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CAMPUS LIFE

C. H. FENNHANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

ZAKOW, CHEKIANG, CHINA

1930-31.

DECEMBER—JANUARY

No. 2

ONE AIM AND ONE EFFORT.

The third term since the re-opening of our College is now drawing to a close. A retrospect of this period of a year and a half recalls to my mind friendly criticism and praise from various directions concerning the work we are doing at the College. I have also during this period sensed suspicion and doubt from a few sources. These reflections make me feel that the thing which I stressed most on first coming to the College needs further emphasis.

The College can never prosper, nor achieve anything, unless we all have a unified aim and work toward that aim with a unified effort. The faculty, the students, the alumni, the Field Board of Control, the Missions, the Board of Trustees and the Mission Boards in America must first agree as to the aim and purpose of the College. When we have a unified aim then we must have unified effort from all parties, driving together toward that aim. If one party stands by waiting to see what the others will do our efforts will fail. Let us all have one aim and put in our whole-hearted support for the College without waiting to see what others can accomplish. With a unified effort like this the attainment of our aim will be only a question of time. This is our aim:

We want to make our College as Christian as possible.

We want a small and efficient college.

We want a unique college—to fulfill our special mission, which no other college in China can carry out.

We want the best equipment, best faculty, and best student body for such an institution.

Can we all agree to this aim? If so, will you cooperate by giving your best efforts to its realization?

BAEN E. LEE.

January 15, 1931.

PLANS READY FOR ERECTION OF ALUMNI LIBRARY.

Inasmuch as more than half of the pledges have been paid in, and there is good reason to hope the rest will be forthcoming shortly, it has been proposed to break ground this spring for the construction of the new Alumni Library Building. The plans have all been drawn up carefully by Mr. Ruf Hsu, head of the Engineering Department, and have been discussed and approved by the Faculty Committee on Promotion and Development. The site chosen is that between Severance Hall and Tooker Chapel, on the hillside facing south—a truly wonderful location because of its centrality and prospect.

But even if the total sum of \$20,000 pledged should be made immediately available, it is not sufficient to build a building adequate for our needs, such as the one planned. *At least half as much again is needed to cover construction and furnishings!*

"Campus Life" would urge that we respond to this very real and imperative need by sending as large a con-

tribution as possible to the Campaign Treasurer, Mr. L. C. Niu, Chinese Y. M. C. A., Shanghai, or to the Bursar, Dr. E. L. Mattox, at the College. If your pledge has not yet been paid, kindly make it even larger and send your check at once.

With "*one aim and one effort*," let us make the erection of the Alumni Library possible this year, and so express our loyalty to the College and its Administration. Now is the time to put a depth of meaning into those words of the College Song, "*All hail to thee, Fair Hangchow, Thy sons salute thee now*"—Let us salute with a generous check!

CHINESE SEMESTER ORATIONS OF HIGH ORDER.

The Chinese Public Speaking Contests were held on the evenings of December 9 and 10 respectively and evoked much interest by reason of the high standard they set for future oratoricals. The Middle School winners are: *First Year*—1st. Chen Chiao, 2nd. Kiang Tueh Shan. *Second Year*—1st. Yu Feng Cheh, 2nd. Wu Yang. *Third Year*—1st. Hu Ming Jen, 2nd. Yeh Djei Kuei.

The winners in the College are: *Freshmen*—1st. Tu Chiu, 2nd. Loh Yung Dien. *Sophomores*—1st. Wang Shu Wei, 2nd. Chen Chia Hsin.

A careful perusal of the following statistics will give you a good idea of the present size and steady growth of the Library. From its circulation report you will readily see the vital place it holds in the institution's life. Place your hand on the Library and you can feel the pulse of the College as an educational institution. The Library is the workshop or laboratory of the Arts departments; it is to them what a Science Hall is to the Science departments. Yet even the Science departments cannot function properly without hundreds of reference books in the Library.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS PURCHASED OR PRESENTED

August to December, 1930

	Chinese		English	
	Vols.	Value	Vols.	Value
000 General Works	233	\$133.80	4	\$21.30
100 Philosophy	75	47.98	12	76.85
200 Religion	62	24.20	21	84.00
300 Sociology	153	72.93	171	1,108.01
400 Philology	115	59.00	6	6.00
500 Science	46	24.00	83	1,218.26
600 Useful Arts	13	6.00	12	248.37
700 Fine Arts	20	19.00	1	3.00
800 Literature	628	314.42	61	289.38
900 History	241	130.68	53	536.00
Total	1,586	\$832.01	424	\$3,592.17

F. C. PAN.

PRESENT SIZE OF HANGCHOW COLLEGE LIBRARY.—Chinese and English Books, December 1930

Class	General Work	Philosophy	Religion	Sociology	Philology	Science	Useful Arts	Fine Arts	Literature	History	Total
Chinese	1,681	987	820	1,052	884	546	100	59	8,249	2,110	16,488
	\$613.80	418.98	303.20	417.93	339.00	204.00	52.00	44.00	339.42	865.58	\$3,598.01
English	511	273	1,930	530	120	490	155	30	525	625	5,189
	\$1,833.30	1,016.85	2,720.00	2,958.01	296.00	1,885.26	864.37	120.00	1,849.38	2,796.00	\$16,339.17
Periodicals subscribed for 1931	14	...	...	9	...	2	2	2	4	2	35
	\$34.07	...	...	20.27	...	10.60	2.25	3.90	8.20	1.56	\$80.85
Bound Volumes of Periodicals	11	...	1	19	2	16	2	1	5	5	62
	\$102.00	...	18.75	223.00	3	348.16	80.00	16.00	62.00	82.00	\$934.91
Chinese	64	1	2	44	...	10	...	1	13	2	137
	\$167.00	2.00	2.00	87.00	...	30.50	...	2.00	31.30	6.00	\$327.80
English	81	...	23	39	...	75	3	...	5	26	252
	\$709.00	...	142.00	327.00	...	774.00	29.00	...	65.00	135.00	\$2,181.00

F. C. PAN.

CIRCULATION STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER—DECEMBER 1930

Month Class	September		October		November		December		Total	
	Chinese	English	Chinese	English	Chinese	English	Chinese	English	Chinese	English
000	9	1	1	2	3	1	...	1	13	5
General Works ...	15	12	18	1	19	3	16	...	68	16
100	5	7	6	7	2	...	2	...	15	14
Philosophy ...	26	25	42	20	35	15	12	3	115	63
200	5	5	6	2	10	3	1	...	22	10
Religion ...	22	60	28	33	45	23	6	6	101	122
300	9	24	5	3	3	2	1	...	18	29
Sociology ...	3	1	8	...	4	4	14	...	29	5
400	40	9	35	24	32	20	43	8	150	61
Philology ...	60	...	90	17	67	11	7	6	224	34
500	4	12	15	5	12	2	1	1	32	20
Science ...	...	1	5	12	2	2	1	1	8	16
600	103	29	190	131	191	89	153	7	637	256
Useful Arts ...	260	163	221	270	204	205	151	126	836	764
700	561	349	670	527	629	580	408	159	2,268	1,415
Fine Arts ...	910		1,197		1,009		567		3,683	
800										
Literature ...										
900										
Fiction ...										
History ...										
Biography ...										
Periodicals ...										
Reserved Books ...										
Total of Chinese and English ...										

F. C. PAN.

**EAST CHINA BIG FOUR CONFERENCE FOOTBALL
TOURNAMENT HELD ON GAMBLE FIELD.**

NOVEMBER 28—DECEMBER 1.

The annual football tournament of the Big Conference for this year took place at Hangchow College from November 28—December 1. The opening day was clear and just cold enough to add a zest to both players and spectators. The referee's whistle blew promptly at 1:15 and the Soochow and Hangchow teams took their positions. It was evident from the start that the two teams were quite evenly matched, and it was not until the final whistle blew that one could state as to the outcome. The final score was 3—2 with Soochow on the long end. In the game between Shanghai and Nanking both teams were "out for blood," and up until the last fifteen minutes of play neither team had any advantage, when suddenly one of the Nanking backs advanced the ball by some clever dribbling and shot a perfect goal, making the score 2—1 against Shanghai. Just before the final whistle, however, Shanghai with a splendid display of team-work, shot a quick difficult goal, thus tying the score at 2—2.

On the second day, in the morning game between Soochow and Nanking a splendid brand of football was displayed throughout both halves. Nanking, however, showed better team play and this eventually brought a close but well-earned victory of 4—2. In the first afternoon game Nanking and Hangchow each scored a goal in the first half; when they lined up for the second half one could see that each had the "do or die spirit." As the time drew near to a close there was a little weakening on the part of the Nanking team, showing they were tiring somewhat under the play of two games (though at shortened time) in one day. With only a few minutes left to play, Hangchow, working the ball down to the Nanking goal, made a splendid shot and with it came a well-deserved victory of 2—1. In the second afternoon game, the Shanghai team worked well together from the start and at half-time led by a 3—0 score. The second half was a repetition of the first, Shanghai keeping the ball in Soochow's territory most of the time and was leading at the final whistle by a score of 5—0. Thus ended a great day of football with the standing of the teams as follows: Nanking 3, Soochow 2, Shanghai 3, and Hangchow 2. Upon the remaining game between Shanghai and Hangchow depended the football championship for the year.

The day of the final game was anything but favorable, a cold drizzle falling all morning so that the wet field slowed up the play for both sides. Neither team scored in the first half, although Shanghai had perhaps more shots at the Hangchow goal. In the second half, each team time and again would work the ball up to their opponent's goal only to have the ball blocked by the superhuman efforts of the respective goalies. After one such onslaught the Shanghai team succeeded in driving the ball through for the initial score of the game. Undaunted, Hangchow rushed the ball back down the field and, five minutes later, sent it flying through the Shanghai goal. In the last ten minutes each team with redoubled efforts tried to put across the winning goal—but all in vain. The whistle blew, and the score remained a tie at 1-1.

The final result of the three days' play was Shanghai 4, Hangchow 3, Nanking 3, and Soochow 2, thus giving to Shanghai College the honor of carrying home the Championship Cup for the year 1930-31.

J. L. H.

**ENGLISH DECLAMATIONS ARE OF
UNUSUAL MERIT.**

The Fall Semester English Declamation Contests were held for the Senior Middle School on December 11, and for the College on the 12th. The speaking was of a uniformly high order throughout. The judges of Middle School speaking were Principal Loh, Mr. W. T. Ho, Mrs. A. R. Craig, Mr. R. S. Lautenschlager, and Mr. John Omohundro. The winners were as follows:

S. M. S. I. First—Wang Be-yun, Second—Hsiao Pin-nan, both of whom spoke on the subject "A Tale from the Arabian Nights."

S. M. S. II. First Chang Yuan, Subject: "Cultivation of the Reading Habit." Second—Wu Yang, Subject: "The Delights of Books."

S. M. S. III. First—Chow Hung-kwang, Subject, "Enterprise and Efficiency." Second—Hwang Lan-sen, Subject, "Enterprise and Efficiency."

President Lee, Dr. Mattox, Miss Wilson, Mr. K. Y. Hu, and Mr. A. R. Craig acted as judges of College speaking, the winners in which are given below:

Freshmen—First—Loh Yung-dien; Second—Chen Yung-pao; Third—Chen Shih-chen, each of whom spoke "Daniel Webster's Charge to the Jury."

Sophomores—First—Yin T'ai-su; Second—Chen Yao-ch'ing; Third—Miss Shen Chia-hoh, each of whom spoke "All Quiet On The Western Front" by Sir Philip Gibbs.

**ART EXHIBITION IN SEVERANCE HALL
ATTRACTS CROWDS.**

The first art exhibit ever held in Hangchow College was staged in Severance Hall Assembly Room on December 6th. Art treasures from faculty and student homes, collections of famous paintings by great artists, scrolls illustrative of ancient and modern forms of Chinese writing, original paintings and types of character cursive by faculty members and students, all these when hung on walls and pillars made a most effective display. In addition to these there was displayed in the Physics lecture room, the Stamp Exhibit of the Philatelic Society while in the Chemistry lecture room were exhibited excellent photo enlargements made by Dr. Fitch, Mr. Omohundro, and members of the Photography Club.

Deserving of special mention was Mr. K. Y. Hu's collection of paintings and the scroll of ancient Tang Dynasty writing, discovered in the Tunghuang Caves in Kansu Province and now in the possession of Prof. C. S. Chung. The many excellent paintings from Mr. Ho Min-chi's own hand, as well as his photographs of the rare coins in his collection, mark him out as an artist and numismatist of unusual attainments. Paintings by Mr. K. C. Chow, Mr. R. S. Lautenschlager, Mrs. J. L. Howe, and Miss Janet Fitch also attracted much attention. All credit to Principal K. I. Loh for promoting such an exhibition and carrying it out with unqualified success. Let us hope that it will become an annual affair in the life of the College. It might be possible to charge admission for the benefit of the College Endowment Fund.

**CHRISTMAS CELEBRATED BEFORE VACATION
BEGINS.**

Christmas has come and gone, and in its wake we have a host of happy memories and a flood of beautiful Christmas cards. On the evening of December 18th, Mr.

and Mrs. Craig entertained the Christian Fellowship Groups in their home with a Christmas tree, the Christmas story, and a program of music followed by refreshments of "mien" and "tien hsin." On Friday afternoon, the 19th, Dr. Feng and the girl students acted as hostesses to the faculty and their wives for afternoon tea, at which they presented a very enjoyable program of original songs and skits.

In the evening, Wilson Hall was again the scene of Christmas festivity when the Christian students gathered for an evening of good fellowship. Dean S. C. Wang gave a splendid opening talk on the meaning of Christmas as summed up in the words "Give, Peace, and Joy." After an interesting program of songs and stunts, a most bountiful plateful of "mien" was served to each one present, followed by an equally sumptuous plateful of fruits, candies, and cakes.

On Sunday morning a Christmas service, beautiful in its simplicity, was held in Tooker Chapel for the children of the campus and vicinity. The pastor, Dr. Mattox, had asked Mr. Ba-en Chu to tell the story of the Christ-Child, which he did in a charming manner. The children of the day-school under Mr. Yiu's direction gave several songs and passages of Scripture with the Christmas theme. Then, at the close, after a short talk from Dean Wang, gift packets from a decorated tree were distributed to all the children present.

In the Zakow Community Center, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. W. H. Yang, and Mr. Philip C. Cheng conducted a service for the Sunday-School children. Twice the usual number came to hear the program of songs and verses rendered by the regular pupils, and perhaps more especially to be on hand when Mr. Yang gave out little gifts wrapped in red paper. Many of the children brought little gifts of their own to be passed on to the poorer children in the city orphanage. A Christmas service was also conducted on Christmas night by Mr. Cheng, but as the hall was very crowded he could hardly make himself heard.

PROF. T. J. KU USES OWN TEXTS IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE. YENCHING TO PUBLISH HIS MASTER'S THESIS.

In connection with his course on "Chinese Civilization," Prof. Ku is compiling a text to be divided into three parts: (1) Origin and Development of Chinese Civilization. (2) Assimilation of Buddhist Philosophy and Religion. (3) Introduction of Western Civilization. For another course he has prepared a book on "Introduction to Law" designed as a handbook on English, American, and Continental legal systems. This semester the class in "Modern Chinese History" has presented special papers on A Study of Early Manchurian Tribes, and A Chronological Table of the Unification of Manchuria. A growing interest is noticeable on the part of women students for the course on "Principles of Modern Government." Next semester Prof. Ku will offer a course on "The Constitutional Development of China," and, in the Senior Middle School, a course on "International Civics."

Mr. Ku's M. A. thesis, entitled "A History of the Chinese Parliament" is soon to be published as Bulletin No. 2 of the Political Science series of Yenching University. It contains first hand material compiled from documents in the secretarial files of both Houses, or from those

loaned by friends who were formerly members of Parliament. The preface is written by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. C. T. Wang, who kindly read the manuscript.

STUDENTS REPORT ON WINTER CONFERENCE.

Shen Hsün, Chu Ching-ch'ing, and Lin Dzong-kwang attended the Y. M. C. A.'s East China Winter Conference, January 6—8, as delegates from the Christian group in the student-body. Prof. Craig was able to be present at one of the meetings. On the evening of Monday, January 19th, the delegates made their report of the Conference to a student-faculty group in Wilson Hall.

Shen Hsün gave the main body of the report, which is here briefly summarized:—Delegates were present representing University of Nanking, Shanghai College, Hangchow College, St. John's University, the Shanghai Y. M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A., and the Shanghai Women's Medical College. The leaders were Dr. C. S. Miao, Mr. O. R. Magill, and Dr. T. Z. Koo.

In presenting the subject of "The Abundant Life," Dr. Miao said the Christian method was to emphasize the close relationship of school and society; to seek intelligent beliefs; to stress the fullest development of the *whole* of each individual; to purify and ennoble all social life; finally, to make human personality central. He brought out the chief causes militating against our attainment of the abundant life as our preoccupation with other things; our knowing what to do but not doing it; our fear of seeming to be religious; pure ignorance on the part of some, and lastly the failure of teachers to help students to find the secret of abundant living. Dr. Miao suggested that great progress might be made in better cooperation between faculty and students by attempts to overcome these differences in thinking, the proneness to indifference on both sides, lack of frequent times of meeting for fellowship, and the danger of envy on the part of those who do not participate in such meetings.

Mr. Magill discussed the possibility of organizing Christian students in different institutions. Their *purpose* would be to help students live the strong Christ-like life and lead others to Christ. Their *plan* would be to meet in as many fellowship groups as were desirable, rather than in large meetings of a large organization. The *execution* of this plan would require good Christian leaders for Christian groups that would gradually attract non-Christians into their fellowship. The *evolution* of such a plan would be a natural increase in the number or the size of such groups, and might take the form of an all-inclusive organization.

The evening forum discussions, presided over by Dr. Koo, were most stimulating. Among the questions raised for group discussion were, How can we each develop our own Christian life? What is our inner experience of God? How can we think of God in the light of modern science?

It was announced that the 1931 Summer Student Conference under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. would be held on Mokanshan, July 25—August 3, to enable college students to deliberate on the great questions of Life Work, World Needs, The Religious Life, Labor Problems, Student Life in Colleges, and Pacific Relationships.

C. B. Day—Editor

Associate Editors

Mrs. R. S. Lautenschlager	Mr. W. T. Ho
Mrs. J. L. Howe	Mr. B. E. Chu
Mr. K. I. Loh	

Reporters

Misses Chien Fen Ya	Pan Kuen Yi
Chen Chi Chen	Pan Siu Hwang
Messrs. Cheng Tan Hsien	Chen Yao Ching
Chu Sen Hao	Teng Hao Tung
Kwang Tse Tsai	Lo Yung Tien
Niu Tien Wen	Pao Cheng Wen

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS

CHINESE DEPARTMENT LEADS THE WAY
IN PRODUCTION OF TEXTBOOKS.

The Chinese Department has six **Sophomores** majoring in Chinese literature. Prof. C. S. Chung is giving them three courses this semester, one in "Literary Selections," including specimens of the best literature from the Han Dynasty down; another being "Readings in the Tso Chuan" or "Spring and Autumn Annals." In the third course, on the "History of Chinese Philosophy," Mr. Chung is using his own text book, published year before last. The Sophomores are also taking three courses from Prof. C. T. Hsia—Ancient Poetry, Special Poetic Forms and the History of Chinese Literature. For this last course Mr. Hsia is preparing his own text book. A two-hour course in Chinese Philology is being given to the Sophomores by Prof. Shao, of the College of Arts and Sciences of the University of Chekiang.

The Freshmen are being given a foundational course in Chinese reading and Introduction to Chinese Literature by Prof. Hsia, in addition to a course by Prof. Chung on "Introduction to Chinese Studies." In their essays the Freshmen are allowed to use *Pei Hwa*, but the Sophomores are expected to use *Han Yen*. Later on the students will be given training in translation work and emphasis will be laid on the preparation of men qualified to do special research work.

(T. J. K.)

ECONOMICS COURSES POPULAR UNDER K. Y. HU

Thirty-eight students (including four girls) were enrolled in General Economics under Prof. Kyi-yuan Hu last semester, and 32 (including six girls) are continuing

In this issue of "Campus Life" we present a cross-section of the regular work of the departments, believing that by thus featuring the actual inside workings of the routine instruction we can give our constituency a truer idea of our normal life than by merely telling about all the extra-curricular activities. Our editorial policy is two-fold: to give a balanced picture of the all-round life of the institution, and to tell what we have done or are doing—not tell what we are going to do. We are happy here because we are busy. Wherever you turn, you constantly hear students and faculty saying "I'm so busy, I have no time to do this extra thing". Nevertheless, we are fortunate in finding several who have willingly acceded to the editor's request for help in gathering college news for this bi-monthly news sheet; to them we extend our editorial thanks for much assistance on the present issue.

C. B. D.

this semester. Altogether 23 are majoring in Economics. The course in Statistics was given only in fall term, whereas History of Economic Development (European) and Principles of Public Finance are continuing through the year. In the latter course, students have been especially interested in the questions of the Salt Tax and the Tariff, and will this term write a paper on the "History of the Chinese Tariff." General Economics students will give special attention to "The Silver Loan."

(K. Y. H.)

FOURTEEN ENROLLED IN EDUCATION.

In fall term 25 were enrolled as Education majors, and while the number dropped somewhat in this term, there are still 18% of the college students majoring in this subject. Students have taken Introduction to Education and Secondary Education under Dean S. C. Wang and their General Psychology, Educational Psychology, History of Education, and Intelligence Tests courses under Dr. Marjorie Feng. Some interesting papers were written on "Nature and Nurture" last term; this term seven students are keenly interested in working out their I. Q's, and are trying out general intelligence tests especially prepared for Chinese classes. During the term some classes will visit schools, and invite outside educators to come here to address them.

In this connection it is interesting to note that 28 of our alumni are in the teaching profession: 16 in Christian and 12 in non-Christian schools.

(S. C. W.) (M. F.)

SIXTEEN ENROLLED IN POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The fall course in General Introduction to Political Science is being repeated this term by Prof. T. J. Ku

to meet the demand, 16 having been enrolled. Mr. Ku also gave Political Science students Introduction to Law or a course in the origins of modern systems which is specially designed to fit students for government examinations.

Both fall and spring, Prof. Lautenschlager has carried a class of 7 through the intricacies of Comparative Government, taking up the English and French governmental and party systems first, later taking up other forms, especially these of Switzerland, Russia, Italy and Germany. Another class is studying with him American Government—the plan of the Federal system and modern party organization. The Modern History class have been working through modern movements beginning with the era of Napoleon.

(R. S. L.)

PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION COURSES WELL ATTENDED.

During this term the class in Philosophy-by-Way-of-the-Sciences has been studying Six Tests of Truth; Six Postulates of Descriptive Science; and Dualism, Materialism, and Idealism.

The Sophomore Comparative Religion class has been studying Hinduism and the three religions of China; last term we visited and studied Buddhist and Mohammedan temples.

One group of Freshmen is studying "The Bible View of the World," while another is studying the "Life of Jesus in the Combined Gospels," thereby coming to see in the record something of His greatness.

In the Middle School, Senior III is studying the Epistles; Senior II has recently been reading best literary selections from the English Bible—Senior I has been studying about God as our Creator and Heavenly Father in a simple English textbook "Foundation Truths of the Christian Religion."

About 25% of the College and 75% of the Middle School students voluntarily elected religious courses. All have entire liberty, no attempt being made in any of these classes to compel a student to become a Christian. For each Thursday Chapel it is planned to have good music and two short religious talks—one in Chinese and one in English.

Five or six fellowship groups have been organized and are showing a fine spirit, not only meeting once a week but also doing religious work once a week in the villages.

(A. R. C.)

MODERN ENGLISH PREFERRED TO CLASSICAL.

The English Department is stressing the acquirement of reading and speaking vocabularies in *contemporary* rather than classical English. The Senior Middle School classes are working under Miss Wilson, Dr. Feng, and Mr. Craig, finding such recent books as Grayill and Chu's "The New China", and T.H. Lee's "Composition and Rhetoric" very helpful because they have been prepared with the Chinese viewpoint in mind.

While but five are majoring in English, yet all Freshmen and Sophomores take required reading courses in Short Stories, under the direction of Mr. Lautenschlager and Mr. Day. Written summaries are made for each story intensively studied in the textbook, and reports are made of supplementary extensive readings in the new books acquired by the department this year.

In this way Freshmen will cover 50 and Sophomores 80 pages of extra reading in stories, science, biography, and modern history.

Besides textbook exercises in sentence structure, both classes hand in bi-weekly original compositions on assigned topics of vital interest. One class of Sophomores in Newspaper and Magazine Reading is getting acquainted with 12 English periodicals published in Shanghai and some 25 of those coming to us from abroad. Much practical use is being made of the new Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature.

(C. B. D.)

THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE

CHEMISTRY ENROLS MORE FRESHMEN THAN ANY OTHER DEPARTMENT.

Twenty Freshmen and four Sophomores are majoring in Chemistry this semester, more than ever before in the history of the college. The Sophomore classes in Analytical and in Inorganic Chemistry have made excellent progress, covering more material than any previous classes.

Of a total of thirty-four enrolled in Freshman Chemistry, twenty are making it their major. The department feels quite proud in having such a large number of Freshmen electing Chemistry—more, in fact, than has any other department. It behooves the department to build itself up so as to give the students the opportunity of going into the study of more advanced work.

We Want a Science Building!

One of the greatest needs of the college at present is a science hall. Those in authority, recognizing this, have given assurance that as soon as the new Library is erected, the Science Hall will be the next aim. It has oft been said that it is not the equipment that makes a department a success, but the work accomplished with what one has. It is our sincere hope, nevertheless, that in the near future we may have a finely equipped science building which will help to attract many more students in chemistry, a branch of science in which so many young Chinese students are already interested.

(J. L. H.)

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT LAYS FOUNDATIONS.

In the Physics Department Prof. Shin Kah is giving a Middle School course in Practical Physics to Senior III. During the fall term they were interested in learning the general properties of matter, especially heat, and in studying elements of mechanics. They seemed especially interested in Atwood's machine and the demonstration of uniformly accelerated motion. This term Mr. Kah will take up with them the study of Magnetism and Electricity, Sound and Light.

College Freshmen are being given a course in General Physics in which special effort is made at the beginning to emphasize the necessity of accuracy in every experiment. As one means to this end, they were given instruction in the use of the vernier calipers, the micrometer gauge, the spherometer, and the optical level for obtaining accurate measurements. While doing experiments, all students work in groups of four, though making individual reports in standardized notebooks.

(S. K.)

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT ADDS BOOKS AND EQUIPMENT.

Prof. Ruf Hsu states that 12 Freshmen are continuing Integral Calculus and Mechanical Drawing. In Mechanical Drawing they are doing piece work, making structural drawings of, for example, a disposal tank or steel-truss bridge, and architectural drawings of house plans, etc. Foundational courses have been given to Sophomores in Surveying and Mathematics (including Descriptive Geometry, Calculus and Least Squares). This term 13 Sophomores are taking courses in Strains of Materials, Applied Mechanics, and Practical Astronomy for Geodetic Surveying. Each student works out problems in theories and their application to engineering; they will also do field work with sextant and transit in practical astronomy, determining latitude of the campus, establishing the meridian, and making time observations.

The department has bought three new levels, and has ordered one transit, besides adding over 200 books to its reference library.

(R. H.)

BIOLOGY NEVER LACKS FOR VARIETY OF SPECIMENS.

The vicinity of the College and West Lake furnishes a wealth of biological specimens. Teachers from Shanghai institutions are known to come to Hangchow for material for their classes. Freshmen are doing work in General Biology through the year, working last term on local specimens of the algae (pleurococcus and spirogyra) and of yucca, bees, frogs, and termites; this term they are working on the Physiology of Vertebrates with special reference to Man and will soon take up laboratory experiments on Digestion.

Sophomores in Vertebrate Zoology last term made a special study of *Dibothiocephalus latus*—a tapeworm found in dogs; made whole mounts of embioptera, and located specimens of malaria germs found in the blood of fellow students suffering from the disease. One girl student made slides of the spleen and liver of a puppy. The class also studied that species of intestinal parasite known as *Fasciolopsis buski* or the Shaohsing fluke. This term they are working on the dogfish, and on the comparative anatomy of fish, frogs, lizards, pigeons and dogs, with special reference to the evolutionary development of the systems of the body.

Five Sophomores in Entomology are working on the anatomy of grasshoppers, and on insect coloration and life histories of insects.

(A. W. M.)

HANGCHOW BEATS NANKING IN BASKETBALL

In the Big-Four basketball tournament held in our Gym, March 27-28 and 30, Shanghai beat Hangchow in the first game, 39-38; Nanking beat Shanghai in the second game 42-29, while Hangchow retrieved herself in the third game by winning from Nanking, 29-24.

Each team won and lost a game, the total points won being Shanghai 68, Hangchow 67, and Nanking 66. Soochow University failed to enter a team.

An assistant in the department, Mr. Hsia K'eh, a graduate of the "Chen Lih" School of Physical Education in Soochow, has come to coach the Middle School track and field athletes.

(B. E. C.)

MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENT BODY ASSOCIATION REORGANIZED.

The S. M. S. Students' Association has been reorganized recently according to the regulations announced by the government. It is now called the Students' Self-governing Association. The chief purpose is to manage themselves in their every-day lives, but nothing is allowed to interfere with the school administration or the political affairs outside of the school. The election of officers took place last week. The new officers are as follows: Mr. F. T. Yu, chairman; Mr. L. S. Huang, secretary; Mr. Y. T. Chin, chief executive; Messrs. C. Chen, K. Y. Cho, N. C. Kiang, H. T. Chow, C. Tsai, T. H. Lee, executives of different activities.

INTER-SCHOOL BASKETBALL WON BY SHANGHAI.

The annual basketball tournament of the Kiangsu-Chekiang Inter-Middle-School Athletic Association, held on our grounds December 19-20, was won by Shanghai College Middle School. Soochow University M. S. finished a close second—but two points behind its rival in the final of the championship series. St. John's M. S. after defeating Nanking in the semi-final of the consolation series, became the consolation winner by defeating Soochow, the runner up in the first series.

(B. E. C.)

COLLEGE STUDENT BODY ORGANIZED.

The College Student Body was organized recently with a Representative Council of 29, which met on February 26th and elected 15 of its members to form an Executive Committee. This Committee has divided its work under two main divisions, with sub-committees, as follows:

Division of Central Affairs—Chief—Chen Yao Ching Secretary: Miss Wu Pei Hua. Treasurer: Chu Pao. Committees: *Boarding Affairs*, Chen Chia Hsin. *Disciplinary*, Yin Tai Su. *Health*, Miss Hu Ju Sin. *General Affairs*, Wang Shao Kung. *Division of Learning and Art*, Chief—Chu Sen Hao. Committees: *Studies*, Miss Yuan Pei Hsun. *Publication*, Tu Chiu. *Athletics*, Peng Chung hsi. *Dramatics*, Miss Chang Pei Hsin, Zao Chih. *Ad Interim Committee on Daily Affairs*, Wang Sei Wei, Chen Chia Hsin, Chen Yao Shen.

The first important work of the Representative Council has been the appointment of a committee of nine as Student Committee on preparations for the "20th Anniversary Celebration," as follows: Chen Chia Hsin (Chairman), Misses Chang Pei Hsin and Yuan Pei Hsun, and Messrs. Tu Chiu, Chu Pao, Wang Shao Kung, Yin Tai Su, Chen Yao Shen, Yu Tien Ming.

(Chu.)

NEWS OF THE CLUBS.

The *Liang Kwang Club* (of students from Kwangtung and Kwangsi) gave a social program on the eve of March 11th. A fancy-dress contest was held for which the faculty members present acted as judges. An excellent program and refreshments were enjoyed by everyone who attended. (Kwang)

The *College Glee Club* met and organized in Mr. B. E. Chu's room, W. Dorm. on March 19th. Pieces of music were distributed and the time of practising set for every Friday evening, Messrs. Loh and Ku were chosen as managers of the Club. (Chen)

The *English Club* was organized on February 20 with twenty members from among those Freshmen and Sophomores who are particularly interested in outside opportunities for the use and improvement of their English. The Chairman is Yin Tai Su, Vice-chairman, Han Zung Ching, and Secretary, Miss Chen Chi Chen. These officers together with Miss Hu Ju Sing, Chen Yao Ching, and Hsu Tsung Dao act as a program committee. A social meeting was held February 26 in Dr. Day's home. Two interesting programs have been given in Wilson Hall, and the committee is now selecting a cast for a play to be given later in the term at the "20-Year Anniversary." (Niu.)

The *Contemporary Statesmen Club* was organized March 1st, at the home of Prof. Lautenschlager. Mr. Chen Yao Shen was elected President and Miss Yuan Pei Hsun, Secretary of the Club. The topic for the first meeting was "Clemenceau, the Man and His Work."

The *Goethe Club* has been given a subsidy of \$20 by the College for the purpose of getting the writings of its members published.

The *Education Club* was recently organized with Wang Hung Chang as Chairman. It meets once in two weeks for book reviews.

The *Chemical Society* has elected a girl student as its President. At a recent meeting attended by some twenty chemistry students, in a spirited election Miss Hu Ju Hsin was chosen President, Mr. Ku Lai En, Vice-President, and Mr. Chang Chih, Secretary-Treasurer. Soon after that a social meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howe; several chemical games were played and the winners—Messrs. Tsong, and Kung—were presented, during the refreshments, with little mementos of their success.

PRES. B. E. LEE SPEAKS ON PROBLEM OF THE FARMER'S LIVELIHOOD.

Our president, Mr. Lee, after having attended a meeting in Shanghai devoted to this subject, presented a brief account of it at a recent Monday Assembly. He said, in effect, that 85% of China's population is composed of husbandmen, if we include the large numbers of disbanded veterans of her civil wars. We need farmers to produce raw materials to feed developing industries and to exchange for foreign industrial machinery. But at present the majority are near to starvation because they are busy only about half of the year. Having no wholesome entertainment, they gamble and drink, or become bandits and prey upon society.

The best remedies for these conditions are four. First, different kinds of supplementary work should be found for them; such as, basket making, or carpet and mat weaving, forms of work that can be done in rainy weather indoors and by the members of the family.

Second, help farmers to get capital at low rates of interest at planting time; which can be repaid in kind after the harvest. Farm Loan Banks should be established where a maximum of 10% interest will be charged. Third, the farmers should be given every opportunity to acquire even a rudimentary education. Fourth, farmers should be helped to associate with their neighbors; such mutual association would tend to a better understanding and make for greater cooperation in the production and marketing of crops. (Chien).

ALUMNI NOTES.

W'oo Fen-wei, Ph.D., '16, is now a railroading expert acting as adviser to the Ministry of Railways in the Accounting Department of the S.N. & S.H.N. Railways at North Station, Shanghai. He is also chairman, concurrently, of the Field Board of Control of the College as well as of the Hangechow College Alumni Association.

Yang Yao-min (Timothy Yang), Ph.D., '20, having received his Doctor's degree at Columbia University, New York City, is remaining there on the teaching staff.

Ko Hao, '23, is now teaching English in the Chi-mei High School at Amoy, one of the biggest middle schools in China.

Tsoh Ts'een-yund, '23, is working very successfully in the Customs House at Chinkiang after having served for some time in the Shanghai Office. He and his wife were visitors on the Hill in the fall.

Chen Mien (Graham Chen), Ph.D., '24, after receiving his Doctor's degree in Chemistry recently at the University of Michigan, has been awarded a fellowship at the University of Chicago for further study.

Siao Ping Shih, '24, left Great China University, Shanghai, last fall to teach History in Amoy University.

Loh Vong Tsao, '25, has been sent to California to learn more about the business of his firm, the Calco China Agency.

The Hangechow Branch of the Alumni Association met for dinner at the Tien Hsian Lou Restaurant on the evening of March 14th. Messrs. V. O. Chang, C. L. Chiu, and P. H. Sze were the hosts for the occasion. About twenty members were present, and after enjoying the feast they discussed important items of business.

The Annual Meeting of the Hangechow College Alumni Association will be held on the College Campus on April 4th. Preliminary announcements have already been sent out, and, from the number of replies, it looks as though there would be a large attendance. A fine program is being prepared for this annual gathering of loyal sons of the College. We urge all who can possibly get away to come on that day.

W. T. H.

Notice to Alumni:—

Will all alumni who receive a copy of "Campus Life" please fill out the following information and return it to the Alumni Editor, Mr. W. T. Ho as soon as possible?

1. Present location.
2. Present occupation.
3. Previous positions (since graduation).
4. Special Works produced:
Books or articles published.
(Please send copies of each if available).
5. Graduate study, if any; advanced degrees received.

Back to file please

AUG 3 1931

CAMPUS LIFE

Ans'd

HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

ZAKOW, CHEKIANG, CHINA

1930-31.

JUNE—JULY

No. 5

A TRANSLATION OF DR. SUN YAT SEN'S WILL

(From the San Min Chu I, English Translation
by Frank W. Price.)

For forty years I have devoted myself to the cause of the people's revolution with but one end in view, the elevation of China to a position of freedom and equality among the nations. My experiences during these forty years have firmly convinced me that to attain this goal we must bring about a thorough awakening of our own people and ally ourselves in a common struggle with those peoples of the world who treat us on the basis of equality.

The work of the Revolution is not yet done. Let all our comrades follow my "Plans for National Reconstruction," "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction," "Three Principles of the People," and the "Manifesto" issued by the First National Convention of our Party, and strive on earnestly for their consummation. Above all, our recent declarations in favor of the convocation of a National Convention and the abolition of unequal treaties should be carried into effect with the least possible delay. This is my heartfelt charge to you.

(Signed) SUN WEN,

March 11, 1925.

Written on February 20, 1925.

SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL PLANS COMMENCEMENT.

(by K. I. LOH.)

The class of 1931, M. S. is the first graduating class since the College restoration in the fall of 1929. It is a promising and wellshaped class. There are athletic-stars, prize-winners, and student-leaders. Mr. Wu Kwoh-Lin is the basketball star in Hangchow city, while Mr. Liao Sze-Ming, the well-known football runner in the school. Mr. Yien Che-Kwei won the first prize in the Chinese oration recently while Mr. Chow Hong-Kwang likewise won the first prize in the English declamations. Messrs. Ching Yin-Tong and Hwang Lan-Sun are the most capable student-leaders in various activities. The rest are also very fine students; they work hard and show fine spirit in their everyday lives.

There are altogether forty-three candidates. We have found out that most of them will go to college for further studies; a few will find jobs for experience as well as financial purposes; and those who plan to go to college are largely going to our own college. The following statistics show something more about the class:

Ages	Home Provinces	Courses Taken
Oldest 24	Chekiang 23	General Arts & Science 37
Youngest .. 16	Other Provinces 20	Commercial 6

The commencement exercises will be held at nine o'clock, Saturday morning, June 20, in Tooker Chapel. The invitations have been sent to the friends of the College.

SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL DECLAMATIONS WON BY CHOW HUNG KWANG.

On the evening of May 22nd the Middle School turned out to Severance Hall Assembly Room en masse to hear their budding orators deliver declamations, and they were not disappointed, for the decs were well given. The judges, Dean S. C. Wang, Mrs. Day, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Howe, and Mrs. S. Lautenschlager (of Tsinan) made the awards as follows:—

FIRST YEAR

1. Ho Tse Hung, "The Brave Three Hundred"
2. Wang Be-yun, "The Aim of a Young Man"
3. Hsiao Pin-nan, "Six Blind Men and the Elephant"

SECOND YEAR

1. Ting Chao Hen, "A Wonderful Girl"
2. Yu Feng Chih, "Our Duty to the Community"
3. Shu Kung Moh, "Ambition"

THIRD YEAR

1. Chow Hung Kwang, "Webster's Charge to the Jury"
2. Chow Ch'in Sen, "Webster's Charge to the Jury"
3. Chin Yin Tong, "The Gettysburg Address"

Chow Hung Kwang was awarded the prize as the best of the whole Middle School and will be the recipient of a small silver cup in token of his achievement. The other winners in their respective classes, Ho Tse Hung, and Ting Chao Hen, as well as Chow Hung Kwang will each receive a beautifully enameled medal in three colors, which was designed by Mr. Ho Ming Chi of the Registrar's office.

MIDDLE SCHOOL ORATIONS WON BY YIEN CHE KWEI.

In the Senior Middle School Oratorical Contest held on May 21st, the first three places were awarded as follows:—

- First—Yien Che Kwei.
- Second—Yu Feng Chih.
- Third—Hu Ming Shen.

The judges from among the faculty members were Messrs. Chung Chung-shan, Wang Shih-ching, and Ho Wei-chun.

COLLEGE WINS "HEROES' CUP" IN VOLLEYBALL.

On June 8th the college volleyball team annexed the first leg of the "Heroes' Cup" offered by the Provincial Party Headquarters by defeating the Arts College in a series of games resulting in the score of 2-0, 16-14, and a forfeit. Other teams defeated were those of the Chekiang Provincial High School (Kao Chung) and the Agricultural College each by a score of 3-0. This is the second provincial cup won by College teams, our basketball team having also won the first leg of the "Heroes' Cup" for basketball.

U.S.A. ALUMNI CUP AWARDED TO TU CHIU IN CHINESE ORATIONS.

On Thursday evening, May 28th, were held the annual Chinese orations in competition for the Alumni Cup. The contest was well attended, the orations well given and enthusiastically received. The speakers and subjects were as follows:

- Chen Chia Hsin, "A Revolutionary Conception of Life"
- Yin Tai Su, "How to be a Revolutionary Young Man"
- Yu Tien Ming, "Constructive Chemistry and the New China"
- Zao Chih, "Reduction of Provinces and Peace Maintenance"
- Chen Yao Sheng, "Should China Withdraw From The League of Nations?"
- Tu Chiu, "The Heart"
- Chung Hsieh, "The Future of the Renaissance"
- Lo Yung Dien, "China Should Develop Science to Combat Imperialism's Aggressions"

The judges, awarded the prize to Mr. Tu Chiu of the Freshman Class, who comes from Ching-dien in the southern part of the province of Chekiang.

ENGLISH ORATORICAL CONTEST WON BY YIN TAI SU.

The annual English Oratorical Contest, held on the evening of June 4th, was won by Yin Tai Su of Kiangyin, Ku., a member of the Sophomore class. Second place was awarded to Lo Yung Dien of Haiyen, a member of the Freshman class. This year, owing to the fact that we have only two college classes, the number of orators was smaller than usual, but a large proportion of the student body turned out and listened with great interest to the speeches. The judges were Miss Mary Millican of the Hangehow Girls' School, and Professors Craig and Lautenschlager. The speakers and subjects follow:

- Yin Tai Su, "A Warning to Modern Scholars"
- Kwong Tse Tsai, "College Athletics in China"
- Lo Yung Dien, "How We Can Best Serve Our Nation"
- Chen Yao Ch'ing, "An Appeal To Educated Women"

The prizes offered for this and a similar contest in Chinese are the two large silver cups donated in 1923 by Alumni in the U.S.A. The winners' names are engraved each year on the cups, which remain at the college. In addition to these large cups, smaller individual cups have been offered annually by the Peiping Branch of the Alumni

to become the personal property of the winners in each case. A similar cup is likewise offered by the same donors to the best all-round athlete in any given year. But this is probably the last year that the Peiping Alumni cups will be offered, so we hope that other donors will continue to provide something of the same order for future contestants. When the new library is completed there will be a very suitable place, no doubt, in the lobby where a large glass case or two can be set for the proper display of these and the many other trophies that are being acquired by the various athletic teams.

FAREWELL DINNER GIVEN TO PROF. AND MRS. CRAIG AND MISS WILSON.

On Wednesday evening, June 10th, the faculty folk gathered in Wilson Hall parlors for dinner together by way of reluctant farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Craig who are leaving for evangelistic work at Tsingkiangpu, Kiangsu, and to bid Miss Rebecca Wilson a "bon voyage" as she sails for the United States for a year of furlough. The tables were tastefully set for a foreign style supper which was as tastefully served to the forty-eight members of the staff and a few invited guests.

After dinner was over, President Lee, Dr. Fitch, and Dr. Mattox made farewell toasts to the departing faculty members in whose honor we were gathered. Mrs. Craig favored us with a solo accompanied by Mrs. Day. Familiar songs from English and Chinese songbooks were called for and sung with enthusiasm, after which Mr. Howe presented a series of brain-teasers in the form of questions on campus statistics, such as "How many windows are there in Severance Hall"? or "How many feet has Mrs. Craig walked today"? Then after responses from Miss Wilson and Mrs. and Mr. Craig the party broke up.

COLLEGE TRACK TEAM WINS TEN POINTS IN BIG FOUR MEET.

At the Intercollegiate Track Meet held at the University of Shanghai in the last week of May our track men earned a total of ten points, which is more than we have done before in some time. Many members of the team have been laid up with injuries or were otherwise kept out of the meet.

In the 800 meter run, Wu Chih Kao took third place and two points. In the high hurdles, Hsia Chung Pen came in fourth with one point to his credit. In the broad jump, Wang Pu Shes came second thereby winning three points. In the discus throw Hsia Chung Pen added another two points to our score by taking third place. In the high jump, Wu Kuo Lin won a third place and two points. Several members of the team have practiced faithfully all through the winter and their performances this spring have easily shown the benefits of long and steady practice. One of our greatest needs in athletics is a track and field coach who can give our boys better form and so add to their efficiency in the different events.

STUDENTS ENTERTAIN LAVISHLY IN FAREWELL PARTIES.

As a climax to the year's work and fun, the College Students gave a rousing party in the Dining Hall on

Thursday evening, June 11th. Wang Sei Wei acted as master of ceremonies, calling first on President Lee for an opening speech. After the National Anthem was sung, the next number on the program was a presentation of flower baskets to the basketball and volleyball teams for their unparalleled achievements this year in these branches of sports.

Two plays were then presented by student casts: the first entitled "Falsehood," and the second, "The Father's Return."

The entertainment closed with selections on the harmonica by Lin Yien Hsi, and a solo by Andrew Kwong; thus a most pleasant evening passed into the realm of college memories never to be forgotten.

SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL ENTERTAINS FACULTY AT BANQUET

On the same evening at 6.30 p.m. the Middle School entertained the faculty at dinner at which Chow Hung Kwang acted as master of ceremonies and toastmaster. The chief speech was made by Chin Yin Tong, class president, who spoke in appreciation of all that teachers had done and of the uniformly high grade of work done by students. President Lee responded with words of thanks on behalf of the faculty for the kind invitation to a feast together with the students and voiced the pleasure of all at being present on such a felicitous occasion. At 8.30 the guests left the feast to attend the entertainment in the West Hall Dining Room.

NEW ENGLISH CATALOGUE MAKES ITS APPEARANCE.

Mr. K. Y. Hu is to be congratulated on the timely publication and neat appearance of the English catalogue which has just come off the Hangchow Press. It is illustrated with a panorama of the college and a map locating everything on the campus. Besides the usual description of courses, which forms the main body of the book, it also contains the current student roll and a list of alumni according to years and date of graduation.

EXCELLENT CONCERT GIVEN IN TOOKER CHAPEL.

The College was favored with an excellent program of music on Monday evening, June 8th, the talent being furnished by both local and imported musicians. It was felt by all to have been the best musicale the college has had in all its history. The program opened with a pipe-organ solo rendered by Mrs. C. B. Day, followed by a vocal solo by Mrs. A. R. Craig. The next number was an exquisite violin selection played by Dr. R. F. Fitch, with Mrs. Fitch at the piano. The National Anthem and School Song ("Fair Hangchow") were then sung by the student body, after which the combined Boys' and Girls' Glee Clubs rendered two songs. A beautiful piano number was then given by Mrs. Dzang Zung-I of Hangchow, and, after another song from the Boys' Glee Club, Miss Chang Chin-shih of Hangchow sang two charming solos accompanied by Mrs. G. D. Wu. A five-piece orchestra composed of piano (Miss Chao Chung-tsao), violins (Mr. Lao Zao-chin and Miss Lin Zwe-ch'in), flute (Mr. Mao Chung-yin), and clarinet (Mr. Lin Li-chuan) delighted the audience with its Western music selections. Unstinted applause was given to the harmonica player,

Mr. Li Chien, whose spirited renditions caught the fancy of the whole audience. A violin solo by Mr. Lao Zao-chin, accompanied by Miss Chao, was likewise much appreciated. After the next number, a harmonica duet by Messrs. Liu and Lin, the program closed with further selections by the Hangchow quintet. The master of ceremonies, Mr. Chu Ba-en announced that it was the hope of the committee to secure next year an equally delightful program of Chinese music by trained musicians.

FELLOWSHIP GROUPS HOLD SUNRISE MEETINGS.

On two different occasions fellowship groups have met with Prof. A. R. Craig on top of College Hill for sunrise prayer meetings and quiet talks on the meaning of Christianity as a personal relation to Jesus Christ. On Thursday, June 11th, Dr. R. J. McMullen gave a most stirring appeal to students to definitely choose Jesus as Lord and Saviour of their lives, for "Choice" is the keynote of life. We move forward or backward by our choices, and to make no choice is actually to choose the weaker road. Recently upwards of twenty students have signed cards intimating their desire to lead the Christian life. The Freshman Fellowship Group gave a farewell social to Mr. and Mrs. Craig on Friday evening, June 5th, to express love and appreciation for the great interest they had shown in the students' personal lives and problems.

ENGLISH CLUB HOLDS FAREWELL MEETING.

On the 10th of June the English Club held its last meeting at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Day at five o'clock in the afternoon. The program consisted of songs by the girls, a solo by Andrew Kwong, remarks by each member as to how he or she expected to spend the vacation, and a piano solo by the secretary, Miss Chen Chi Cheng. The officers were re-elected for the coming year.

REGISTRATION ANTICIPATED BY PRESIDENT LEE.

On the afternoon of June 11th, a special committee of inspectors from the Provincial Bureau of Education acting under orders from Nanking made a visit to the College and were taken on a tour of inspection by President Lee. The committee consisted of Mr. Hsiung Wen-ming, Head of the Department of Higher Education in the Chekiang Bureau of Education; Mr. S. M. Lee, Principal of the College of Engineering of the University of Chekiang and Director of the Hangchow Telephone Bureau; and Prof. Cheng Hsiao-chang, Head of the Department of Education in the University of Chekiang.

On the whole the inspectors were quite favorably impressed, so that it is our hope that their reports will go in to the Nanking Ministry of Education without delay, and that the final word of approval of the granting of registration to the college will be received by the end of this month.

President and Mrs. Lee wish to express their appreciation of the kindness and sympathy of their friends, which was extended to them during the recent serious illness of their baby daughter, Lien Ya.

A WARNING TO THE SCHOLAR OF
MODERN CHINA.

By YIN TAI-SU.

Through many hard struggles, much bloodshed and various strong evil forces, China, at last, has emerged into a new phase of development. Everywhere there are signs of new life of a people filled with new aspirations and new ideas; but among the ranks of the Chinese students, it is even more manifest.

Scholars of modern China, heir to an old, glorious civilization. You are forerunners of a still brighter and more enduring culture. In a thousand and one ways you have shown signs of advancement beyond your predecessors. You are no longer weak and unhealthy, no longer cowardly and easily subdued, no longer superstitious, no longer snobbish, no longer mere book-worms unconcerned with the affairs of society and of the state. You are no longer mere talkers but true actors in every way.

Look at the share our students have contributed toward social welfare work. A dozen or more years ago, the students rarely took part in social activities. They seldom venturing out of the school, and thus being cut off more or less from the outer world, they formed a class of their own. Now the students have more and more identified themselves with the movement and interests of their community. Benefit entertainments, campaigns, and demonstrations are frequent events which are rarely conducted without the help of students; they have found out that they are a part of the society in which they live and must suffer or benefit from its existing conditions. The scholar of modern China is now more of a social being than heretofore.

Turning to the field of politics, the difference between the modern and the old-time scholar is still more marked. Several decades ago, only the revolutionary students were interested in the affairs of the state. Now nearly every student has some political knowledge and pays much more attention to political affairs. Some educators are of the opinion that students as a rule should not meddle with politics, because in the first place they are too young and inexperienced to understand the intricacies of the political situation, and because in the second place, they are busy-ing themselves with outside affairs in the precious time which is properly set apart for study. There is, of course, much truth in these words. But within a certain limit, it may also be argued that it is permissible—even necessary—for students to take some interest in politics; since most people of our country are uneducated and indifferent. When an imperialistic neighbor tries to force upon China a number of outrageous demands which would make her no better than a conquered nation, should not the students rise up as one body to back up the government in resisting such aggression? Or when money-grubbing militarists continue to wage war upon one another for selfish ends, interfering with every peaceful trade, or when reds kill many innocent people, driving them out of their homes, and devastating busy cities and quiet country-sides with their wanton, undisciplined troops, should not the students unite with the other citizens, to rise against them? Certainly, for students are the natural leaders of their fellow country-men.

So much for the justification of the increasing share which students are taking in social and political affairs the most conspicuous sign of the advent of a new age.

But let us now put up a warning finger:—If students are to be given unlimited freedom of participation in all public agitations then there would be hardly any time left for studies and they would cease to be students. They might perhaps realize their full status as citizens, but they would not be able to fulfill their special mission of trained scholarship.

On certain rare occasions, when some great national crisis calls for some temporary great sacrifices it may perhaps be justifiable for a student or a number of students to leave their schools to take up other posts, but it is not a policy to be pursued to any large extent and for any length of time without seriously impeding the real progress of the country. The true scholar is therefore he who while discharging to his utmost capacity the common obligation of a citizen, keeps his particular duty always in view, the duty of seeking after knowledge, of discovering little bits of truth that will add to human happiness. He may even carry his books with him into his camp or office, reading whenever there is a little leisure-time. He may be a student-soldier or a student-officer but never merely a soldier or an officer who has deserted his school and has ceased to be a student.

The true scholar of the new China will carry his scholarly habit and mood of thinking into every sphere of activity into which he may enter for any length of time. A respect for truth, a spirit of investigation, tolerance for others' errors, quick appreciation of all real merit, sound judgment, and impartiality, these he will conscientiously preserve and cultivate, no matter in what walk of life he finds himself. In all public activities he will occupy a leading position, befitting his scholarly education; but he will never be a demagogue, taking advantage of popular movements for private ambition. He is willing to be led also, but he will never be a blind follower. When he is convinced of the rightness of the course he has taken he is as firm as steel; nothing can prevent him from accomplishing his object. But when once he has found that he is in the wrong, he will readily give up his own viewpoint and embrace that of his opponents.

On our shoulders rests the fate of our nation; in our hands is being shaped the course of a new civilization. With our scholarly daring, and eagerness to be useful to society, there is no doubt that the evil forces that have enveloped us so long shall gradually be dispersed. But whether we shall become a strong and prosperous nation or not will largely depend upon the constructive measures we take. The building up of many an industry, the spreading of education, the development of natural resources, the extension and completion of the various means of communication—these will require a tremendous amount of patient toil and expert knowledge. Without the successful solution of these problems no revolution will ever bring us an era of prosperity. Have we fully prepared ourselves to serve our country in these respects?

The one distinguishing characteristic of the man of scholarly mind is that he is learning all the time. Learn when you are in school or after you leave; learn while you work; learn while you fight. If you are fully patriotic, if you would free your country from external oppression and from internal disturbances, if you wish China to become one of the great, powerful nations of the world, then seek to acquire, patiently and perseveringly, the greatest possible amount of useful knowledge, for knowledge is power!

JAN 4 1932

CAMPUS LIFE

HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
ZAKOW, CHEKIANG, CHINA

1931-32

September

No. 1.

COLLEGE MOVES FORWARD UNDER REGISTRATION

(President's Editorial)

The year has begun with a boom of the student body, chiefly due to the completion of registration. The importance of registration cannot be over emphasized since the government has placed non-registered schools at such a disadvantage. Students from such schools are given practically no opportunity for advanced study or public service when they complete their education. Registration has proved of great advantage to this college in more ways than the attracting of students. Since the government sets quite a high standard for registered institutions, every effort must be made to improve instruction and equipment in order to live up to this standard.

As concerns Hangchow College, this stimulus has been felt very sharply during the past year, and is still pushing us on. I might say that the success of the library campaign was chiefly due to the action of this stimulus on the Alumni of the College. Had the government not required a definite standard for registration, the Alumni might have still further postponed their action for the erection of the library. For, as we all know, they had promised to erect a library some six or seven years ago, but the action had never been realized until now. Some have put the merit for this success on the Chinese administration of the college, but the real cause I think is in this pressure for government registration.

In the same way we are more or less compelled to put up our science hall. Without such compulsory regulation we would have postponed such an enterprise until the necessary funds were completely available. With the completion of these two buildings, our standard from the point of equipment, will have been greatly advanced.

Because of the supervision of the government over instruction in registered schools, we have to get highly qualified professors for our college as well as senior middle school. This improvement, though costing the college a great deal, is certainly a great satisfaction to both faculty and students. We have still a great deal to do in order to attain and maintain the high standard stipulated by the government and it is hoped that the college, with such a driving force at its back, may soon become educationally a first class college in this country. One thing that will help us to measure up to such a standard is the cooperation of all parties concerned; the Board of Trustees, the Field Board of Control, the Alumni, the faculty and the students.

BAEN E. LEE
President.

COLLEGE REGISTRATION INCREASES ENROLLMENT

The consummation of the prolonged process of securing government registration of the College as a recognized educational institution came in August as a result of the tireless effort of President Lee. Unless such recognition had been received from the authorities in the Ministry of Education at Nanking, it is doubtful if the college could have opened this fall with more than a meagre enrollment of possibly half of the old student body and a few new ones. But as soon as the news went forth that we were registered, three hundred applicants came up in August for entrance examinations, while in September the total number of applicants had swelled to over five hundred. Of this number, 138 were received into the Senior Middle School and 119 into the College, making a total enrollment of 245 in the preparatory department and 215 in the collegiate department. The department statistics will be given in another column. The grand total of 460 students resident on the campus is taxing our dormitory space to the utmost limits. As this unprecedented enrolment has called for a greatly increased staff of teachers and corps of administrators, the housing problem has also become acute for faculty folk. Undoubtedly one of the greatest needs pressing upon us now is for more faculty residences or a faculty terrace at T'ou-Lung-T'ou.

DEPARTMENT STATISTICS

Enrolment, Fall 1931.

I. College:

Department.	Freshman	Sophomore	Junior	Total
Chinese	10	5	5	20
Economics	21	19	9	49
Education	21	3	5	28
English		1		1
Civil Engineering	23	13	10	46
Chemistry	18	15	5	38
Political Science	14	11	6	31
Biology	1		1	2
Totals	108	66	41	215

II. Middle School:

Groups.	First Yr.	Second Yr.	Third Yr.	Total
General	96	78	21	195
Arts			38	38
Science			12	12
Totals	96	78	71	245
Grand Total				460

FORMAL OPENING EXERCISES HELD SEPTEMBER 11.

The opening exercises of the fall semester of the College were held in Tooker Chapel on the morning of the eleventh of September. After the

singing of the national anthem the usual memorial service to Dr. Sun was held. President Lee made a short speech and then introduced the new teachers to the students. Each in turn stood up and was received with applause by the student body. Representatives from the city government and Board of Education also made brief speeches.

Mr. H. Chang, representing Governor Chang of the Chekiang Provincial Government, and Mr. C. Y. Chao, Mayor of Hangchow City, were specially invited guests. When called upon for remarks they said, in brief: First, students should devote their entire time and effort to intensive study; Second, students should not go outside of the school too much to participate in demonstrations; Third, every student should be prepared to undertake hard work after graduation, giving little attention to high position and honors; Fourth, the school should devote more attention to the development of student life and personality.

This was followed by announcements by Dean Wang and Principal Loh. The exercises then closed with the school song, "Fair Hangchow."

CAMPUS CHANGES.

As we return to the campus after the summer vacation we find a great deal of construction work going on. The walls of the new library are up past the first story, and the foundations of the science hall have been laid. Each building is being constructed of gray and red brick which will harmonize well with the other buildings on the campus. A new terrazzo cement floor has been laid in Tooker Chapel to replace the old wooden floor which had been riddled by white ants. The old assembly room on the second floor of Severance Hall has been divided into two large and two small class rooms for the better accommodation of our larger classes. So great is the pressure for class room space that even the business office and the guest room have been temporarily turned into class rooms. This pressure will be relieved when the new buildings are completed. The primary school building, whose foundations were giving away, had to be moved from its old location at the eastern edge of the campus, and has been placed on the Tou-Lung-Tou recreation ground. This necessitates the finding of another place for a faculty tennis court at that end of the campus. An addition of two rooms to the residence of Prof. Chung, was also made during the summer.

PERSONNEL CHANGES.

We miss from the campus the familiar faces of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Craig, who have gone to Tsingkiangpu, Kiangsu, and Mr. Shing Kah, who has taken a position in the Physics Department of Soochow University. Miss Rebecca Wilson is on furlough and may be addressed at her home, 240 Church St., Sumter, S. C., U. S. A. Messrs S. Y. Hu and T. M. Chiang have left the staff of the middle school, the former entering the editorial service of the World Book Company, Shanghai. Mr. D. K. Chen will be greatly missed in the business office. He now has a good position as treasurer in the Min Yeh Machine Factory in Shanghai.

We welcome many new friends to the teaching staff this fall, who are taking their places in their respective departments. We have reason to be proud of this year's faculty, new and old. There are forty five teachers, of whom fifteen are new. We hear constantly of the large classes to be taken care of, yet this staff means an average of one teacher for every ten students. The Middle School staff has been strengthened by the coming of Mr. C. T. Hu and Mr. T. Y. Hsia into its Chinese department; Mr. M. M. Hsu into the English, and Mr. P. Y. Chien into the Natural Science departments.

In the College departments the new members are: in Chinese, Mr. L. Li and our old former instructor Mr. C. H. Tsang; in Economics, Mr. C. Y. Tang; in Education, Mr. W. M. Hsiun; in Engineering, Mr. S. C. Ku; in Modern Language (Japanese), Mr. Z. L. Chen; in Chemistry, Mr. T. L. Ko; in Physics, Dr. L. Yang (who also teaches French); in Philosophy and Religion, Dr. L. Davis; in Political Science, Dr. K. D. Lum, and Mrs. K. D. Lum in the English department.

A special word of welcome is extended here to our new "acquisitions" from Hawaii, Dr. and Mrs. Kalfred Dip Lum who come to us from the Political Science Department of the University of Hawaii in Honolulu where Dr. Lum has been teaching for the past five years. He is a graduate of Columbia University and has this year been elected to the honor society of Phi Kappa Phi. In May he was sent to the People's National Convention in Nanking as the special delegate of overseas Chinese in Hawaii, and it was soon after this that President Lee was fortunate enough to secure him for our department of Political Science. Mrs. Lum is teaching Freshman English for us this term.

Our students of Physics are congratulating themselves on the arrival of Dr. L. Yang to take charge of the Physics department. He comes to us as a graduate of the University of Nancy in France where he has resided for the past four years. He will give instruction in the French language in addition to building up the courses of his department.

We are fortunate, indeed in gaining the services of Dr. and Mrs. Lowry Davis, formerly of the Kashing High School, and more recently from Honolulu where Mrs. Davis has been recuperating her health. The religious life of the College, in and out of the classroom, will be his particular charge, and he brings a wealth of experience and new hopes to this work.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

The first meeting of the administrative faculty this fall was held in Wilson Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Sept. 8. Chinese dinner was served, after which a few important items of business were transacted.

A general faculty dinner and reception to new members was held on Friday evening, the 11th. Faculty and guests gathered around eight tables at which they were served in excellent Chinese style by a city caterer. President Lee presided and after the dinner gave a short speech of welcome and introduction of new members.

ALUMNI NOTES.

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association was held on Sept. 29 in Dr. S. B. Chang's home in Hangchow city. Messrs S. C. Wang, David L. Chen, W. T. Ho and Dr. Chang were present. Mr. M. K. Chow was appointed to represent the Alumni on the committee for the celebration of the twentieth year on the new campus, with Mr. W. T. Ho as alternate. The Chairman, Dean Wang, reported progress on the new library building and the total subscriptions collected thus far. It was voted to send letters to the alumni requesting additional help in the Library Fund campaign; to ask the committee members to call on as many alumni members as possible for personal cultivation; and finally to close the campaign by Christmas, 1931.

A recent communication from the States gives some interesting information about Hangchow alumni in the vicinity of Chicago.

ALUMNI IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

- Graham Chen, Ph. D.** is to have one year more as a research fellow at the University of Chicago. Mr. Chen is very often seen this summer with Mr. Andrew Lee on the tennis court.
- Andrew Lee, M. A., LL. B.** is known here as "Little Big Man". He is little, because of his age—only twenty two. He is big, because of his wide reading, unusual scholarship, and with a natural special big voice. Mr. Lee is a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Laws at the North-western University, and will graduate in the summer of 1932.
- Charles Wang, A. B., B. A. S.** has just graduated from the Y. M. C. A. College of Chicago. Mr. Wang is going to the University of Michigan this fall where he will register as a student of Municipal Government. Mr. Wang is a well known bridge player here.
- Loh-Sen Dzu, M. B. A.** has been awarded a scholarship at Harvard University School of Commerce where he will work for his Ph. D. Mr. Dzu is leaving the University of Illinois in the middle of September.
- K Z. Fang, M. A., B. C. L.** came here from New York last March. Mr. Fang will still have a half year more to stay in the city of Chicago where his father resides. We are told that Mr. Fang will return to China in January of 1932.
- T. M. Dzu, B. C. A.,** is the chairman of the Chinese Student Association at the University of Illinois. Mr. Dzu is still an athlete here as he was at mother schools. He is also a leader in the Kuomintang Party American General Branch. He has nothing more to introduce about himself to you except one thing that he is always loyal to his mother school, our Alma-Mater Hangchow.
September 4, 1931.

A GLIMPSE OF WILSON HALL.

Every room at Wilson Hall is being occupied this year. We have a bunch of the most enthusiastic and lively young girls that Hangchow Christian College has ever witnessed. Six provinces are represented at this seat of learning. The distribution of the total number among the provinces is as follows. One half of the total number of girl-students come from Chekiang, one fourth from Kiangsu while the other one fourth from Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Fukien and Anhui.

In a family where there is only one child—be is very apt to be spoiled—due to all the attention that is given him. Whereas in a big family children generally learn to be unselfish and self-reliant. We are just starting a family which is neither too small where some one will be spoiled nor too big where any body will be neglected. The general atmosphere is very healthful and encouraging so far.

We are anticipating a most fruitful year that is ahead of us. Fruitful not only in gathering knowledge, but in building up personal character—which is the aim of education.

DR. LOWRY DAVIS'S MESSAGE TO HONOLULU FRIENDS.

I have given the Honolulu ALOHA to the students and teachers of Hangchow College and High School. They have reciprocated with their smiles and attitudes suggestive of hearts charged with a friendly spirit. The numerous LEIS of various colors and textures have attracted much attention. The Honolulu spirit of friendship is so much appreciated on the campus that sometimes as one passes he hears "Aloha" sounding out from throats formerly unaccustomed to that Hawaiian expression. Dr. and Mrs. Lum of the University of Hawaii, and Mr. Cheng, a McKinley High School graduate who came with them to enter Hangchow College, form living bonds of fellowship with our friends of the Pacific Paradise.

The students here look forward with pleasure to knowing the students of Honolulu. An exchange of letters will be mutually beneficial. The friendly spirit of the campus is most attractive. Many of the students have expressed their desire to study more deeply into the spiritual realms. Several have shown an active evangelistic attitude. Approximately 120 have enrolled in the religious courses. In every religious group the spirit of earnest enquiry is most encouraging. The Committee on Religious and Social Service at a recent meeting made preparations for a busy term's work. The following agenda presents some of the activities proposed:

Selection of distinguished Christian speakers for the weekly religious assembly.

Preparation for special evangelistic meetings. Finding a young Chinese pastor for the college church.

Student participation in the various religious activities of the campus.

Prayer groups; retreats for faculty and students.

Several students from both High School and College have taken the initiative in organizing discussion groups in which Christ and His religion of power shall be the paramount question worthy of the very best in every youthful mind and soul.

Faculty and students have begun the term in a spirit of mutual confidence and unselfish service which has brought forth many favorable comments from those in a position to observe the progress of the institution.

L. D.

ASSEMBLY NOTES.

A special service was held on Monday morning, Sept. 28, to consider the present national crisis regarding the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. All

teachers and students were present. A speech was given by Prof. T. J. Ku, of the Department of Political Science, on the subject, "General Aspects of the Manchurian Problem."

On Oct. 1, Dr. K. D. Lum gave a survey of recent developments in the Three Eastern Provinces, giving a historical perspective of Sino-Japanese relations and closing with a word of advice to the students to go on studying the problem carefully. A summary of Dr. Lum's address follows.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF SOUTH MANCHURIA AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

By

Dr. K. D. Lum

It is of profound regret to have Japanese militarism invade China at the grateful time when a heroic "flying diplomat" has arrived at Nanking from America with the endeavour of developing a more rapid means of contact between the two great continents of America and Asia. It is more regrettable to have Japanese troops occupy Manchuria and destroy the sovereignty of China at the critical moment when sixteen provinces of China have met disaster by the flood calamity with the loss of millions of lives. This incident as recently took place in South Manchuria was worked out with unparalleled military efficiency, surpassing even the occupation of Belgium. Eventually, the entire portion of South Manchuria with an area of the size of the British Isles and a population of about 30,000,000 people was suddenly occupied by 40,000 Japanese troops within a period of less than eight hours.

Before the occurrence of this occupation, Japanese newspapers had been filled for weeks with agitations over the so-called "Nakamura Affair", involving the alleged murder by Chinese soldiers of a Japanese military captain traveling in Inner-Mongolia. As a result of the alleged "Nakamura Affair", the Japanese militarists endeavoured to magnify the affair into a major political issue and to force the Liberal Party Cabinet of the Japanese Government to resign in order to adopt a strong foreign policy toward China.

The action taken by the Japanese militarists in the "Nakamura Affair" was more aggressive than that of the British Government. At the outset of the "Nakamura Affair", the Chinese Government immediately informed the Japanese Government that a careful investigation would be conducted, and that if the guilty party could be identified, the Chinese authorities would never conceal the wrong. As long as the Chinese Government promised to investigate the case and to punish the guilty party, there ought to be a solution of the case. There is no doubt that the "Nakamura Affair" is only a pretext for the occupation. When the Japanese militarists learned that they could not use the "Nakamura Affair" to go any further, they immediately dropped this affair and invented a new incident in the cutting of the South Manchuria Railway, which was alleged to be cut by the Chinese.

There is no question that the present Japanese military occupation of Manchuria is contrary to international law and violates the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Washington Treaty, and the Briand-Kellogg Anti-War Pact. It is contrary to international law because it has destroyed the fundamental principle of the inviolable doctrine of sovereignty and independence, which is the basis of modern international law. Japan, of course, may claim that she possesses certain treaty rights of sending troops into China. But these so called treaty rights were extended to them largely through the unequal treaty agreements, which are again null and void. Every contract or agreement, according to the Roman law, carries with it the implication, *rebus sic stantibus* (at this point of affairs or in the condition of things). Under this theory, unequal treaties are null and void. According to Hall, a leading authority in international law, "a treaty becomes voidable as soon as it is dangerous to the life or incompatible with the independence of a state".

It is contrary to the Covenant of the League of Nations because it violates Articles 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16 of the Covenant. According to Article 10, "the Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League." Under Article 11, it reads that "any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations." In Article 12, it is stated that "the Members of the League agree that if there

should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

It also violates Sections 1 and 2 of Article I of the Washington treaty between the nine powers relating to principles and policies to be followed in matters concerning China, in which the contracting power of the Washington Conference, other than China, had agreed "to respect the sovereignty, the independence, and the territorial and administrative integrity of China, and "to provide the fullest and most unembarrassed opportunity to China to maintain for herself an effective and stable government".

Finally, Japan disregards entirely the Briand Kellogg Anti-War Pact. According to Article I of the Pact, it reads that "the high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relation with one another". In Article 2, "the high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means".

Thus, the League of Nations is facing a crucial test to day. Facing this question of Manchuria with reluctance would be fatal. A travesty of justice would never be satisfactory. If the League should fail in settling this incident or prove inadequate in rendering a just decision, it would mean the breaking down of the League.

The League is proper in demanding the immediate withdrawal of all Japanese troops from Manchuria and the restoration of the status quo ante before any settlement is made. The League should invite the United States, which is not a member of the League, to convene a conference of the powers and make recommendations for the solution of the entire problem of Manchuria. A Sino-Japanese Commission should be appointed to attend to all the disputes in Manchuria. Japan must give up the policy of invading Manchuria as well as return to China all the other important areas in Northern China. In order to satisfy all Japanese legitimate desires, the reciprocal privileges of trade, commerce, and industry should be extended to the Japanese people by China in solving their economic question and the surplus population problem, except those privileges which are strictly political in nature.

On the other hand, China must be prepared for future development of the country and for emergency. A weak country like a sick person will never accomplish anything. She must be prepared in order to meet the general level of the powers. The public sentiment of the world to-day is sympathetic toward the claims of China. I sincerely hope that this sympathy will be crystallized into concrete forms of action. Justice and fairness will be the only success in settling this event of international relationship.

ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES IN OUR COLLEGE

By Loh Yung Dien

During the time when we are busy at the task of eliminating the communist bandits and rescuing the flood-victims, suddenly and unscrupulously the Japanese troops numbering 40,000 strong have come to our territory and seized Manchuria. This unexpected outrage, if allowed to grow, would disturb the peace of the world. Since we are peace-loving people, we haven't resisted the invading Japanese by force. But all of the people are filled with agitation.

During the last few days there have been various organizations founded in retaliation for the Japanese military action in Manchuria.

The members of our college are inflamed with patriotism. It is this patriotism that has given rise to the following services:—

Firstly, a joint Anti-Japanese patriotic committee has been founded. It is composed of four groups, the faculty, the middle school student body, the college student body, and the servant body. Each group sends two delegates.

Second, the volunteer corps has been started by four of our students. Now there are about forty members serving as volunteers;

JAN 19 1932

CAMPUS LIFE

Ans'd

HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

ZAKOW, CHEKIANG, CHINA

1931-32

November

No. 3.

STUDENT BODY INTERVIEWS CHIANG KAI SHEK

Urges Immediate War on Japan

Nanking Trip Takes Four Days

Early on Sunday morning, Nov. 22nd, the whole student body of College and Middle School boys and girls, with but few exceptions, to the number of 450 strong marched en masse to the railroad station at Zakow, boarded the express train and began their journey to Nanking according to a resolution taken the day before. A fine of \$10.00 was imposed on any student refusing to go along. At the main city station the Hangchow College group was joined by 1400 other students representing many schools in Hangchow. The boys were all in uniform while some of the girls wore nurse's uniforms. A large delegation came from Junior Middle Schools, the youngsters not to be outdone in showing their patriotic spirit.

The main purpose of the deputation to Nanking was to present a petition to President Chiang Kai Shek urging the government to declare war immediately on Japan in order to recover the lost territory in Manchuria, and urging General Chiang to take the field in person at once. The Student Volunteer Corps wished incidentally to ask the government to issue rifles and ammunition to student volunteer units for military drill and target practice.

In reporting on the trip, one of our Junior students, Yin Tai Su, has furnished the following story for "Campus Life."

"Our school was quartered in the University of Nanking gymnasium, the girls being taken care of in the Girls' dormitory. We had arrived at Hsiakwan (Nanking) at 11:30 p. m. Sunday evening and waited over until the second train with the rest of the students arrived at 8:30 a. m. Monday we marched off to the Univ. of Nanking main building where we were informed that the Fourth National Kuomintang Congress was just closing its sessions. After a few minutes rest and a bite to eat, therefore, we proceeded to the Central University grounds at 10 o'clock. Our spokesman obtained a promise from President Chiang to receive us in the university auditorium only just vacated by the Congress. There at 11:30 the President very kindly replied to our petition in effect as follows:

"The President said it was the first time Chekiang students had come thus to Nanking and, being a Chekiang man himself, he was very glad to see us. He said he hoped that after this trip we would return to take up our studies in further preparation for the service of our country. The government, he informed us, had formulated a definite plan of action against Japan; he himself had promised to go north shortly to take charge of operations.

"He said, furthermore, that he wished to be a second Yao Fei and fight to the last drop of blood, hoping there would be many other Yao Fei's following in his footsteps. Or to change the figure he was a modern Chu Kuo Liang and the students were like the Emperor, but the Government does not want the students to go into the front line at present. Better for us to go back to our studies and work hard to get as much useful knowledge as possible to stand us in good stead in the near future in our competition with world powers.

After the meeting was over, President Chiang asked the ushers to serve us with tea and buns. After this refreshment we marched back to our headquarters at the U. of N. where we had dinner about 4:30.

The next day, Tuesday, was spent in a trip to the tomb of Dr. Sun. The boys marched, while the girls and younger boys rode in buses provided by the Central Party Headquarters. On the way we saw some of the fine new Government buildings, such as the Judicial Building and Communications Building. The mausoleum was very impressive and everyone was glad of the chance to see it. On our return to the University we prepared to leave for the train to begin the homeward journey. Some trouble, however, was stirred up because the man who had acted as our leader and spokesman was in reality not a student but a representative of the Hangchow Party Headquarters and had not made a reply to President Chiang that entirely satisfied the student mind. They felt he had been too flattering in his remarks and had not put their petition in strong enough language to secure bold action by the government.

Finally we postponed action in his case until we could get back to Hangchow, and got away to the train which left at 7:30 Tuesday evening. On the way to Shanghai we passed four trains of Shanghai students en route to make a similar demonstration in the capital city. We arrived Shanghai 8:30 Wednesday morning and back at Zakow by 9:00 that evening. At Hangchow City station about a thousand students from all over the city welcomed our trains as we returned and the 1200 students who got off there. We were tired but quite satisfied with our trip, believing that we had really accomplished something."

ADMINISTRATION NOTES.

College Plans For Ultimate Separation of Middle School

A gradual separation of the Senior Middle School into a unit by itself, according to government instructions, is being planned and proposals have been submitted to the Field Board of Control to this end. The first steps to be taken are:—

1. The Middle School be put under the direct control of the Administrative Faculty.
2. The Faculty be asked to present a separate budget for the Middle School at the next annual meeting of the Field Board.
3. The Senior Middle School to have its own head teachers in all important subjects, who are to consult with the Principal of the Middle School and the heads of the respective department of the College in planning their work.

A further development in the Middle School is the recent dropping of the commercial and construction departments as such and the emphasizing of two groups: the arts group and science including mathematics.

A committee of four, composed of President B. E. Lee, Principal K. I. Loh, Dean S. C. Wang, and Assistant Dean K. Y. Hu, is taking under consideration the whole question of the development of the Middle School and its relation to the College.

Twentieth Anniversary on New Campus Celebration Planned

A committee of seven has been appointed to arrange for a celebration of the *Twentieth Year on the New Campus*. It consists of the President of the College, and one representative each from the Field Board of Control, the Alumni Association, the College Faculty, the Middle School Faculty, the College Student Body, and the Middle School Student Body. Mr. K. Y. Hu was appointed to represent the College Faculty and Mr. K. I. Loh the Middle School Faculty.

The Library Committee has been authorized to purchase such books on the Japanese problem as are recommended by the Bureau of Education and which are not now in the College library.

The question of suspension of physical education work on account of the two hours now given each day to military drill, was referred to the Board of Education. The daily class schedule, however, has been changed so as to give the hours from 7:40 to 9:20 each day to military drill. Regular curriculum hours run from 9:25 to 12:20 in the morning and from 1:20 to 5:00 in the afternoon, with the addition of an evening period from 7:00 to 7:50.

COLONEL G. G. STROEBE SHOWS LINDBERGH FLOOD FILM AT COLLEGE.

The College was indeed fortunate on November 3rd in being given the rare treat of viewing the moving pictures of the great floods in the Yangtse Valley region taken by Col. and Mrs. Chas. Lindbergh during their stay in Nanking recently. Col. G. G. Stroebe, consulting engineer in charge of relief work for the National Flood Relief Commission, brought several reels of films taken in the flooded areas to show to the Hangchow Missionary Association meeting on College Hill. The Chapel was darkened and the whole student body invited to attend. In the course of his lecture, Col. Stroebe showed how this was the greatest flood in China since 1870, and probably the greatest in the world's history inundating 34,000 sq. mi. of land, drowning untold thousands, and rendering destitute 10,000,000 people. He compared this disaster with the Mississippi Flood two or three

years ago when 20,000 sq. mi. were covered, making homeless 600,000 people, and drowning several hundred all told, in other words about half the damage of this year's China flood. The films told more graphically than words the story of terrible suffering in the flooded regions. He said many relief workers would be needed to assist the refugees in securing food and shelter for the coming winter, a work that not a few students and teachers could do in the winter vacation. Besides this much money, food and clothing would be needed. Colonel Stroebe left copies of Col. Lindbergh's air survey report from which we cull a few excerpts to commemorate "Lindy's" famous flight to China and the timely help which he and his wife rendered to the Flood Relief Commission.

REPORT ON AIR SURVEY OF FLOOD AREAS IN GRAND CANAL AND LOWER YANGTZE RIVER DISTRICT

By Col. Chas. A. Lindbergh.

September 25, 1931.

On September 21 we made a reconnaissance of the flooded area between the Grand Canal and the Yellow Sea. We found this area to extend from Taichow on the South almost to the old bed of the Yellow River on the north. The total area badly flooded here comprised nearly 8,000 square miles.

The walled city of Hinghwa was badly flooded and the surrounding fields were covered with several feet of water. The nearest ground free from flood was over twenty five miles south of the city.

Literally hundreds of small villages throughout the entire area were standing in water which in many instances covered all but the roofs. Those inhabitants still remaining were living in small boats moored in the streets. Many people were fishing in the streets and where the fields had been. In frequent instances the walls of the houses had collapsed.

When we flew over this area the wind had whipped up waves over the fields and the few remaining dikes were being eroded rapidly.

On Sept. 22 we flew over the area west of the Grand Canal. In the upper section of the Hwai River the floods were receding and in places the water was within the river banks. Wherever the flood water had drained off, the inhabitants were replowing the fields and repairing what was left of their homes. The crops in the area of actual flood had been completely destroyed.

On Sept. 23 we covered two districts southwest of Nanking. The first which contained the cities of Taiping, Wuhu, Kaoshun, and Suiyang east of the Yangtse was badly flooded. The city of Wuhu had suffered worst. Water was standing in the streets of the walled city of Taiping and in Kaoshun and Suiyang. In the country districts many houses were in water almost to the roofs and many had collapsed. Over several hundreds of square miles the conditions were similar to those east of the Grand Canal. There were, however, high points of land and hills much closer to the flooded area than in the Grand Canal district, and many refugees had constructed temporary shelters just above the water line.

The second area was west of the Yangtse in the district around and south of Chao Lake. The floods had again caused great damage in hundreds of square miles in this district. The city of Chao-hsien, however, was only partially flooded.

A Junior student has expressed his thought on the timely question of the outlawry of war as follows:

IS WAR NECESSARY?

Chu Ching Tsing.

Whether war is necessary or not is a very difficult problem for men to talk over and reach a conclusion. But, however, from my point of view war is no longer right and it should be abolished owing to its unprofitableness and mischief.

Someone says that war can maintain existence. It seems true since according to the law of nature that everything in the universe is in constant struggle. The fittest may survive, and the unfit perish. Therefore defensive and offensive wars are sometimes necessary. But a tiger does not kill a tiger; the shell of an oyster is not used to repel invaders of its own kind. Now we human beings should not encroach on each other's territory, and struggle for existence in the way of plundering our own kind. To benefit one's self or one's own interest at the cost of another is inhuman and immoral!

If one says that war can end war, then there would be only one page of war throughout our whole history! Human history is the history of war. It shows evidently that war is revengeful. Then how can it be ended!

In short, war is the combination and concentration of all manner of horrors, atrocities, crimes and sufferings. Its fruits are confusion and disorder, poverty and riot, hatred and despair. Therefore, war is absolutely unnecessary in the world.

A practical sentence from the China Press is very apropos here:

"If we go to war it is from weakness, not from strength. If we arm it is because we are afraid. If we slay our enemies it is because we are too stupid, too cowardly, and too slothful to face the strain of making them our friends."

RETURNING FROM NANKING

(Chang Yuan, Middl. School Senior, gives impressions in an interview with the Editor)

"There must have been," said Chang, upwards of twenty-five hundred students who went from Hangchow to Nanking, and of these the students of the Chekiang Fine Arts School easily ranked first in appearance with their natty new uniforms in harmonious colors and elegant style. On the return trip, however, I gained two somewhat unfavorable impressions of student conduct: one was the refusal on the part of a certain school delegation to sit in the third class coaches. They held up our train two hours, declaring they must have first and second class cars to ride in; finally they climbed into another train, preferring to come later rather than lower their dignity by riding in the less comfortable seats. The other incident came to my attention at the Shanghai North Station where we found the station-master's office well-nigh demolished. The station guard told me another group of students had torn up the office because they could not get a train, but later they all got away to Nanking.

"These incidents set me to thinking. We students should learn more how to build up rather than destroy. If we love China, we should love what belongs to her; if we intend to save our country, let us preserve her instruments and public servants first. Is it right, then, to demolish the station-master's office? Is it right to insist on riding in the first class car without charge? After all let us see whether the bad seed will bear good fruit or not later on. To know how to save China we must first of all save ourselves from bad traits. Let us rid ourselves of these, then we can save our country."

"OUR NANKING TRIP A REAL SUCCESS"

Says Miss Chien Fen-Ia

"The main purpose of our trip was to get General Chiang to start north against the Japanese at once. In fact before we started the Student-Body

vowed it would never leave Nanking until General Chiang should have actually undertaken the task. So that, after we had listened to President Chiang's sympathetic, forceful speech, highly surcharged with emotion, we decided to return home the next day, but not without a lingering feeling on the part of all that somehow we had failed of reaching our goal.

"Although our petitioning was a failure in respect of not having General Chiang begin the task right away, yet we may say it was a success in other respects. We heard from his own lips that he had vowed to the Fourth Kuomintang Congress that he would begin the great task of recovering the northern territory in the nearest future, and we should trust his oath. We received also the benefit of his instructions, for he pointed out that Japan's strength was due to her development of sciences; therefore it behooved us students to develop our science and thus oppose Japan's continual oppression. We also were greatly stirred by our visit to Dr. Sun's tomb where as we saluted him we were deeply impressed not only by the splendid construction of the mausoleum but by the heroic spirit of the man himself.

"Such impressions will undoubtedly assist us effectively on our return in developing our scientific knowledge to the end that China may become a strong nation."

(Interviewed by the Editor)

LEAGUE OF NATIONS EXPLAINED TO HANGCHOW STUDENTS

On the evening of Nov. 6th, two Ford-loads of faculty went in to the University of Chekiang to hear the address given by Captain W. F. Walters on "The Functions of the League of Nations."

Captain Walters, the personal representative of Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary General of the League, came to Hangchow at the University's request before going on to Japan to-gather data for the League in regard to the Manchurian issues. He gave a very illuminating speech to the large audience of students, explaining the machinery of the League and calling for confidence in it as an effective instrument of international dealings to supplant the age-old instrument of war.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION VISITS HANGCHOW.

Early in November the Educational Commission sent by the League of Nations to study education in China paid a visit to Hangchow. The commission, consisting of Dr. R. H. Tawney of England, Dr. M. Falski of Poland, Dr. Paul Langevin of France, and Dr. Carl Becker of Germany, were naturally confining their observations to government schools, but one day Dr. Becker accepted Mr. Lee's invitation to see the college. He was entertained at tea by Prof. and Mrs. March where a number of the faculty listened to his comments on the educational situation in China. Perhaps the most interesting was his remark that China had copied American educational methods almost too closely. He urged the Chinese to make more independent experiments in various branches of educational work, thereby making her own contribution to the science of education.

THE FOURTH KUOMINTANG CONGRESS

By

Dr. K. D. Lum

Department of Political Science
Honolulu, Delegate to the Congress.

The Fourth Kuomintang Congress met on November 12, 1931, and held three preliminary meetings and eight regular sessions at its newly built Assembly-Hall in Nanking. It was held in a critical period and may be described as a "momentous" Congress. It dealt with subjects ranging from the need of national unity to the Chinese-Japanese crisis in Manchuria. Resolutions calling for party unification, national defense, the suppression of communism, the adoption of a far-reaching reconstruction plan, and a comprehensive educational program were passed by the Congress. The text of the Yuch Fah (Provisional Constitution) for enforcement during the Political Tutelage Period was also recited by the Congress. But the foremost discussion on the agenda was the Chinese-Japanese conflict in Manchuria.

From the beginning to end, there was a tense atmosphere concerning the Manchurian crisis. On November 16, the first day of the regular session and the day the League of Nations designated for the evacuation of Japanese troops from Manchuria, a manifesto was issued in the name of the Congress to the world regarding the Chinese-Japanese crisis in Manchuria, which described the various acts of aggression committed by Japan, and that such military actions do constitute not only flagrant violations of all codes of international law and covenants, but also a crime against mankind and civilization. It urged the League of Nations to apply the economic sanction provided under Articles XV and XVI of the Covenant, and finally it declared that if Japan continues to defy international law and covenants, China will have to be compelled to have recourse to measures of self-defence, whatever sacrifices China may have to put forth.

In the following sessions, far-reaching measures for national unity and reconstruction were adopted. National unity measures called for party unity and the unity of the 400,000,000 people of China to strengthen the country in a determination to struggle to the finish in achieving the programs of the party and Government for the salvation of the nation. Concerning the phase of national reconstruction, measures were adopted for the early suppression of communism in the bandit-infested provinces, for the utilization of foreign capital and foreign experts, the development of agricultural enterprises, the construction of new railways, the carrying out of various river conservancy and afforestation projects, and for the effective legal protection of private economic enterprises with a revision of existing taxation and industrial regulations.

In connection with the development of the various border provinces through the migration of the people, a measure was adopted for an immediate railway construction plan based on the following proposals: (1) Reorganization and improvement of existing railway systems; (2) To complete as soon as possible the now one-half-completed Canton-Hankow and Lung-Hai Lines (3) To project and construct a new line from Kwangtung to Yunnan, and from Shensi to connect with the Lung-Hai Line. Other than these three tasks, which are the minimum requirements, the National Government will, as far as circumstances permit, plan to construct other lines.

With the experience of the present flood disaster, measures were adopted for the dredging and conservancy of waterways. Since the establishment of the National Government in Nanking, special organs have been created to take charge of river conservancy. But due to incessant warfare, the efforts made have been rather abortive. The National Government must hereafter push and carry out various river conservancy projects in order to alleviate flood disasters.

In regard to education, a comprehensive educational program was adopted which stresses that the aim of education shall be based upon the Three People's Principles and shall aim at the enhancement of the people's well-being, the acceleration of the economic and social development of the people, and the preservation of the national existence in order to attain national independence, democracy and livelihood, and finally to pave the way for universal brotherhood. Eight measures were adopted for the development of the comprehensive educational program

ranging from the various grades of schools to be carried out through the co-ordination of curricula and extra-curricular activities. The formation of students' organizations will be utilized for the purpose of training the students in the exercise of popular rights. Ordinary education will aim at the cultivation of good moral habits and the instruction of useful arts in order to enhance the people's productive power. Social education will aim at the imparting of general knowledge to the people and of useful arts which may prove of value in every day life. Normal education will develop by means of rigid training-physical, intellectual and social - to prepare qualified teachers for the carrying out of the educational system based upon the Three People's Principles. Technical and university education will lay particular stress upon the applied sciences and aim at the training of technical experts. Both men and women shall have an equal opportunity for receiving education. Physical and military training should be compulsory in all middle schools and universities. Special organs should be established for the improvement of agricultural methods of the peasantry.

For the interests of the overseas Chinese residing abroad, five resolutions were passed in the nature of extending protection by adopting a stronger foreign policy and recruiting better personnel in the consular service. If overseas Chinese should suffer expulsion from foreign countries due to political or economic reasons, the National Government must extend proper help for them to return to China. Overseas Chinese are urged to return to China for investment in industrial enterprises and to take part in the reconstruction of the country.

At a secret session held on November 19, President Chiang Kai-shek announced his decision of proceeding to the North to carry out his duties and lay down his life for the Party and the State. He stated that during the past eight days since the convocation of the Congress, the national crisis arising out of foreign aggression had been growing daily more serious, and that comrades of the Party, having the responsibility of leading the Revolution, must rise as one man and make united efforts in resisting foreign aggression. He emphasized that the present Congress must follow the spirit of magnanimity of Dr. Sun and bring back into the fold of the Kuomintang all comrades who hold party records in order that unity of the Kuomintang might be achieved. He also stated that the Kuomintang must, above all, stand as the vanguard of the people for the salvation of the country. Then he expressed the hope that the Congress, when electing the new members of the Central Executive Committee and the Supervisory Committee, would give their fullest possible approval to the nominees of the Canton comrades.

Election finally took place at the seventh regular session. Four new members of the Central Executive Committee were elected with fourteen on the reserve list, and four new members of the Supervisory Committee with two on the reserve. The open ballot system was used in the election. These newly elected members together with the same number to be elected by the Fourth Kuomintang Congress in Canton will meet with the old members of the first, second and third Central Executive Committee making a total of 120 members, will form the new Fourth Central Executive Committee and Supervisory Committee in reorganizing the new National Government of China.

Thus, in spite of its short sessions--for it would seem that no satisfactory achievement could be accomplished within such a short period of time,--and its lack of parliamentary procedure largely due to a lack of proper training of the delegates, the work of the Congress will bring forth success if the people of the entire nation would abandon their individualism and selfishness and back up the government with their real patriotism and loyalty. Whether you approve the work of the Congress or not, it will be the working plan of the Chinese Government for the coming two years. Whether this Government is good or bad, it is your government at present. If you desire to have any change, you must wait for another two years and then you must make your change by peaceful means, instead of using force. If you are interested in politics, you should either join the Kuomintang or organize a new group in forming a new party to challenge the Kuomintang only through peaceful means without causing any disaster to the nation. If you should still fail to accomplish your aim, you must work in coalition with and support of the existing government, as the British people are doing in the support of their government, in spite of the fact that it may still be unsatisfactory to you. There must be unity in spirit, solidarity in strength, and co-operation in action among the Chinese people, which are the only means for the salvation of the Chinese nation against foreign aggression.

SCOTT REED

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CAMPUS LIFE

HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

ZAKOW, CHEKIANG, CHINA

1931-32

December

No. 4.

NEW YEAR GREETINGS.

The New Year is always a good subject for speculation. Even extreme pessimists would be tempted at the New Year season to entertain a streak of optimism. In fact, entering upon a new year one has all kinds of hope for the best, even though circumstances should prove that such hopes may never be realized. We may say that hope is an instinctive trait of mankind; in every day life hope is always a mysterious power of buoyancy by which human beings are enabled to hold their heads above the troubled waters.

The close of 1931 is certainly very dark for China, and probably for the world at large. How soon the clouds will disperse and we shall see sunshine again nobody can tell; but as we stand upon the threshold of a new year our minds cannot but be full of wishes for the good of this and other countries—that all grief and depression may be lifted and humanity become happier.

Education in China for the past three months has been suffering from political difficulties and the strain of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. Many schools have already closed without being able to complete the term's work. Some are struggling on with no assurance of successful completion. But we are still optimistic because of the coming of the New Year, which gives us hopes of better things to come.

May the New Year be brighter to one and all when we have passed through the shadows!

Hangchow, December 31, 1931

BAEN E. LEE

DR. SHERWOOD EDDY GIVES STIRRING MESSAGE TO TWO HUNDRED IN COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Dec. 20th—Sherwood Eddy, world-famed author, traveller, and lecturer, who has visited China many times, and Hangchow two or three times before, was never more powerful and never more persuasive than in his address to our Hangchow College audience of two hundred people gathered on Sunday morning in Tooker Chapel. Considering the fact that a third of the students had gone home because of the strike, and many others were neither in the mood nor the habit of attending religious services of late, the number of those who did turn out to hear Dr. Eddy was fairly representative, and they were not to be disappointed. The speaker was at his best, his trenchant sentences being couched in trip-hammer translations by his able interpreter, Mr. T. L. Chang of the National Committee of Y. M. C. A.'s.

The burden of Dr. Eddy's message was "How to Save China?" "In a time of national crisis: with Japan encroaching on the north, with unparalleled floods in the Yangtse region, and with unchecked banditry in Hunan and elsewhere, it is no wonder that the youth of the land want to fight or die. How to save China? But you can't do it by fighting Japan. Japan is united: China is disunited. China must find unity; we must stop fighting each other; we must find personal and national integrity of character; we must build on rock and not on sand. Today's officials were students yesterday; but undisciplined, not building on a rock, Honest, disciplined, and united students will save China. **Mobs will never save China.**

We've got to get integrity of character! We've got to get faith in ourselves, faith in China, faith in God! We can't save China **alone!** We've got to find a **source of power!** Gandhi has found power. He said once he was an atheist and a coward: now he is the bravest in the world. Once impotent, now the strongest, setting three hundred million people free.

The greatest forces in the world are invisible. What sustains you and me today? Have we found the source of power in ourselves? Chang Bo-ling has found it: once thin and weak, now a giant. There's invisible power in his life.

Have you found power in your life? a power that can carry you through the whole of life? There is a way. Jesus' way. He was born poor. His country was invaded by a foreign power! The hated Roman yoke made his heart heavy. He must find some way to save his country!

He healed people; now, everywhere you go you find hospitals, and doctors and nurses ministering to the sick. He enlightened peoples minds; and now, everywhere I go I find schools and colleges like this one, standing like lighthouses for the people. He quickens the spirit and strengthens the character. He gives new life, and sends out a stream of reformers to drive the evils out of national life. For example, Wilberforce, selfish and sinful, seeking his own pleasure. Christ turned him and for forty years he fought the slave trade until slaves were free.

China is in desperate need of men like that—men who dare to stand against the current; who will not let a few noisy men mislead the crowds. Christ raises reformers like that! Christ gives a passion for social righteousness! Forty years ago I thought money was power, But Christ knocked and said, "Will you leave all and follow me? Don't go out to make money; go out to **make men!**" I left plan and ambition, and for forty years I've tried to work without salary. Why do I seek the people's livelihood? It's the power of Christ. He sends me out. And what does he give that no other religion gives?

He gives a perfect example and standard, with the highest view of God and highest power in the heart. He saves the individual and the nation. How strong he was! How pure! How loving! The Perfect has died—loving his enemies; praying God to forgive them.

Christ is the touchstone of destiny. Men's lives turn on what they do with him. Your fate will turn with this. China's future will turn with this! You will have to confess or deny, receive or reject Christ. What will you do with this Way—with Him?

There are two kinds of men:—the selfish and the sacrificial. Some seek to get, others to give. Grenfell came into a meeting just like this, where he heard, "You have one life to live—to save or to lose". And Grenfell found his Labrador. He found God and his destiny was changed.

There are two kinds of men. I saw one like this in North China. He was given money to repair the dykes. He stole the money and down came the floods. He was educated, too. Roosevelt said, "If you educate a man intellectually without educating him morally, he'll use his education to his own ends".

Fifteen years ago I came to Hangchow. C. T. Wen was in the chair. I said to him, "Why shouldn't you follow this way?" "Oh", he said, "I am the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. I might later meditate on this question." "But", I said, "monks can't save China, no matter whether they're Buddhist or Christian monks. Of course it's hard. Have you courage to follow Jesus' way?" His heart was turned. When he went to Shanghai, they told him they would give him one million if he kept one eye shut, or two million if he closed both eyes. He told them to get out, and today he's an honest man. He said, "Christ gave me a new life, and a home.

In my college class one man fell in love with China. He came to Paotingfu. He gave all. When the Boxers came to kill him, he said, "Spare the women and children". They shot him and cut off his head and hung it on the city gate. His body they threw out for the dogs to eat. Some years afterward I stood at his grave and took off my hat. There's a man who loved China!

Then we went to Foochow where there are four graves with the name of Stewart. They were killed by the Boxers. Three children were saved and returned to England. They studied for years. Christ said, "Come back to China", and every one of them came back. Their influence went into James Yen, who discovered the "Thousand Character" way of saving his people from ignorance and poverty. Yen is bringing practical projects for saving China. Give us twenty honest students and we can save China! Who will pay the price? Some will be willing and some will not. Remember those who have died with hearts aflame with a flame that will fuse sand and make it into rock."

At the close of his address Dr. Eddy then presented various questions for decision, making it clear that he was asking no easy thing. He pleaded for national and personal righteousness; for careful Bible study; and investigation of the claims of Jesus; and for direct acceptance of Christ as Savior. A

total of 59 names were signed on the cards collected. Of these 53 were students. A total of 36 agreed to enter Bible study classes.

COLLEGE COMMUNITY COMBINES IN CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION SERVICE.

Dec. 27th—On Sunday morning after Christmas about 250 of the residents of College Hill gathered in the College Chapel at 9. a. m. to commemorate the birth of Jesus. Children of the campus day-school together with their parents and friends from campus or neighboring villages, workmen and servants, students and teachers..... all joined in a happy program worked out by a combined committee.

The chancel was tastefully decorated by Mrs. March, with the assistance of two or three others; the platform was banked with evergreens and poinsettias, while on a table to the left stood a simply adorned tree tipped with a silver star. At its foot were heaped the packages prepared for the children. The seats of the main floor were comfortably filled and the program ready to begin as Mrs. Day came to the concluding chords of the opening prelude on the pipe organ.

After the singing of "Hark the Herald Angels Sing" by the whole congregation, Mr. Ho Wei-tsong gave a short explanatory talk on the meaning of the celebration in case there were some guests present who did not fully understand it. He said we commemorated the gift of God's son Jesus Christ not only by our program of song, recitation, and dramatic numbers, but by bringing gifts for the flood sufferers in the Yangtse region—a wonderful opportunity for showing a practical expression of the spirit of giving engendered at the Christmas time.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Kou Tun-jou, after which Betty Day sang a Christmas song. Mr. A. W. March then told the story of the "Three Wise Men." This was followed by a cantata by the tiny tots of the Primary School who had been trained by their teacher, Miss Wang.

President Lee was then called upon for a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. Referring to the many causes for unhappiness in the world at the present time, he said our happiness comes from ourselves largely and in what we do to make others happy. We are especially happy when we try to make children happy; likewise when we ourselves are happy, we naturally want to do something for other people. He concluded by quoting Paul's words in Acts 20:35 "It is more blessed to give than to receive".

Amy March and Betty Day next sang "Silent Night, Holy Night", accompanied by Paul March on the cornet and Edward Day on the clarinet. The next number was an interpretative dance by two little girls of the Primary School in costume.

The Christmas offering was then received, being gifts of money and clothing for the flood refugees, which later was announced to have amounted to \$118.05 in money and several large bundles of useful clothing.

The program continued with a short play presented by the Primary boys, followed by a song and dance by one of the girls. This was followed by a few numbers of music on Chinese instruments by three of the Middle School students. Next came a dance by one of the little girls imitating Chinese fencing. The closing number was a dramatic dialogue on the meaning of the Christmas spirit of helpfulness by boys of the Primary School. Finally came the distribution of the gifts from the tree, after which Dr. E. L. Mattox pronounced the benediction.

A similar but shorter program was repeated at the Zakow Community Center in the afternoon, where upwards of 200 children attended.

OUR FRUITLESS SACRIFICE

"It is not without cause that we, Chinese should be very much disappointed at the inability of our government as shown in its attitude toward the Manchurian Crisis since September. Students from different parts of the country, over and over again, have petitioned the Government to act its part as a faithful servant of the people, but none of these petitions has brought any better effects. Under these circumstances, we, having no power ourselves, were impelled though most unwillingly to stop our study, as a warning, feeble as it is, to the Government, the last and only step we can take".—This is the reason of the last strike, from Dec. 11 up to 27, taken by the colleges and schools in Hangchow.

Our College has joined this strike, because we, under the organization of the Hangchow Students' Anti-Japanese National-Saving Association, had to take the same step with our fellow students in all Hangchow in order to show that we students in Hangchow are of one mind and one heart on the score of opposing the invaders and saving our nation from great trouble.

Much of bad tidings has come in those days! but our government hasn't any good method to defend the national rights and prove itself dutiful. They even take little notice of our cry, our movement, and our greatest sacrifice. It is most lamentable that our loss of time, study, and energy are all in vain! Really we have done what our little power allows us; we can do no more than this; and, since this is a useless sacrifice, we can endure this sacrifice no more. Thus, as first proposed by the representatives of our college in the Students' Association, it is decided that we should return to our study. Our strike proves a failure!

Now a new National Government has been established. Our only hope is that it may do some real work for our country during these most intense days and save China from perishing; that may be a comfort to us.

S. H. CHU

THE POETRY CLUB SURVIVES.

On the beautiful hills whose feet are lapped by the winding river, and with the decorations of the seasons as time goes on, we have a natural spot for

poetry. Among us we have many poets, so the Poetry Club has been organized. We love the comfortable weather and the beauty and grandeur of nature which is bestowed on us by Providence.

The chairman of the Club is Mr. Hsia Cheng Tao. He has done special research work on the poems of the Tang-Sung Dynasties. Three months have passed since the launching of this Club. Our progress is already recognised both by friends nearby and those who are far away.

There are more than ten members in this Club and their poems will soon go to the publishers.

CHINESE LITERARY CLUB ORGANIZED.

The students of the Department of Chinese Literature have recently organized a Literary Club. Weekly meetings are held on every Tuesday. Every four weeks all the members of the Club will present papers for discussion and criticism.

The Officers and Committee-Chairmen are:

Chairman, T. Z. Chen.
Publishing: Wang Shou Wei, Liu Chih Tien
Business: Lin Chu
Secretary: Peng Chung Hsi
Advisers: Lee Yien Ching, Hsia Cheng Tao,
Chung Chung Shan.

REV. JAMES YEH ASSISTS COLLEGE CHURCH.

The Rev. James Y. Yeh of the Drum Tower Presbyterian Church, Hangchow, has, with the approval of Presbytery, undertaken temporarily the duties of stated supply for the College Church in addition to his regular city pastorate. He began by preaching in the college chapel on Dec. 6th, and has helped in the Eddy meetings on the 20th and plans for the follow-up work. On the 16th he presented a plan for re-organization of all groups interested in the unification of our religious life and activity, which we hope will secure the cooperation of all. Mr. Yeh is also busy at present in the building of the Martin Memorial Church together with a new parish house at the Ku Lou, both of which projects having received the needed funds from interested donors in the United States.

THE STRIKE SITUATION HAMPERS REGULAR COLLEGE WORK.

As is the case with almost every other school and college in China in the month of December, there has been a great fluctuation in attendance upon classes. Strikes have been called on and called off; students have had stormy debates in assembly meetings as to the best course to pursue in the expression of patriotic feeling. The pressure brought to bear in favor of going out on strike has more often than not won the day and broken up the class work. Since the minds of most students are continually focussed on the political situation and the rapid changes in Sino-Japanese relations, it is almost impossible for them to settle down to anything like steady progress in study.

From the 16th to the 19th there was great tenseness in the air until it became clear that General Chiang Kai Shek would actually resign and that a new government would be formed. The students did not go to classes in those days; some went home either on request of their parents or by their own desire. Another trip to Nanking was planned, but given up after the event of the 19th when the new government in Nanking ordered soldiers to escort the 2000 student-demonstrators in Nanking to trains waiting at Hsiakwan and Pukow and send them back to their respective institutions.

The objectives of the student strikes may be summarized as 1. making as strong a protest as possible against the encroachments of Japan in Manchuria; 2. collecting funds for General Ma and his troops; 3. securing the immediate declaration of war and stiffer opposition under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek; 4. opposing the proposed neutral zone in the north, and 5. securing a stronger and more unified government in Nanking.

The methods adopted by students for the best use of their time while on strike have been chiefly those of propaganda speaking, collecting of money

from pedestrians and shops, attending mass meetings or special student union meetings, A few spend time reading in their rooms or in the library, while some have sought peace at home.

As for faculty, we cannot tell exactly how everyone is using his time; probably cleaning out old files or catching up with correspondence, or preparing material for next term's courses.

CHRISTMAS OFFERING GIVEN TO FLOOD SUFFERERS.

The College Bursar has handed us the following statement:

"The amount of the Christmas offering for the flood sufferers was \$126.88, which has been forwarded to the National Flood Relief Commission by the treasurer."

(Dated) Jan. 5. 1932. (Signed) E. L. Mattox

In addition to the money gifts, several pairs of shoes, and many bundles of articles of clothing were also received at the same time or collected later. These will likewise be forwarded to the proper distributing organization.

EFFECT OF STRIKES ON LIBRARY CIRCULATION TOTALS SEEN IN GENERAL DROP FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

As might well be expected, the continual strikes have had a corresponding effect on the number of books and magazines used in the library during the last two months, as will be seen from the chart. Note that the high scores are for readings in Social Science, Useful Arts, Literature, History & Geography, Fiction, and Current Magazines. It is in-

teresting to note, too, that in Chinese the readings in books and magazines taken to rooms for two weeks exceed those in reserved books, whereas the opposite is true for reading done in English: more being done in books reserved for departmental assignments. From Jan. to Dec. the Library has added 5290 Chinese and 941 English books to the shelves.

LIBRARY CIRCULATION STATISTICS

Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec. 1931

Classification	Chinese								English							
	2-weeks Books				Reserved				2-weeks Books				Reserved			
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
000 GENERAL WORKS	16	209	81	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 PHILOSOPHY	13	59	32	25	10	20	11	7	4	11	2	3	—	32	24	—
200 RELIGION	1	31	15	9	—	—	—	78	—	22	9	—	—	12	31	—
300 SOCIAL SCIENCE	81	149	107	100	150	195	104	69	20	45	21	26	520	560	205	38
400 PHILOLOGY	24	61	38	8	—	—	—	—	7	16	9	1	—	—	—	—
500 NATURAL SCIENCE	22	99	48	28	7	46	12	24	61	87	49	21	10	43	45	—
600 USEFUL ARTS	12	102	7	7	—	—	—	—	18	36	2	4	80	255	321	89
700 FINE ARTS	19	105	22	15	6	—	—	—	3	24	7	—	—	—	—	—
800 LITERATURE	110	399	374	235	—	—	—	—	29	54	24	14	125	205	183	81
900 HIST. & GEOG.	48	140	133	42	20	—	31	—	3	33	5	—	175	275	280	93
F FICTION	206	555	501	343	—	—	—	—	2	29	22	13	40	111	48	39
B BIOGRAPHY	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	27	11	1	90	138	55	33
P CURRENT MAGAZINES	33	506	279	252	—	—	—	—	10	471	165	79	—	—	205	—
Totals	585	2415	1637	1081	193	261	158	178	158	855	326	162	1040	1631	1397	373
General Total	September 1976				October 5162				November 3518				December 1794			

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JUN 20 1932

Ann

Vol. II. 1931-1932

CAMPUS LIFE

HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

ZAKOW, CHEKIANG, CHINA

April

No. 8.



WITH THE ALUMNI

Among those who attended the Annual Alumni Meeting on April 9th was Mr. Hsiao Ping Shih, of the Class of 1926. Mr. Hsiao is now special correspondent for the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, a large German newspaper in the city of Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Gathering the news of the week from the Chinese Press, Mr. Hsiao writes out a weekly news letter in English and mails it to the *Zeitung* where it is re-translated into German. This type of bilingual journalism offers one of the openings which the English Department is training our students to enter after graduation.

On the evening of April 21st, the editor had a very interesting visit with Mr. John V. T. Lu (Lu Feng Tsao), of the Class of 1924, who entertained a group of friends with a dinner at a Cantonese restaurant in Shanghai. Mr. Lu is still connected with the Calco China Agency, dealers in American galvanized-iron products, at 3 Museum Road, Shanghai. One of the other guests, a former student in the Hangchow College Middle School—Mr. Chen Meng Chieh—has established himself as an exporter of Chinese products to large dealers in America, but says that, at present, owing to the depression in the States, business is at a rather low ebb.

Rev. James Y. Yeh (Yeh Yuen Lung), Class of 1911, spoke in Chapel on April 1st on his experiences in France with the Chinese labor corps during the World War. After singing a verse of the Marseillaise in French, Mr. Yeh regaled his audience with a most thrilling account of life near the front with the Chinese work-battalions that did so much to help the Allied armies. From Le Havre, he was transferred to a sector near Ypres, which saw much of the

ANNUAL ALUMNI MEETING

The 16th annual meeting of the Alumni Association was attended by more than thirty members, at the College, on April 9th. They were invited to visit the College campus, and then to inspect the new building—the Library and Science Hall. These fine buildings are rapidly nearing completion. A memorable photo was then taken in front of Severance Hall, after which a meeting was held in Wilson Hall. Various affairs, great changes, and new developments of the college were discussed. The Chairman and other Officers were elected as follows: Chairman, T. B. Chang; Vice Chairman, T. T. Chang; Secretary, V. T. Ho; and Treasurer, S. C. Wang.

—(reported by S. H. Wang)

heaviest fighting in the war, and later on was assigned to a camp at Marseilles. During his stay in France, he ran across other Hangchow men, two of whom were Andrew V. Wu and Kw'ang Kwang Ling who were also serving Y secretaries with the Labor Corps.

(C. B. Day)

EDUCATION CLUB REORGANIZED

The Education Club was recently reorganized for the purpose of holding bi-weekly discussions on educational problems. Members will present papers for discussion and criticism, and occasionally educators from outside will be invited to address the club. The officers and committee-men are as follows: Chairman, Shen Hsün; Secretaries, Wang Shu Hao and Chow Ching Shing; Business Committee, Miss Chien Kwei Chuan; Research Committee, Chang Wang Chien, Lin Ying, Hwa Ya Jo; Social Committee, Kiang Pi Chun, Miss Shu Teh Shih; and Advisers; Dean Samuel C. Wang, Dr. Marjorie Feng, Mr. Hsiung Wen Ming.

The Education Club met on Tuesday, May 3rd, with an attendance of ten members. They decided to invite an outside educator to speak to them on educational problems. A trip to Li-An-Shih was planned for the next meeting which will be a combination of free discussion and wholesome recreation.

—(reported by S. H. Wang)

NEWS FROM WILSON HALL

On April 14th Miss Ting, the General Secretary of the Y. W. C. A. of Greater Shanghai, favored the

women of Hangchow College with a novel and attractive message on "The Women's Movement for Discussing Sino-Japanese Affairs."

Miss Chen Kyi Tsung, an honorable Junior, is not only an accomplished pianist but is also especially interested in the ukelele. Moreover, as the Muse of music has, at the same time, made her a lark, her sweet music is often heard after four o'clock in Wilson Hall.

A table of delegates! No other table in Wilson Hall could be compared with it when transferred students representing various other colleges and universities gather around it regularly for meals three times a day. There's Miss Hwa Hsioh Hung of Soochow University, Soochow; Miss Tsang Yui Ho representing Kwang Hua University of Shanghai; Miss Chow Yih from Ginling Girl's College, Nanking; Miss Sen Whai Hsin of Great China University Shanghai; Miss Zee Jung of Trinity School, Shanghai; and, Miss Tsu Wei Kyuin representing the University of Shanghai.

—(reported by Miss Tsu Wei Kyuin)

MR. TEWKSBURY ADDRESSES STUDENTS

On Sunday, May 1st, Rev. M. G. Tewksbury, who was born in North China, addressed the students in the Chapel. He not only studied at Nanking University where he graduated, but went to Columbia where he studied at Columbia University. He spoke first-class Mandarin and is a good, earnest, resourceful, Christian worker. Last week he came to Hangchow, speaking to and directing the discussion of a Chinese Fellowship group, so our College asked him to preside at the Church service.

"Christ and Napoleon" was the subject of his message. "If Christ is calling you," he said, "you cannot run away from Him." He told us how difficult was China's present position and how dreadful a condition we are facing in the present crisis. "As China must decide, so each of us must decide. Whom shall we follow as brave soldiers, Christ or Napoleon?"

In the afternoon, our fellowship group of twenty-eight students had an opportunity to hear him speak. Mr. Tewksbury also told many interesting experiences of faithful, converted followers of Christ up in Shantung. He concluded by saying that China was a God-protected nation, and that it will never perish from Japanese invasion or by any other outside evil forces.

—(reported by Loh Yong Dien)

STUDENTS HEAR MR. ZUNG AT ASSEMBLY

"The Relationship of College Students to the Present Conditions of China" was the subject of Mr. Zung Tien Fong's speech to the student-body on May 2nd. He stressed the fact that China has had many troubles during the last few decades. The Japanese invasions of the Three Eastern Provinces and Shanghai make some of us feel that our enemies have really come; but, fellow-countrymen, this is not our first blow. Three hundred years ago, during our Ming Dynasty, a certain Japanese, after visiting China, expressed in Japanese newspapers his hopes

of extending Japanese territory to the big continent here.

After the Opium War, China had been shown to many countries to be weak and not improving; she had been advancing backward. This backwardness, which many hold the present Kuomintang responsible for—and it is true to a certain extent, is the sum total of the gradual carelessness of every Chinese citizen.

What can we do, especially the college students? The case is similar to that of doctors and their patients. Doctors must, first of all, examine their patients, and know the whys and wherefores before they give them any medicines. Our country cannot be saved by just slogans or even anti-Japanese boycotting, although they help to a certain extent. The desire on the part of a majority of our people to be rich is not always a good thing, because many people do bad things in their search for riches. And then Mr. Zung concluded his message by saying that what the present college students can do is this: To save our country is not a simple task, but each student can develop his individual aptitudes and try to improve, for China needs everything in any line.

—(reported by Miss Tsu Wei Kyuin)

DEAN OF CANTERBURY ADDRESSES STUDENT BODY

Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, introduced by Dr. R. J. McMullen who is well known for his work on the Flood Relief, gave a stirring message on April 21st before a large assemblage. "Science," the Dean said, "makes experiments in knowledge; religion must make experiments in love." Religion and science should not be at war with each other, but each has its own part to play in the up-building of civilization. Science comes out of reason and experience, whereas religion comes out of sentiment and experience of love. Experiments are necessary in both fields.

One experiment that we must all make—and it is up to religious people and especially the Christians to do it—is that the conditions be changed where we have the finest of fine homes on one hand, while on the other we have the poorest of the poor. "Russia is making that experiment. We should make the same experiment without bloodshed, strife, atheism, or revolution." Tourists returning to England from Russia said they "never saw a child hungry or badly clothed." Yet these same tourists saw many ill-fed, badly clothed, and starving children upon their return to England. Russia is making the experiment, but in the wrong way. "I want to see us carry out the principles of Jesus Christ." Russia, to a certain extent, is carrying out those principles. China is at a turning-point, and can make the experiment without atheism or bloodshed.

(H. M. Fisher)

SIGNIFICANT WORK DONE IN ENGLISH COURSES

In spite of the fact that last semester was considerably broken up and closed early on account of the Sino-Japanese clashes especially around Shanghai, some very creditable work was done by the students of the various English courses. The English Novel

Class, beside reading Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" and Hardy's "Return of the Native" intensively in class, covered extensively from one to four novels outside. Different members read, for example, Mrs. Buck's "East Wind, West Wind", and "The Good Earth"; to these Chu Sen-hao added Canfield's "The Bent Twig" as well as others; Miss Chen Chi-cheng selected Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin", Hough's "The Covered Wagon", Hutchinson's "If Winter Comes", and Blackmore's "Lorna Doone". So far this semester, reports have been handed in on Klein's "The Music Master", Yezierska's "Salome of the Tenements", and Pitman's "Dragon Lure" by Miss Chen, Mr. Loh Yung Dien, and Mr. Lee Hsu respectively, with two more by Miss Chen and Mr. Loh on Tarkington's "The Turmoil" and Buck's "The Young Revolutionist" respectively. The class is reading together White's "A Certain Rich Man" and will soon take up Dumas' "Three Musketeers" for a change from realism to romance. One of the things done by the Sophomore Rhetoric class was to write a very good debate brief on both sides of the question Resolved; that China should declare war on Japan". The Engineering Sophomores are spending a good part of the term in Hosmer's "Practical Astronomy" working over the English of the text trying to master the difficult new terms for the expression of new ideas. It is simply an experiment in tutoring in scientific English, by using the textbooks from the engineering courses. The Drama class under Mr. Fisher is preparing an English pageant to be presented in June; it has been reading modern plays from Lo Chia Lun's collection, one of which was George Middleton's "Tides".

Mr. Fisher and Mrs. Lum after carrying the Freshman sections through Ashmun's "Modern Short Stories" have swung into Huizinga's "Modern Short Stories". The recent destruction of the Commercial Press by Japanese Bombs has made the textbook problem an exceedingly hard one to solve, for we had come to depend a great deal on this source of books rather than import so many from abroad, an expensive, uncertain, and unsatisfactory process at best.

(C. B. D.)

NEWS OF THE CLUBS

The first meeting of the Chinese Poetry Club was held in Wilson Hall on Monday evening, April 25th. Mr. Peng Chung Hsi was elected secretary, and Mr. Wang Shou Jen, treasurer. Voluntary contributions of original poetry were solicited from the members. The president, Mr. Hsia, and the vice-chairman, Mr. Lu, offered to provide refreshments for a visit to the neighboring temple of Li-An-Shih in order to receive inspiration from its natural beauty.

(reported by Miss Chow Yih)

The English Club has been having the most interesting programs in its history as it meets fortnightly at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Day. A social evening was enjoyed by the members early in April. Last week on Friday the 29th, Mr. Chen Yao-ch'ing gave a fine speech on "Unemployment", while the president, Mr. Andrew Kwong gave various reminiscences of his boyhood in Australia. For informal conversation the following experiment was tried: one member started by saying "I was out of work, so I went to Berlin

(or any foreign city) and found a job as a salesman"; the second would repeat the first one's tale of hard luck and add his own, and so on around the group, each one repeating all the preceding stories of finding employment and then adding one of his own. It worked famously and the crowd had a good time.

(C. B. D.)

CO-EDS HAVE GYMNASIUM CLASSES

Girls have two periods of physical education in each week from four to five o'clock Mon. and Wed. in the gymnasium. Every girl plays volley-ball with high spirit. Last week the director, Mr. Chu Ba-en, gave an announcement that beginning with the following week each girl would have to change to athletic dress and play basket-ball. Early in the morning or before supper, some girls are often to be seen playing tennis on the tennis court.

(reported by Miss Chow Yih)

STUDENT VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS RETURN TO THEIR HOMES

We have had only a little news from our volunteer group since they left, but I have received occasional letters from them with the following news:

The group was decreased in its number after having arrived at Shanghai. One was taken back forcibly by his parents; one other went away. The other five set forth to Soochow, where they joined the "Youth Army to Relieve General Ma" which was then on its way. Each of the five got important positions in the body as they are all high class people.

When not so far beyond Soochow, two others dropped out on account of sickness and returned to Shanghai. Then only three were left; two Cantonese and one Szechuanese, and they continued to push forward with no car to ride, no nice food to eat, and not even any bed to sleep on. After a month of painful travelling, they reached Peiping where before long and unexpectedly the whole honorable body was broken up.

Our three volunteers became very disappointed and, moreover, were in danger, for they had no money, and their clothes were too thin to resist the cold. So they could do no other than to find their way back. Thru many difficulties they got back to Shanghai and continued reluctantly on back to their homes.

(reported by Den Hao-tung)

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

The primary aim of the political Science department is to provide students with academic training for entering the field of practical government service. It also prepares students for the teaching profession, and provides a suitable foundation for those who are seeking a training in law.

Interest in this line of study is evidenced by the fact that 32 students are now registered in Political Science as their major department, and a total of 125 students are enrolled in the seven different courses conducted by the department this term.

The course which has been most popular this year is the one on Foreign Relations of China, given by Mr. T. J. Ku. In view of the stirring events of recent months, the interest in this class has naturally maintained the very highest pitch. A number of very interesting papers were prepared by members of this class last term. A few examples are: "Manchurian Question in the League of Nations", "The Nakamura Case", and "Korean Anti-Chinese Outbreak of 1931". Mr. Ku's interest in China's constitutional problem has resulted recently in the publication of a small volume containing "A Collection of Constitutions Since Kang-Hsi", including the present constitution for the tutelage period. This volume adds a fitting supplement to his previous book—"A History of the Chinese Parliament"

Courses in Introduction to Law and International Organization both given by Dr. Lum, have also attracted a large number of students this term. Dr. Lum's studies in Introduction to Law, which are now ready for publication, are intended to provide a more suitable textbook in that subject than is at present available. A small class of advanced students is finding great interest in a course in Contemporary Political Theories.

Several observation and investigation trips are being planned for this term to bring students into direct contact with special aspects and problems of the government of Hangchow and the local district.

Both the Political Science department and the whole College have been honored recently by Dr. Lum having been chosen to head the Hangchow official delegation which went to Shanghai to welcome the honorable members of the League of Nations Inquiry.

R. S. Lautenschlager

GINLING TEACHERS VISIT COLLEGE

On Friday, April 29th, we had the honor of piloting three teachers from Ginling College around the campus and buildings. Miss Ruth Chester, Professor of Chemistry at Ginling for many years, brought two of her friends from the foreign faculty by bus from Nanking, and said that they were expecting to return the same way although the twelve-hour trip was rather tiring. One of their former students, Miss Chow Yih, is now enrolled here, and gives the following report of her life at Ginling: She says that the girls of Ginling College must take four periods of Physical Education each week so that even a very weak girl can become strong after she goes there. They have student self-government organization which holds meetings and takes care of student discipline. During the last term every Ginling College girl had to learn first-aid methods to prepare for going out to help suffering soldiers.

Last term Ginling did not follow the example of other colleges and lose much time in strikes. One day was taken off for the students to do public service, such as: making bags for water bottles, studying about Japanese policy, and visiting the suffering people to comfort them.

The dormitory at Ginling is very clean. Every four weeks comes a clean-up day, and after inspection the girls with the neatest room are given some

reward. Every year Ginling College holds both indoor and outdoor athletic meets.

BASKET BALL AND SWIMMING TO THE FORE IN ATHLETICS

Our College has stepped into the second round of the municipal basket-ball league tournament. On April 17 our team met the School of Agriculture team and defeated them in the first round by a satisfactory score of 34-24. On April 30th our team is to wage battle with the strong Engineering College team. This will be a violent game, for it is not a weak team that we have to face.

The Chien Tang River has become the swimming pool for our college students. Since the weather has become suddenly hot in the last few days, the students could not be restrained from entering the cold water, for they were anxious to swim. As the swimming pool was not in condition to use, the only way was for the students to go to the river. There every afternoon during these days large groups have become very much excited by the river sports, some swimmers being so skilful as to swim across the river—a great adventure.

(reported by Den Hao Tung)

AROUND THE CAMPUS WITH A STUDENT REPORTER

(Dzu Tsoh-ling)

Mr. Fang, Chinese professor in the University of Chekiang spoke at the Dr. Sun Memorial Assembly on April 24, dealing with the topic "Democracy".

The road between Mr. Lautenschlager's and Dr. Davis' residences was partially washed out by a storm last autumn; its retaining wall will have to be rebuilt.

The Biology lab had to move to the first floor of the new Library while the facade of Severance Hall was being repaired.

Before Dr. Sun's Memorial Day, an announcement was posted on the bulletin board saying that every student must attend the memorial meeting promptly. If students were absent without reason they would be punished. The seats were numbered and assigned in order for roll call.

Our gymnastic equipment has been strengthened by the addition of a wooden horse.

Mrs. Murphy gave an illustrated lecture on "Chinese Art" in Tooker Chapel on April 21st. She showed many wonderfully fine pictures.

The fourth weekly prayer meeting of the Young People's Christian Association was held at Mr. A. W. March's home, Thursday, April 28th, at 7:30 p. m. Miss W. T. Chu gave a talk on the subject "Know ye what I have done to you" from John, chapter 13, verse 12. Tasteful bread and coffee was supplied by the host.

The social meeting of the English Club on the evening of April 15th at Dr. Day's home was much enjoyed by the thirty members present. As both Dr. and Mrs. Day had to be away, Mr. Fisher assisted as adviser. Harmonious music and interesting games made a delightful program. Delicious refreshments were also served.

Mrs. C. B. Day spent the first three weeks of April in Shanghai with her oldest son, Edward, a freshman in the Shanghai American School, who was convalescing in hospital from a mastoid operation following a severe attack of measles. We are glad to know that he is able to resume his studies again in S. A. S.

POLITICAL SCIENCE CLUB ADDRESSED BY ADVISERS

(reported by Dzu Tsoh-ling)

On Wednesday evening, April 27th, a social gathering of professors and students of the Political Science Club was held in the drawing room of Wilson Hall. At this time Dr. K. D. Lum and Prof. R. S. Lautenschlager gave eloquent speeches on "World Problems" and "Political Affairs" respectively. Music, games, and refreshments followed the speeches.

PRESIDENT EMERITUS FITCH RECUPERATING FROM LOSS OF VOICE

A letter from Mrs. R. F. Fitch written from Port Said April 5th, says that Dr. Fitch is looking better than he has for twenty years, and is in good spirits altho still using his voice very little. They planned to spend a few weeks on the beach in the Italian Riviera, then go up into Switzerland and Bavaria.

AUG 8 1932

CAMPUS LIFE

Ans'd **HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE**
ZAKOW, CHEKIANG, CHINA

Vol. II. 1931-1932

May-June

Nos. 9-10.

PRESIDENT LEE PLANS TRIP ABROAD TO STUDY COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION METHODS

Early in July, President Baen E. Lee will sail for the United States where he will spend some months investigating the methods of college administration prevailing in eastern colleges and universities. While doing this, President Lee is going also to take the opportunity to brush up on some courses in Economics, his major graduate interest when a student in the University of Chicago and New York University a few years ago.

After gleaning ideas in America, Mr. Lee then plans to go to England and the Continent for study and investigation of educational and administrative problems.

While the President is absent abroad Dean S. C. Wang will assume the duties of Acting President, and Dr. R. J. McMullen of the Southern Presbyterian Mission in Hangchow will assume the duties of Provost and share with Bursar Dr. E. L. Mattox the task of keeping the College finances from getting into a tangle.

While Mr. Lee is away, the College will not stand still, for when he returns he will find great strides have been made in the attendance, the character of teaching, and possibly in the furnishings of the new buildings. We hope to print from time to time in Campus Life news from Mr. Lee's letters.

We wish for President Lee a "Bon Voyage" and a safe return, health along the way, happy contacts with new friends, and the gathering of such great ideas as shall bring him back with enthusiasm to try them out in the making of Hangchow College the finest small college in this part of China.

SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL HOLDS COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

The annual commencement exercises for the graduating class of the Senior Middle school were held in Tooker Memorial Chapel on Wednesday afternoon, June 21st, with President Lee Ba-en in the chair.

The formal opening exercises consisted of singing the party song, saluting national and party flags and the picture of Dr. Sun, reading his will, and observing the moment of silence. President Lee then made the opening remarks, explaining that most of the graduates were sons of business men, while the second largest group came from the homes of educators. Visiting representatives were then called upon for congratulatory remarks: Mr. Chang Hung for the Provincial Government, Mr. T.

T. Fang for the Provincial Bureau of Education, and one representative for the Bureau of Public Safety.

Dr. Y. C. Shou, Associate Manager of the Hangchow Branch of the Bank of China was then introduced as the principal speaker of the occasion. He took for his subject "Banking Business and the Future of Social Economy."

Sixty one diplomas were then awarded to 12 graduates from the general group, 35 from the arts group, 10 from the science group, and 4 from the commerce group. Then came the awarding of prizes to the English and Chinese oration winners, as well as to the winners in the College and Middle School rifle-shooting contests which were held in Hangchow at the army rifle range under the direction of Mr. Y. W. Hsu, our Director of Military Drill. The singing of the college song and serving of tea and refreshments on the lawn completed the program of the day.

PROF. J. L. HOWE WELCOMES HIS FATHER AND MOTHER TO CHINA

On May 9th, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Howe, Jr., had the long anticipated pleasure of bringing to College Hill Mr. Howe's father and mother who had just landed in Shanghai on their first trip to the Orient. Prof. Howe, who is head of our Chemistry Department was especially happy to have his father see the students using his own textbook in inorganic chemistry over here. Dr. J. L. Howe, père has for thirty years been head of the Chemistry Department of Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia, is a member of the American Chemical Association, and is widely known in chemical circles for his lectures and articles on chemical themes.

It is a rare pleasure indeed for one of our number to welcome both parents to China-side, and we congratulate both the Howes, senior and junior, on this happy visit.

A faculty tea was served in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Howe on May 10th, at which all the staff made their acquaintance and listened with pleasure to Dr. Howe's response to the speeches of welcome. Mrs. Howe, Jr. entertained College and city guests on two occasions at tea in order to have them meet Dr. and Mrs. Howe. After a trip to Peiping in the summer Dr. and Mrs. Howe will return to their home and work at Washington and Lee.

MIDDLE SCHOOL NEWS

The Middle School Annual, an Annual with a memorial purpose, has been started by the 1932 class. It is said to have been carried on to a successful end. The editor-in-chief is Mr. Wu Tsou

Ping, and respective editors of the English and Chinese departments are Mr. Tsang Yui and Mr. Lo Yui Tse. Everything is now so well arranged that the graduation of this class will be rendered more memorable than ever through this publication, which is one of the most unprecedented achievements ever done by the Middle School students. Much indebtedness is due Mr. Tsang Chi Tsang and Mr. Sze Yui Kang who were put in charge of the management of the ad department.

The Bay Ray photo Club proves the old proverb that youths who have the same tastes are apt to unite. The officers elected are as follows: President, Tsang Koa Tsing; Secretary, Chang Chi Chiang; Editor, Sze Yui Kang; Investigator, Tsoong Tze Koan; and Manager, Daren Tsu Shiang. Altogether there are thirteen members in this club. Each member is requested to pay forty cents as an entrance fee. Mr. Chu Hian Ing has been honored as the advisor. Excellent articles are to be collected for an exhibit at the end of June. Many teachers and students and outsiders were pleased with the splendid exhibit shown not long ago in the guest room of Severance Hall. The scenic photos especially showed the highest of artistry.

A splendid trip was made to the Agricultural College under the guidance of Mr. Wu Tsa Foo. A large party of the graduating class mobilized for the trip to Chekiang University, Agricultural College, Cambridge. They started for their destination on the eight o'clock train and arrived there half an hour later. The well equipped, scientific apparatus, and the big campus gave a great deal of satisfaction to the visitors. All in all everyone who went on the trip voted it a big success.

(Reported by Yien Sih Kywin)

COLLEGE ATHLETES SWEEP THE FIELD

Our varsity track and field team has honorably won the two championships in the Eight Schools Athletic Meet on May 27th and 28th. Owing to its continued practice our team easily got 80 points, while other schools did not get more than thirty points. Thus both the track and the field championships were won by our team.

Many prizes were offered by prominent firms and organizations, or by famous persons. A large part of these were captured by members of our teams. The second day after the distribution of the silver shields and cups, an automobile with our players and their prizes was driven all through the streets of the city, and loud cheers were heard continually from the city all the way out to the college.

(reported by Den Hao-tung)

NATIONAL "Y" SECRETARY VISITS THE COLLEGE

Mr. E. R. Hughes of the Student Division, National Y. M. C. A. of China, spent the week end at the College, May 26-29. Mr. Hughes came to be of what service he could to the College Young People's Society, particularly in relation to similar groups in Hangchow City. He enabled the various groups he addressed to see the importance of correlating with

the National work of the Y. M. C. A. in China. He met the College Young People's Prayer Group on the Thursday night of his arrival, and charmed them afterwards with his knowledge of Chinese and the learning of the names of those present in ideograph form. On Friday he met groups in the Guest Room for further correlation of all activities, especially in relation to the College Church. He attended the play, "Joseph", in which several of the members of the society participated, and was much interested in the possibilities of drama from the religious standpoint. By special request he addressed the Y. W. C. A. of the Union Girls School of Hangchow on Sunday night at their inauguration of new officers.

He spoke at the College church service in the morning on the question of a Christian's attitude toward Japan during the Shanghai catastrophe. By President Lee's special request he addressed the Monday morning assembly on The Philosophy of Chinese History and the importance thereof.

He expects to keep the Christian students of the city in touch with the summer conferences. Mr. Hughes is a graduate of Lincoln College, Oxford, where Wesley studied.

DRAMATIC CLUB PRESENTS DRAMA

Friday night, May 27th, the Dramatic Club presented a three-act drama entitled, "Joseph." The class in English drama formed the nucleus of the cast, although a number of students outside the class and in the dramatic club were glad to offer their services in the production of the drama.

Since the entire play was given in the English language, Mr. Lowry Davis helped to interpret the story by translation to those in the audience who could only understand Chinese. Some of the characters had dual roles and appeared on the stage in following order of appearance:

Judah.....	Wang Sei Wei
Simeon.....	Chu Sun Has
Levi.....	Lee Hsu
Reuben.....	Loh Yong Dien
Joseph.....	Lin Ts Tien
Arab, prisoner.....	Pao Hui Chung
Keeper of prison.....	Andrew Kwong
Chief of the butlers.....	Paul K Y Wu
Chief of the bakers.....	Tsu Tshien
Prison guard.....	Chan Kuan
Pharaoh.....	Chen Yao Shen
Hannah.....	Kiang Pi Chun
Adah.....	Gee Ching
Royal Court Musician.....	Ling Wei Han
Ethiopian attendant.....	Andrew Kwong
Benjamin.....	Tsu Tshien
Jacob.....	Chan Kuan

Time: B. C. 1729

Act I, Scene 1: The Pit in the Wilderness. Canaan.

Act II, Scene 1: Pharaoh's dungeon in Egypt.
Three years later. Night.

Scene 2: Same. The next morning.

Act III, Scene 1: Pharaoh's Royal Court.
Two years later.

Scene 2: Same. Seven years later.

Scene 3: Same. Two years later.

The plot of the play followed closely the story in the Old Testament, and much credit and appreciation is due to not only the members of the cast, but also to the following:—Mrs. C. B. Day for the musical scores, Mr. H. M. Fisher for the direction, Mr. L. Davis for the program, Mrs. J. L. Howe, Jr. and Mrs. K. D. Lum for the costumes and makeup.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF "THE HANGCHOW JOURNAL" MAKES ITS BOW TO THE PUBLIC

Under the chairmanship of Mr. K. Y. Hu, the editorial work on *The Hangchow Journal* (Vol. I No. 1.) has been completed and this brand new periodical is now ready for circulation. The first number contains ten articles. Those who are chiefly interested in the academic development of the College will find that most of these articles have been written by our own faculty members, and show interesting and painstaking work. While the articles of this number are all written in Chinese, there is an English table of contents on the back cover to give those not familiar with Chinese an idea of the contents of this issue of the Journal. Other issues are expected to contain articles in English also.

The Journal will be published two times a year. The annual subscription rate is \$1.00 and for any single copies the charge is only \$0.50. Postage is included. Those who want to keep a copy of the Journal may get it from the College Business Office by addressing Mr. K. C. Chow and inclosing the subscription price.

Below is A List of the Contents of the Journal

1. An Analysis of China's Northeastern Problem.....T. Z. Ku
2. An Etymological Study of the Pre-linguistic Human Forms of Expression L. Lee
3. Two Modern Theories of Money..... C. Y. Tang
4. A Study of Charges of Atoms in a Molecule from the Standpoint of Diamagnetism.....L. Yang
5. Can the Questionnaire Method Be Used for Educational Research?.....W. M. Hsiung
6. Notes on the Study of Chuang-Tze.....T. Chung
7. Design of Reinforced Concrete Beam by Slide Rule Short Cut Method.....Translated by S. C. Ku
8. Comments on Collections of Chinese Melodies.....C. T. Hsia
9. Recent Textbooks on Economics and Their Trend.....
.....Translated by K. Y. Hu
10. Notes to the Biography of Confucius in the Shih-Chi.....
.....By the Late K. Y. Chu

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ARRANGES CONCERT PROGRAM

On the evening of June 1st the college was entertained most delightfully with a program of music from local and imported talent arranged by the officers of the Y. P. C. A. The College Glee Club directed by Mr. Baen Chu gave several fine selections. Mrs. C. B. Day delighted her audience with two or three piano and pipe organ solos, besides accompanying the Glee Club and soloists. Mr. H. M. Fisher favored us with his flute music, while Mr. Pao Wei Chung sang two vocal solos in English. The song "King of the Forest Am I", rendered by the college quartette—Andrew Kwong, Sung Liang, Pao Wei Chung, and Loh Chia Tseng—was greatly enjoyed by everyone. The Hangchow Orchestra with its Chinese and foreign music, as well as the flare of the

horns from the Provincial Militia Brass Band stirred the hearts of all to profoundest depths. Everyone voted it a wonderful evening of music. We congratulate those who got up this program and hope we can have more like it next year.

MRS. C. B. DAY ENTERTAINS COLLEGE HILL WOMEN AT TEA

Faculty wives joined with girl students in a glorious frolic at the afternoon tea served by Mrs. C. B. Day at her home on the afternoon of June 8th. from four to six o'clock. Never before have such peals of feminine laughter floated out from her San Lung De residence as when Mrs. Day, assisted by Mrs. K. D. Lum, set various groups to playing games of a hilarious nature, and then calmed the crowd down by daintily serving delicious refreshments of iced tea, cakes and cookies, stuffed, sugared dates, peanuts, and candies. Even staid and sedate Mrs. Chung and Dr. Feng were seen to forget their dignity and become young again with a batch of girls like that. Baby feedings, household cares, lectures, and lessons were entirely forgotten for one blissful two hours, and only the supper bell reminded the guests that it was time to leave.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE CUP ORATIONS HELD JUNE 7th and 9th IN TOOKER MEMORIAL CHAPEL

The winner of the eleventh English contest was Yoh Yoh Sin whose subject was "Purity and Youth. His is the seventh name to be inscribed on the Alumni cup, as there were no awards in 1928 or 1929. The second place was awarded to Tsu Tshien, who spoke on: "How to Serve Our Country". Third place was given to Miss Hsu Teh Seh for her oration on: "Nationalism". A small silver cup was presented to the winner in each contest in addition to the honor of having his name inscribed on the large silver trophy, presented by the Alumni. Silver medals were presented to winners of second and third places in both contests.

The winners in the Chinese Contest were as follows:

First.....Tu Chiu
Second...Loh Yung Dien
Third.....Li Ting

FACULTY HOLDS FAREWELL DINNER FOR PRESIDENT LEE

On Tuesday evening, June 21st, the Faculty gathered in Wilson Hall for a final farewell dinner to President Lee. Tables were set for fifty-five people and the dinner, which was planned by Mrs. A. W. March, ably assisted by Mrs. J. L. Howe, Jr., was greatly enjoyed by all. At the close of the dinner, speeches were made by Dr. J. L. Howe, Professor W. M. Hsiung, Dean S. C. Wang, Principal K. I. Loh—to which response was made by Mr. Lee. In between the speeches, jokes were read from the attractive place-cards, most of which were clever puns.

On June 10, 1932, Dr. James L. Howe of Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, U. S. A., presented before the Hangchow Christian College Assembly the following stimulating address:

THE RELIGION OF A SCIENTIST

In recent years the natural sciences have enormously broadened our knowledge of the extent of the universe, both in the very great and the very small.

Astronomy has revealed to us the hitherto undreamt of immensity of our universe. Our solar system is but an infinitesimal portion of a galaxy of suns, a part of which we call the River of Stars (Milky Way). But the universe has great numbers of other galaxies, many of them so distant that their light which causes the chemical reactions on our photographic plate, and which reveals their existence to us, started from these galaxies millions of years ago. Yet through this universe order reigns, and these distant stars obey the same laws as those we study in our physical and chemical laboratories today.

Chemistry reveals to us particles so small that a cubic centimeter of air contains twenty-seven millions of millions of millions (27×10^{18}) of these particles. And yet these particles are made of atoms and the atoms of protons and electrons, relatively as small as the planets to our solar system; and the protons and the electrons may themselves be far from simple. But in the atom also order reigns, though we cannot always forecast what that order is, and the principle of uncertainty is revealed to us in the physics of the atom.

Turning from the physical to the biological sciences, we reduce all vegetable and animal matter to the cell, and the cell has life, but life is not a part of the cell. We cannot put life back into a dead cell, though its form and chemical composition may not have changed when life departed from it. We have today outgrown any mechanistic conception of life.

Man has the power of choice, and we find this power of choice in lower forms of life, even in animals consisting of a single cell. (Note: See "Animals Looking into the Future", by Dr. Kepler, of the University of Virginia.) Man at least further has consciousness and personality.

Now the existence of such a creation demands a creator; the creation of all things according to an orderly plan demands a planner. To think of a creator uninterested in his creation is unreasonable. A creator of personality must himself have personality, and it is unthinkable that an interested creator should not reveal himself to his creation.

The Bible claims to be such a revelation, and it is a satisfying revelation. The problems of creation are solved in the opening of the Book: "Genesis 1:1 In the beginning, God. God created the heavens and the earth. Genesis 1:21. God created... every living creature that moveth. Genesis 1:27. God created man in his own image." Here we have the creation a matter and energy, the creation of life, and the creation of man, and I take it that the image of God which man bears, is his consciousness and his personality.

In the Bible I see a progressive revelation of God to man, dim in the early ages, but culminating in Jesus Christ. Christ developed the picture of God by revealing him as a God of love and would have us look on God as a Father. Christ, in his life and in his teachings, offers a cure for sin, which lies at the bottom of all the evil in the world; the cure is love to God, and love to man, individually, collectively, nationally—a cure which has proved an adequate remedy whenever and wherever it has been tried. This is my faith.

PROF. T. J. KU SPEAKS AT SUNDAY SERVICE ON "THOUGHTS AFTER READING SOME OF THE APOCRYPHAL BOOKS OF THE BIBLE"

On the morning of June 5th, Professor Ku of the Political Science Department shared with his congregation his thoughts upon the apocryphal books which we so rarely read or know about or make use of in Christian worship and thinking. He has very kindly summarized the sermon in the following brief form:

"After reviewing some of the representative apocryphal books, I came to the conclusion that, on the one hand, we should seek God not only in the Bible, but also in other books of our early church fathers, as well as also in the manifestations of Nature; on the other hand, we should also appreciate the wholesomeness and therefore the superiority of the Bible as compared with the other books.

"The study also suggests to me the idea of having a "New Bible" which will exactly meet our needs in modern times just as the old compilation met the needs of our forefathers in the past. The new Bible will not displace the old, but will serve as an introduction. We want (1) a short and comprehensive Bible, (2) a Bible more about Christ, (3) and a Bible about Christ as a little child and a youth as well as a full grown man. It is needless to say that passages recording the old attitudes about women, war, and slavery should be omitted. But let us know more of Jesus' relation to his parents, Joseph and Mary, and also of his teachings about peace, justice, and social well-being. In short we want a comprehensive Bible for modern Christian."

PRESIDENT SUMMARIZES WORK OF YEAR TO FIELD BOARD OF CONTROL

In his annual report to the Field Board of Control on May 7th, President Lee mentioned the strained conditions under which we have been working and the unusual success with which we have passed the year. The growth of the student body has called for the enlarging and strengthening of the teaching staff and the enrollment has ranged from 461 in the first term to 422 in the second term, of which latter number are 60 students temporarily transferred from those colleges in Soochow or Shanghai which were forced to close during the Japanese attack on Shanghai.

Patriotic and famine relief work was undertaken by faculty and students, and financial assistance, to the extent of several hundred dollars, was extended to wounded soldiers and flood victims.

The College has maintained its supremacy in all of the provincial athletic championships held during the year. Military drill has been held throughout the year, a student volunteer corps having been organized in the Fall, but dissolved by government order in the Spring. A petition was made to the government several times for arms and ammunition for military training, but the government made no response.

Medical service at the College has been improved this year by having the services of a resident nurse and a competent physician who visits the College three afternoons a week.

During the past year, beside the erection of the new Science Hall and Library, we have built a workshop for carpenters and mechanics, and have rebuilt the Primary School. During the year, expensive repairs and improvements have been made to all college buildings.

The income of the Institution has been reduced considerably on account of the ten percent cuts on annual grant, made by both Northern and Southern Presbyterian Mission Boards. On the other hand, the increase of staff, the large amount of construction work, and extensive repairs have caused us to run into a deficit on the current account, amounting to practically \$20,000 for each of the two, large, new buildings. Temporary loans have been devised to meet payments on this deficit, and we hope that the next two or three years will enable us to clear off all debts without counting on donations from outside.

"Taking into consideration the business depression all over the world; the flood and political conditions in China, we feel that the year under review has been more successful than we expected. This has been due to the close cooperation of faculty and students, the sympathetic support of the Board of Directors and the Missions, and the loyal and untiring efforts of the alumni. We are entering upon a period of real struggle under an unprecedented strain caused by economic, political, and natural adversities. It is hoped that this period will not last longer than two or three years, after which we expect to see brighter days when more constructive plans of development can be carried out for Hangchow Christian College."

長 水 高 山

CAMPUS LIFE

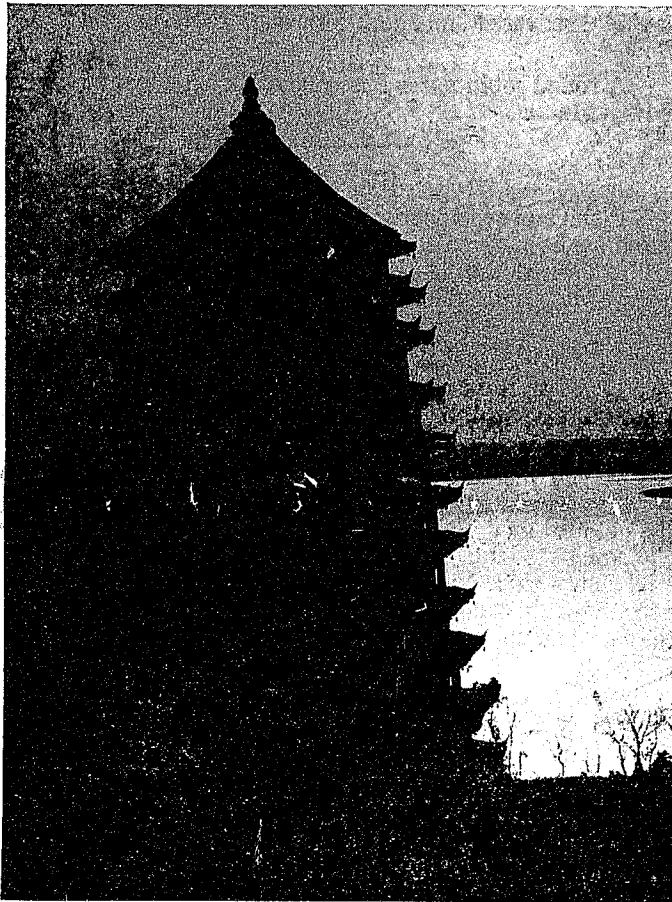
HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

ZAKOW, CHEKIANG, CHINA

Vol. III. 1933-34

PAGODA NUMBER

No. 2



THE ANCHOR (SIX HARMONY PAGODA)

ANCHORS AWEIGH!

A pagoda and anchor! Who would have that it? And yet that is what we call it. The City not far away is the boat. (We speak of the "Ship of State"). The bow is this way. Thru the bow the pagoda is thrust, holding it firmly to the shore of the River so storms of pestilence or war cannot set it adrift on the sea of fate. For two thousand years this anchor has held and Hangchow has escaped many of the devastations neighboring cities have suffered. She is to-day one of the most prosperous of this region.

(Continued on page 4)

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

The influence of President Roosevelt at Hangchow College is very great. Each year during the spring term one of the most important events on the campus is the balancing of the budget for the coming year. President Roosevelt has done much to increase the difficulty of this thankless task.

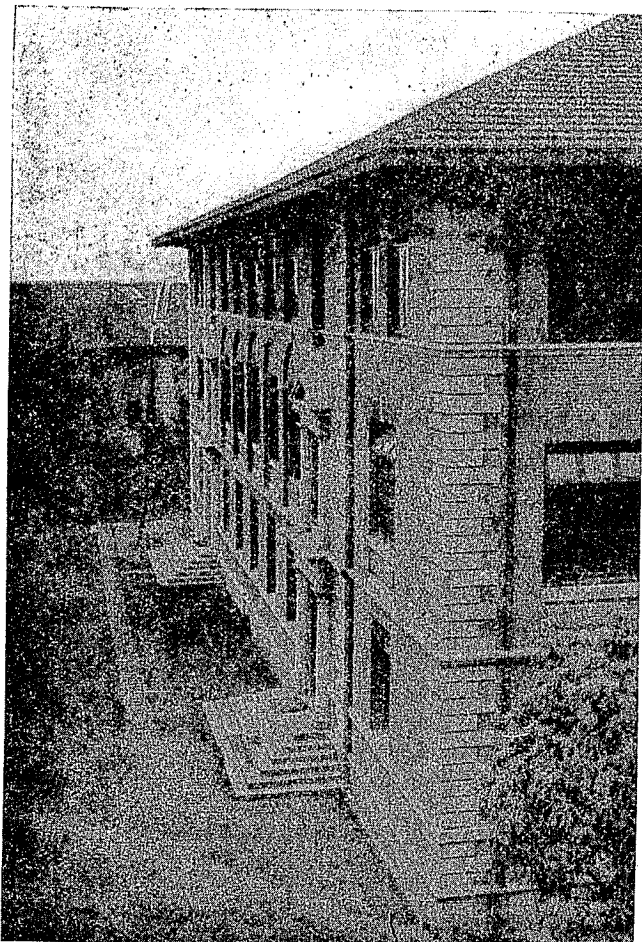
The receipts for the coming year will be only eleven-twelfths of that received during the present year. In other words we have money to run only eleven months of the coming year if our expenditures are on the same basis as during the current year, these being already greatly reduced from the expenditures of past years. The problems involved in balancing such a budget are exceedingly great, and President Roosevelt is largely responsible for this sad state of affairs.

The income of the College received from Chinese sources shows an increase of four percent. More than two-thirds of the total income of the College is received from this source, leaving less than one-third (including the salaries of missionaries on the staff of the institution) to

The Six Harmony Pagoda or the Loh Ho Tah, has stood as a landmark on the bank of the River for about one thousand years. Many times it has been burned by bandits or enemies, and by accident, and as many times rebuilt. The last reconstruction was in 1902 by the generous donation of a Shanghai merchant desiring to express his appreciation for business success. It is said to hold the City stable, to protect it from inundation by the Bore which rushes up the estuary with terrific force at times, and at all times it harmonizes the spiritual influences of the air and water, preventing calamities of all kinds, pestilence, fire, war, or strife and ill-will.

come from the Missions. During the year the Missions' part of our income has been reduced by twenty-six percent. Part of this reduction is due to cuts made by the home Boards on the staff or subsidy allotted to the College, but seven-tenths of the Missions' decrease is due to the drop in exchange.

(Continued on page 2)



SCIENCE HALL

(Continued from page 1)

It is for this that we hold President Roosevelt responsible. The adoption of his policy of inflation has reduced the value of the American dollar forty percent on the China market, so that for every dollar of American currency we receive less than three dollars Chinese currency, whereas during the past year we have received about \$4.75 Chinese currency for \$1.00 American currency. This one act of the Roosevelt administration has reduced the income of the College about Mex. \$11,000.00 and has added to the burden borne by those administering the finances of this institution.

In order to prepare a budget for the College it is necessary to foretell what President Roosevelt will do regarding silver. The exchange is fluctuating each day. When a report comes that the President has surrendered to the silver Senators and will approve of silver legislation, the price of silver rises so that the amount of money which we can expect to receive for our American appropriations shrivles. The next day a report comes that the President will defy the silver Senators and will veto any silver bill passed by them. Then silver drops and we will perhaps be able to receive 20 cents Chinese currency for each American dollar more than we could the day before.

It is our desire to keep Hangchow College solvent. In order to do so we must be able to anticipate the attitude that President Roosevelt will take on monetary matters. Perhaps some of those who read these lines may be in a position to understand how difficult this task is. At any rate problems are raised by President Roosevelt at Hangchow College.

OPPORTUNITIES AND NEEDS

The social rooms in both the Library Building and in the Girls' Dormitory have done much to bring the students closer together, and have given them a better understanding of their common problems.

It is interesting to read over Mrs. Howe's desk in the office, a list of the different clubs and committees asking ahead of time for the use of these social rooms, and the peals of laughter which reverberate around the campus make us realize they are having happy times. When the Harmonica Club, with Dr. Mack as leader, begins its practice, then we sit up and take notice!

Would that there were more orchestras and glee clubs busy out on these beautiful hills! The moon is glorious, but we need *more* music.

We of Wilson Hall will plan for Fellowship Groups, having discovered one another through our common sense of need.

A round robin letter has gone on its way to our former lady graduates.

ACTIVITIES

Plans and specifications of the new Athletic Headquarters have been given to the contractors and the building is to be opened during this coming Commencement. The money for this building was given by Mr. L. T. Sze, the manager of Sen Pao, published in Shanghai.

Six boys in the Sophomore Class have built a fraternity house on the outer edge of the campus, below the Day home. They will live in this building for the next two years, than the building will be turned over to the College.

If you feel tired, and inclined to be discouraged, go down to the Science Hall and ask Mr. Ruf/Shu to show you the detailed model bridge made in its entirety by the teachers and students of that Department. It is wonderful! And shows what can be done. I hope, another time, a full account of this work and of the Astronomical Globe which they are making, will be given us for publication.

FACULTY NOTES

Mr. P. C. Cheng has left us for the School of Publications in Shanghai. We miss him very much from the Registrar's Office.

Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Day are expected to be with us after the summer.

We are happy to have Dr. and Mrs. Henry Mack and little Miss Patty Ann with us at the College this spring. Dr. Mack is teaching Psychology and College English and Mrs. Mack has English classes in the Middle School. They seem to fit into things so well we are sorry they have decided not to make this their permanent home, and will sail for the United States early in July.

Mrs. Howe and her two little ones will soon be on their way to the home-land. A well earned furlough for Mrs. Howe! And we wish them a bon voyage!

Dr. and Mrs. Mattox who have had a very large share in making the College what it is with their earnest faithful labors of forty one years, left us to return to the homeland in April. During these years of their retirement we shall endeavor to keep them in constant touch with the work they so love and hope to receive frequent messages from them.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF LEARNING ENGLISH

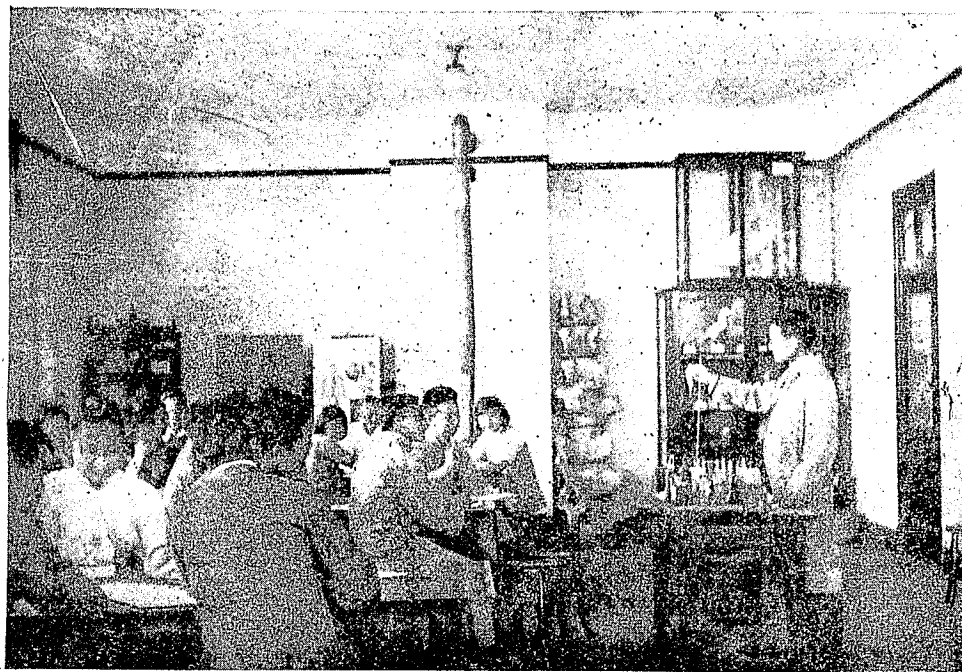
English seems easy to those who speak it from childhood on. Just try to teach it to some Chinese students and you'll soon decide that it is neither easy nor simple. When do you use "the" and when don't you use it, and why? Why can't you say "misfortunately"? Every rule seems nine-tenths exceptions, or else words take certain forms just because they do, and for no other reason.

The composition classes easily manage to keep their teachers in tears of laughter or tears of despair or both. Here are some samples:

A concluding sentence in a composition on "Springtime":

"Hence Spring is widely accepted and endorsed as the best time in the year by the general public."

Or take the concluding sentence on "The Fire":



BIOLOGY LABORATORY CLASS

Others show a spirit and purpose that even the cramping influence of a decidedly difficult tongue can't suppress. Here is one such, written on the theme "My Aim in Going to College."

"College is the highest educated institution in China. Very few people can have this opportunity in entering it. Because the payment of the college fee is very high and also only the person who has a bright mind can enter in it.

"Of course, I am very happy for I have such good chance to enter this college. In my home town, perhaps, I am the only college girl student, therefore, at the same time, I feel my responsibility is very heavy. Many people who are living around my home have no chances to enter even the primary school. Many people have no sufficient food to eat. Although they work all day long very hard but still can not earn their lives. These circumstances really influence my aim in going to this college very much.

"By striking forcefully right on the burning shrubs, by throwing in incombustible stones and by cutting off the most easily ignited dry grass, the danger of sweeping down Mr.....'s house was nipped in the bud."

Sometimes students grow philosophical as in "Failure is Success";

"In Chinese, we have a motto said: 'Failure is the mother of Success.' It seems to me, there is the same meaning as to 'Failure is Success' in English.

"I am a boy of 21, so it's too young to say something about the failure or success of my business. But, in the recent (several) years, I have met a bundle of things; it looks uncomfortable, but helps me so much both in my physical and spiritual life.

"If I did my grade of some course so low in the first term of freshmen, it's almost to the line of failure.

Then, I have to make up in the later term. After I have made up my mind to study it. It costs not only getting higher grade but also a real success.

'On the other hand, we can say that no failure is no success. Because no failure makes a man self-satisfy and gradually go up to the step of pride. And according to the 'Pride is the father of failure,' he will fail for he knows not while he is proud now. A student he prepares his lessons every day until he get 'B.' Later on, he will not get any progress for he stops his studying now. No one can get more success unless he works hard and remembers that he himself is a failure not long ago. Therefore, the failure is a key of success."

"I am here not merely to get more knowledge, because knowledge is easily to forget; not to prepare a comfortable life for myself in future time—good food, shelter, and clothes; not to hope to get a college diploma for my own fame, and make other people to honor me. My purpose in here is to prepare to be a good servant of mankind to save those poor people and to enrich the society. In reaching this purpose, first I must prepare myself to be a good member in society. I hope the college education will train me to have a perfect personality, and the highest standard of vision, and a strong judgment to judge which is right and which is wrong; and make me to do the right thing every time.

"When I accomplish my aim, then I can get a real happiness in my heart, because the happiest thing in the world is to sacrifice ourselves for others."

(Continued on page 7)

ANCHORS AWEIGH!

(Continued from page 1)

"Anchors Aweigh!" Hangchow is to-day casting off for new horizons, new experiences, new achievements new business, new industries, new education, new government, new laws, new courts, new freedom. "Anchors Aweigh!" Yes but chart and compass, helmsman and power,—are they ready?

The Hangchow Christian College stands significantly over against the Pagoda, science against superstition, the future against the past, dynamic love against somnolent nirvana.

"Ghosts imagination? But I have seen them; over the wall on a moonlit night, on the hillside, among the graves." (From a discussion in a psychology class some time ago.)

"Let's all go up to the Observatory and spend the night. We will set the alarm clock so as to wake in time to see the morning constellations before the sun shuts them from view. We want to see them before the semester is over." "Fine! Let's all go, and carry up our bedding! What fun!"

"The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork."

One by one superstitions fade away as a confident faith in the God or law and order takes its place. Young people whose parents walked in fear and the shadow of the twilight, are now walking confidently in the light of day, seeing the world about them as the manifestation of the divine presence.

"Engaged? What? Miss Chen and Mr. Sha? Freshmen! How shocking! How foolish! That's what happens when you have co-education. I told you so! No middle-men! The parents do not know each other!"

"O, but look here; Mr. Wang is mentioned as having introduced them to each other. They are now sending out formal announcements to all the faculty and giving a dinner to their best friends among the students. New China is having its own way."

The couple stayed by each other thru all the vicissitudes of four years of college life. She insisted on higher standards of life and he complied. He graduated and made good when other fellows under similar conditions would have quit school and undertaken some easier job. After commencement when she had received first honors, their teachers and best student friends including the whole senior class, were all invited to the wedding in a church in the City. After the wedding feast at noon, the groom drove his bride up to Mokanshan in a side-car for their honey moon. In two weeks they had sailed for post-graduate work in France.

Social standards of the past, traditions, customs, all are being thrown to the winds and who is to draw up those of the future?

Co-education has come in China and come to stay. We need not argue pro and con. Women are admitted legally to equal place with men. Women doctors, women lawyers, women officials in government, women bankers and women policemen! Girl-scouts march with the boys on their long hikes thru the hills, and their uniform is almost the same. Woman has been emancipated from her bondage to man by one fell stroke! Anchors aweigh, but whither bound? Who is the helmsman and where is the chart?

At the College groups of students, boys, girls, both, meet with teachers to discuss these vital problems of sex and home and social responsibility.

The ancient Middle Kingdom with its mandarins in flowing robes, its examination halls, its restraints and controls, its reverence for age, its veneration for the classics and the principles outlined there by Confucius are gone. China is floating free from the moorings of the past. She is getting under way. She is modelling herself after the great world powers of the West. Youth is on the bridge, at the wheel and in the engine room. A force that is beginning to shake the world is gathering momentum. A significant proportion of these young leaders have been trained in Christian schools and colleges.

And this is the time when these same Christian Colleges and Universities are being forced to curtail in staff and equipment because of business depression in the West. The hope of China, the hope of the Far East, the hope of the world, lies in the Christian College. "He grew in wisdom and stature and in favor with God and man."

A SURVEY OF THIS SEMESTER'S ENROLLMENT

Hangchow Christian College

A table showing the number of students distributed in different departments and years, for Spring Semester, 1934.

Department	Freshmen		Sophomores		Juniors		Seniors		Un-class.		Special		Total
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
Chinese	15	4	10	2	5		5	1	1				43
English				1						1			2
Pol. Sci.	10		11		3	1	8					1	34
Economics	22	6	24	7	14	1	10	1	3			3	92
Education	6	8	7	4	4	4	1	1	1			1	37
Chemistry	18	1	11		5	1	10	1				2	49
Math. & Physics	10		1									1	12
Civil Engineering	45		30	2	8		8	2		4			99
Total	126	19	94	16	39	7	42	4	7	1	11	2	368

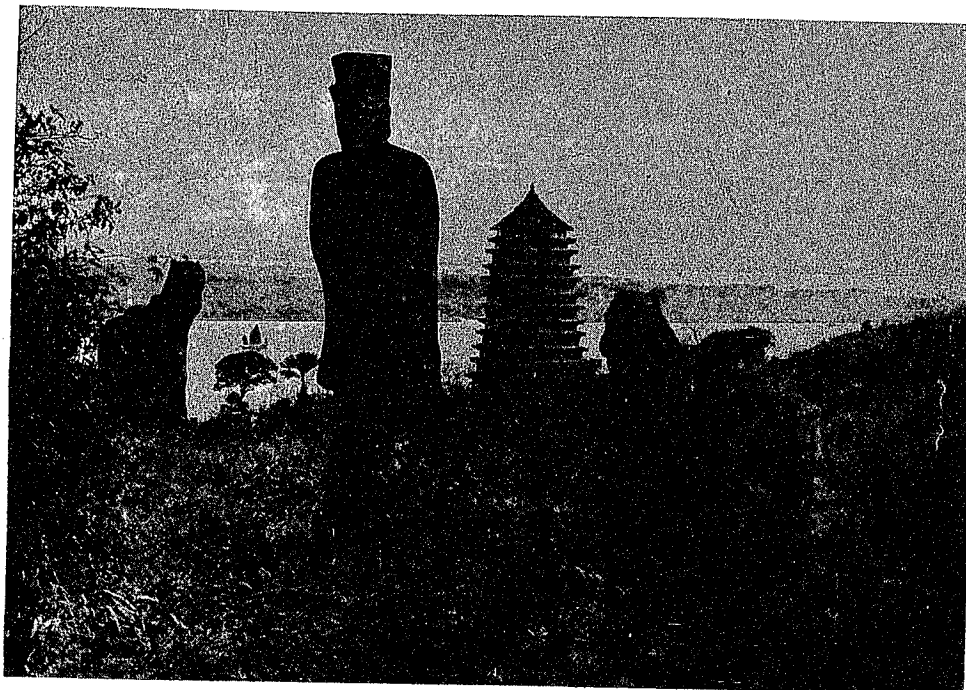
- Note: (1) The letters "B" and "G" under the columns showing Years, are for Boys and Girls respectively.
- (2) At the present time, the College only offers regular major courses in the Departments of Chinese, Political Science, Economics and Education in the School of Arts, and in the Departments of Chemistry and Civil Engineering in the School of Science. Minor courses are now offered in the Departments of Biology, English and Philosophy. The Department of Mathematics and Physics was only started last fall.
- (3) Beside the students listed above, there are 8 students who have elected a few courses for study only. This will bring the total enrollment of the College for this semester up to 376.
- (4) There being no major offered in religions, the religious courses are listed under the heading of Philosophy.

HEARD IN CHAPEL

What can America offer that China needs?

One of the recent Chapel talks, delivered by an American member of the faculty, was on this topic: "Factors in American Life which can make for Permanency in Chinese Life." The speaker sought to point out, with apologies for his having only glimpsed these factors as ideal tendencies instead of as realized accomplishments, that no nation can claim to exhibit a majority of those factors which are necessary parts of an ideal state. The ideal nation of the future must build upon the experience of all nations, taking from each those few ideals or institutions which each can point to with pride and honor.

The factors glimpsed in American life were given as three in number. The first was "a national love for individual freedom and liberty." The second was given as "a recognition of the permanent worth and sacredness of the individual." For the third factor he spoke of a world religion, or better "the religion of the future."



"STILL LIFE" IN THE GRAVE YARD

Graveyards in China are not like their counterparts in America. Instead they are the spread out background and foreground of every rural scene. The estimates of how high a percentage of good farm land is given over to grave mounds, is appalling. They look like groups of large ant-hills with granite headstones and seats. The more wealthy have carved figures of men and animals, as in the accompanying picture, and instead of a mound of dirt, the grave is a round, granite and concrete mausoleum.

A graveyard is seldom a place of lively interest! Even less is it a place in which we are taught to look for the leadership of a nation. However, there are ways and ways of using graveyards. Hangchow College site was just such a medley of graves. The annual custom of stripping the hills bare of all foliage, made the graves stand out in relief as many silent communities on the clean expanse of the mountain. For years they had been here, keeping their quiet watch above the river. But all this is

In discussing how a love of freedom had had an active part in shaping the growth of the United States, he defined freedom under four heads: (1) Freedom is never license; (2) Freedom never leads one's self or others into lawlessness or immorality; (3) True freedom builds upon law and discipline; and (4) Freedom is, therefore, that mastery of self that makes the body a perfect instrument for the doing of those things which are good, and true, and beautiful—for the creative building up of spiritual values.

To recognize the permanent worth and sacredness of the individual, he said it was necessary to banish all exploitation of individuals for selfish ends. Further, that all artificial lines that divide men from each other must be done away with, for he stated that rank and station must come to be based upon one's usefulness. First, ask of yourself this question: "Am I worth being fed, and clothed, and sheltered? Then, second, take your share in caring for the weak and helpless and all those who cannot take care of themselves."

Under the heading of "the religion of the future" he spoke of those traits of religion which history seems to have revealed as most worthy of mankind. While he had seen these traits both exemplified and abused in American life, he stated that this was not a Western view of religion, but a world view. He quoted from B. P. Bowne, in a lecture to Indian Students over thirty years ago, saying that the God of the future must be one God, intelligent, holy, beneficent, loving, universal, and a God of brotherhood. To this he added his personal testimony that he saw such a God best portrayed in the life and work of Jesus of Nazareth.

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changed. Red brick buildings peep out from among thickly growing trees instead of grey headstones in tangled briars. Blossoming shrubs bloom in profusion instead of shrubs, dwarfed by yearly levelling. Green lawns stretch to delight the eye where before there was nakedness. Stone-flagged paths lead under gracefully arched trees and by cool shaded seats where formerly muddy paths led from grave to grave. Now there are busy students, surveying the hills, playing tennis, filling the air with gay shouts, going to and fro along the halls where once the ancients slept. Is it worthwhile to disturb the sleep of ancestors when it means training a new generation for service? Is new China justified in reclaiming the soil that is wrapped in memory and lying idle, for the education of her sons and daughters? Is it making a graveyard live when young men and women learn to venerate the old but, more, learn to overcome the superstitions of the old with knowledge of the new.

HEARD IN CHAPEL

(Continued from page 5)

This is one of a series of Friday morning Chapel talks, the aim of which is to point out to the students the necessary ingredients that must make up the China of the future.

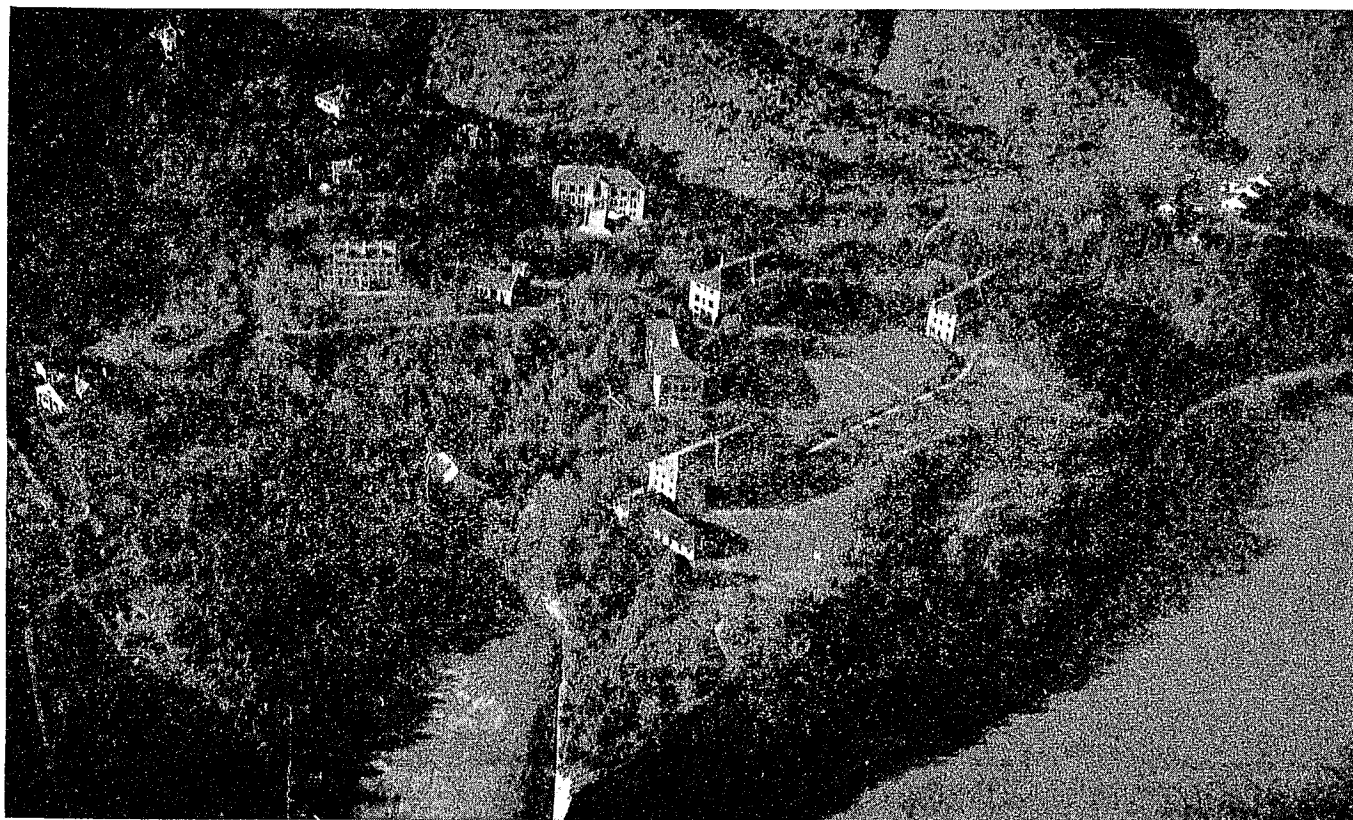
長 水 高 山

These four characters originally written about a thousand years ago, stand over the entrance of the reception room in the administration building, and were presented to the College by Hangchow alumni when this building was first opened twenty-two years ago.

Literally they mean,

"Mountains High Waters Long." But like so much in this ancient land, far more lies beneath the surface. The teachers' virtue is as massive as the mountains and as endless as a flowing river," this motto was taken from a tablet at the Fishing Platform in the Chien T'ang Gorges some miles up the river from the College.

The story is somewhat as follows! About a thousand years ago a noted scholar withdrew from the Imperial Council Chamber, feeling that his ideals were unacceptable to His Majesty. He sought this secluded spot in those magnificent gorges and built a hut and a platform from which he could overlook these wonders of Nature. Here he spent many years in fishing, writing poetry and meditation. One starry night His Majesty appeared in disguise at the hut after a long search throughout the Empire. He did all he could to persuade the scholar to return to his court, but in vain; the scholar could not compromise with



AIRIAL VIEW OF THE HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

his principles. He offered His Majesty the best hospitality he could, sharing his simple straw pallet with him and the next morning the disappointed monarch left the great man to return to the Capital. The motto was presented to this scholar later by an admiring friend.

The Chinese Have a Word for It!

Chinese word structure is both interesting and strange, if not most difficult, to English ears. The English teacher finds the origin of many deep-rooted mistakes of his students when he takes the students' mother tongue literally.

The following is a literal translation of a passage taken from the pen of Hu Shih, famous modern philosopher. It was written in answer to a student's inquiry as to the meaning of life.

Very literally:

Man produced rightful idea completely is every man himself finds out come, creates out come it; high noble, base vile, clean honorable, foul common, has use, without use—completely depends own doing finishing. Man produced rightful idea not in how become have life, but in himself what kind producing life. Thus, life originally no have real meaning, you wish can give it what real meaning it then has what real meaning. Give it all day deep reflection man producing has what meaning, more better use this life make have real meaning of something.

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The Chinese Have a Word for It!

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Well translated:

The meaning of human life is something each man discovers for himself, creates for himself. It may be noble or base, pure and noble, or foul and vulgar, of use or useless,—all depends on one's own conduct. The meaning of life is not found in its origin, but in how one actually lives. That is, life of itself has no meaning. It has only whatever meaning you are able to put into it. Rather than spend one's days in profound consideration of the meaning of life, endeavor to make life something of real value.

How it is done:

(words underlined are smoothed out in the parentheses that follow; other parentheses add English words where they are lacking but understood in the original.)

Man produced (human life) *rightful idea* (meaning of) completely is (what) every man himself *finds out come* (discovers), creates *out come* (omit in English) it; ("It may be"—understood) high (or) noble, base (or) vile, clear (or) honorable, foul (or) common, *has use without use* (of use or useless)—completely depends own *doing finishing* (conduct). *Man produced* (human life) *rightful idea* (meaning of) not in how *become have life* (origin of life), but in himself *what kind producing life* (how one actually lives). Thus, life *originally* (of itself) no have real meaning, (if) you wish can give it *what* (any) real meaning it then has *what* (that) real meaning. Give *it* (the meaning of life) all day deep reflection *man producing has what meaning* ("the meaning of life." suggested by the pronoun "it") (it is) more better (to) use this life (to) make (it) have *real meaning of something* (something of real meaning).

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Mr. Wesley Shen and Mr. S. C. Leung have both visited the College bringing with them a special message emphasizing personal religious experience.

The Friday Assembly has adopted as a central theme "Christianity and National Regeneration". A series of lectures is being given by both our own faculty members and outside guests.

A special Song Service was held on Good Friday, and a sunrise Easter Service brought joy and inspiration to the group of thirty odd teachers and students gathered in the Library Social Hall.

A very helpful and impressive Retreat led by Mr. Wesley Shen was held on a boat on West Lake, when religious experiences were shared by teachers and students alike.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF LEARNING ENGLISH

(Continued from page 3)

Occasionally co-education brings new difficulties as is indicated by this concluding sentence from a character sketch:

"However, unfortunately, Mr....., who made love for a girl friend of our college with no good result two months ago, seems profound in despair; hence some of his acquaintances are sad to think of his future."

Perhaps the "middle-man" will get his job back again—more likely practice will bring greater success in some other Western lines besides English composition!

WHAT IS YOUNG CHINA THINKING ABOUT

The Interscholastic Declamation Contest for middle schools affiliated with the College took place April 27th and attracted a good audience to the beautiful Tooker Memorial Chapel. Sometimes the subjects of these usually original productions gives one an idea of what the young people are thinking about. Here they are:

1. What can Christian Schools contribute to China's education program?
2. What Chinese youths can save China.
3. A call to the farm.
4. Virtue is the key to greatness.
5. A Chinese student looks to the West.
6. What can women do for China.
7. The second great world war.
8. Rural recovery and national hopes.
9. The New Life Movement.
10. China's way out.
11. Preparedness and China.

These subjects were discussed by both boys and girls from Christian middle schools. Only one indicates personal idealism (No. 4). Most of the students have a vague hope that at some future day they may be able to go abroad for study. This is indicated in No. 5. Rural recovery is a new line of interest recently engrossing the thought of the nation. It has been a part of the platform of the Nationalist Party ever since organized but not until military control and political organization had stepped from the center of the stage has China's rural problem come into the spot-light. Nos. 3 and 8 show this line of interest. Saving China is the dominant theme—Education, Militarism, Youth Movement, Lessons from Western experience.

Another indication of what young China is thinking about is found in the names the students choose for themselves under the direction of teachers or parents. These are their school names and represent the individual's ideal for himself, or a life motto. There is an almost infinite variety in these names, duplicates being seldom found.

In looking over the first 100 names in the College Register these names grouped themselves under the following classes:

Personal ideals 40%; in girls' names these are often flower names, often having the idea of fragrance or beauty; in boys' often heroism, nobility, leadership, etc.

Service to humanity came next with about 18 per cent. This is especially interesting in that it shows that quite a proportion of the thinking people of New China are hoping to devote themselves more or less to the uplift of mankind, not China alone.

About 11 per cent of the names are very baffling until one is told that they are connected with the individual's horoscope. Every year is characterized by some animal as a sheep, a pig, a hare, a tiger, etc. Each month and each day is associated in the almanac with one or other of the various features of nature. The horoscope of one individual may have too much fluid and hence be weak if not counteracted by hardness or dryness in the name. Such a name will have wood or stone or metal in it and possibly also fire, since that dries out water. Often very unusual characters are used in these cases and sometimes new characters with an obvious meaning are invented by a resourceful scholar.

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WHAT COULD BE MORE REPRESENTATIVE
OF A COUNTRY?

One of the most interesting things about Hangchow College is the representative nature of its student body. The mixture of distant and local dialects may present many problems but it also lends a seasoning that can do wonders in breaking down the narrow barriers of sectionalism.

Due to many dialects flourishing upon the same written language basis the poor teacher finds pupils who spell their names the same and pronounce them differently, and others who spell them differently and pronounce them the same. Then the registrar changes them to his particular romanized and the students don't recognize themselves. So what is interesting in the Chinese characters becomes most difficult romanized (spelled in English letters).

In the calm of early evening student groups sitting informally about the grassy square in front of Severance Hall will be entertained by the haunting strains of Hawaiian music from the Chinese students who hail from that sunny land.

Nor is the representation purely a matter of geography. Among our students are not only many destined to be future leaders of this great land, but there are also the sons and daughters of those now holding important positions in the land. We have for example:

Students from Families of Prominent Men

1. Tu Chiu, a member of the graduating class of this year, is the son of late Tu Shih-yeh, once a member of the Parliament. Mr. Tu is a good scholar and also a good speaker.

2. Chang Shu, a student in the Economics Department, is the son of Mr. Chang Tsai-yang, former Civil Governor of Chekiang Province.

3. Miss Wang Yu-lien, a student in the Political Science Department, is the daughter of Mr. Wang Shao-lai, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai. She is good in English literature and also well trained in Chinese opera.

4. Shih Yung-keng, a student in the Economic Department, is the only son of Mr. Shih Liang-tsai, the sole proprietor of Shun-Pao, the best news paper in China.

5. Hsu Hsueh-wu, a student of the Economics Department, is the nephew of late Hsu Hsueh-ling, one of the revolutionary martyrs of Chekiang Province.

6. Hsu Shao-chi, a student in the Education Department, is the younger brother of Mr. Hsu Shao-ti, Chairman of Kouming Party of Chekiang Province.

7. Shih Mao-tsen, a special student in the College, is the nephew of Mr. Shih Yin, Mayor of Nanking City.

8. Shao Yeh-feng, a special student in the College, is the son of Dr. Shao Chin-Wei, Vice-Manager of the Bank of China at Hangchow.

9. Ko Shou-min, a member of the graduating class of the Senior Middle School for this year, is the nephew of Mr. Ko Chin-en, former Vice-minister of the Ministry of Army.

Analyzing the student body in terms of provinces we have the following:

*Distribution of College and Middle School Students
by Provinces and Occupations of their Families
for Spring, 1934.*

Provinces

Chekiang	256
Kiangsu	93
Kwangtung	62
Kwangsi	12
Fukien	21
Anhwei	26
Hunan	13
Hupeh	8
Honan	2
Hopoh	1
Kiangsi	8
Szechuan	16
Liaonin	1
Kweichow	5
Total	524

In terms of the professions of the fathers of these students we find *business* leading, with *education* and *government* service prominent.

Occupation of Families

Agriculture	41
Manual workers	3
Business	200
Education	93
Government service	88
Military officers	10
Medical doctors	15
Lawyers	2
Pastors	9
Engineers	8
Judicial officers	6
Others	49
Total	524

WHAT IS YOUNG CHINA THINKING ABOUT

(Continued from page 7)

Students with literary aspirations are included in the number with a percentage of nine. A study of earlier rolls might have indicated a higher proportion of this class.

The sense of family solidarity which has characterized China for four thousand years has not left her. We find 8 per cent of the students including the ideas of filial piety, of honoring their ancestors, or carrying on the family name or traditions.

Patriotism stands out clearly in a number of names, about 8 per cent. These include both boys and girls, "One who makes the nation flourish," "A Prop of the Country," are some of these ideals.

A smaller proportion indicate a desire to ally themselves with spiritual beings or imaginary animals like the dragon, the phoenix, or the unicorn — about six percent.

"What's in a name?" means much more in China than in the West.

Printed at THE NEW MISSION PRESS, SHANGHAI

DEC 18 1934