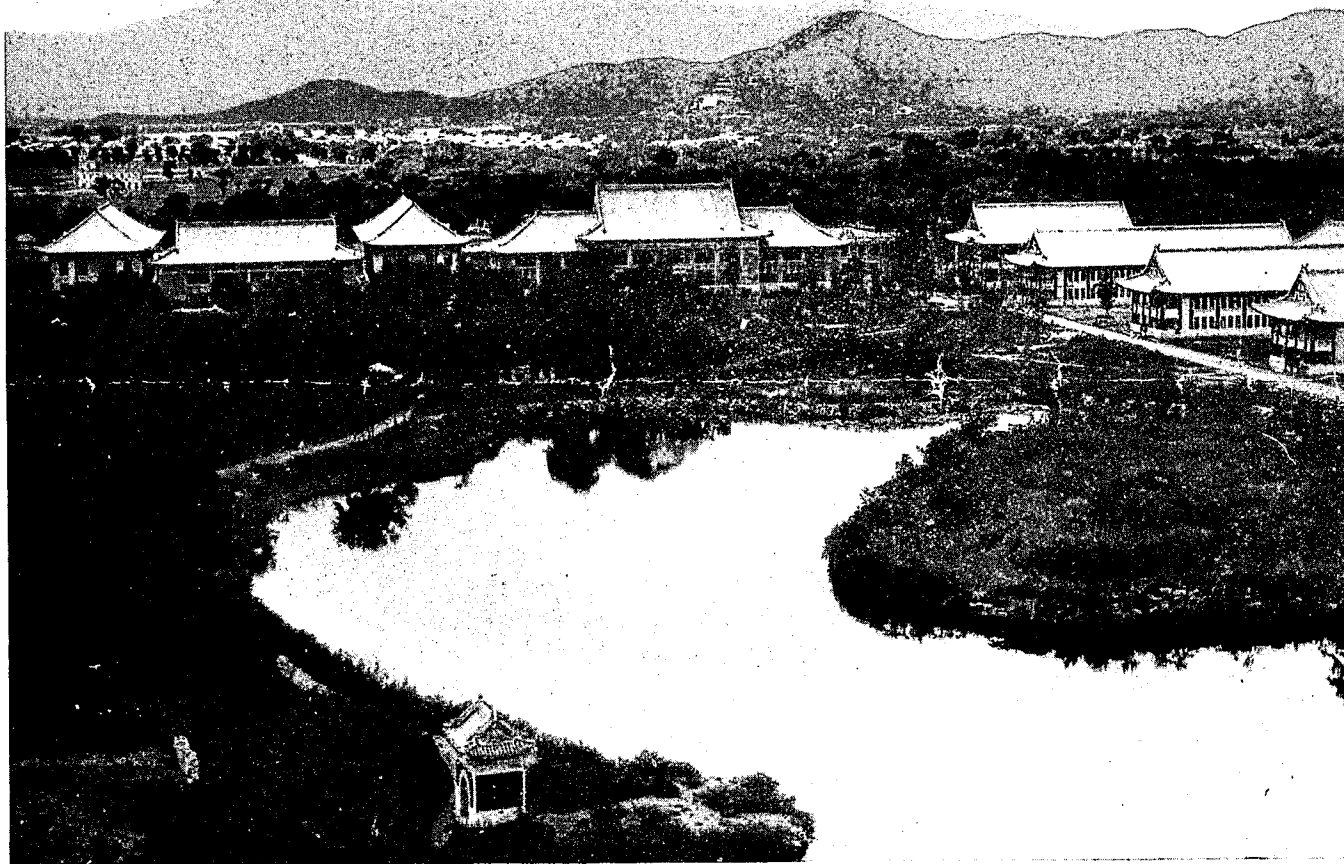
There is no apology for Yenching's foreign or religious features. Instead, the spirit is one of free choice for the Chinese in everything. The attitude of Dr. Stuart and his colleagues appears to be: "We wish to serve. If we cannot serve in a way which China finds satisfactory, we shall not force ourselves upon China."

This is an attitude which is hard to attack. It seems to have built up a loyalty within the university which is unique in these days. If this loyalty proves to be as genuine as it seems, the history of Yenching should be most happy and peaceful.

Dr. Timothy Lew Returns from Trip to Europe

Dr. Timothy Tingfang Lew, formerly Dean of the School of Religion, has recently returned from

a trip to Europe where he has been speaking at various conferences and meetings in England and on the Continent. As a prominent representative, not only of Yenching but of the Chinese Christian Movement, he spoke with authority on the various aspects of the Chinese situation to such bodies as the following: the Lausanne Conference on Faith and Order, the City Temple in London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, and the British Student Movement Conference. He was invited to lecture at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London this fall under the auspices of the British Universities Committee, which last year invited Dr. Hu Shih to lecture to the same audiences, but on account of important speaking engagements on the Pacific Coast, he was unable to accept this invitation. Recently Dr. Lew was the recipient of honorary degrees from Oberlin College, Ohio, and Middlebury College, Vermont. After fulfilling his engagements on the Pacific Coast, Dr. Lew will return to New York City to lecture at Union Seminary.



MOST RECENT VIEW OF NEW CAMPUS

In its beautiful setting of the Summer Palace and Western Hills

PEKING 大學 燕京 NEWS

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A LETTER FROM DR. LUCE



No American friend of China has given himself for so many years with greater devotion to the cause of that land than has Henry W. Luce. Few have rendered service of equal import or achieved as much. It is with deep appreciation that all who are concerned with the growth of Yenching yield now to Hartford Seminary one whose devoted efforts are so largely responsible for the present encouraging status of our University. Dr. Luce has responded below to our request for a letter to his and Yenching's friends.

To my friends of Yenching:

Owing to the demands of "filial piety"—a doctrine so highly honored by the Chinese—it is impossible for us to carry out our cherished plans of returning to China. The pain of our regret has been in no little measure taken away since the opportunity has come to share in the work of the Department on China in the Hartford (Conn.) Theological Seminary.

Here we can think and teach China every day, giving background (out of our thirty years' experience) to those who are going to serve in China, to those who return here for study and to those who, serving in this land, should know of the vital events which are now shaping that great one-quarter of the human race. Thus it comes about that, if we cannot serve *in* China we can still serve *for* China in happy and joyful surroundings here in the Department known as "The Kennedy School of Missions."

But, with you, I will still carry Yenching in my heart. No group of people in the world today has greater cause "to rejoice and be glad" than those who have had some share in the up-building of the great University at Peking. We recall how in 1920 the students and faculty of the University which had been formed by the union of three constituent colleges (all having had a long, fine history) were huddled together

in temporary buildings in the City of Peking,—little buildings not one of which had been erected for educational work. One of them had been built for a factory! At that time I suppose the wildest dreamer could hardly have prophesied that by 1928 we would have one of the most beautiful

university sites in the world and a group of some fifty buildings which are not only in themselves exquisitely beautiful and efficiently useful (all built of concrete) but a very real demonstration of the way the wondrously graceful lines of China's indigenous architecture may be preserved.

Through all these troublous times Yenching has never had to close its doors; on the contrary the unrest of the last several years has in a most unique way served to spread her reputation for scholarship and character-building abroad throughout the whole land.

There may still come trying times in China; these are inevitable in such a vast nation during the great period of its transition into a modern state. But I have watched that nation intimately, critically, and affectionately for over thirty years and never for a moment have I lost belief in her potential powers and capacity to take a leading place among the nations,—this greatest neighbor and friend of ours just across the ever-narrowing Pacific.

Back to the Campus

Shortly after reaching Peking in June last, when the Nationalists had just taken Peking, President Stuart wrote: "You can imagine how busy as well as how happy I have been since getting back here. On our University campus one would never know that China was in the throes of civil strife. As far as I can see there is not a trace of anti-foreign feeling or excessive nationalistic spirit among any of our Chinese teachers or students and all the hopes that I had expressed in America about our being able to ride the storm have been abundantly justified. Not only so, but all the indications are that whatever political conflicts there may be in the future, these will not involve Christian schools in destructive consequences, especially when they have given evidence of their intention to fit in with all the reasonable aspirations of Chinese nationalism. I am eagerly awaiting the final outcome of the campaign. The cables which have come are all encouraging. You can be assured that in my present duties I have not forgotten those of you who are working at the other end."

Since this letter was written peace has been completely restored. The new session is now in full swing under wonderfully encouraging conditions. President Stuart cables:

ENROLLMENT 530 MEN, 160 WOMEN—UTMOST CAPACITY, FINE QUALITY. EXCELLENT COOPERATION; COMPLETE EVIDENCE GOOD WILL NEW NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. ACADEMIC, NATIONAL, AND CHRISTIAN OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

The foundations of the University have been laid deep and strong; the super-structure has been begun on noble lines. Beyond our hopes, beyond our dreams, God has blessed this undertaking. Those of us who have given strength, time, heart-interest, or money to the up-building of Yenching never made a better "investment." Realizing this, we shall continue to follow its development and share in its growth as it stands forth to take its part in the greater China that is to be.

May I add a personal word? In order to do my "bit" in this work it has necessitated some years of travel when I have gone in and out among you, endeavoring to share with you the vision many here and in China entertained and which is now becoming a reality. Many of you will never know how deep a feeling of gratitude I have as I recall with what kindness you listened to our story, often when it must have been trespassing unwontedly on your "busy hour." I can only hope that you feel your patience has been rewarded by the results which your interest has achieved. Hardly a day passes without I think of some hour I spent with you, and always with joyful remembrance. I am sure that each one of us has an abiding interest in Yenching and that you will continue to share with me the joy of looking forward to the greater Yenching that is to be.

Very cordially yours,

H. Stuart



After an exciting trip through Siberia, Dr. Stuart was welcomed back on the campus for Commencement.

Pre-sessional Conference

(Abbreviated from a report just received)

This yearly conference—a time of rejoicing over achievements, greeting old comrades and welcoming new recruits, heart searchings over mistakes and failures and grappling with future questions, our opportunity for rededication to the spiritual vision—was held this year in the great hall standing on our new property, *Yen Nung Yuan*, the Yenching Agricultural Gardens. The noble old Chinese hall had been prepared by the Department of Agriculture for the occasion.

President Stuart began the conference with a restatement of the Christian character of Yenching, its sole claim upon Western generosity and Chinese goodwill. He urged us, both Chinese and Americans, to bear this responsibility especially in mind this year. The new Dean, Dr. Leonard Hsu, followed the President with a moving statement of our duty "to carry a reaffirmation of Christian purpose and conviction into all contacts with the students." Professor P.



Girls' basket-ball team returning as victors in the North China Athletic Meet

C. Hsu impressively led our devotions with the theme "For their sakes I sanctify myself."

The first morning was occupied with important reports—Vice-President Wu's report of the friendly disposition of the Nationalist government at Nanking toward Yenching; Dr. S. I. Wang's report on a meeting of the Council for Christian Higher Education at Shanghai, where a splendid group of young Chinese educators, with Dr. Stuart as the sole foreign college president among them, had discussed the future of Christian higher education. Their suggestion that Yenching should enroll 100 graduate students this autumn has already been fulfilled.

Dr. T. T. Lew had just arrived from America, to entertain us with a speech ranging from high comedy to serious counsel—the impression he had formed of the devoted efforts of mission boards in America under difficult circumstances and the self-sacrifice of contributors giving out of their modest incomes. He stressed the great changes in Christian institutions in China, largely the adoption of policies initiated first by Yenching.

The luncheon and tea intermissions gave opportunity for the introduction of a goodly array of new brides. Serious problems were discussed the second day—the position and needs of the Women's College and other matters. Grades, faculty unity, relationships with other institutions, internal domestic economy, and many other details were discussed at length. Committees were appointed, sports were enjoyed, and we closed with an evening of conviviality at the residence of the Dean of the Women's College.

Perhaps the most abiding impression left by the gathering was the sense of solidarity in our international group.

Sacred Music at Yenching

BY BLISS M. WIAINT

I have been asked many, many times the question: "Are the Chinese musical?" and there is only one reply: "Yes, when they are given the chance of coming into contact with music." When I went to Peking five years ago, there was no one presenting music or teaching music to the men of the University. We first began to arouse interest by having weekly concerts by local musicians. These concerts always packed the auditorium as nothing else would, showing the longing for music. But this interest manifested itself in a desire to learn the theory of Western music, so we taught harmony. This being a technical subject, only those with real musical ability would progress in it anywhere. But the students did splendid work. One of the first students I



Yenching Orchestra, trained by Professor Wiant, which successfully accompanied the presentation of Handel's "Messiah" at Commencement

had was composing hymns for our chapel use when I left this spring, and it was very beautifully done. He was taking old Chinese melodies and arranging them for the piano. Some of these we hope to publish this year. Interest in a men's glee club became so intense that we had to have try-outs in order to choose the best. An orchestra was organized and the best of our music used.

The climax of our endeavors came this last year. A chorus of 120 voices from the student body and faculty was organized by the students. I was asked to train them in singing. They wished to choose the very best the West had produced in choral writing, so we took up the study of Handel's great "Messiah." Undaunted by its difficulty, intensely interested in the text and the way the music expressed the text, they worked faithfully for the year. Ten days before we left Peking, May 19th, when the city was under martial law and excitement was rife, they sang this great oratorio, solos and choruses, everything being done by our Yenching community. It was a huge success. Never before in the history of choral singing in China had any college group attempted to do such a monumental piece of work. They are determined to continue the work so auspiciously begun.

The Religious Life

"I have noticed, or think I have noticed," writes a member of the Committee on Religious Activities, "somewhat of a reaction in favor of Christianity. There is a great belief that the best thing to do now is to stop surface revolutionizing and get down to fundamentals—education, good living, etc. Those who are naturally religious anyway, therefore, are having their religion stimulated, and those who are not naturally religious are nevertheless exhibiting their increased seriousness in other activities."

When one member of the faculty, shortly after returning to the campus last spring, expressed her gratification at the evidence of a deeper religious life, her feeling was confirmed by others who had been living through the gradual change. One of the teachers wrote to the home office:

"This year the tide has turned for the better—real religion is being manifested. It took a whole college genera-

tion of non-compulsory religion to bring about the 'new birth'. We all feel encouraged and inspired to press forward the claims of the spiritual life."



Altar in University Chapel where services are held by the Yenta Christian Fellowship

A Letter from Alice M. Boring, Professor of Biology

Dear American Friends of Yenching:

I am back in the eastern United States for a year on furlough, and finding America a bit provincial. Peking is such an international center; one feels the pulse of world movements, the beginnings of a new civilization, which has the chance of combining the best of East and West. We professors at Yenching dare to hope that we can help in the building of new China. Yenching is an experiment in international goodwill, and the most thrilling atmosphere I have ever worked in. There is no distinction between Chinese



Executive committee of the Yenta Christian Fellowship. All denominations in the University unite for Christian worship and life in this one Fellowship

and foreigners, in salaries, residences, headship of departments, or administrative positions; always the person best fitted for the place is chosen. And I, as a woman, would like to add that there is no distinction made between men and women. I never stop to think whether my friends are Chinese or foreign. I can not recall any big dinner party at which the guests were exclusively foreign. Eighteen months ago when the Nationalists were getting control of the Yangtse Valley, and there was some extreme anti-foreign feeling, there was a general exodus of foreigners from all over China, but the Chinese at Yenching besought us foreigners not to leave and reiterated their desire that Yenching should always remain an international institution. This is the kind of atmosphere to which our Chinese students are constantly exposed, and I believe it is contagious. Last year we had a splendid year of quiet work and finished our final examinations and Commencement at the regular time in June in spite of the fact that the Nationalists took over Peking one week before Commencement. We feel that Yenching has already found a welcome place in New China.

The Spirit of Our University

Professor T. A. Bisson, who is now working for the degree of Ph.D. at Columbia in the Chinese language, literature, and history, has described the spirit and atmosphere of Yenching University with unusual vividness in the following paragraph.

A fine spirit of friendliness, of mutual helpfulness and courtesy, both among faculty and students, is another lasting impression I carry with me of Yenching. This is yoked with the sense of a sound, unfettered scholarship, and a bracing freedom of intellectual give-and-take. The texture of a spiritual atmosphere of this nature is the most subtle and difficult thing in the world to analyze, and at the same time the profoundest benefit a university can offer to its sons and daughters. It can be fully grasped only when seen at work. One evening last spring a Yenching faculty meeting was called to discuss the wording of a statement to be issued on the Tsinan bombardment by Japanese troops. The discussion was carried on with the utmost mutual consideration, though the conflict of intense feeling and profound difference of view among the faculty members was clearly evident.

Some days before this, I had gone to an evening gathering of the Yenching baseball team, flushed with its unexpected success in winning the North China championship. At the meeting their own victory was forgotten or ignored, and the evening passed in manufacturing cheers and organizing a cheering squad to help the girls' basketball team, which was facing its crucial test the following morning. And that next morning the boys cheered the girls' team on to a victory over their Peking Normal School rivals won by a single point. The girls' coach remarked to me later that the spirit aroused in the girls by the enthusiastic cheering contributed largely to the closely contested victory.

Please feel free to call upon me if I can assist Yenching and its work in any way in my power.

Why Do You Wish to Enter Yenching?

Applicants for admission may some day unwittingly evolve a new English language.

Some answers to the question above

"Firstly as Yenching was not built in a day, their officers established it with much energy and effort put in. They arranged it very well now. Their eminent professors does not like those of Governatal Universitites, who assume the sacred name of education and make themselves appeared on the political stage."

"I want to live in the country where I may have a plesant life. Yenching is suited to this purpose. I love him."

"Yenching University is addressed beyond the city wall, there is lived by lesser number of people than that of Peking. So there are more plenty air, besides there is more quiet suit for studying than rustled noised Peking."

"Some old students told me that Yenching is not only famous in playing the balls, but the lesson is also satisfied the one who study hardly."

"My father hearing the fame of Yenching University which I told him good, intended to put me upon it."

"The professors of that Yenching University are learned famous and technical. It must also be owned that the foundation money of this university are very abounding."

"I do not answer the first question because I cam here late. I am very sorry for me."

PEKING 大學 燕京 NEWS

YENCHING UNIVERSITY PEKING CHINA · AMERICAN OFFICE 150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

VOLUME VIII

FEBRUARY 1929

NUMBER I

An Invitation to All Our Friends



*President
J. Leighton Stuart*



*Chancellor
Wu Lei-chuan*

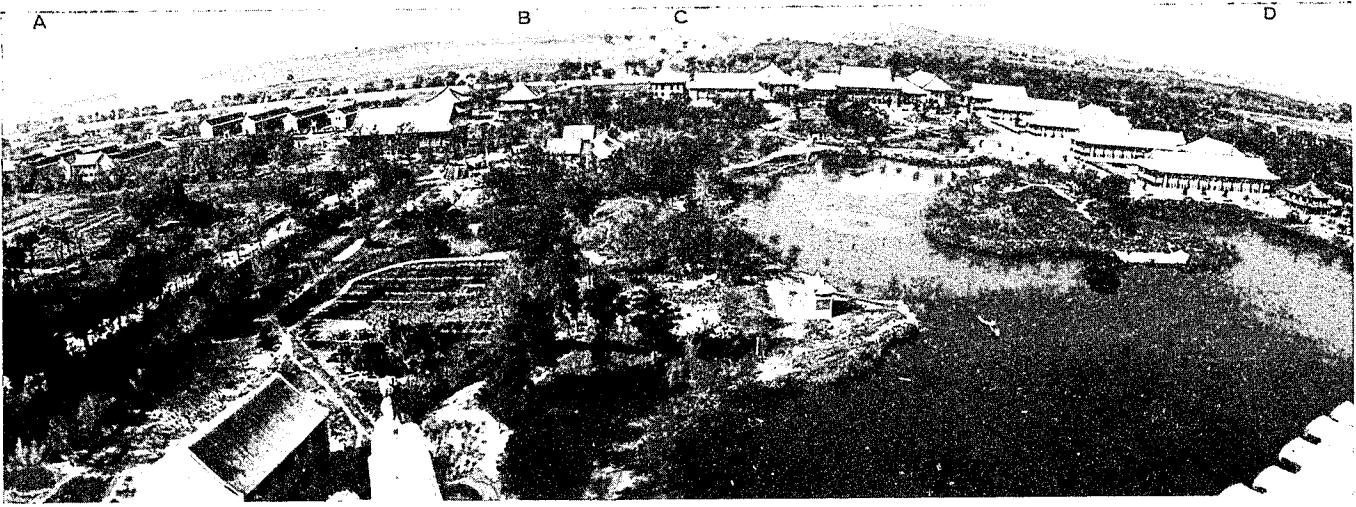


*Mr. Franklin H.
Warner*



President J. Leighton Stuart and Chancellor Wu Lei-chuan, in the name of the Board of Managers and the Faculty of Yenching University, and President Franklin H. Warner in the name of the Trustees of the University, cordially invite you to share in the celebration of a notable event in the life of the institution—its transplantation from narrow quarters in the crowded streets of Peking to a spacious site and beautiful buildings six miles outside the city walls. The ceremonies will take place September 27—October 1, 1929.

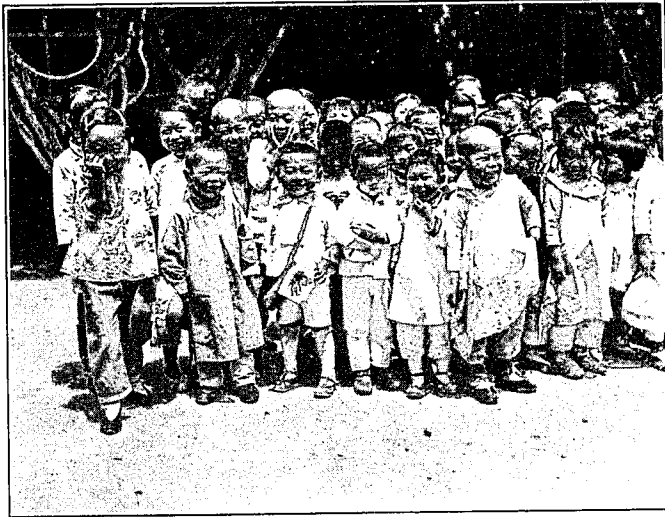
This site and these buildings have been provided by the devoted and self-sacrificing benevolence of many friends in America. The University is rendered possible only through the devoted service of the administrators and teachers—Chinese and foreign—who are spending their lives in rendering this American benevolence fruitful for the future. The results of this joint effort will be the more abundant if we can bring into living contact with the Faculty and Board of Managers in Peking many representatives of our friends in America.



In Upper Left, A to B
Women's College Buildings

Panorama of Yenching University. Here on its new site, outside the city walls, the University invites you to share in the formal opening, September 27—October 1, 1929.

In Upper Right, C to D
Men's College Buildings



*The citizens of the Republic stand ready to welcome you.
There are millions smiling just like these.*

We hope you will give serious consideration to the possibility of accepting this invitation. Relatively few of our numerous friends will be in position to make such a journey. If you are one of these few, we trust you will consider the advantages of a tour of the Far East at this time. If you are not one of those few, we know you will be interested to learn of this event in the development of Christian education in China. But do not decide negatively if there is a possibility of your going.

The coming summer bids fair to be a most favorable opportunity for a visit to China. A great Civil War has been in process for a number of years. Whereas a year ago it was difficult to move about in China, conditions are now entirely favorable for seeing those parts of the country accessible by railway. The favorable conditions which have been established between the new Chinese Government and the foreign Powers have taken the edge away from any anti-foreign feeling. Visitors to China are being treated with the greatest friendliness.

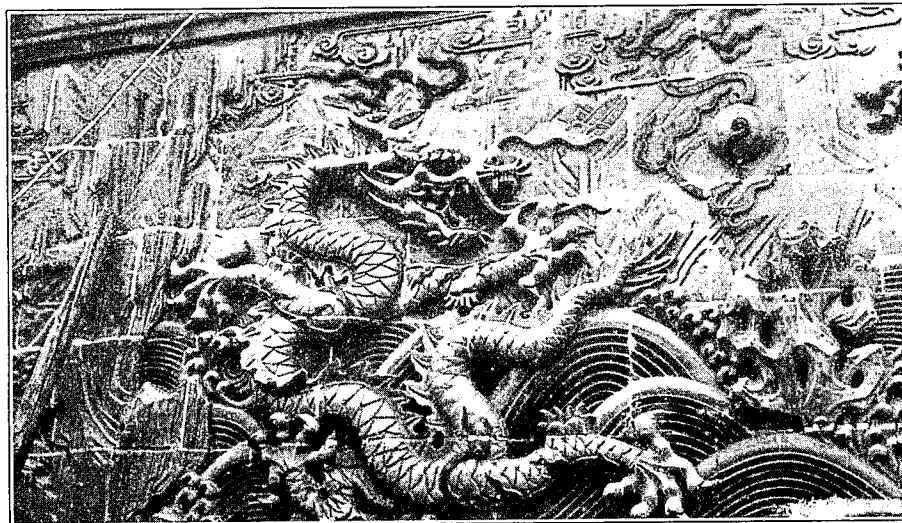
But there are reasons much more appealing than such merely negative statements. In an ancient world system

the Chinese were among the leaders in human culture. They brought civilization to a high level and maintained it there for many centuries. A hundred years ago this old-world culture, though no longer developing, was still intact. Vast changes have occurred since that time. Half a century hence the ancient culture of China may almost have disappeared under the pressure of conflicting influences. It is still possible to realize something of the vitality of ancient China, but this will be less and less possible with every passing year. Now is the favorable moment. Already one can see in striking contrast the ancient culture of Peking and the modern developments symbolized by the new capital of Nanking.

You may sail through the Golden Gate, San Francisco; or from Seattle, farther north; or choose a still faster line of steamers requiring a briefer ocean trip from Vancouver, British Columbia. In either case you will find delightful accommodations, excellent food, and satisfactory companionship. If you sail from San Francisco, you will stop for half a day at Honolulu and get at least a glimpse of these beauti-

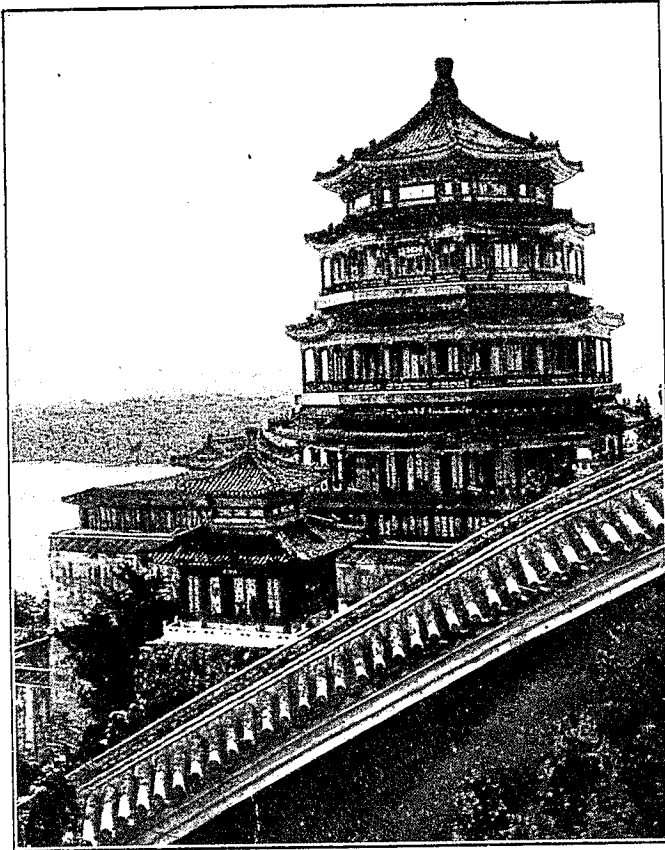


Let us hope that the Western machine will never destroy the cunning of the Eastern hand. You can still see the molders and decorators at work on beautiful ceramic forms.



The smiles of the children above are the real China, not the raging dragon imagined long ago by a Chinese artist, fashioned by the craftsman into beautiful shining yellow tile and built into a palace wall. Do not let the marvels of Chinese antiquity crumble away before you come to see them.





A near neighbor of Yenching, the New Summer Palace, on a small lake in the Western Hills. Chinese patriots call a marble boat used as a tea pavilion on the margin of the lake "the Chinese navy" because funds used by the Empress Dowager for this magnificent palace ought to have equipped China to meet the Occident at sea.

ful mid-Pacific Islands belonging to our own land. Travelers going from the three seaports could meet in Yokohama, and there have their first vision of the real Far East. You may go by train from Yokohama to the ancient capital Kyoto, almost unchanged since the Middle Ages, rejoining your steamer at Kobe or Nagasaki. Or, you may stop in Japan between two steamers. From Japan, you may cross the narrow Japan Sea to Fusan, Korea, and travel by rail to Mukden, Manchuria, which gave the reigning family to China from the middle of the seventeenth century until the Revolution of 1911. Thence you may go down by train to Peking. Or, you may take your steamer from Kobe or Nagasaki to Shanghai, traveling thence to Nanking and north by rail to Peking. If you prefer the all-water route, you may take another steamer from Shanghai to Tientsin and have only a brief railway journey to the old capital.

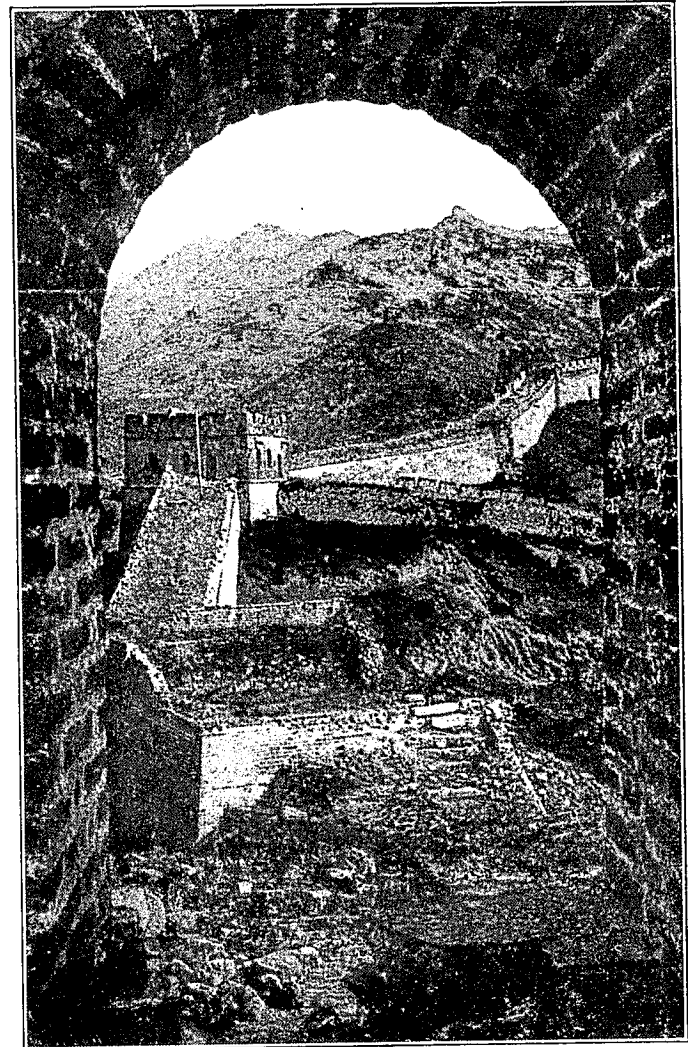
Peking is a worthy goal for any traveler. Dominant for seven centuries over the destinies of the Chinese people, it is recognized as one of the most picturesque and impressive capitals in the world. "No other city on the globe boasts a more unique and colorful glimpse into the pageant of the glorious past." Though the Government has moved to Nanking, "the majesty of Peking remains unchanged, dominant, passive, unaffected by the shiftings of mere man and governments." The traveler familiar with the remains of medieval Europe will find here something equally impressive but utterly different. Weeks could be spent in a fascinating survey of all the variety that Peking has to offer, from the numerous and variegated shops on narrow and tortuous

streets, to the magnificent palaces in the forbidden city, the Temple of Heaven, the Summer Palace, the Great Wall, and the Ming Tombs. The American returns to his own homeland with a changed conception of humanity, history, the evolution of culture.

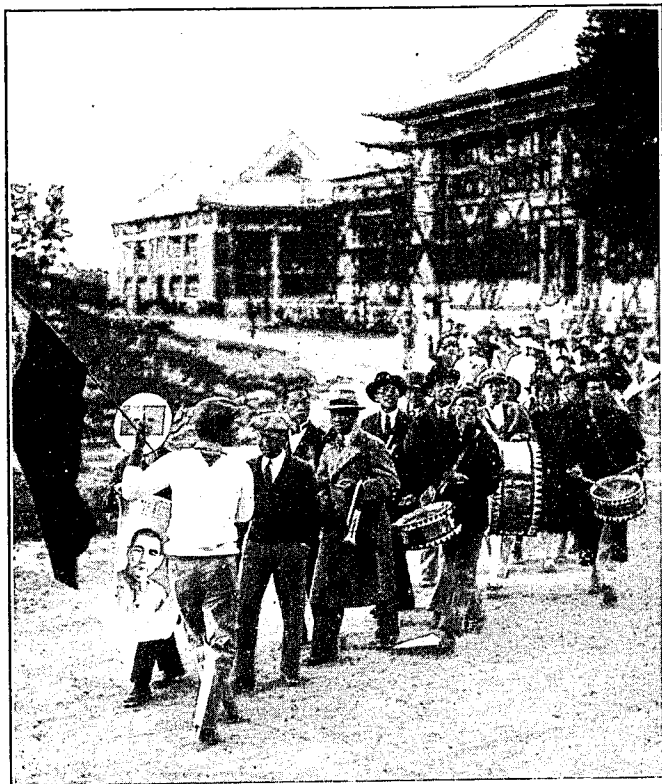
Peking possesses every necessity for rendering the traveler comfortable for a brief or prolonged stay, within the city itself or in the Western Hills.

The ultimate objective, however, of all our friends will be Yenching. The University will wish to accommodate on the campus as many of its friends as possible. It is only six miles from the city. Close by the ruins of the ancient Summer Palace of the Ming dynasty, and amid antique temples and princely retreats, the University is face to face with the beautiful Western Hills, and has a clear view of the New Summer Palace. Much remains to be done before the campus of the University will compare favorably with the most finished of those in America. We venture to predict, however, that all our friends will exclaim at the natural beauty of the surroundings of the University and the charm of its buildings.

There will be many distinguished visitors on the occasion of the formal opening of the University on its new site.



By rail or motor you can visit the only human structure comparable to the pyramids—the Great Wall of China—stretching its dragon form over fifteen hundred miles of mountain and plain. You will likewise wish to see the magnificent tombs of the Ming dynasty.



Yenching students celebrate Chinese "Fourth of July," which falls on the tenth of October. They will be glad to have you remain for the occasion.

What more delightful outing could you ask for than to spend the period within the city of Peking and to carry away with you the memory of all its quaint beauty, to be within motoring distance of the Summer Palace, the Ming Tombs, the Great Wall, and yet at the same time to come in contact with leading personalities from various parts of China, both Chinese and foreign, and to hear papers read and addresses delivered dealing with all the fundamental problems of the present era in Far Eastern evolution?

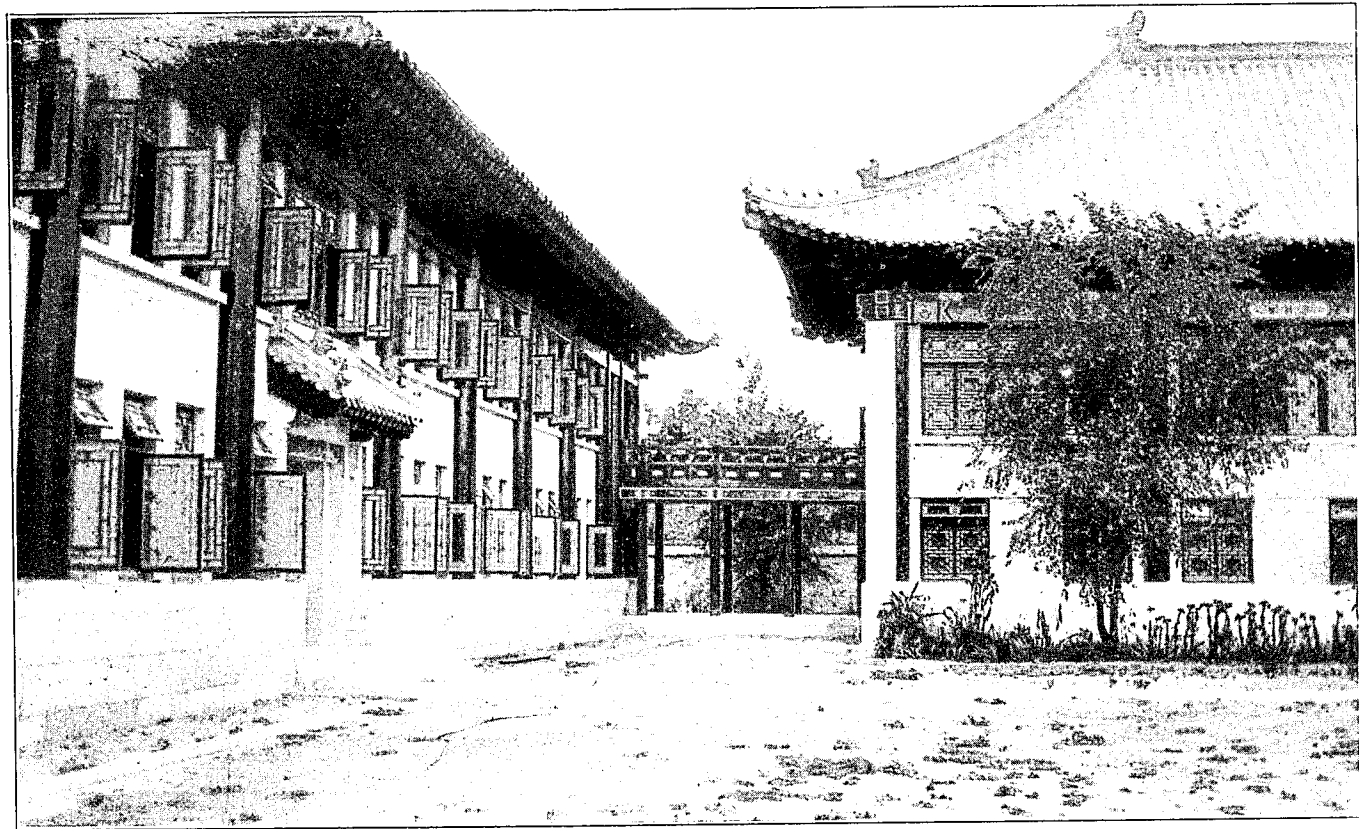
For the homeward journey you have various choices. The way across Siberia is a little tiresome but by no means dangerous or difficult. Moscow is fascinating; so is Leningrad with its marvelous art treasures. From Leningrad the journey to Berlin through Warsaw is quite easy, and you are again in the heart of Western civilization.

Or you may prefer to return by way of the Pacific. In that case you might pause in Kyoto during November when the Conference of the Pan-Pacific Council will be held. Here the problems of all those nations facing on the Pacific will be discussed in a friendly manner by representatives of all.

But you may prefer to see India. Splendid steamers sail from Hongkong to Bombay. You will arrive in India at the most favorable season of the year either for a mere glimpse of Colombo, Ceylon, or to spend weeks traveling over the land of India. Splendid steamers sail from India through the Suez Canal to Europe.

Whether you go or remain at home, we thank you for your loyal friendship to Yenching University. If you are considering the long journey, permit us to serve you in any way we can.

OLIN D. WANNAMAKER,
Assistant to the President.



One of our dormitories and dining halls. Yenching conforms with its setting. Built of steel and concrete and planned to meet the needs of a modern university, the forms and the decorative details of all its structures manifest the understanding of an American architect for the art of China and the desire of American admirers to see that unique art honored and preserved.

PEKING 大學 燕京 NEWS

YENCHING UNIVERSITY PEKING CHINA • AMERICAN OFFICE 150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

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A NOTED AMERICAN EDUCATOR COMMENTS ON YENCHING

No outstanding American educator knows the general educational situation in China better than Professor Paul Monroe, of the International Institute, Teachers College, Columbia University. The following letter addressed by Professor Monroe to the president of the Board of Trustees of Yenching University speaks for itself.

MY DEAR MR. WARNER:

During my recent stop in Peking (January, 1929), I had the pleasure of visiting Yenching University as I always do on my frequent trips to China. It was a great pleasure to find the University in such a flourishing condition, its staff so active and devoted, its student body so interested in study instead of political agitation, its financial condition so excellent, and its new plant a magnificent contribution to the notable architecture of Peking.

As you know, I have been in contact with the University now for nearly twenty years and have had rather unusual opportunities of knowing both the government educational system and the mission schools and colleges over this period of time. Also perhaps you know my views, long held, that the mission educational forces were greatly over-extended and should be concentrated into one or at most two educational institutions of the higher grade, and that Peking and Shanghai were the strategic locations for such institutions. It is indeed gratifying to me, as it must be to every friend of China, every supporter of Christian education, every believer in trusting these institutions largely to the guidance and the teaching staffs of the Chinese, to see the realization of these ideals in Yenching University. It is without question the outstanding Christian educational institution in China, has the brightest promise of the future, it has accumulated more financial support, it has the greatest opportunity for expansion, it has attracted the greatest approval and support of the Chinese, and among all these institutions, it has had and has yet the sanest and wisest management and direction.

The recent gifts of the Hall Foundation are remarkably gratifying and substantial testimonies to the truths that I have just pointed out. No doubt there still exist many needs as well as many opportunities for expansion, both justified and demanded. The many substantial gifts recently received would seem to prove that wise and generous donors may be found to take advantage of the opportunities offered; and the record of the administration I believe is such as to guarantee that no work of expansion will be undertaken unless the necessary funds are assured.

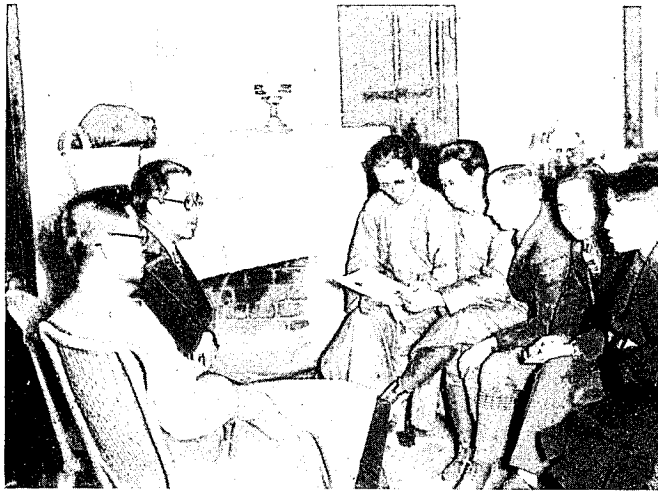
I cannot close without a word of appreciation for the wise and statesmanlike and stimulating leadership of President Stuart.

Yours sincerely,

PAUL MONROE, Director International Institute.



Professor Paul Monroe, Director of the International Institute, Teachers College, Columbia University, speaks of the new plant of Yenching University as "a magnificent contribution to the notable architecture of Peking." Such buildings as the above have made this impression on all visitors.



Religious life at Yenching is free and therefore vital. There are evidences of its growing extent and earnestness. There are many such groups for Bible study and discussion as this one gathered at the home of Professor Richard Ritter, who is in the center of the right half.

The New Type of Chinese Student

A few decades ago Chinese students wore *shaams*—a tightly fitting garment extending from chin to ankle, so scant that the student was forced to take a short dignified step. The sleeves of this garment were also scant but long enough completely to cover the hands. Energetic activity was prohibited by the garment in vogue. Dignity was the prime requisite of every true scholar.

Under such a social and intellectual regime, self-help by the student was out of the question. Even athletic games were questionable in their effect upon the reserve and dignity of the true scholar.

But in changing China this conception also is undergoing radical change. During last year almost one-third of the entire student body of Yenching received financial assistance in some form, either by money for scholarships, through loans, or by remunerated work. During the early part of the year the principle of the self-help committee was that every student receiving financial assistance must also do some work to provide funds for himself unless there were special reasons to the contrary. This principle was rigidly carried out. In a few instances, students objected and in some cases the loan was refused because of the unwillingness of the student to engage in remunerative work. There were striking instances, however, to the contrary, and the result of the general policy was altogether gratifying.

By the end of the year 1928, the problem of providing remunerative work for students had become acute. Under the early conditions, when there was a great deal of manual labor easily done by students on the grounds and building, remunerative work was abundant. Without this type of employment, however, the problem of self-help becomes increasingly difficult. Some solution must gradually be discovered. It is highly gratifying, however, that the opposition to remunerative work has almost ceased to be effective

in the student body. The disappearance of this vestige of the old social order not only strengthens the democratic spirit of the New China, but also influences the undesirable tendency among Chinese university men to seek purely intellectual or bureaucratic careers. China needs technical experts and practical citizens.

Modern Journalism for China

Various estimates place the illiteracy of the vast population of China at percentages ranging from seventy to ninety. The entire enrolment in all classes of schools, from kindergarten to university numbers about six millions. It ought to be sixty millions to place China on an educational parity with the United States. Various efforts are under way to relieve China of the incubus of illiteracy, the most successful of these being the Mass Education Movement, as a result of which there are probably five million persons beyond the age of twelve years being taught to read and write, these to be followed by other millions, with the hope that within the course of a few decades China will be brought to the level of Japan, where the percentage of illiteracy has dropped below that of the United States.

With the growth of a reading public, there is a vast demand for material to read. Newspapers and magazines have sprung up like mushrooms during the last decade. When China reaches the literacy standard of Japan, practically every ricksha coolie in the republic will be able to read his daily paper. The vital question is what kind of daily paper will be provided for him—obviously a very inferior sheet unless thousands of young men and young women can be trained as competent, honest, public-spirited journalists. This is one of the most serious educational needs of the present in China.

A thorough-going education in journalism is a new development in the United States. In recent years the number of such institutions has multiplied and their value has been completely demonstrated. The pioneer among these schools of journalism in America—that of the University of Missouri—has, through the influence of Dean Walter Williams, originator of modern education in journalism, become the sponsor for a department of journalism at Yenching. After three years of experiment in the teaching of journalism by two young Americans, one representing the University of Missouri and the other the Pulitzer School of Columbia University, this addition to the departments of Yenching University proved to be soundly conceived and emphatically needed. During the past year the necessary fund has been secured to render possible an adequate demonstration of a modern department of journalism during a period of five years, and Professor Vernon Nash, from the Missouri School of Journalism, has returned to Peking for his second period of service assured that the necessary staff and facilities are to be provided by means of this special fund.

One of the most interesting aspects of this matter lies in the fact that a very large portion of the total of \$64,000 secured for the department of journalism has been given

by outstanding American publishers and editors. Among the contributors one finds such names as Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, of the *New York Times*; Mr. Walter A. Strong, of the *Chicago Daily News*; Mr. W. T. Dewart of the *New York Sun*; Mr. R. P. Scripps, of E. W. Scripps Company; Colonel Robert R. McCormick, of the *Chicago Tribune*; Dean Walter Williams, of the Missouri School of Journalism; The Missouri Press Association; Mr. James Wright Brown, of *Editor and Publisher*; Mr. G. B. Dealey, of the *Dallas Morning News*; Mr. E. K. Gaylord, of the *Daily Oklahoman*; The American Society of Newspaper Editors; Mr. Marcellus E. Foster, of the *Houston Press*; Mr. C. M. Palmer, of the *St. Joseph News-Press*; The United Press Associations; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kellogg, of Altadena, California; Mr. Oswald G. Villard, of *The Nation*; Mr. Laurence Dickey, of the *Kansas City Journal-Post*; Mr. C. E. Broughton, of the *Sheboygan Press*; Mr. Gardner Cowles, Sr. and Mr. Gardner Cowles, Jr., of the *Des Moines Register*; Mr. Charles H. Prisk, of the *Pasadena Star-News*; Mr. T. M. Stocke, of the *Santa Barbara News*; Mr. Charles H. Dennis, of the *Chicago Daily News*; Mr. G. B. Williams, of the *Geneva Times*; Mr. R. R. Harrison, of the *Christian Science Monitor*; Mr. Ed Howard, of the *Times Publishing Company*, Wichita Falls, Texas; Mr.

H. H. Bliss, of the *Janesville (Wis.) Gazette*; Mr. Wm. E. Scripps, of the *Detroit News*.

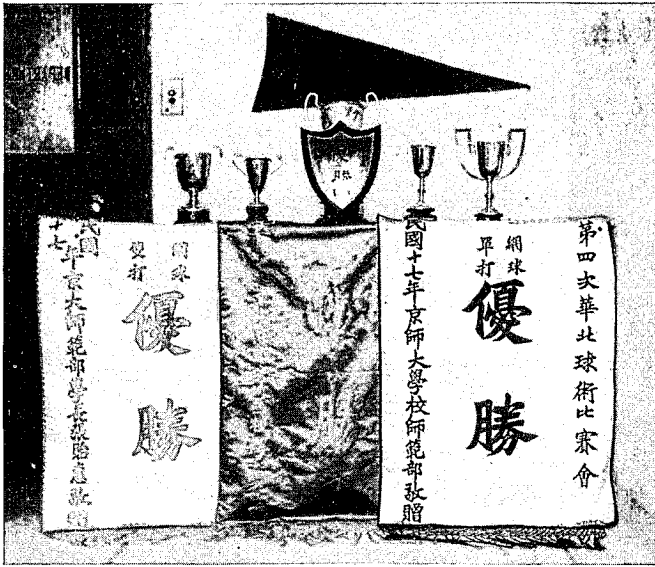
One has an additional feeling of the international significance of Yenching University in reading this list of those who are participating in such a demonstration of good-will to China and of the value of modern education for China's journalists. A strong bond of friendship should unite the future press of China and that of America.

Effective Chinese Leadership

The spirit of Yenching is one of equal and friendly co-operation between Chinese, Americans, and other friends. The foreign faculty rejoices in the able leadership which has developed in recent years among the Chinese professors and administrative officers. Among these none is more loved and admired than Dean Leonard Hsu, head of the department of sociology. It was a gratifying tribute to Yenching University that its Chinese Chancellor, Mr. Wu Lei-chuan, was recently appointed Vice-Minister of Education at Nanking, on leave of absence from Yenching. Another honor has now been bestowed upon Yenching in the urgent



Third from the right in this picture of the Sociology Club stands Dean Leonard Hsu, one of the most effective members of the Yenching faculty. He has recently been requested by the National Government to spend two years in making a social survey of the new capital, at Nanking.



The modern Chinese student cherishes the trophies of his University, even as does the student of Princeton, Harvard, Yale and the rest. These trophies were won by Yenching at the North China field meet last spring.

invitation of the Nationalist government to Dr. Leonard Hsu that he spend two years in making a comprehensive social and industrial survey of the city of Nanking. He has been appointed a technical member of the Industrial Projects Commission of the Nationalist government.

After a stay of several weeks in Nanking in preliminary study of this problem, Dr. Hsu reported his impressions in a brief statement, very vivid and interesting and deeply encouraging to all friends of the new government in China. This report appears in full in the following paragraphs.

"I took advantage of a winter vacation to make a trip to Central China. I found in this region a more peaceful and stable atmosphere than ever before. The ordinary people seemed much happier now than when I made my previous visit. Business is good. Schools are running smoothly. A good many schools which had been closed have been reopened, or are about to be reopened. The taxes are still heavy, but there is much less corruption and more construction. The present National Government is making an impression of honesty and earnestness. It is generally believed that, in spite of its many deficiencies, the Government represents the best talent in China today. Its leaders are doing their best under difficulties and with limited resources. Things are going ahead with great rapidity in Nanking, the pace is necessarily so swift that it is difficult to ensure proper thoroughness. I was much struck with the rigid economy that is being practised in official circles. I met several of our former students who are now doing splendid work in the Government. I was very favorably impressed with the harmony in which the ministers and government officials are working together. Never before has this been so evident. When I was in Wu Han, I visited offices of the Municipal Government, each of which was a hive of industry and honest effort. The chief municipal bureaus

have extensive programs for municipal reform, which has never happened before. Most of the heads of these bureaus are young returned students who are energetic and ambitious to do what is good for the people.

"There is much to be done in Nanking. Roads are bad. Housing conditions are terrible. Offices are crowded. There are no modern conveniences, the electric lighting being no better than oil lamps. Everywhere the city of Nanking gives one the impression of barrenness and desolation. When one goes to the offices of the many ministries, one finds every one very cordial, anxious to show their programs. Sometimes four or five desks are crowded into a room of twelve by twenty feet, but all those occupying the desks are very busily at work. Officials must arrive at work on time; otherwise, they are fired. Although not free from worry, the members of the government are on the whole energetic, optimistic, and earnest. I visited a Social Club belonging to the army, with a membership of over one thousand, where members meet regularly for social intercourse. It was situated in an old dilapidated building modeled after the Y. M. C. A. fashion. All the arrangements are very simple, but include a library, recreation room, co-operative store, bath house, not to mention a Chinese restaurant in cafeteria style, perhaps the first of its kind in China. Forty army officers are attending classes in English and German. I was told that the leading military men in Nanking, including Chiang, Feng, Li, Ho, Tan, and others, go there to eat often and serve their own meals just like the other members. There has never been before so much harmony and fellowship among the leading military men of the country as there is today. Nanking gives one the impression of a big Y. M. C. A., so many former Y secretaries are working there. Of course, there is a discontented element of the party doing all it can to create discord, because they are left out, but these facts are known; Chiang Kai-shek knows them, and he is in complete control. Peace at all costs is the slogan. This policy of peace and unity is supported by the majority of the members of the Kuomintang as well as by public opinion."

Our Architect in Demand

The work of Mr. Henry Killam Murphy in the adaptation of the best style of Chinese architecture to modern requirements in interior design and construction is best represented in the buildings of Ginling College, at Nanking, and Yenching University, though he has done striking work in other parts of China. Mr. Murphy recently visited Yenching on his way to Nanking, where he has been called as adviser to the Nationalist government in the building of the new capital. While in Peking, he was making further study of the old palaces in the Forbidden City with special reference to the plans to be adopted at Nanking. It is interesting to reflect that the use of the Chinese architectural style for modern buildings is largely the result of the work of an American architect. This is an unusual form of reciprocity, where one nation contributes a great artistic

achievement to the world and an artist belonging to a younger people restores this artistic achievement to the nation that originated it.

The University in Rural Life

Probably eighty-five percent of the people of China live in villages and country districts. Industrial and commercial problems affect directly only a minimum of the population, while problems having to do with all aspects of agricultural improvement and country life generally affect almost all Chinese.

Yenching University desires earnestly to be something else than a mere cultural opportunity for a handful of the specially privileged in this vast population. It believes that it will be a failure, no matter how brilliant its graduates, if it does not directly affect the economic, social, intellectual, and spiritual life of the rural people of China.

The University is eager for the necessary fund for a large-scale work of experiment and research in rural life. Although at present inadequately financed for such a large-scale study, it is doing as much as practicable with limited resources. During the month of February, prominent leaders in various aspects of rural life were called in conference to discuss problems having to do with agricultural improvement, rural economy, rural education, rural self-

government, the rural church, colonization, and the model village movement. It is hoped that, from this and many conferences to follow from time to time, practical and creative ideas will be brought to bear upon some of the vital problems now facing the Chinese.

The Yenta Chorus

During the absence of Professor Bliss Wiant, the Yenta Chorus was fortunate in securing the leadership of Mr. Eric Clarke as conductor and Mrs. Faucett as accompanist, both talented artists. The chorus has been practising to render *Hiawatha's Wedding Feast*. Meanwhile, the music committee of the student Self-Government Association has arranged for a student contest open to all members of the student body, and has aroused a good deal of interest in an enthusiastic group, practising hard according to latest reports in preparation for the contest. There were to be solos, duets, quartets, double quartets, and chorus work.

A university like Yenching should be the mediator in the best sense between the East and the West. It should be a center where the finest things in the ancient culture of China shall be learned and preserved but also a center where the finest things from the West may be introduced under favorable circumstances into China. The American faculty, grateful for all the delightful gifts of Chinese art, feel that



When modern athletics were introduced into China, the anemic intellectuals thought such violent bodily exertion utterly improper for a gentleman. The Yenching students above are the new type of Chinese intellectuals.

they are giving their best recompense in helping to foster an appreciation of Western music among their Chinese associates.

An Optimist Who Knows the Facts

Professor J. Stewart Burgess, of the Department of Sociology at Yenching University, is an authority on the general situation in China. He reports with encouraging optimism in the following letter addressed to all friends of Yenching.

Having just returned from Peking (now Peping) I want to share with you some of my impressions of the changing situation in China.

Newspaper reports stress war and famine. While it is impossible to give a true picture of the Chinese situation without having in mind these great obstacles to development, it is equally impossible to come in contact with the present Nationalist movement, as I have done during the last year, without the conviction that China has already entered upon a new phase of progress in the direction of efficient, modernized government and toward a socially and economically reorganized nation. While no one can predict how many years the change will involve, there are abundant signs that the direction of change is now definitely towards a stabilized democratic and progressive nation.

Some of my reasons for this conviction are as follows:

1. At no time since the forming of the republic in 1912 has the government been in charge of such a well-educated, modern-minded and efficiently trained group, as at the present. In the cabinet of ten, there are six with degrees from American universities and seven who are members of the Christian church. Already the brilliant leadership of this talented group is beginning to be effective. Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, a Yale man, has made more progress toward regaining China's political integrity than any former minister. The brilliant young T. V. Soong (Cornell) has made a beginning of getting the financial house in order and has summoned to his assistance for advice on financial reorganization, the best man in America available, Dr. Kemmerer of Princeton. H. H. Kung (Oberlin), Minister of Commerce and Labor, not waiting for the new national Labor Code to be finished, has been experimenting in the Shanghai industrial area and through temporary labor legislation has already initiated a new era in the relation of capital and labor, as evidenced by the organization of arbitration courts that are successfully settling the disputes between the labor unions and employers.

2. For the first time since the republic was founded, a group pledged to a definite program and well defined principles has come into control. The party is pledged to carry out the program of Sun Yat Sen with his threefold emphasis



As for the girls in athletics, a glance at this winning Yenching group is sufficient.



Yenching is national in spirit and in scope. Here is a meeting of the Canton Club representing almost as many students from that far southern area as those from the northern province in which the University is located.

on Chinese nationalism or China for the Chinese, on one-party constitutional democracy, modelled after the Russian organization but without the Russian communism, and on the principle of the Peoples' livelihood, which involves the Nation's ownership of public utilities, a new system of taxation and a new agrarian policy.

3. One of the most striking features of the new era is the conviction on the part of the leaders that essential progress can only be made by a thorough knowledge of the problems of the people and by the use of scientific methods. On the old Drum Tower in Nanking are these striking quotations from Sun Yat Sen, written in Chinese characters three feet high:

"All true wisdom and special skill come from Science."

"Everything within the Universe comes within the sphere of Knowledge."

Prominent in all of the offices of the Nationalist's Government are men and women of excellent technical training, graduates or former students of modern colleges in China, Europe or America. This is a great contrast to the Government offices in the old Peking days.

4. To me the most hopeful feature of the new order is what may be described as the revolutionary spirit of youth. The modern movement in China, dating back to 1919, may be described as a youth movement. During that year the modern-trained students for the first time took an important part in the Nation's affairs, organizing groups in all the large

cities to oppose a corrupt Government, and forcing the militarists in Peking to change their policy. This was the year that also marked the beginning of the labor movement organized by students and the beginning of systematic propaganda in the rural areas to assist in arousing the stolid farmers to an interest in the Nation's affairs. The Shanghai incident of May 30, 1925, which resulted in the shooting of a score of students, was caused by the demonstration of students protesting against the killing of a Chinese woman in the Japanese mill. This marked the beginning of the present Nationalist's era in China. The whole country was aroused again by modern-trained youth to the realization of the status of the bondage of the Nation. From 1926 to 1928, during the Northern drive, it was the young cadets of the Hwang Poo Military Academy that were the backbone of the successful Northern drive of young General Chiang Kai Shec. The propagandists of the Nationalists who went out in the advance of the army and risked their lives in the enemy's territory were young men and women. The party officers today and a large number of the unofficials in the Government are young men and women between twenty and twenty-five years of age.

In this new situation where modern-educated men and women are for the first time having a large chance to use their training for the welfare of their nation, our Yenching work assumes importance far greater than ever before.

Cordially yours,

J. S. BURGESS, '05.

A New Yenching Publication

The list of books written by Yenching professors would make a very creditable showing for any American institution of similar size. Within the past two years certain divisions of the faculty have undertaken also periodicals of an excellent class. The last publication to appear is entitled "China Tomorrow". This is fostered by the Department of Sociology. It offers a medium for articles dealing with various aspects of the political, economic, and social problems of changing China. Any reader of the PEKING NEWS who would like to see a copy of this interesting publication may address this office.

Another periodical, entitled "The Sociological World," we shall also be glad to send to our friends—provided they will promise beforehand to read every word of it. Since it is in the Chinese idiographs, we feel safe in making this offer. That publication, according to competent judges, contains most interesting scholarly articles on various aspects of the present social, economic, and political problems of China.

The amount of publication now going on at the University is indicative of the active thinking regarding all that must be done to bring China in line with the modern world. This thought is being more and more based upon actual observation of the conditions and facts, and less and less upon mere theory drawn from American and European textbooks. Professor Corwin, of Princeton University, whose farewell remarks appear on this page, stated that probably more research in sociology was going on at Yenching than at any institution of equal size in America.

A PRINCETON PROFESSOR ON YENCHING

Professor Edward S. Corwin, successor to Woodrow Wilson as head of the department of political science at Princeton University, spent the winter semester giving courses in the department of political science at Yenching University. He was specially impressed with the character of the institution and the service it is rendering to China.

In bidding farewell to his host of friends at the University he remarked:

"Yenching is moving forward under the momentum of guaranteed success. Already it is qualified to avail itself of the benefits of the scriptural promise that to him that hath shall be given. There are adventurous donors who delight to essay the role of pioneers, but most money comes from a more conservative type who like to prove their discernment by backing a winner. They know that those loom largest who stand on the shoulders of others. But, as Dr. Stuart suggested, Yenching's greatest asset is its internal harmony—he was too modest to suggest, perhaps to be even aware of, how much this condition is owing to himself, to the understanding spirit which he brings to his task—and this harmony not only binds Yenching into one cooperative brotherhood, it greets the stranger at its gate. It is a reluctant farewell that we say to this group of friends; our one consolation is that it is necessary to go if we would come again."



Leaded windows, red cement columns closely reproducing lacquered timber in the old palaces, highly decorated lintels, eaves, and other details—all give a rich and beautiful effect to the Yenching buildings.

PEKING 大學 燕京 NEWS

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Number 3

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS FROM THE FORMAL OPENING

The ceremony of formally dedicating the new grounds and buildings of Yenching University, Sept. 27 - Oct. 1, was one of the most important incidents in the history of education, a symbolic event marking in dramatic and impressive fashion the brotherhood of East and West, the universality of human need and aspiration.

ON a campus potentially as beautiful as any in the world, a group of buildings constituting a notable revival of classic Chinese architecture by an American architect, and built for the most part through American generosity, were dedicated to the cause of the higher education of Chinese young men and young women under Christian auspices and with a view to the spread of Christian ideals of personal and social life. Those friends of Yenching who were fortunate enough to participate in this notable event may find in the following pages fresh reminders of their experience. Those who were not so fortunate as to cross the Pacific and visit the University in person will be able, we hope, to share in imagination the dedication of Yenching University.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

YENCHING UNIVERSITY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1929.

The undersigned, visiting delegates to the Yenching University upon the occasion of the formal dedication of the University, members of the Board of Trustees, and friends of the University, desire to record our impression.

We have been delighted by the beauty of the entire campus. The plot had distinctive natural beauties to begin with, a succession of hills and vales, many trees, running streams and lakes. These natural beauties have been preserved and their beauty enhanced by the studied care with which the construction of the buildings has been undertaken. The placing of the buildings in this natural setting and the grouping of the buildings is such that the highest efficiency has been obtained and a harmonious whole secured. The buildings are a blending of the finest elements of Chinese architectural design and decoration with the best efficiency of Western interior arrangement.

We believe there has been a wise and careful expenditure of the money contributed to the building of the University. The buildings are well constructed and beautiful in appearance. The Board of Trustees and friends of the University are greatly indebted to President Stuart and his co-workers for their painstaking care of details in construction. They have built a wonderfully fine and beautiful campus. When construction is completed, it will be, we believe, the finest in the Far East.

They have also built here a great University. University buildings can be easily constructed if ample funds are provided. To build a great University is a different matter. It is the University which has been built here that we particularly desire to commend.

A great University can be built only if there are men and women as leaders who have great vision, great courage, great faith. We believe Yenching is a great University because of the men and women, Chinese, British, and American, who have consecrated their lives to this task. We believe they have laid the foundations deep and strong for an institution which is bound to make an outstanding contribution in the coming years in providing leaders for this great nation, leaders who will be thoroughly equipped in the most efficient manner to solve the problems that must be solved to enable China to fulfil her destiny among the nations of the world.

Wherever we go we hear the words "Yenching Spirit". Such a phrase is significant. The mere words signify little until their content is understood. If we grasp anything of their significance, they mean all that is best in aspiration, all that is fine in world brotherhood, all that is sympathetic in mutual understanding, all that is constructive in broad outlook, all that is redemptive in Christian faith,—all this and more is meant by "Yenching Spirit". We believe this spirit is the greatest asset of Yenching.

We wish friends at home could see what our eyes have seen, hear what our ears have heard, and appreciate what this really great institution means in the life of this nation. Those who have made any investment here of time or thought or money have assuredly invested wisely. The investment will produce profitable returns,—"an hundred fold". We urge all who travel this way to see Yenching and learn something of its work. If you think we are unduly enthusiastic you will join us in our enthusiasm; for words fail us when we attempt to convey to you our satisfaction in what has been accomplished.

FRANKLIN WARNER
E. M. MCBRIER
CORABEL TARR BOYD

WILLIAM BOYD
JENNIE A. GOULDY

FRANK D. GAMEWELL
ARTHUR J. STOCK
FLORENCE ABEL STOCK

The following pages are made up of facsimile reproductions of clippings taken from Peking newspapers. We trust that our readers will pardon any imperfection in the appearance of this issue as a necessary price we must pay in order to place before their eyes some of the news that was read by the visitors at the formal opening of the University. (We have not thought it necessary to indicate accurately from which of the Peking journals articles or parts of articles have been clipped.)

On this page we reproduce also a document of historic importance — a statement prepared and signed by eight of the official delegates who took part at the dedication of the University. The document speaks for itself.

YENCHING TO BEGIN FORMAL OPENING CEREMONIES TODAY, TO CONTINUE UNTIL TUESDAY

NOTABLES JOIN FORMAL OPENING

Numerous Well-Known Figures Among Those Participating In Yenching Ceremonies

The board of trustees in America and the board of managers in China of Yenching University, as well as leading missionary bodies and educational institutions throughout the republic, will be represented in the formal opening of the Yenching University in Haitien, beginning today and lasting until October 1. Church dignitaries and university presidents and deans will be among the guests to be entertained by teachers and other members of the institution.

From America to attend the formal opening and to see the material advance of the university they have helped to develop, are:

Mr. Frank H. Warner, chairman; Mr. E. M. McBrier, treasurer; and Mr. William Boyd, Dr. F. D. Gamewell, and Mr. A. J. Stock of the board of trustees. The party will include Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. McBrier, and Mrs. Stock. Miss Jennie A. Gouldy, representing the Yenching Women's College Committee, is also expected.

Representatives of American universities and foundations for learning to be present include Dr. James T. Shotwell of Columbia University and the Carnegie Foundation; Prof. and Mrs. J. H. Woods, of Harvard University; Dr. and Mrs. George B. Stewart of Auburn Seminary

and Princeton University; Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Parks of the University of Chicago; Prof. and Mrs. H. A. Miller of Ohio State University; and Mrs. D. Y. Lin, of Wellesley College.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions will be represented by Mr. and Mrs. Henry Welles, Jr.; the Methodist Board, by Mr. W. S. Pilling; Scotch Presbyterian, by Mr. James C. Inglis; and the London Missionary Society, by Mr. T. Cocker Brown.

South, East, Central as well as North China Christian founded in 1905; and the Theological Seminary, started in 1906.

As early as March 25, 1911, a meeting was held with representatives of the Anglican Mission, the American Board, the Presbyterian and the London Mission having educational work in North China, and it was unanimously decided to have a Christian union university. An amended charter was granted by the regents of the university of the state of New York, and the name of "Peking University" was retained until several years ago, when the name "Yenching" was adopted for both Chinese and English.

While the actual union of the institutions mentioned began as early as 1918, the spirit of Yenching was born with the early history of Christian education in North China. Among those identified with the early activities of western education in this part of the republic were Rev. L. D. Chapin, Rev. D. Z. Sheffield, Professor Harlan P. Beach, Dr.

Leander W. Pilcher, and Dr. H. H. Lowry.

Bishop James W. Bashford of the Methodist Church was also one of several friends of China who had much to do with the ultimate organization of Yenching as one of the higher institutions of Chinese and Western learnings under Christian auspices and direction.

The name "Yenching" was first adopted by the woman's college, which in 1920 became a full party of the University. Since 1920, Yenching has graduated 103 women, 63 receiving the bachelor's degree in arts, 36 in science, one in divinity, and three, the master's degree in arts.

The university is in close touch with sister institutions in America, and through arrangements of permanent or temporary character, Princeton, Harvard, Wellesley, Oberlin, Missouri, and other American institutions exchanged professors or fellowships with Yenching and are forming connections which will bring about better understandings between the two republics.

Dr. John Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University, with the aid of Chinese and American friends, has been largely responsible for the present development of Yenching. The university, beginning this autumn term of 1929-1930, will be guided not only by the able hands of Dr. Stuart, but also by Mr. Wu Lei-chuan, chancellor, who has been a member of the Yenching faculty several years before associating with the president in the high offices they occupy. Dr. Stuart's responsibilities under the new arrangement is perhaps best described as "Dean of School Administration."

The governing principles of

Yenching may be best quoted from the words of Dr. Stuart:

"Yenching University aims to mediate to China the finest values of Western civilization by an educational process which will enable Chinese young men and women to infuse these into their own culture while preserving the best features of their national heritage. International goodwill, life as a consecration to the highest ideals, scientific knowledge used for human welfare, religion as the inspiration to noble endeavor, are among the ideals suggested by the motto of the University: 'Freedom through Truth for Service'."

Not only in ideals but also in the buildings of the university, the best harmony of ancient Chinese fine arts and modern Western architectural science may be seen. The architecture of the buildings in Yenching is in beautiful Chinese style, and its internal equipment is modern in every respect. This arrangement is symbolic of the whole conception of Yenching, which is based on Western principles and conducted in a Western way but adapted in its teachings to Chinese modes of thought and customs.

In Yenching today, the students from practically every province in China, also a few from America, Russia, Korea, and Japan, live in the same dormitories, and in the compounds for residences of the staffs of administration and instruction, Chinese and others are given equal treatment and social standing.

Out of 56 teachers of professional rank in Yenching today, 36 are Chinese; 20 are doctors of philosophy, forming perhaps the largest single group of such distinguished scholars found together within a small community in China. Others hold the master's and other degrees from American or European

THE LEADER, Friday, September 27, 1929

universities.

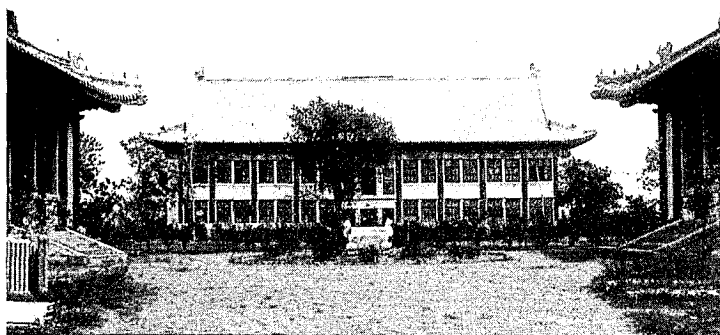
Yenching University has always enjoyed the support of the Chinese government and, soon after the appointment of Dr. Stuart to the presidency of the university in 1921, the then Peking government conferred on him the Third Degree of Chia Ho, or Order of Merit, a decoration given to few foreigners and the first, it is said, to a missionary educator.

Yenching was registered by the government at Nanking recently with the support of the government and with an increase in the staffs and student body, its progress will be worth watching by all interested in modern education in China.

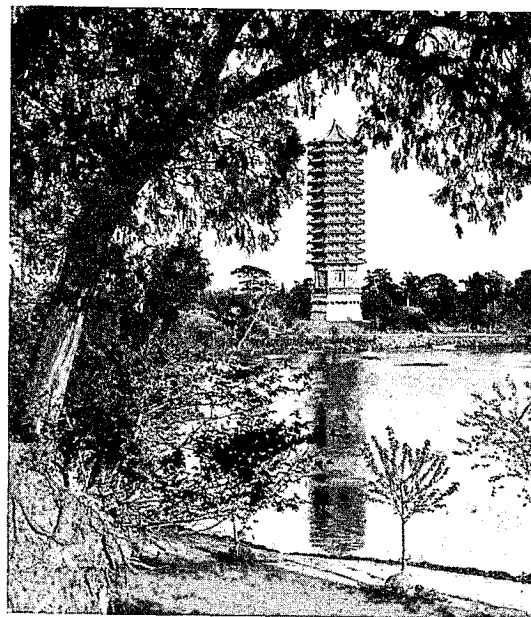


The University library, known as the Berry Memorial Library, is the gift of three sisters in memory of their parents.

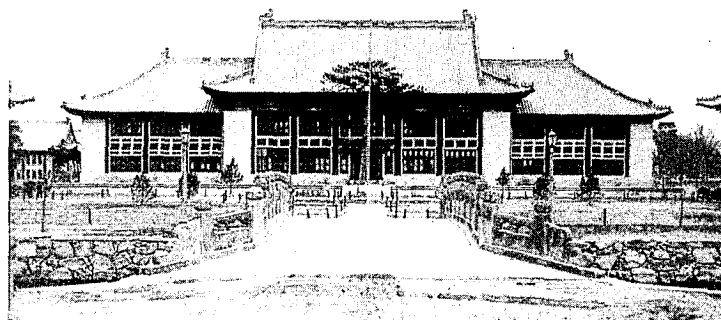
At Yenching!



Sage Memorial Recitation Building, flanked by the Administration Building of the Women's College and the Dean's Residence.



The Water Tower Pagoda transforming an otherwise commonplace reservoir for the University's water supply.



This beautiful building named for Bishop Bashford is the Administration Hall of the Men's College.

Dawes Among Those Who Cable Messages Of Congratulation

Greetings and felicitations on the occasion of its formal opening are being received in large numbers by Yenching University. Among these are communications from the American Ambassador at London, Charles G. Dawes, formerly vice-president of the United States; the University of London, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, and many other individuals, officials, learned societies, and educational institutions throughout the world.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF YENCHING

Description Given of Main Portions of Yenching University

The University Bell

This large bell, suspended in a small *ting tzu*, built on a small hill near the center of the campus, is over 200 years old. The special dragon and ocean wave design make it one of the rare bells of its kind.

The Pagoda

The water tower, built in the form of a pagoda, is a part of the power unit. The structure serves three purposes, traditionally—first, in that it is to give the water tower an architectural appearance, secondly, to preserve one of the rapidly disappearing distinguished types of Chinese architectural art; and thirdly, to stand as a souvenir of the former North China Union College, at Tungchow, which combined with the former Peking University to form Yenching University. An exact replica of the one at Tungchow. Funds for it were contributed by James Wolcott Porter.

The President's House

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Kurrie of Philadelphia contributed the President's House, which besides being the home of Dr. Stuart is to become a permanent faculty social center, and is used to accommodate university guests.

Bashford Building

The Bashford Memorial Administration Building is named after Bishop James W. Bashford, who was the Methodist bishop resident in North China when the plans for uniting Hui Wen University and the North China College at Tungchow were under discussion. He had a very large part in bringing about the re-organization which has resulted in the present Yenching University, and in re-

cognition of that fact the Methodist Episcopal Church of America undertook to raise a sum of money with which to put up a building on the Yenching campus as a memorial to him.

It seemed appropriate that the central building should be reserved for this purpose. Mr. K.A. Wee who is now physical director for men, was asked to present this cause to the churches in America, and after nearly a year of single-handed effort was so successful that G.\$160,000.00 was raised for the building and the equipment, principally from Methodist churches in Ohio.

McKelvey Infirmary

Mrs. McKelvey, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, made this contribution because of her friendship for Dr. H.W. Luce who, until his retirement last year, was Yenching's vice-president in America, and has been working devotedly for the financial needs of the institution.

The Island Pavilion

The little tea-house called the Island Pavilion is presented in memory of Dr. H.W. Luce, given by a few personal friends of his in the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania, where he was born.

Ninde Divinity Hall

This building also is a memorial to a distinguished Methodist bishop, Dr. William X. Ninde, by members of his family, who used a large part of their family inheritance in order to make this possible.

Berry Memorial Library

The three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Berry of Detroit while on a trip to China were so impressed by the

opportunity for helping the youth of China through the program of Yenching University that they decided to contribute this building as a memorial to their parents.

Science Buildings

The Biology and Physics Building was contributed by the Rockefeller Foundation in order to assist in their pre-medical sciences, on condition that the University was able to put up another science building. The Women's College, contributed the Chemistry and Geology Building as a part of their share in the University buildings.

McBrier Building

This is the contribution of one of the trustees who has been on the board from the organization of the University and has served as treasurer. It is a beautiful expression of his active interest in the welfare of the university and is at the same time a memorial to his and his wife's parents.

Warner Gymnasium

Warner Gymnasium, Yenching's gymnasium for men, is under construction at present, and when completed will doubtless be one of the best equipped university gymnasiums in northern China. The structure is being given to the university by Franklin H. Warner, of New York City, chairman of the university board of trustees.

The building, which will adjoin the athletic field, will house all the athletic equipment, the basketball court and indoor tennis courts, a circular running track, cloak rooms, shower rooms, and office rooms for the physical education faculty.

Boyd Gymnasium

Other than Ginling Women's College for Girls, Yenching is the only university in China to have a gymnasium for women. The building, a gift of Mr. and Mrs. William Boyd of Philadelphia, is to be located on the south end of the women's

college campus, and will bear the name, Boyd Gymnasium. The foundation is being laid at present.

The structure is to be attractively furnished and will supply a means for every type of women's athletic activities. One of the outstanding features of the building will be its indoor swimming pool. Showers, cloak rooms, and offices for the gymnasium faculty will be included in the gymnasium.

Landscaping

The attractive landscape gardening of the campus of Yenching university, and other exterior work which adds to the beauty of the grounds, was made possible as a memorial to Mrs. J. L. Stuart by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Marmon of Indianapolis.

The wall around the entire campus, which serves the purpose of giving the university a Chinese community air, and at the same time preserving the traditional theory of protecting walls, is the gift of friends in Peiping and Tientsin.

YENCHING HOLDS SPORTS EVENTS

Dedicatory Service To Be Held Today; Forum On Religion Is Included

Amid the blare of trumpets and the gruffness of French horns of the Peiping police band, the field day events at Yenching University yesterday filled out the entertainment program for the second afternoon of the formal opening program.

Several athletic events, including a girls' basketball game, American boxing, Chinese boxing and tennis matches were held on the Women's College athletic field, near where the women's gymnasium, Boyd Gymnasium, is under construction. The donkey polo game was held near the

YENCHING BOARD OF MANAGERS INCLUDES MANY CHINESE LEADERS

The board of trustees of Yenching University with offices in New York City hold in trust the permanent endowment funds of the institution and supervise the organization by which additional funds are secured annually. They are also ultimately responsible for the policy and program of the university.

The actual control and maintenance of the institution is entrusted by the board of trustees, however, to a local board of managers in China. This board is composed of the following persons: Dr. W. W. Yen, chairman; Y. C. Chou, T. Cocker Brown, Ch'ang-yu Ch'en, Chen-yuan Ch'en, Mrs. T. C. Chu, Mrs. Y. Y. Chu, William F. Dawson, Dwight W. Edwards, C. H. Fei, C. A.

Felt, Mrs. Alice B. Frame, John D. Hayes, H. H. Kung, M. C. Kuo, T. T. Lew, Miss Myfanwy Wood, H. C. Wang, C. P. Wang, and Mrs. Wong Quincey.

Is Autonomous

Within a constitution and charter granted the board of managers by the board of trustees, the local body is autonomous. By the terms of this constitution, the personnel of the board of managers must always be at least two-thirds Chinese. The only technical qualification for members on this board is that the member must be an active Christian. The board of trustees is comprised of official representatives of the co-operating British and American mission boards together with a number of co-opted members.

Warner Gymnasium.

The feature of the afternoon was a Boyd-Warner celebration at which William Boyd, donor of the Boyd Gymnasium building, and Franklin Warner, who is presenting Warner Gymnasium to the university, gave short speeches.

Miss Wu Yu Hsin, representing the women's college, and Cheng Lin-chuang, representing the men of the university each made short speeches in behalf of their respective bodies, expressing gratitude to the two donors.

Following an exhibition of American boxing by two students, Arthur Young and a Mr. Huang, a girls' basketball game was played. A team composed of sophomore and junior students played the freshmen-senior sextet. The game, exciting one for the spectators, ended with the score 6 to 0 in favor of the frosh-senior girls. The line-up

was:

Frosh-Senior	Soph-Junior	Position
Li Men Kuei	G Chao Chi Chen	
Yang Yueh Yug	G Ma Yang Chao	
Liao Su Ching	C Yen Feng	
Kiang Wen Wei	C Lui Wen Han	
Chiang Chuao Oi	F Pu Yao Chung	
Hsueh Cheng	F Tsui Kuei Chen	

An exhibition was given of Chinese boxing. Other exhibitions in sword fighting and lance fighting were also given, and several individual exhibitions were given by the students themselves.

Two mixed doubles tennis matches were played on the women's college courts between student teams and teams composed of alumni of the university. S. H. Hsu and Miss L. C. Lu, both alumni, played Miss Y. H. Yuan and P. C. Li. Miss Daisy Kuo and Chen Ni Shing faced Eugene Verevkin and Miss Wang Shi E in the other match.

YENCHING BUILDINGS DEDICATED

Actual Ceremony Of Formal
Opening Takes Place This
Afternoon At 2.30

DR. YEN PRESIDES

Chairman Of Board Of
Trustees To Entrust
Key To Chancellor

To Yenching to-day will proceed leaders in all lines of endeavor who will form an immense throng at the spectacular ceremonies. So great is the expected crowd that a small army of organizers has been set aside to marshal the people into their places in the auditorium which probably will be taxed to the utmost.

The formal opening exercises of Yenching University will close this afternoon with the actual ceremony of the formal opening itself at 2.30 o'clock. The Hon. W. W. Yen, chairman of the board of managers, will preside and make an introductory address. The processional of the faculty and administrative officers, official representatives and distinguished guests, will be followed by the civic ceremony.

After Dr. Yen's address, there will be an historical and explanatory statement by President John Leighton Stuart. The formal symbolic ceremony of the entrusting of the key of the university by the chairman of the board of trustees, Franklin Warner, and its acceptance by the Chancellor, Wu Lei-chuan, will be the principal feature of the program.

To Extend Felicitations

Greetings and felicitations will be extended by the following: Lo Chia-lun, president of Tsinghua, official representative of the ministry of education of the National Government; official representatives of the Hopei Provincial Government and the Pei-

ping Municipal Government; one delegate representing educational institutions abroad, and another representing those in China.

At the conclusion of the exercises, the official delegates and distinguished guests will be received at tea by the chancellor and president in the latter's home. Others are invited to have tea in the Dean's residence of the college for women.

The reading of papers in various groups will continue this morning. The science papers were highly technical yesterday morning. Those to be read this morning will be of a more popular nature.

Religiously Dedicated

The buildings and grounds were formally dedicated religiously in a service that formed a part of the University church service on Sunday morning. After the reading of a list of the buildings in three groups, there was a responsive reading and prayer of dedication for each group. The prayer for the University buildings was led by the chancellor, for the buildings of the college for women by Dean Alice B. Frame, and for the school of religion buildings by Dr. F. D. Gamewell.

Sermon Preached In Chinese

The sermon for the day was preached in Chinese by Dr. C.Y. H'eng, moderator of the Church of Christ in China.

Sacred Concert

The big University auditorium was just as crowded in the evening during the Sacred Concert as it had been in the morning during the Dedicatory Service.

GRADUATE STUDY AT YENCHING IS GROWING RAPIDLY

65 Graduate Students
Enroll This Year In
13 Departments

Graduate study is the phase of the work of Yenching University

which has come forward with most extraordinary rapidity in the past three years. Several departments this year have more graduate students enrolled than were in the entire graduate division in 1926-7.

This growth has been chiefly due to the great strengthening of the work offered in graduate fields. As yet only the M.A. degree and the M.S. degree are obtainable. The increase in students is also due to the recommendation of the Council on Christian Higher Education in China that graduate work in the Christian schools for the present be emphasized in Yenching University only. If the proposed East China University, organized along the lines of London University by a federation of all the Christian colleges in East China, is consummated, a great graduate school will also be developed in Shanghai.

"Grade Ratio" Of 1.3 Required

The numbers of students taking graduate study could be doubled overnight by a lowering of the standards. Yenching requires for admission that a student must have a "grade ratio" of 1.3 in his undergraduate record. This means an average of better than "M plus" for the four year's work. Dr. Shuhsi Hsu is chairman of the Commission on graduate studies. Other members are: Miss Alice Boring, Mrs. M. S. Frame, C. W. Luh, Y. P. Mei, J. B. Taylor, Philip de Vargas, Miss Sui Wang and S. D. Wilson.

65 Students Enrolled

Sixty-five graduate students are enrolled this year, distributed among the various departments as follows: Biology, 8; Chemistry, 12; Chinese, 3; Economics, 11; Education, 2; History, 2; Journalism, 2; Music, 1; Philosophy, 2; Physics, 3; Political Science, 14; Psychology, 3; and Sociology, 2. Most of these students are preparing themselves to be teachers or have already taught for some years.

Yenching
University
Seal



YENCHING RECEIVES CONTROL

Golden Key Delivered To
Chancellor At Impos-
ing Gathering

NOTABLES ATTEND

Oldest University In
World Represented By
Italian Minister

Yenching University yesterday was declared formally opened, dedicated to its mission of training the leaders of men, and the golden key to its treasures of learning handed over by the Board of Trustees to the chancellor at a ceremony carried out in a strikingly beautiful setting, in glorious autumn weather and before an assembly of dignitaries representative of many countries.

Especially appropriate was the presence of His Excellency, Mr. J.V.A. MacMurray, American Minister to China, representing the country whose generosity had made the magnificence and utility of Yenching University possible, and His Excellency Signor Vare, Royal Italian Minister to China, representing the country with the oldest university in existence.

Chinese Liberal Too

Although the bulk of the funds subscribed towards adequately housing the "Yenching idea" came from sympathetic people in the United States, the President, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, reminded the company that Chinese friends had been liberal and helpful too, for many of the buildings and enterprises at Yenching were realized from money provided in this

country. Both Mr. MacMurray and Signor Vare appeared in doctor's robes on behalf of the universities which had bestowed honors upon them.

World's Oldest University

Bologna University, which the Italian Minister represented, had its legendary foundation by Theodosius about 450 A.D.

Even in the 15th century it had graduated 10,000 students. Dante, Petrarch, Galvani (discoverer of galvanism) and Malpighi (discoverer of blood corpuscles) were some of the great men who had passed through Bologna University.

At yesterday's function, too, were official representatives of neighborly and friendly countries, whilst others sent their greetings. Mr. Horinouchi, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, was there on behalf of the Island Empire. M. Eickhoff, counsellor of the Danish Legation, represented Mr. Kauffmann, the Minister, who arrived in Peiping yesterday. For the British Minister was Mr. H.H. Fox, C.M.G., and the Cuban Government, Mr. Garriga.

Dr. Porter Bears Bell

Came great educators from various countries, but especially from the United States which stood in the position of foster father to this inspirational venture.

Fittingly the ceremony had a touch of the big picture. Dr. Lucius Porter, appointed marshal of the function, had worked out a procession in the hollow square formed by Bashford Hall, MacBrier Hall and the Biology Building. Around this quadrangle marched the university staff and honored guests, most of them garbed in academic robes with "mortar board" hats, and touches of color to the hoods. Ahead walked Dr. Lucius Porter bearing the wooden bell, representing education, as defined by Confucius.

March To Martial Air

The mass of the audience was early placed in the auditorium, and after the procession about the grounds which made a most impressive picture under the brilliant sunshine, the principals entered Bashford Hall, filed down the main aisle of the auditorium

and took their places in front of the stage.

They marched to the air of "Pershing's Crusaders" played by the band of the United States Marine Corps.

The proceedings thereafter were largely oratorical and some notable addresses were made. The necessity of accepting the leadership of the great Oriental Teacher, Jesus Christ; the important place in education held by Confucius and the debt China owed by Yenching to the practical help of western organizers being some of the high notes sounded by several speakers.

Before the opening address the officials on the platform turned to the back drop of the stage where were displayed the red and blue ensigns of the Kuomintang flanking a picture of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The brief will of the Kuomintang leader was read, in compliance with Chinese regulations and the company bowed three times before the emblems.

Dr. W.W. Yen Makes Address

The Hon. Dr. W.W. Yen, Chairman of the Board of Managers, made a brief introductory address expressing gratitude at the generosity which had made these beautiful buildings possible. He had attended no other gathering so fraught with immense possibilities as this. Yenching was a model institution of its kind which would require high standards from its students.

In both Chinese and English Dr. Leighton Stuart took the audience back over the early and struggling years of Yenching's membership, referred to the heroic labors of the men who had worked so devotedly to create this university idea out of a group of other institutions. They were gathered at Yenching now to commemorate the fulfilment of the physical phase of their plan. The equipment and housing no longer formed a problem, and the university now could march on the more important aims of its educational and spiritual life in which they were happy to have notable Chinese associate leadership.

In the constantly changing future he trusted there would be no change in the unswerving loyalty

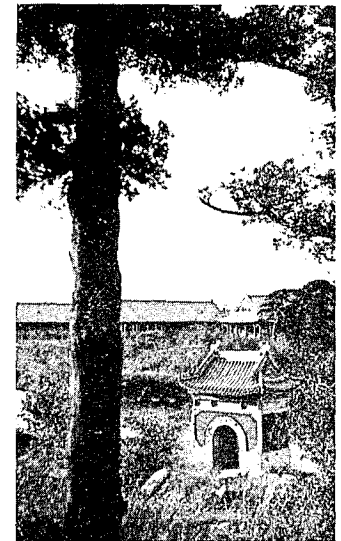
to the ideals of the Yenching Idea.

Yenching Idea Defied

Franklin Warner, Chairman of the Board of Trustees then proceeded to the central event of the ceremony, the presentation of the key to Yenching, symbolic of the transfer of authority. In doing so he dedicated the splendid buildings to the Yenching spirit. Yenching's idea was not to educate the masses, but to provide the material for leadership which left a heavy responsibility on the students. He laid especial stress upon the great Oriental Teacher, Jesus Christ. "Take Him and you will conquer the world" he said.

The Chancellor, Dr. Wu Leich'uan then received the keys, and the assembly then was addressed by Mr. Lo Chia-lun, President of Tsinghua University who spoke on behalf of the Ministry of Education and told of the great interest taken by the government in this notable educational work.

Representatives of sister universities and of educational bodies in the United States then joined with Yenching through the medium of messages and greetings, assuring the Yenching faculty and student body of their best wishes.



Looking toward the University past an ancient gateway which once led to a "Temple of Flowers" destroyed long before the University acquired this beautiful property.

THE NORTH CHINA STANDARD 華北正報 PEIPING, WEDNESDAY, OC

NOTABLE GUESTS SEEN AT YENCHING OPENING



Picture of leaders of the academic procession leaving Bashford Hall. At its head is Dr. George B. Stewart (with Mrs. Stewart) representing Princeton University and Auburn Theological Seminary. Behind Dr. Stewart is Professor James T. Shotwell, of Columbia University, who helped with the Kellogg Peace Pact. Scholars and diplomats representing various governments and famous institutions shared in the Formal Opening.



LEFT—Academic procession on the way to the religious ceremony of the dedication at Yenching University. In this group are Dr. Cheng Ching of the China Christian Council, who preached the dedicatory sermon; Dr. F. T. Gamewell, representing the Board of Trustees; and Dr. George B. Stewart, delegate from Princeton University and Auburn Theological Seminary.

RIGHT—Head of the academic procession from the Women's College following the lead of Chief Marshal Dr. Lucius C. Porter.

PEKING 大學 燕京 NEWS

YENCHING UNIVERSITY PEKING CHINA AMERICAN OFFICE 150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

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No. 1

GLOOM AND ITS CURE

It's a long lane that has no turning. Near the end of a recent volume of unmitigated pessimism about China, one suddenly stumbles upon the statement that within two years a single province has opened more than one hundred electric light plants; furthermore, that the number of towns and cities establishing public libraries is constantly increasing.

We are grateful to the American journalist-author for turning on the light after leading us through this subterranean cave of despair. We shall quote other items from his book which contradict its thesis and set at naught its conclusion. For the moment, however, let us see whether the prosaic tabulation of China's foreign trade for the past 59 years shows that she is going up-hill or down to the ultimate catastrophe. Read the following figures showing the steady increase of foreign trade in millions of taels* and draw your own conclusion:

1870	1890	1910	1929
130,000,000	210,000,000	840,000,000	2,280,000,000

Lest the reader may think this represents merely the flooding of Chinese markets with machine-made goods, let us add that exports have risen as rapidly as imports and that remittances to China from Chinese living abroad now aggregate fully \$100,000,000 American money.

But the trade tabulations indicate things more significant than mere volume. Visualize Chinese evenings at home of half a century ago, with tallow candles and ancient string wicks burning murkily in cups of peanut oil, and then substitute myriads of kerosene lamps. You can imagine them multiplying through the decades as you read the following figures in millions of gallons representing the inflow of kerosene oil from abroad. Pause and reflect upon the significance

* The standard Chinese unit of value. Its variation in exchange for American gold renders it difficult to translate these figures into our own dollars.

of these lamps in social converse and the intellectual life.

1890	1910	1929
30,000,000	161,000,000	240,000,000

But these trade figures expand still further in our imagination. The 400,000,000 people of China and their vast undeveloped resources and consequently untapped reservoir of purchasing power offer the possibility of transforming the present deplorable state of world-economy—provided humanity exercises ordinary common-sense in the use of the earth for human welfare. The opening of this vast reservoir for the myriads of China and of the world depends upon some form of industrialism. Follow these figures from the trade report and you see the rising tide of industrialism pouring into China.

In 1870, there was scarcely a sign of modern industrialism in Chinese imports, save only unclassified metals; then this material of industrialism expands in volume and multiplies in variety—machinery, railway equipment, telephone and telegraph equipment, and other elements of the machine age—mounting in 59 years from 4,000,000 taels to 113,000,000. Finally, there flows in a tributary stream of gasoline, motor cars, airplanes, and scientific instruments, in other millions of taels.

But those whose profession is to generate gloom will answer that China's descent toward catastrophe began only in 1911, with the Republican Revolution. Why, then, has the tide of foreign trade grown from 849,000,000 taels in 1911 to 2,282,000,000 in 1929? Never has the rhythm been broken. Is it possible that the Republican Revolution broadened the interests even of Chinese hens? Having apparently done nothing for the outside world before that date, they sent abroad last year 50,000,000 taels' worth of good eggs.

Certainly the sanguinary battles of the last spring and summer in China were deplorable, but even the terrific strain of those months and the deplorable waste of wealth have not checked the amazing growth of Shanghai, where building permits in the International Settlement increased from 3,892 for the first seven months of 1929 to 5,664 for the same period in 1930. Other cities in China are also doing things. Hangchow is expending \$10,000,000, silver, for electric lights, irrigation and drainage, street railways, long-distance telephones, a wireless station, railway improvements, and good drinking water. Canton will expend in three years \$18,000,000, silver, for bridges, sewerage, roads, harbor improvements, a public library, additional schools, improved hospital facilities, parks, a municipal administration building, and a municipal athletic field. That city provided free housing for 800 desperately poor persons last year and will care in the same way for 2,000 more this year. Its present automatic telephone system will soon give connection with Hong Kong by the longest land telephone cable in the world, to stretch 110 miles between the two cities. The province has seen 30,000,000 young trees planted in twelve months and 30,000 graves of ancestors removed to make place for public improvements.

China is getting on the air and into the air. The Post-office Department of the National Government reports 300,000 flying hours of mail planes in six months between Shanghai, Nanking, and Hangkow, without an accident, and is planning to extend this service to the capital of Szechuen province in the far west with its population of 50,000,000. It is reliably reported that Berlin and Nanking are to be connected by two air-mail routes. A German trade commission has been making a thorough survey of conditions for the expansion of business in China, and an English commission is to follow. A committee of our own Senate is studying here in America the question of our trade with China, and one of our industrialists has had his personal representative on the field.

The signs do not indicate that China is going down to catastrophe.

Take the Tide at Its Turn

Commerce and industry will make their own way. The next quarter-century will surely show as great expansion in



HOME ECONOMICS CLASS

The doors of thousands of schools are beginning to open to the soundly educated young woman. Through such as these must the new home life come into being.



Contrast the Yenching girl with the handicapped girlhood of her mother!

China's foreign trade and the industrial development of the country as the past hundred years. But what of those other intangible influences which give the only real value to human life? Are these also to flourish in the new China? What is to be the inner life of the twentieth-century Cathay?

If this question is to be answered aright, all who believe in the things of the mind and the spirit must take the tide at its turn. This is the moment for the friends of China to assist the spiritual leaders of her own people in placing on adequate foundations the essential institutions of human well-being and of international peace and friendship. That the Chinese need such help and that they welcome it has been proven beyond question.

Lest we should overstate, let us quote again from the gloomy correspondent. He assures us that education was never more highly prized by the Chinese than at present; that the language is being simplified, printing presses multiplying, books appearing from the presses in incredible numbers, newspapers and other periodicals multiplying steadily. There is no sign of lethargy in China, but rather a vast hunger for knowledge, a craving to know the reasons of profound economic distress, and to find ways of escape.

Can the Chinese be expected to do this alone? Consider the single factor of the schools and teachers required.

The commissioner of education of one province reported recently 3,200,000 children without any opportunity for schooling—needing at least 85,000 new schools. The National Government estimates 37,000,000 unschooled children. These would require for the merest rudiments of education 1,200,000 trained teachers, costing at the lowest figure \$260,000,000 a year. The present normal schools of China could not meet the most urgent needs in fifty years.

The magnitude of the problem exceeds any nation's strength. It belongs to the world. In exchange for China's contributions of past centuries to world culture, she may, with good grace, accept from the world today assistance in getting to her feet and preparing once more to make her full contribution.

The history of such an institution as Yenching University shows clearly how ready the Chinese are to recognize and welcome assistance of the right sort given in the right spirit.

We are dealing with one of the great historic races. They are struggling through unimaginable difficulties to put their house in order. Let us assist them while they need assistance and where they welcome it—in maintaining and expanding such institutions of good-will and agencies of new life as Yenching University. In so doing, we do far more than simply to help a limited number of Chinese of today. We lay foundations for the well-being of generations unborn in America and all other lands.

For a New Chinese Womanhood

All who know China hold her women in high esteem. In every class, from the humblest toilers to ladies of the wealthiest households, their moral qualities and social graces largely explain the place China so long ago won, and for so many centuries maintained, among the peoples of the world.

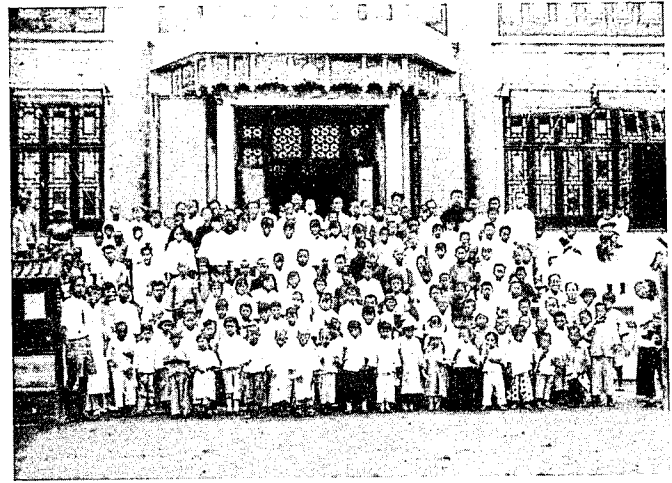
But these Chinese women, like those of all ancient cultures, have suffered from crushing handicaps. Until recent years there was virtually no thought concerning them in China save as mothers of sons—scarcely were they individuals in the same sense as were their men. Even with the rising tide of modernism, and the leveling of ancient barriers, they are still but poorly provided with the means of fitting themselves for the new life open before them. Only two government normal schools admit women for training as teachers.

China's women are potentially free, but only potentially. Real freedom remains to be achieved. Herein lies the significance of Yenching Women's College. Only through such institutions can real freedom be achieved by the new womanhood of China.

What a transformation this quarter-century has seen!

In 1905, Miss Minor courageously admitted four girls to the rudimentary beginning of a school for women. Last year there were 193 eager, enthusiastic, intelligent girls in our college, all strictly collegiate students ranging from freshmen to post-graduates. The standing of the college is evidenced by the fact that 29 of these girls came by transfer from other colleges.

What a world lies open before these girls!—whether they continue, as some do, for post-graduate work, or go abroad, to America generally, for professional training, or take up dietetics at Peping Union Medical College, or begin at nursing or teaching. There are 37,000,000 children in China without schools. The day of the child is just dawning, and with its dawn comes the real day of the woman. Hospitals and health centers and social experiment stations and kindergartens and myriads of schools will be opening their doors in the present quarter-century. The govern-



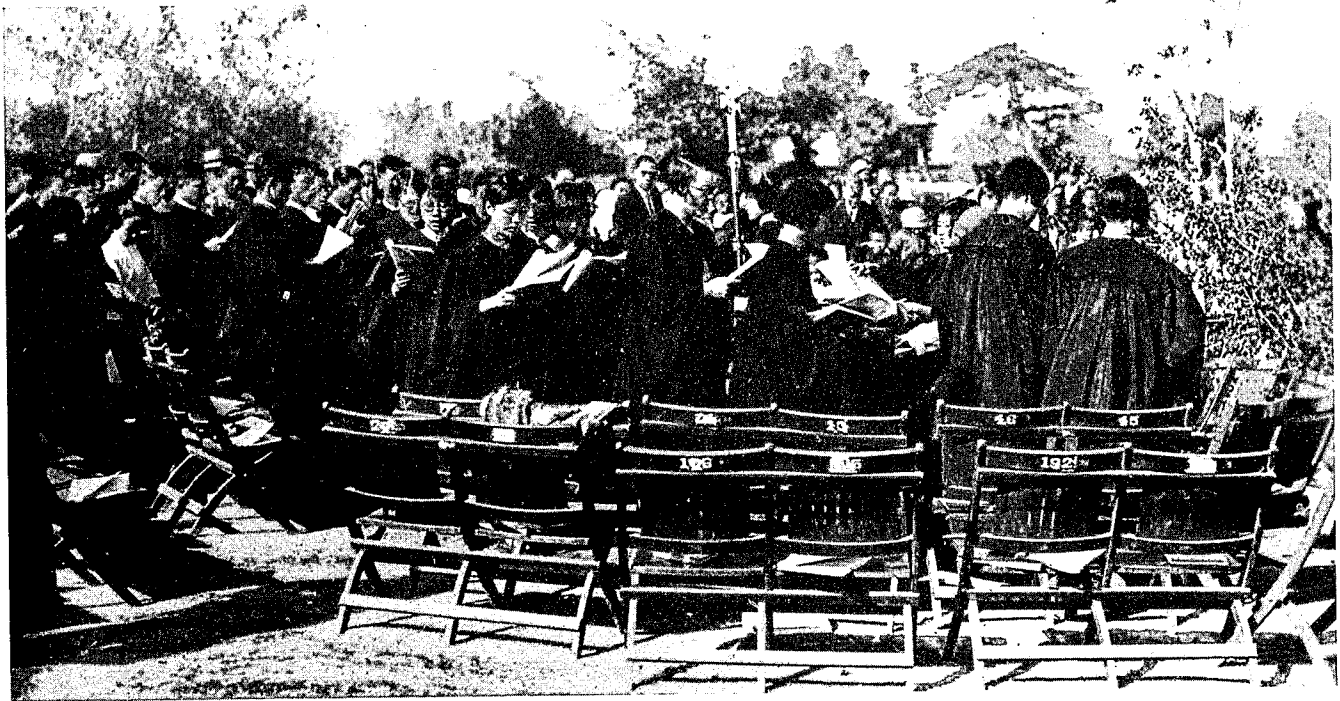
SUMMER SCHOOL FOR POOR CHILDREN

Students maintain this and other helpful activities for the surrounding community.

ment is already requiring home-economics in all middle schools. For every educated young woman there will soon be a dozen appealing calls. Nothing will do more to create the twentieth-century Cathay than such young women graduates as those who go out in multiplying numbers from Yenching.

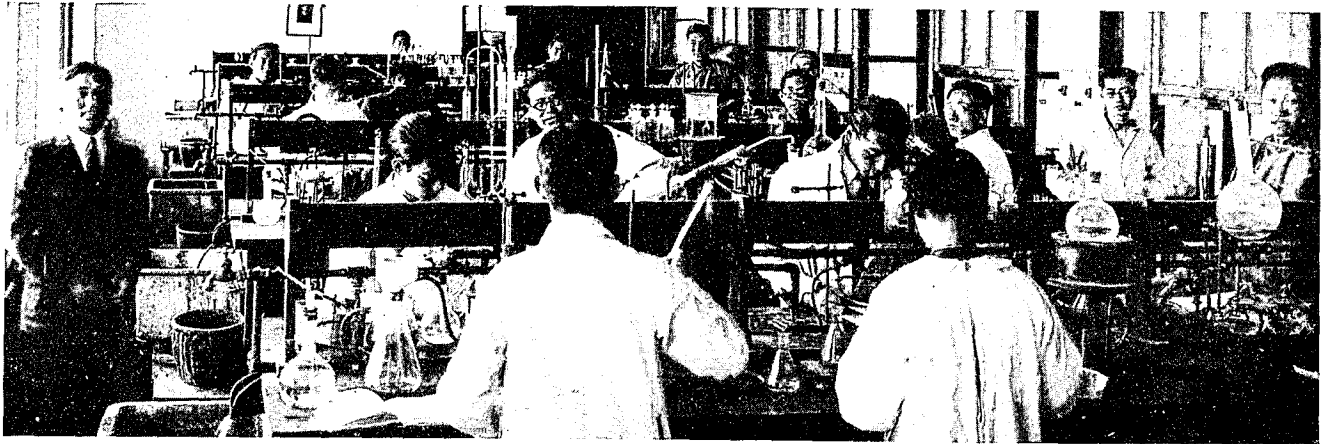
To the heart which this new Cathay must have, Yenching women are preparing to contribute their influence. We cannot doubt this when we note such facts as the following:

More than half of the 193 students enrolled last year were Christians. There is a growing interest among the young women students in the work of the Yenta Christian Fellowship. The attendance at voluntary daily chapel has been greater than ever before. Many young women have shared in the numerous discussion groups held throughout the year for the study of vital life problems and the girls



EASTER SERVICE UNDER THE SKY

Freedom of religious life is beginning to bear its fruit—spontaneity and sincerity of search for truth.



CHEMISTRY LABORATORY

Graduates from Yenching enter freely post-graduate classes in any American university.

themselves arranged for a number of special student meetings during Passion Week. Small intimate groups have been meeting for prayer and for mutual conversation about the deepest problems. Outdoor sunrise and vesper meetings have been held on the initiative of the girls themselves. The Dean writes that just such spontaneous effort is evidence of the appeal of the Christian religion to them, and is a convincing proof of its place in their lives.

Taking Yenching to the Country

The mountain is reputed to have declined to come to Mohammed, so that he had perforce to visit the mountain. China does not decline to come to Yenching. She comes in greater numbers every year. There were 834 applicants for admission in September.

Yet Yenching proposes also to go to China—to enter the villages and visit the real people in their homes.

This is the meaning of the “Ching-ho Rural Experiment Station”—that the life of the University is to flow through its gates and fertilize the life of the whole countryside and entire region.

This social experiment station in the town of Ching-ho was formally opened on June 13 last. The village has



BASKET-BALL TEAM 1930

Whatever is to be the blend of East and West in the twentieth-century Cathay, her young men must be physically fit.

previously been thoroughly “surveyed.” This experiment in bringing a modern university into the walls of an oriental village rests upon carefully accumulated data and thoroughly established understanding and friendship. All the influences in Ching-ho are prepared to cooperate in making a success of what is to be an effort to transform the life of the village.

From the center set up—lecture room, reading room, children’s play-room, offices—there will radiate and ramify, through the village and over its farms, friendly activities of every sort looking to the betterment of its entire life, from the work of the ploughman to the mother’s care of her baby, the hours of recreation and social life, the school curriculum and methods, and the village church.

One model village will infect many others with the virus of innovation and renewal.

Many Helping Hands

Since the Revolution of 1911 one of the chief sources of rare treasures for curio-dealers in Peiping have been the houses of Manchu families once socially well placed and financially secure but now fallen on evil days.

Yenching now occupies what was once a prince’s garden. All about the University are impoverished Manchu families, untrained to labor. But Manchu and Chinese women are marvelously deft with their fingers. Here was the way to help these communities to their feet. Yenching “faculty wives” have organized pleasant, well-lighted work-rooms—*kung-ch’ang*—for the women and girls of the village. Here they are taught to apply their deft skill to such dainty articles as can be readily sold. A nurse finds her way into their homes. From needlework to community good will is only a matter of time.

Read one single story and imagine the rest.

A girl of 15 years had been happily at work for several months. She begged repeatedly that her twelve-year-old sister be admitted, only to be told she was too young. Then the visiting nurse went to see what condition at her home made this child so eager for the hours at the *kung-ch’ang*.

She was not spending those hours at play. She was working for twelve and fifteen hours a day and earning a miserable pittance. The *kung-ch’ang* abolished for her its would-be humanitarian minimum age-limit. She now works six hours each day in light and good air, is a gay child again, is being taught various interesting things—and is earning many times as much as she was previously paid for endless hours of unmitigated servile labor.

Is it worth while?