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1936-1940

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Dr. Stewart

College of Public Affairs
Yenching University

SUMMARY REPORT, 1935-36

January, 1936.

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College of Public Affairs

SUMMARY REPORT, 1935-36

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STUDENT REGISTRATION

Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores:	Men	Women	Total
Economics	60	13	73
Political Science	30	--	30
Sociology & Social Work	24	23	47
Freshmen			
Economics	31	4	35
Political Science	24	--	24
Sociology & Social Work	7	16	23
Unclassified	3	2	5
	179	58	237*
Post-graduates			
Economics	1	--	1
Political Science	9	2	11
Sociology & Social Work	3	--	3
Grand Total	192	60	252

*For 1934-35, the total undergraduate enrollment of the College was 205.

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BASIC STUDIES

Department of Sociology

Introduction to Sociology
Principles of Sociology
Social Psychology
Introduction to Social Anthropology
Introduction to Social Work
*Principles and Methods of Statistics

Mr. Yen
Mr. Chao
Mr. Lew
Mr. Wu
Miss Lei
Mr. Hou

Department of Political Science

Introduction to Political Science
Chinese Government
Government of Foreign States
Administrative Law
History of Chinese Political Thought
Elements of Civil Law
Elements of Law Procedure

Mr. Wu
Mr. Wu
Mr. Bevan
Mr. Li
Mr. Hsiao
Mr. Li
Mr. Wang

Department of Economics

Introduction to Economics
Principles of Economics
History of Economic Thought
Principles and Methods of Statistics
Western Economic History
First Year Accounting

Miss Wagner
Mr. Price
Miss Wagner
Mr. Hou
Mr. Price
Mr. Chao

*Same course in the Department of Economics.

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SPECIAL STUDIES OTHER THAN RURAL

Department of Sociology

Contemporary Sociological Theories
Criminology
Problems of the Family
Chinese Social Thought
History of Western Social Thought

Mr. Wu
Mr. Yen
Miss Lei
Mr. Yang
Mr. Porter

Department of Political Science

International Law
Chinese Foreign Relations
History of Western Political Thought

Mr. Hsu
Mr. Hsu
Mr. Porter

Department of Economics

Advanced Accounting
Bank Accounting
Money and Banking
Monetary Theories and Problems
Bank Management
International Trade

Mr. Chao
Mr. Cho
Mr. Hou
Mr. Hou
Mr. Cho
Miss Wagner

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RURAL STUDIES

Department of Sociology

Rural Sociology
Population
Field Work
Community Survey

Mr. Yang
Mr. Chao
Miss Lei
Mr. Chao

Department of Political Science

Hsien Government
Local Government of Foreign States
Village Reconstruction

Mr. Lou
Mr. Lou
Mr. Liang

Department of Economics

Rural Economics
Co-operation (The History and Character of
the Modern Co-operative Movement)
Organisation and Administration of Chinese
Co-operation
Co-operative Movement in Asia

Mr. Tayler
Mr. Tayler
Mr. Yu
Mr. Yu

3
7
5
1
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0
7
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NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN RURAL COURSES

Department of Sociology

Population	7
Rural Sociology	...	...	...	18
Field Work ...	...	...	...	10
Community Survey	...	...	...	3

Department of Political Science

Hsien Government .....	...	...	23
Local Government of Foreign States	...	...	6
Village Reconstruction	...	...	17

Department of Economics

Rural Economics	...	...	...	11
Co-operation	...	...	...	5
Organisation & Administration of Chinese Co-operation	13
Co-operative Movement in Asia	6

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RESEARCH WORK IN PROCESS, 1935-36

Department of Sociology

Village Organization in North China (Mr. Yang).
Survey of Source Materials on the Chinese Patriarchal
Family (Mr. Wu).
"Social Research" - weekly supplement of the Peiping
Morning Post.
"Sociological World".

Department of Political Science

Chinese Foreign Relations (Mr. Hsü).
Local Government Survey (Mr. Wu).

Department of Economics

The Small Loan Business in the District of T'ung-hsien
(Miss Wagner).
Introduction of Modern Industrial Technique in China
(Mr. Ch'en).
Economic Aspects of China's Population Problem (Mr. Price).
Study of Egg and Poultry Production and Marketing in the
Peiping Area (Mr. Tayler, in collaboration with Mr.
J. A. Hunter).
Study of the Peng Cheng and Pa Chien Pottery Industries
and of the Market for Pottery Ware in North China
(Mr. Tayler and Mr. Cheng).
Rural Livelihood Study - beginning spring semester (Mr.
Tayler).

TRAINING IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF CO-OPERATIVES: PRESENT SCOPE

The courses in co-operation form part of the undergraduate work leading to a degree, and prepare the student to undertake responsible position in the higher grades of administrators, especially as inspectors, after a short internship. Provision for the latter can be made locally, except as it may be preferred to secure it elsewhere through arrangement with the National Bureau of Co-operation recently founded.

Whatever may be the outcome of the present discussions as to the best provision for an intensive one year graduate course, it is felt that there should be strong undergraduate courses in a number of universities, in both North and Central China at least. If the courses include field work of the right kind, this will ensure a larger and better supply of students prepared to profit to the fullest extent by the graduate course under contemplation. A year's training, even in close touch with the co-operative movement, will not of itself be sufficient in the present situation. For the rapid, and often unbalanced spread of the movement in the last few years, the serious lack of trained personnel available for government bureaus and organising agencies, and the grave problems presented by the relations of some of the banks to the movement, call for a mature and experienced staff with sound traditions. It is to meet these conditions that Yenching's course has been planned.

(i) Classroom work. The Department is offering three courses:

Economics 151-2 The History and Principles of the Co-operative Movement (with special reference to Europe) Credits 3-3
Economics 157-8 The Co-operative Movement in Eastern Asia "3-3
Economics 159-60 The Organisation and Administration of Chinese Co-operative Societies Credits 4-4.

Courses 157-8 and 159-60 are taken by Mr. Yu Yung-tse, who after a lengthy training in Japan, wrote and taught extensively and for the last eight years has been in charge of the Rural Improvement Department of the China International Famine Relief Commission which has done so much for co-operation in China. Professor J. B. Tayler, with whom is associated Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang, formerly of the National Agricultural Research Bureau, is offering courses 151-2.

The student who is thinking of co-operative administration also takes Rural Economics (Economics 141-2, credits 3-3, Tayler and Cheng) which deals very fully with marketing and prices; Rural Sociology, Accounting and Banking, as well as the fundamental and various elective courses, on the lines already submitted.

(ii) Graded Field Work. In connection with the courses in co-operation and in rural economics, which is so closely connected with them, much thought has been given to a program of laboratory or field work. The field experience is regarded as an integral part of the training and has the following objectives:

- (a) to ensure that a real understanding of rural life and of the conditions of rural service shall be imparted at an early stage and the student's fitness and inclination for such service tested; and
- (b) to evoke and evaluate the student's capacity for shouldering responsibility and handling concrete situations.

The main laboratory is Ching Ho with its twenty odd co-operative societies, several of which present interesting features. This is supplemented by the office of the Rural Improvement Department the headquarters of the Famine Commission's system, and the Bureau in charge of the extensive organization of co-operatives going on in the Demilitarised Area. For more advanced study the students will be sent, if and as desirable, to other co-operative fields.

The students work in pairs and while visiting a number of societies, are each required to become familiar with one in particular and study and appraise its work. The study is graded so that the student proceeds from observation of the simpler operations and aspects of the society's work to a fuller analysis of its function and from that to a study of one or more of the economic problems of the members and the means of solving them co-operatively. There are regular weekly visits of which reports are made and the latter discussed in a class held for the purpose. The organiser of the co-operatives is present at this discussion which is already showing itself of value in shaping the policies of the societies concerned.

Thus we believe that the organization of the field laboratory at Ching Ho will be not only a real benefit to the students but a factor of considerable importance in the sound development of the whole movement in Hopei.

It is planned to hold a short course of about a month's duration at the beginning of the New Year for forty or more selected members of the societies.

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TRAINING IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT: PRESENT SCOPE

The courses in local government form part of the undergraduate work leading to a degree, and prepare students for such administrative positions in a hsien or provincial government as are open to graduates of the universities. Examinations by which candidates may secure admission into government service are being given periodically in various provinces. Until very recently governors and local magistrates were not accustomed to appointing associates or subordinates from among the successful candidates in the examinations. But conditions have changed on account of the formulation of a more definite policy for local government by the Central Government, and of the growing realization that modern government cannot be run by intuition and natural ability alone. It is believed that demand for trained personnel in local government service, which is already in evidence, will soon become widespread.

No other universities, government or private, so far as we know, offer courses with the definite object of preparing students for local government service. Only one other institution, the Central School of Political Science, is doing similar work, but the training program being developed at Yenching is, we believe, quite different from that now being carried out by that institution. In addition to the fact that that School is purely instrumental and probably temporary in character, its course of training is predominantly technical and vocational. The training program at Yenching, as a University course, will rest more definitely upon a broad academic basis, furnishing students with an understanding of social and governmental problems which will enable them to contribute intelligently to measures for reform and reconstruction, as well as furnishing specific study necessary to the conduct of an efficient local administration.

At present three courses in local government are offered by the Department of Political Science:

Hsien government
Local Government of Foreign States
Village Reconstruction.

The first two of these courses are given by Dr. Lou Hsueh-hsi who, after his return from America, has had many years of actual experience with local government. The course in village reconstruction is given by Mr. Liang Chung-hua, formerly director of the Shantung Institute of Village Reconstruction, whose leadership in the field of local government, in both thought and practice, is generally recognized.

The student preparing himself for local government service is expected to take also two other groups of courses:

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(a) Other Political Science courses:

Chinese Government
Administrative Law
Public Administration
Political Thought
Civil Law
Criminal Law

(b) Other than Political Science courses:

Rural Economics
Co-operation
Statistics
Rural Sociology
Rural Survey
Community Organisation

Concerning field work, the Department policy has not been definitely formulated. Pending the arrival of Mr. Ching Ju-chi who will be given charge of this branch of the Department's activities, the present policy is to require for training in local government two summers spent in some modern or experimental hsien designated by the Department.

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INTERRUPTION AND RESUMPTION OF WORK

Regular academic work has been interrupted since December 9 due to two student demonstrations and a city-wide student strike in protest against the movement for North China "autonomy". Indications are that the students will be prepared to resume class work on February 1. The University administration has formulated plans for the making up of time lost, by eliminating all spring holidays and by extending the spring semester.

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Dr. Stewart

College of Public Affairs
Yenching University

PROGRAM FOR 1936-37

January, 1936

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College of Public Affairs

PROGRAM FOR 1936-37

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Statement covering expenses for 1934-35, 1935-36, 1936-37

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THE GENERAL PROGRAM OF THE COLLEGE

In its basic teaching program and in special courses and research in non-rural fields, the work of the College will continue approximately at present strength. The scope and character of this work is indicated in the Summary Report for the current academic year.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the fundamental relation which exists between basic social science and advanced academic work in all social fields, including that of rural studies. In these special fields the aim of the College is to provide instruction of university grade to students who have already acquired some cultural foundation and some understanding of social science, and who are able thereby to approach their special studies with maturity and perspective.

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THE RURAL TRAINING COURSES

The professional training courses will be limited to two: co-operation and local government. The work in rural survey will be correlated with the research program. Courses in home improvement will be available for women students planning to enter the rural field, but this is not presented as a major training emphasis at this time. Basic and rural courses which should form a large portion of any training program in rural education will be offered, and the College is prepared to give full co-operation in the development of a rural research and training program by the Education Department of the University.

Three main considerations underlie the selection of co-operation and local government as fields for special emphasis at Yenching. First, they are of strategic importance in the evolution of Chinese rural society. Co-operative organizations, it is felt, may furnish the chief means by which farmers learn to help themselves economically; while local government reform is of prime importance in establishing security, lessening tax burdens, facilitating trade, and providing a favourable milieu for developments in agriculture, health, education, and citizenship. In the second place, there is increasing demand for intelligent and competent personnel in both of these fields. And finally, with its existing facilities and personnel Yenching is able to offer to its students the grounding in theoretical social science which is so essential to advanced study in these fields as well as specialized training, which, as it develops, is necessarily experimental in character.

Further plans for training in co-operation. The present scope of the training program in the administration of co-operatives is outlined in the report on this year's work. It is planned, next year, to add two seminars for senior and graduate students, one for co-operation and one for rural economics, and to add to the staff a specialist in marketing.

There has been a good deal of consideration of possible directions in which further development might take place - especially in such extra-mural services as short courses to train organizers, and a correspondence course to help those already in the field. However, these matters depend not only upon us but upon developments in the movement which may be expected in the near future. The situation in regard to co-operation in Hopei is at the moment in a very unsatisfactory state, and we are concerned that this problem should be faced

before further plans are made. Moreover, a good deal will depend on the direction in which the new organizations set up by the Ministry of Industries and the National Economic Council will become active. We are therefore delaying our own plans for consultation with these bodies.

Further plans for training in local government. The general plan of the training course in local government will not be changed during the coming year. Mr. Lou Hsueh-hsi is expected to continue his courses in hsien government and in the local government of foreign states. Mr. Ching Ju-chi, now doing advanced work abroad, and Mr. Wu Ch'un, who is spending this academic year in the study of several of the newly developed experimental hsien, will both be at the University next Fall. These last two, while continuing research with the object of qualifying them further for teaching, will be called upon to give courses on the basis of what they have already acquired. During the coming year, field work will be limited to what is involved in their research.

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RESEARCH IN THE RURAL FIELD

The Place of Research

In the social science field Yen-ching aims to develop University work in the fullest meaning of the term. The whole program of the College must be infused increasingly with the spirit of inquiry; the teaching work of the professional courses, so far as they are developed, must be informed by a continually expanding knowledge of the phenomena and problems with which they deal. To this end research must occupy an important role in the developing program of the College.

Rural China is, from the standpoint of modern social research, a vast and almost untouched field. The number of competent investigators is increasing, but their work is only a beginning on what is to be done. Nowhere else in the world, perhaps, is the importance of the study and solution of social, economic, and political problems more pressing or more intriguing.

The research program of the College in the rural field for the coming year is described in some detail in the pages which follow.

A. Research Project for a Sociological Study of

Village Life in China, 1936-37

In collaboration with Professor A. R. Radcliffe-Brown of the University of Chicago, the Department of Sociology is in process of planning a systematic field research program in the China field. This program will be linked up with other field studies at present being carried on in other parts of the world under the leadership of Dr. Radcliffe-Brown. A memorandum on this comprehensive field research program in China will be submitted as soon as Dr. Radcliffe-Brown returns from his trip to Canton about the 20th of January, 1936. A preliminary draft of a proposal for a sociological study of village life in China has been prepared. A copy of this has been sent to Dr. Grant.

Although the carrying out of this research program on a larger scale will not become effective until 1937-38, a humble beginning will be made in 1936-37. It is definitely planned to make two separate but related studies of village life in China, one in Shansi and one in Fukien.

The study of a clan village near Foochow in the province of Fukien was started by Mr. Lin Yueh-hua in 1933-34. Part of the field materials which he gathered there was included in his thesis (M.A.) which was completed in May, 1935.

After consultation with Dr. Radcliffe-Brown it was thought that it would be profitable to send Mr. Lin to the field for a whole year in 1936-37 in order to complete his observational study in the field. For this piece of work it is intended to

apply for a research fund amounting to L.\$ 1,600. At present Mr. Lin receives a salary amounting to \$1,260 annually. The rest is to cover travelling and other expenses.

The study of the two-clan village near Taiyuan-fu in the province of Shansi will be undertaken by Mr. Li Yu-I, a native of Shansi. This two-clan village has its peculiar features worth studying. One of them is in connection with their preferential intermarriage, and actual as well as potential conflicts between the intermarrying clans. After a lengthy discussion with Dr. Radcliffe-Brown on this subject of investigation, he suggested that Mr. Li should be sent to the field to make an intensive study of the village life there and that his study should be carried out over a period of two years. Mr. Li is due to receive his B.A. degree in June, 1936. He will be ready to start his field work immediately after graduation if funds are available then. He should receive L.\$1,150 for his year's salary and \$190 for travelling and other expenses.

B. Research in Rural Economics

The program of the Economics Department in rural economics is a modest one closely related to its teaching and training program and is such as Yenching is in a favorable position to carry out, stressing the social side of economics, concerning itself with the possibilities of the rural aspects of co-operation and while aiming at fundamental scientific analysis keeps in mind practical needs. Part of it is planned for Yenching's rural laboratory, Ching Ho, and seeks to make it increasingly effective as a laboratory. Since plans for next year are closely related to work now in hand or planned for the second semester, we present herewith a statement of the research work in rural economics for the present year together with the research program planned for 1936-37.

1. The Work of the Present Session

(a) Projects already in hand.

The pressure of practical projects has led to the choice of the two studies which are already in hand. They illustrate the cooperative relationships which the Department seeks now and again to establish with extra-mural groups.

(i) Study of Egg and Poultry Production and Marketing in the Peiping Area.

This inquiry has been undertaken at the request of, and in association with Mr. J.A. Hunter, a well-known poultry expert in China, and secretary of the North China Rural Service Union. Mr. Hunter is in a position not only to furnish technical advice and assistance to poultrymen but also to provide financial aid towards the establishment of a cooperative organization in this field. Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang is in charge of the study with the help of a junior assistant. It is expected that the main inquiry will be completed by the end of March.

The expenses are being borne by Mr. Hunter, with the exception of the time of the regular staff.

(ii) Study of the Peng-cheng and Pa-chien Pottery Industries and of the Market for Pottery ware in North China.

In this case the study is being made in association with Prof. E. O. Wilson, who is experimenting, with funds granted by the Sino-British Indemnity Trustees, on North China ceramic materials and their suitability for the production of semi-vitreous ware, the possibility of improving existing industry and of introducing new lines of manufacture. The assistance of Mr. S. M. Dean is promised in supplying the new or modified equipment which the potteries will require to take advantage of Prof. Wilson's results.

The economic inquiry is in the hands of Messrs. Tayler and Cheng with the assistance of Mr. Tai Ai-chen. The study will include an analysis of the costs of manufacture by the various methods in use at P'eng-ch'eng and Pa-chien, some of them quite recent introductions. The marketing of the wares of these centres will be followed to Peiping, Tientsin, Honan and even to Si-an. The demand in the North China area for different types of pottery ware, including such new lines as electrical insulators and sanitary ware will be studied and to extent to which this is met by semi-modern potteries in Tangshan, Taiyuan as well as by imports from Poshan, Kiangsi and Japan.

The first report should be available in September 1936.

(b) Plans for the Second Semester.

During the second half of the present session it is hoped to be able to start on a small scale studies which it is desired to pursue more vigorously next session. In part these are contingent on funds not already in hand being available.

(iii) Rural Livelihood in the Ching Ho area.

Preliminary studies can it is believed be commenced in connection with the program described below. It is important to make an early start in order to gain fuller experience as to what is possible on the lines planned, to improve the technique and to train assistants. Mr. Wang Ho-chen, who is in charge at Ching Ho, served with Mr. Gamble in the collection of family budgets in Peiping and this work would in part resemble that. He has since had rural experience not only at Ching Ho but also in Tingsien.

Villages, probably to the number of five, will be chosen for the studies and a local man engaged in each to gather the data from a group of families with which he is in close touch and which are willing to submit themselves to this study. These local men will be supervised by an assistant (another Tingsien man is in mind) working under Mr. Wang, and the results will be brought to the Department for tabulation and interpretation.

(iv) Collection of data as to production and consumption of members of co-operative societies in various provinces, and of data as to the conduct and financial soundness of the societies.

As is shown below, a systematic collection of economic material concerning the cooperative societies in various provinces, especially perhaps those connected with the C.I.F.R.C., is planned. This material should be valuable in various directions, but particularly as indicating opportunities for stabilizing trade and increasing production through exchange between the societies.

It is intended during the spring semester to prepare schedules for this study and to arrange that the organizers of the societies should cooperate with an investigator in filling in the schedules during their visits to the more active societies in the various provinces..

Moreover, it is desired to make an independent investigation as to the work of the societies in selected areas in order to see what faults if any require to be corrected and what achievements to be made better known and to see what improvements may be possible in the organizing agencies.

2. The Program for 1936-37

The research in rural economics as planned for 1936-37 involves two projects, both under the direction of Professor J.B. Tayler.

(a) Rural Livelihood in the Ching Ho Area

This is a continuation, on approximately the same scale, of the study, discussed above, of rural livelihood in the Ching Ho area. It will require two junior assistants and five village helpers, in addition to limited expenditures for field work, printing, and compilation.

(b) The Opportunities for Stabilising Trade and Increasing Production through the Co-operative Movement

The aim of this study is to make a general survey of production and exchange in selected hsien in various provinces of China in which the China International Famine Relief Commission has well-developed cooperative unions. The cooperation of the C.I.F.R.C. is assured, and their organization would greatly lighten the work.

It would not do to depend on the circulation of questionnaires alone, however. Two investigators would be desirable, who would visit the unions, solicit their interest,

help them in setting about the gathering of information required, and return if necessary at a later period to gather results and supplement them if they were inadequate. A statistical will be needed for the computation of results of this and of the rural livelihood study.

C. Population Study: Economic Aspects

The project for a study of the economic aspects of China's population problem has been under way for two years. At present Mr. Price is, with the assistance of Miss Jao, conducting a survey of Chinese literature in this field, from which it is expected that three preliminary articles or monographs will emerge: "Chinese studies in population"; "Chinese studies in land tenure and utilization"; and "Chinese studies in rural standards of living". The scope of the study as a whole is indicated by the following schematic outline:

- Part I. The Population
1. Historical movements and growth
 2. Recent estimates
 3. Sectional distribution and density
 4. The rate of increase
- II. Evidences of pressure
1. The size of farm holdings
 2. Income and cost of living
 3. Surplus labor
 4. Deterrants to growth
- III. Population and economic progress
1. Population and the present standard of living
 2. The possibility of progress through dynamic change
 3. The possibility of progress through restriction of numbers

Emphasis is to be placed upon sections II and III in the attempt to reach an analysis of the relation of the population problem to the general problem of economic progress in China.

It is expected that by next autumn the research will have reached a stage where some travel to places where further data is available will be necessary, and where planned discussion with other persons interested in the population question in China will be profitable.

THE LOCAL FIELD: CHING HO

For a number of years the local field, Ching Ho, has served as a laboratory for students of the Sociology Department, particularly those majoring in social work. Services which have been developed in the area include primary education, adult education and teacher training courses, classes in craftsmanship, home weaving, midwifery, public health work, agricultural demonstration, irrigation, and the encouragement of cooperative societies.

With the growth of a broader rural emphasis within the College, it is felt that the local field and its activity should be correlated more closely with the program of the College, and adapted more specifically to purposes of training and research.

Accordingly, the plan for next year provides for modification of the Ching Ho program. There is a reduction of \$3,000, or 50%, in the operating budget. The main item to be eliminated is the hospital; it is regretted that this reduction is necessary. At the same time there will be an increase in the extent to which the Ching Ho facilities and area will be put to use as a local laboratory closely correlated to the rural training and research program of the College, as indicated in the description of training courses and of research in rural economics. It is intended that Ching Ho shall be kept as a field laboratory of limited scope with such services developed as are valuable to students during their period of undergraduate training, and with such research facilities as are necessary for the carrying out of specific research projects by qualified members of the teaching staff of the College.

The history of the Ching Ho program, the friendly and cooperative relations that have been established with the people of the area, and the proximity and suitability of this local field for purposes of observation, training, and research make it eminently desirable that the project as a whole be carried forward on a modest scale.

The question of a more extended field experiment for graduate training in rural professions and for co-operative research projects is discussed in another section.

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THE IDEA OF A BROADER FIELD EXPERIMENT

In developing its internal program for social science study and research, and for professional training courses in the rural field, the College maintains an open policy with respect to the future development of a field station for extended experimental research work, and possibly for postgraduate professional training. During the current year, Wen Shang Hsien in Shantung, with Mr. Chang Hung-chun as magistrate, has served as a training center for several graduate students, and has afforded experience which should be valuable in the development of a more permanent field station.

It is felt that before definite plans and commitments can be made farther exploration is needed with regard to such collaboration with other institutions as would be feasible in the development of such a station, and with regard to the specific uses to which it would be put.

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PROPOSED BUDGET

College of Public Affairs

1936 - 1937

A. General Program

	<u>U.S.\$</u>	<u>L.\$</u>	
Dean's Office			
Dora Bent 1/3 time	100	600	
Kuo Ta Tung, Clerk		480	
Office Expenses		300	
Auditing and Accounting		900	
Contingent Fund		600	
College Library: Hsueh Cheng Ching	480		
Books & Equipment	<u>4520</u>	5000	
Rent and Medical		110	
Annuity Fund	20		
Reserve for Salary increases		<u>1800</u>	
	<u>120</u>		9790
 Economics Department			
Salaries			
Augusta Wagner (Wom's College)	405	2430	
Gideon Chen		4320	
Hou Shu Tung		2460	
H. B. Price	630	1845	
Cho Chun Yung (part time)		800	
Chao Hsi Yu (part time)		1400	
Wang Chao Pin, Clerk		600	
Office Expenses		300	
Research and Publication		2200	
Rent		1800	
Medical		180	
Annuity Fund	<u>144</u>		
	1179		13335
 Political Science Department			
Salaries			
Hsu Shu Hsi		4320	
Li Tzu Yin		2820	
Wu Chi Yu		2460	
Part-time Lecturers		1200	
Chao Ming Yu, Clerk		960	
Office Expenses		300	
Research and Publication		2200	
Rent		1200	
Medical		180	
Annuity Fund	<u>144</u>		
	144		15640

Sociology Department

	<u>U.S.\$</u>	<u>L.\$</u>
Salaries		3720
Wu Wen Tsao*		
Cato Yang"		3240
Chang Hung Chun*		2460
Chao Cheng Hsin		2460
Yen Ching Yueh		2460
Kit King Lei (Wom's College)		800
Part-time Lecturers		600
Chung Ping Chang, Clerk		400
Extension (Class travel, field work)		500
Office Expenses		600 ✓
Publication: Sociological World		2400
Rent		300
Medical		
Annuity Fund	<u>124</u>	
		<u>19740</u>
	<u>124</u>	
Total.....	<u>US\$1567</u>	<u>L\$68505</u>

* To be on leave of absence, 1936-1937

" On leave, 1936-1937

* Expected to extend leave of absence for field work and study.

71 5 5 1 5 00 1 5 05

B. Rural Training and Research Program

	<u>U.S.\$</u>	<u>L.\$</u>
Undergraduate Training Programs		
Cooperation		
Salaries		
J. B. Tayler	1345	3240
Yu Yung Tze		3240
Cheng Ling Chuang		1680
Specialist in Marketing		3000
Class Travel and Field Work		400
Rent		1200
Medical		<u>120</u> 12880
Local Government		
Salaries		
Lou Hsueh Hsi		3120
Ching Ju Chi		2460
Wu Chun		1200
Travel, Materials, and Clerical Aid		1000
Rent		1200
Medical		<u>120</u> 9100
Total for Undergraduate Training.....US\$1345		L\$21980
Research Projects		
Village life studies		
Lin Yueh Hua - Salary	1260	
Field Expenses	<u>340</u>	1600
Li Yu I - Salary	960	
Field Expenses	<u>190</u>	<u>1150</u> 2750
Research in Rural Economics		
2 investigators		1920
2 junior assistants		960
1 statistician		960
Travel		400
Local Expenses		500
Printing, Clerical, Stationary		<u>300</u> 5040
Population Study: Economic Aspects		
Assistant (half-time)		480
Travel and Materials		<u>420</u> 900
Publication		
Total for Research Projects.....L\$9690		<u>1000</u>
Local Field Program		
Salary of Wang Ho Chen		2400
Ching Ho Station		3000
Rent and Medical		<u>660</u> 6060
		<u>126060</u>
Total.....US\$1345		L\$37730
<u>S U M M A R Y</u>		
A. General Program	1567	63505
B. Rural Training & Research Program	<u>1345</u>	<u>37730</u>
GRAND TOTAL.....US\$2912		<u>L\$101235</u>

I N C O M E

Princeton-Yenching Foundation	US\$5000	
Rockefeller Foundation Surplus		L\$50764
Women's College	405	4890
	<u>5405</u>	<u>35654</u>
Less Payments in U. S. Currency	<u>1567</u>	
	3838	
U.S.\$3838 at 3:1		<u>11514</u>
Total Income		47168
Application for basic program		<u>16337</u>
Total.....		L\$63505

Application for Rural Training and Research Program

Expenditures in Local Currency	L\$37750
Expenditures in U.S. Currency (US\$1345 @ 3:1)	<u>4035</u>
Total.....	L\$41785

APPLICATION

For Basic Program	L\$16337
For Rural Training and Research Program	<u>41765</u>
Total.....	L\$58102

January 20, 1956.

COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Statement Covering Expenses for 1934 - 1935, 1935 - 1936, 1936 - 1937

	<u>1934-1935</u>	<u>1935-1936</u>	<u>1936-1937</u>
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>L\$</u>	<u>L\$</u>
<u>Dean's Office</u>			
Salaries	: 1461.03	: 1170.00	: 1080.00
Annuity Fund	: :	: :	: :
Expenses	: 266.44	: 300.00	: 300.00
Rent and Medical	: :	: 100.00	: 110.00
Auditing and Accounting	: 900.00	: 900.00	: 900.00
Contingent Fund	: 640.00	: 310.00	: 600.00
Library	: 6577.01	: 5000.00	: 5000.00
Reserve	: :	: :	: 1800.00
Total - Dean's Office.....	: 9844.48	: 7780.00	: 120.00

Economics Department

Salaries	: 19624.00	: 13285.00	: 1035.00
Annuity Fund	: 660.67	: 120.00	: 144.00
Medical and Dental	: 151.50	: 373.00	: 180.00
Rent	: 1200.00	: 2400.00	: 1800.00
Office Expenses	: 150.52	: 300.00	: 300.00
Research and Publication	: 2221.82	: 2000.00	: 2200.00
Total - Economics Department..	: 24008.51	: 18358.00	: 1179.00

Note: Salaries for 1936-1937 include Women's College contributions: US\$405 102430

*Economics Dep't - Augusta Wagner 2460

*Sociology Dep't - Kit King Lei

These are not included in 1934-35, 1935-36.

	<u>1934-1935</u>		<u>1935-1936</u>		<u>1936-1937</u>	
	<u>US\$</u>	<u>L\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>L\$</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>L\$</u>
<u>Political Science Department</u>						
Salaries	: 15780.00	:	: 12890.00	:	: 11760.00	:
Annuity	: 599.40	:	: 120.00	:	: 144.00	:
Medical and Dental	: 467.00	:	: 373.00	:	:	: 180.00
Rent	: 2100.00	:	: 2400.00	:	:	: 1200.00
Office Expenses	: 541.56	:	: 300.00	:	:	: 300.00
Publication and Research	: 2832.43	:	: 4660.00	:	:	: 2200.00
Total - Political Science Department.....	: 22320.39	:	: 120.00	:	: 20623.00	: 144.00 : 15640.00
<u>Sociology Department</u>						
Salaries	: 14376.50	:	: 24500.00	:	:	: 15740.00 "
Annuity	: 321.90	:	: 103.00	:	: 124.00	:
Medical and Dental	: 407.50	:	: 374.00	:	:	: 300.00
Rent	: 1200.00	:	: 1290.00	:	:	: 2400.00
Office Expenses	: 303.88	:	: 300.00	:	:	: 300.00
Publication and Research	: 538.03	:	: 2780.00	:	:	: 600.00
Extension	: 466.32	:	: 800.00	:	:	: 400.00
Total - Sociology Department.....	: 17614.13	:	: 103.00	:	: 30044.00	: 124.00 : 19740.00
<u>Rural Training and Research Expenses</u>						
	: 15085.75	:	: 1345.00	:	: 18590.00	: 1345.00 : 37730.00
GRAND TOTAL.....	: 88873.26	:	: 2438.00	:	: 95395.00	: 2912.00 : 101235.00

January 20, 1936.

1020

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BEARING OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The political situation in North China has created some uncertainty with regard to the future of institutions of higher education in this area. There have been rumours to the effect that Peiping and Tientsin universities are planning to move, and there has been serious consideration of possible eventualities.

At present the University is planning to carry forward its work as usual next year. President Stuart has forwarded from New York, with his approval, a recommendation from the Board of Trustees that Yenching continue upon its present site regardless of political developments.

Although income for the College of Public Affairs is devoted to personnel and to teaching and research programs which could, if necessary, be transferred elsewhere, existing plans call for a steady continuation of the work of the College and of the University in their present location.

1021

Rec'd
11/26/37

Seven Years' Advances in Social Sciences in China

A review of Yenching University's social science work during 1928-1935 during which period a gift of U.S. \$140,000. was received from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Fund.

I. PREAMBLE

The significance of social sciences in China lies in two peculiar facts: the long and uninterrupted history of social development; and the rapid changes in the social, economic, and political institutions in recent times as a consequence of impact with western civilization. Realizing the importance of this unique situation Yenching University has emphasized the study of social sciences since its establishment.

We feel extremely grateful for the assistance which the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial has been able to render to us at a time when the needs of China, as created by the Nationalist Revolution in 1926-27, the communist movement, and the constant danger of Japanese invasion, called for a vigorous programme of social science studies, but unfortunately at this period the university's income from other sources has been unexpectedly and gradually diminished. What our social science faculty and students have been able to accomplish in the past decade, and any achievements in the years to come, have their source in the generous gift of the Rockefeller Memorial, without which our programme could scarcely have been maintained.

As will be seen from the following sections, our social science work has been based upon a policy with a three-fold emphasis: teaching, research, and participation in actual movements. This is necessary for the sound development of social sciences in this country, and also to meet the urgent and peculiar needs of China today. While teaching is the main function of a University, our faculty is encouraged to carry on research. This is the more necessary because of the lack of research institutions and reliable government data in the first place, and also because of the great need of utilizing Chinese materials for teaching and familiarising students with present day Chinese problems. As China is undergoing a process of national reconstruction a number of our faculty members are temporarily or currently enlisted for important public service, giving them an opportunity for first hand study of their specialized fields, in addition to the service which they can contribute to the nation. Upon their return to the University teaching at once becomes more real and research more effective. It is through this type of training that Yenching has been able to send several hundred young men and women to participate in the great task of so directing the new movements in China as to secure the speediest realization of the highest national ideals.

II. DEVELOPMENT OF COURSES OF INSTRUCTION SUITABLE TO CHINESE CONDITIONS.

Basic Courses such as Introduction to and Principles of Political Science, Economics, and Sociology have been reorganized to suit the background of Chinese students, and to call attention to Chinese problems. Courses dealing with social, economic, and political institutions are compared with those of the West. Special courses on Chinese Foreign Relations, Chinese Family, China's National Economy, Chinese Banking and Financial Problems, Chinese Social and Economic Problems, Chinese Law, Chinese Social and Economic History etc., are offered.

Several courses developed in Yenching University have been adopted by other universities.

Visiting Professors: In the process of adapting the teaching of social sciences to the needs of China, the selection of men and women willing to experiment in the development of the sciences, and to take part themselves in its practical application, has been of great importance. Naturally the majority of the teaching members have been Chinese, in the proportion of about six Chinese to one Westerner; but the contribution of the foreign members of the faculty working in co-operation with the Chinese faculty has tended to broaden the outlook, and to prevent the possibility of pre-occupation with local or national problems, as well as to give to the Yenching College of Public Affairs the opportunity of studying the problems of China in relation to those of the world in general. This opportunity has been further extended by the visits of well known foreign professors who have spent usually a semester at Yenching. Professors E. S. Corwin of Princeton University, M. A. Miller of Ohio University, R. E. Park and A. Radcliffe-Brown of the University of Chicago have all served as visiting professors in the College and have enriched the thought, and helped to extend our work on a sounder basis.

III. RESEARCH

Department of Political Science

Dr. Shuhsi Hsü: Dr. Hsü's comprehensive study of Chinese Foreign Relations, and Frontier Studies is being carried forward, despite his present residence in Nanking. The work is now about 75% complete. Several monographs have been printed on separate aspects of the work.

Dr. E. S. Corwin: Dr. Corwin produced several very admirable articles and essays while he was teaching here in 1928. All these articles have been published in a book under the title "Democratic Dogma and the Future of Political Science and other essays."

Mr. Lü Fu: As a participator in the formulation of The Chinese Constitution in the Temple of Heaven Mr. Lü commanded an unusual access into the materials concerning the subject on constitution. In the year 1934, while still on our Faculty, he published a book on Comparative Constitutions.

Mr. R. M. Duncan: While Mr. Duncan was teaching here, he made a study into the Government of the Peiping Municipality and the Diplomatic Quarter. The result of his study was published in a book of that title in the year 1933.

Mr. Li Tsu-yin: For a number of years Mr. Li Tsu-yin has been carrying on a very intensive study into the civil laws of various western states. A good number of articles have been published by him within that field from time to time and in 1934 a book on comparative civil law finally made its appearance.

Dr. Hsiao Kung-ch'uan: Dr. Hsiao carried on a quite intensive study on the Chinese political thought when he was teaching here. He is still carrying the work although he has already left the University. No important publication has, however, been made so far, apparently because of the tremendous amount of the work required.

Dr. Wu Ch'i-yü: Sino-Russian Relations. The study was first started about 10 years ago and centers around the problem of Central Asia. A study of the political and racial revolution of both the Chinese and Russian Central Asian possessions has already been completed. A study of the political and diplomatic relations up to 1894 between (1) China and Central Asia (2) Russia and Central Asia and (3) China and Russia in respect to Central Asia has also been completed. This latter work can be published as soon as it is brought up to date. The former work perhaps needs some revision and more research in order to put it in a publishable form.

Mr. T'an Ch'un-lin: A study on the work of the Legislative Yuan was entered into by Mr. T'an last year. It is hoped that he can soon publish his work, although he is now not in the campus.

Mr. Wu Ch'un: For the past four years Mr. Wu Ch'un has been carrying on research on Chinese local government. His work centers around Hsien Government chiefly. He is still carrying on the work although he is now not in the campus.

Department of Economics

Professor J. B. Tayler: A comprehensive programme of research is being carried on under the direction of Professor J. B. Tayler with particular reference to Rural Industries, and the introduction of co-operative principles into the rural areas. Because of the climate in North China it is only possible for the farmers to work on their land for a part of the year, and for about five months they have done little productive work. The studies undertaken by Mr. Tayler include enquiries into the actual condition of the workers and their living standards; a study of various rural industries; and

the possibilities of the extension of co-operative principles in the North China area. The following have been undertaken during the past few years:

- (a) A Study of the income and expenditure of Farm Families in the Ching Ho Area. Two investigators have carried out a field work programme under the general direction of Mr. Wang Ho-chen. Returns have been secured from 150 families in seven villages, and the collection of data was completed by the end of July, 1937. Results are being tabulated by Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang.
- (b) Comparative Study of Livelihood in Pai An Ho and some adjoining mountain villages in order that comparison may be made between the livelihood on the plains and that in the mountain villages. Several co-operative societies have been organised, and the field work is under the direction of Mr. Wang Ho-chen, assisted by the co-operative organiser.
- (c) The P'eng Ch'eng and Pa Chien Pottery Industries and the Market for Pottery Ware in North China. Mr. Tai Ai-chen, the field investigator presented a comprehensive report which is being edited by Dr. E. O. Wilson and Mr. Taylor. It is hoped that the results will facilitate Dr. Wilson's ceramic extension work on the one hand, and help with the financial reorganisation of the industry on the other.
- (d) A Study of the Egg Trade in the Peiping area is completed, and has been published in Chinese with an extract in English. It includes a survey of the production, marketing, and export of eggs in this area, and may serve as the basis for the organisation of egg co-operatives, and the improvement of the trade to be carried out by the Agricultural Extension section of the North China Rural Service Union. This study has been completed by Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang with the help of Mr. J. A. Hunter of Tungchow.
- (e) A text book in Co-operation, growing out of his many year's teaching of the subject has been published during the session 1936-37.

Mr. Gideon Ch'en is continuing his study of modern economic development in China viewed from the standpoint of the impact of the Western economic system on China. His publications relate principally to the biographies of individuals who have taken a significant part in modern economic development. So far published are studies of Lin Tse-hsi and Tseng Kuo-fan. A Study of Tso Tsung-t'ang of Foochow Arsenal fame is in preparation.

Mr. Ch'en is also interested in the study of certain missing chapters in modern Chinese Economic History, and in this connection has completed a study and published a monograph on the Shansi Banks.

Dr. Hou Shu-t'ung: As part of a larger study on Finance and Currency Dr. Hou has recently completed a monograph on the first year of the new currency system in China. This study deal with currency and economic conditions prior to the currency reform, the introduction of the new system, its effects, and suggestions for further improvements in reform.

Mr. Harry B. Price is carrying forward his study of the economic aspects of China's Population Problem, and has published several articles during the last few years.

Miss Augusta Wagner has completed a study of Money Lending in Tung Hsien with the co-operation of Mr. Wu Chih-to. She has also completed an elementary text book in economics for Chinese students, based on her several years' of experience in teaching elementary economics in the Department, and using largely Chinese materials.

Department of Sociology & Social Work

In the earlier days of the Department of Sociology & Social Work the research work was chiefly along the lines of social surveys. The present studies are correlated in a programme of what may be generally termed "community studies". The primary aim is to make studies of Chinese society in all its aspects, and to this end each member of the department is undertaking research into an aspect of the problem in which he is particularly interested.

Dr. Cato Young has undertaken a series of studies in Village organisation in North China, studying their traditional organisations for protection, local government, and so forth. Closely allied with this study is one on Chinese Rural Leadership. These studies have been extended to Shantung where Dr. Young has been working with the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction.

Dr. Wu Wen-tsao has partially completed a collection of Source Materials on the Chinese Patriarchal Family, and a mimeographed copy is provided for reference.

Dr. Chao Ch'eng-hsin is studying the ecological aspects of the community, and has recently completed his book in collaboration with Dr. Leonard S. Hsd on "China's Population: Its Quantitative Aspects."

Miss K. K. Lei is collecting materials and making a study of the Changing Status of Women in the Chinese Family and Society.

Under the direction of Dr. W. T. Wu and Mr. Li An-che regional studies are being undertaken of Village Life. Two Fellows have been working in the field, one in the study of a clan village off the coast of Fukien, and the other making a study of a village in Shansi province. A preliminary report of the Fukien study, undertaken by Mr. Lin Yueh-hwa, was completed in June 1935. An intensive study of family and kinship organisation in the same village was carried out in 1936-37. The materials newly acquired will be rendered into English in the near future when Mr. Lin starts to write his Ph.D. thesis in Harvard University, where he is now studying.

A separate study of a Yao tribe in Kwangsi was carried out by Mr. Fei Hsiao-tung under the supervision of Dr. Wu in 1935-36. "The Social Organisation of the 'Flower Basket' Yao tribe in Kwangsi" is a preliminary report of this investigation. Another field study of a village near Soochow, Kiangsu, was undertaken by Mr. Fei in the summer of 1936. Since October 1936 he has started to write the report in English in London where he is now pursuing post-graduate work under the supervision of Professor Malinowski.

IV. PUBLICATIONS

Department of Political Science

- No. 1. The Democratic Dogma and the Future of Political Science and other essays, by Edward S. Corwin, Ph.D., LL.D.
2. History of the Chinese Parliament, By Tun-jou Ku, M.A.
(in Chinese) (中國會政史)
3. China and Central Asia (西貢北地), by Ch'i-yü Wu, M.A.
(in Chinese) (not yet printed)
4. The Finance of Manchuria, by Shu-t'ung Hou, M.A. (in Chinese)
(東三省金融概論)
5. Nineteen-thirty Collection of Essays, Vols. I and II
(in Chinese) (庚午論文集)
6. The Manchurian Question, by Shuhsi Hsü, Ph.D.
7. The Problem of the Koreans in Manchuria (東有韓民問題).
by Tso-liang Ch'en, M.A. (in Chinese)
8. Manchuria at Kyoto, by Shuhsi Hsü, Ph.D.
9. A Reply to Mr. Matsuoka, by Shuhsi Hsü, Ph.D.
10. The Views of Professor Royama, by Shuhsi Hsü, Ph.D.
11. Railway Settlements in South Manchuria, by Shuhsi Hsü, Ph.D.
12. Questions Relating to Manchuria, by Shuhsi Hsü, Ph.D.
13. Japanese Bank-Notes in Manchuria, by Shu-tung Hou, M.A.
14. The Manchurian Dilemma: Force or Pacific Settlement? by
Shuhsi Hsü, Ph.D. and Robert Moore Duncan, Ph.D.
15. Manchuria at Hangchow, by Shuhsi Hsü, Ph.D.
16. Japan's Fifty-Four Cases, by Shuhsi Hsü, Ph.D.
17. The Treaties and Notes of 1915, by Shuhsi Hsü, Ph.D.
(both in English and Chinese) (凡四條的初問題)

18. Background of the Manchurian Situation, by Shuhsi Hsu, Ph.D.
 19. Japan's Rights and Position in Manchuria, by Shuhsi Hsu, Ph.D.
 20. The Peiping Municipality and the Diplomatic Quarter, by Robert Moore Duncan, Ph.D.
 21. The Tibetan Question, by J. C. Ch'ing, M.A. (外交上之西藏問題) (in Chinese) (not yet printed)
 22. Foreign Relations relating to Yunnan, by Feng-ch'i Chang, M.A. (雲南外交關係) (in Chinese) (not yet printed)
 23. Modern Constitutions, by Fu Lu (比較憲法) (in Chinese)
 24. Sino-Japanese Relations, 1933-35, Shuhsi Hsu, Ph.D.
 25. Rural Reconstruction Work at Li Ch'uan, by Wu Ch'un, B.A. (鄂州農村建設實驗) (in Chinese)
 26. Japanese Military Reinforcements in North China and the Boxer Protocol, by Shuhsi Hsu, Ph.D. (日人華北增兵問題) (in Chinese)
 27. Chinese Relations with the Western Maritime Powers during the Ming Dynasty, by T'an Ch'un-lin, M.A. (歐人東漸前明代海防關係) (in Chinese)
 28. Jurisdiction over the Aliens in Canton during the Kung Hang Period by T'an Ch'un-lin, M.A. (廣州公外時代對外人之裁判權) (in Chinese)
 29. Experiment with Local Self-government at Kiang Ning, by Wu Ch'un, B.A. (江寧自治改革實驗) (in Chinese)
 30. The Question of the Recognition of "Manchukuo", by Shuhsi Hsu, Ph.D. (偽國可否承認) (in Chinese)
 31. China's New Policy Towards Japan, by Shuhsi Hsu, Ph.D. (現階級之對日政策) (in Chinese)
 32. The German-Japanese Anti-Communist Pact, by Shuhsi Hsu, Ph.D. (解脫日防共協定) (in Chinese)
- Dr. Shuhsi Hsu. The North China Problem, Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., Shanghai
Japanese Aggression and the Boxer Protocol.

Dr. Ch'i-yü Wu.

- A Historical Analysis of the Sinkiang Problem (Eastern Miscellany, Vol. 31, No.7), (in Chinese) (新疆問題之分析)
- Sino-Russian Negotiations in 1880-1 concerning the Evacuation of the Ili Region (Kuo Wen Weekly, Vol. II, No.19)
(清季收回伊犁交涉始末) (in Chinese)

The Mohammedan Rebellion in Sinkiang during the Years
1864-1878 and the Diplomacy of Yokoob Beg (Kuo Wen
Weekly, Vol. 11, No.11) (清季回疆林主始末及其外交)
(in Chinese)

China's Negotiations with Russia and Great Britain con-
cerning the Pamir Frontier and the Kanjut Problem in
the Years 1891-1895 (Reprint from "Foreign Affairs"
Monthly, Vol. 8, No.3) (清季坎巨提帕米尔事件交涉经过)
(in Chinese)

Mr. Li Tsu-yin.

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Department of Economics

J. B. Tayler.

Farm and Factory in China. S.C.M. London.
The Organisation of Co-operation Integrated Society or
Integrated Movement? Reprinted from the Nankai Social
and Economic Quarterly, Vol. IX, No.4, Jan. 1937.
Aspects of Rural Reconstruction. (Out of print)
The Hopei Pottery Industry and the Problem of Modernisation.
Grain Marketing in Hopei Province, with Li Ying.
Potentialities of the Co-operative Movement in China.
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Review, Vol. XXI, No.1, April 1937.

Gideon Ch'en

Chinese Government Economic Planning and Reconstruction
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Modern Industrial Technique in China:
I. Lin Tse-hsü
II. Tseng Kuo-fan
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Hou Shu-t'ung

Japanese Bank Notes in Manchuria. Dept. of Political Science
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Huang Cho

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Chiao Shu-fan

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Wu Chin-to

A Study of Money Lending in T'unghsien.

Hsiao Wen-an

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Department

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(1) Early publications by the founders of the department

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Burgess, J.S.: The Guilds of Peking (Columbia Ph.D. thesis, 1928)

(2) Writings of the former members of the Department

Hsu, Leonard S.: Culture and Politics, Peiping, 1929.

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Hsu, Leonard S.: Political Philosophy of Confucianism. London:
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(3) Writings of the present members of the department staff

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- Wu, Wen-tsao: "Contemporary French Sociology", (in three parts: I. Durkheim School, II. Le Play School, III. Rene Worms and the Revue Internationale de Sociologie group.) Chinese Journal of Sociology, 1932-33.
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- Wu, Wen-tsao: The Yurt in Inner Mongolia (pamphlet), Peiping-Suiyuan Railway Administration, 1934.
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- Wu Wen-tsao: "Proposals for the field study of various types of communities in China", Ibid, vol. V, No.2, April, 1936.
- Wu Wen-tsao: "Functional School of Anthropology: Its Origin and Development" special monograph on Ethnology, Series I, Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1936.
- Wu Wen-tsao: Introduction (on Methodological Notes) to a preliminary report of Social Organization of the 'Flower Basket' Yao Tribe in Yao Mountains, Kwangsi. Shanghai, Commercial Press, 1936.

- Wu, Wen-tsao: "Prof. Radcliffe-Brown's Contributions to Comparative Sociology", Sociological World, Volume IX, 1936.
- Wu, Wen-tsao: Selected Readings in Chinese Patriarchal Family. Assisted by Lin Yueh-hwa. Mimeographed copy, to date, 1936.
- Editor: Social Research Weekly Supplement, 1933-37.
- Chang, Hung-chun: A series of articles, concerning Rural Movements in Europe, published in Social Research Weekly, from September 1934 to March 1935.
- Yen, Ching-yueh: Crime and Social Change in China (Chicago University Ph.D. thesis), unpublished, 1934.
- Yen, Ching-yueh: "Crime and Social Change in China", an abstract of his Ph.D. thesis, American Journal of Sociology, November 1934.
- Yen, Ching-yueh: "The Trend of Cultural Change in China", in Social Research Weekly, April, 1936.
- Yen, Ching-yueh: "Crime and Punishment in Pre-literate Societies", in the Sociological World, Yenching University, 1937.
- Chao, Ch'eng-hsin: An Ecological Study of China from Segmentation to Integration (Michigan University Ph.D. thesis) unpublished, 1933.
- Chao, Ch'eng-hsin: China's Population: Its Quantitative Aspects (M.S.S. in English) Yenching University, 1934.
- Chao, Ch'eng-hsin: "Social Survey and Sociological Study of Communities", in the Sociological World, Yenching University, 1936.
- Chao, Ch'eng-hsin: "Community Studies and the Prospect of Scientific Sociology in China", in Chinese Journal of Sociology, 1937.
- Lei, Kit-king: "A Survey of the Catholic Missionary Work along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway", in Social Research Weekly, March, 1935.
- Lei, Kit-king: "Chinese Family Problems", in Social Research Weekly, March, 1936.
- Lei, Kit-king: "Suggestions for the Study of Chinese Family Problems", in the Sociological World, Yenching University, 1936.
- Li, An-che: For his writings either published or sent to print before he went to the United States for advanced study during the years 1934-1936, please refer to the following list of publications by the graduates of the department. (section V.)

(4) Department Publications

Sociological World, an annual. Volumes one to nine, 1927-1936.

Social Research Weekly Supplement to the daily papers in Peiping and Tientsin: Peiping Morning Post, September 1933 to March 1936: Tientsin Social Welfare, April 1936-1937.
(semi-departmental publication)

V. PARTICIPATION IN ACTUAL MOVEMENTS

The study and presentation of the problems confronting China today, which have been the chief concern of the faculty, have not been carried out without actual experience in the field of research. Believing in the value of actual practice members of the faculty have from time to time undertaken work for the central or local governments, for voluntary agencies, and in international affairs, during their furlough years, or during or subsequent to their teaching work. The following brief mention will give an idea of this contribution:

- Dr. Shuhsi Hsu: Member of the Institute of Pacific Relations.
Technical Adviser to the League of Nations.
Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Director of the Council of International Affairs.
- Mr. M.Y.K. Kuo: Judge of the First Special District Court, Shanghai
- Professor Lü Fu: Magistrate of Ting Hsien, Hopei
- Dr. Lou Hsueh-hsi: Head of the Bureau of Social Welfare, Peiping.
Head of the Special Experimental Hsien Area,
Shantung.
- Prof. J. B. Tayler: Secretary of the N.C.C. Committee on Economic Relations.
Member of the National Economic Council.
Member of the British Boxer Indemnity Committee,
and special investigator for the Education Committee.
Member of the Central Agricultural Research Institute.
- Mr. Yü Yung-tse: Head of the Co-operative Division, China International Famine Relief Commission.
- Dr. Leonard S. Hsu: Counsellor to the Ministry of Industry.
Member of the Institute of Pacific Relations.
Associate Director, Bureau of Agriculture of the National Economic Council.
Member of the Commission on Silver.
- Dr. Cato Young: Director, Social Survey Division of Shantung Rural Research Institute.
Member of the Shantung Institute for Rural Training.

- Huang Cho: Director of Economic Research Institute of the Ministry of Railways.
- Dr. Hou Shu-t'ung: Vice-director of Economic Research Institute of the Ministry of Railways.
- Mr. Chang Hung-chun: Magistrate of the Governmental Experimental Hsien in Wen Shang, Shantung.
Vice-director of the Rural Institute under the North China Council of Rural Reconstruction.
- Dr. Yen Ching-yueh: Assistant Governor of the Shanghai Municipal Gaol

In addition various members of the faculty, including Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang, Mr. Yü Yung-tse, Mr. Liang Chung-hua, Dr. Cato Young, Mr. Chang Hung-chun, Dr. Lou Hsueh-hsi have spent longer or shorter times in the rural field in co-operation with the North China Council of Rural Reconstruction.

Others who have been members of our faculty for shorter or longer period during the last few years include Dr. Hawking Yen (Charge d'affaires at Washington, D.C.) Professor Robert M. Duncan (Princeton-Yenching Foundation), Mr. T. S. Wei (Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Legislative Yuan), Dr. J.D.H. Lamb (Counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

Apart from this work members of the faculty have also been actively interested in technical publications relating to their fields:

- Dr. Wu Ch'i-yü: Editor in Chief, "Foreign Affairs Monthly."
- Mr. Li Tsu-yin: Editor "The New Critic Weekly" and contributing editor to "Social Welfare".
- Dr. W. T. Wu: Editor of "Social Research" Weekly Supplement to Peiping Morning Post.
Co-editor of the Chinese Journal of Sociology.

Members of the Sociology Department: "The Sociological World"

VI. TRAINING OF STUDENTS

Graduates of the College are taking an increasingly important place in public and professional life, and many echoes bring evidence of work well done. The results of a recent study among graduates of the past ten years may be of interest showing the work which our students are doing. Figures are given in the first column of a survey of all graduates of the College up to 1933, and in the second column of those from 1926 to 1935 only. (The percentages are given in round numbers)

	<u>1921-1933</u>	<u>1926-1935</u>
College and Middle School Teaching	29%	20%
Postgraduate study and research	25	15
Business and Banking	12	14
Central and local government	11	18
Rural work and social service	11	13
Journalism	2	5
Law	-	2

Others include married women not now working outside the home, and those whose occupations are unknown.

During the past three or four years an increasing proportion has shown preference for government service, business and banking, and rural work. Of the 23 graduates of the Economics Department in 1935 about half received appointments in banks, and several others as accountants. In 1936 enquiries came from three provincial governments asking for recommendations from among our graduates for their finance departments. Of the Sociology graduates in the class of 1935 about half entered rural work; at Tsining in Shantung ten of the recent graduates of the College are holding responsible positions in the local government. A women graduate of the Economics Department is the first woman to be appointed to a diplomatic post abroad, as secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in London.

Other graduates of the College have published results of their studies which have been well received. A list of some of these publications follows:

Department of Political Science

Miss Ch'en Feng-chih, B.A.

- The Problem of Chinese Colonization in the South Sea Islands
(中國移民南洋羣島問題) (in Chinese)
- Chinese Immigrants in Dutch East Indies (荷屬東印度移民) (in Chinese)
- Analysis of the Franco-German Relations since the War.
(十七年來德法關係分析) (in Chinese)

Mr. Chang Tien-hu, M.A.

- Indo-China under French Control (Reprint from Chinese Historical Geography, Vol. 6, Nos.8 & 9) (法屬印度支那) (in Chinese)
- Planned Economy under Man Dynasty (Economic Weekly, No.3)
(漢代統制經濟制度) (in Chinese)
- French Trade in China During the Ching Dynasty (Reprint from "Foreign Affairs" Monthly, Vol. 10, No.6)
(清代法國對華貿易之研究) (in Chinese)
- (In The Chinese Social and Political Science Review, April, 1937)
- French Policy of Protectorate in China (Reprint from Foreign Affairs" Monthly, Vol. 9, No.6)
(法國之護教政策) (in Chinese)

A Review of "Ennis, French Policy in Indo-China" (In The Chinese Social and Political Science Review, April, 1937)
Whither the Chinese Constitution? (translation (In The New China, March, 1934)

Mr. Ch'en Yao-sheng, M.A.

The Evolution of the Status of the Shanghai Concessions during the Recent 80 years. (八十年來上海租界地位之研究) (in Chinese)

Mr. Li Pao-hung, M.A.

A History of Sino-American Relations from 1884 to 1895. (一八八四至一九一五年中美關係之研究) (in Chinese)

Mr. Yao Tseng-I, B.A.

The New Russian Foreign Policy and its Background. (蘇俄外交政策之轉變及其背景) (in Chinese)

Department of Economics

Tsai Ch'ien and Cheng Yu-kwei: Chin's Foreign Trade in the Last Thirty Years (Commercial Press)

Tsai Ch'ien: Sino-Japanese Trade in the Last Twenty Years (Commercial Press)

Lin Shih-sheng: Translation of "Schmaller's The Mercantile System." (Sheng Ming Press)
Also several articles on Economic History.

Wu Chih-to: Money Lending in Tung Hsien (Department of Economics)

Miss P'u Yueh-chiung: Rural Economics. (Min Chih Press)

Important publications by graduates of the Department of Sociology^x

Chang Ching-yü (ed.): Social Survey. Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1924.

Chang Ching-yü: The Rural Credit Co-operative movement in China. Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1930.

Fang Fu-an: Chinese Labour: An Economic and Statistical Survey of the Labour Conditions and Labour movements in China. Shanghai: Kelly and Walsh, 1931. (in English)

Yen Ching-yueh: Sociological Analysis of Crimes in Peking. Peiping, Yenching University, 1928.

Chang Shih-wen (ed.): Selections of Folk-songs in Ting Hsien. Ting Hsien Mass Education Association, 1933.

^xNames arranged according to the order in the year of their graduation from the department.

- Chang Shih-wen (tr.): Community (by MacIver). Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1933.
- Chang Shih-wen: Notes on Personal Experience in Rural Field Research. Peiping: Yulien Society, 1934.
- Chang Shih-wen: A Survey of Rural Industry in Ting Hsien, Ting Hsien Mass Education Association, 1936.
- Li An-che: A Sociological Study of the Book of Rites. (B.A. thesis) Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1931.
- Li An-che (tr.): Sympathetic Magic (by Frazer). Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1931.
- Li An-che: Aesthetics. Shanghai: World Book Co., 1934.
- Li An-che: The Meaning of Meaning. Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1934.
- Li An-che (ed. and tr.): Magic and Language. Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1936.
- Li An-che (tr.): Magic, Science and Religion (by Malinowski). Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1936.
- Li An-che (tr.): Sex and Repression in Savage Society (by Malinowski). Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1937.
- Yu En-teh: Methods of Social Research. Peiping: Cultural Press, 1931.
- Yu & Others (ed.): An Anglo-Chinese Glossary of Sociological Terms. Peiping, Yulien Society, 1931.
- Yu En-teh: The Development of Anti-opium Legislation in China. (M.A. thesis) Shanghai: Chung Hua Book Co., 1934.
- Chao Ch'eng-hsin: "A Study of Land Distribution in Ts'u Hsi Village, Hsin Hui District, Kwangtung", Yenching University, 1931.
- Huang Ti: The Sociology of W. G. Sumner (M.A. thesis), an abstract of part II published in Social Research Weekly, 1937.
- T'an Jen-chiu: A Study of Divorce in China (B.A. thesis). Shanghai: Y. W. C. A., 1932.
- Lin Yueh-hwa: "Social Thought of Yen Fu", (B.A. thesis), in the Sociological World, 1932.
- Fei Hsiao-tung: "Geographical Distribution of 'Ch' in Ying' Rites" (B.A. thesis) in the Sociological World, 1934.
- Fei Hsiao-tung (tr.) Social Change (by Ogburn). Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1935.

Fei Hsiao-tung (ed.): Social Organization of the 'Flower Basket' Yao Tribe, Kwangsi. (An Ethnological Report to the Provincial Government of Kwangsi), with an Introduction by Wu Wen-tsao. Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1936.

Fei Hsiao-tung: The Problem of Chinese Relationship System, in Monumenta Serica, Vol. II, Fasc. I, Peiping: Henri Vetch, 1936. (in English)

Yang Ching-kun: A Sociological Study of Marketing in Tsoping. (M.A. thesis) an abstract published in 1934.

Ch'u T'ung-tsu: Chinese Feudal Society (M.A. thesis). Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1937.

Ch'en Huai-chen: "An Analysis of Chinese Marriage and Funeral Customs", (B.A. thesis), in the Sociological World, 1934.

Chiang Chih-ang: "Lu Chia Tsun- A Survey of a Village Near Ching-ho", (B.A. thesis), in the Sociological World, 1934.

Graduates of the College, 1929-35 (inclusive)

	<u>Undergrad.</u>	<u>Grad.</u>
Department of Political Science	117	17
Department of Jurisprudence (2 years)	9	-
Department of Economics	161	5
Department of Sociology & Social Work	90	16
	<u>377</u>	<u>38</u>

Special Awards and Post-graduate Scholarships

Department of Political Science:

Mr. Wu Ch'i-yü Graduate Scholar Princeton University
 Mr. Ch'ing Ju-chi Rockefeller Fellow, Princeton University
 Miss Chen Fang-chih Post-graduate Fellowship, Bryn Mawr College

Department of Economics:

Boxer Indemnity Scholarship at London School of Economics in Monetary Problems
 Tsing Hua Scholarship at Harvard University in Finance
 University of Southern California Scholarship in Finance
 Holt Scholarship at Liverpool University in Economics
 Holt Scholarship at Liverpool University in Monetary Problems and Finance

Department of Sociology:

Yen Ching-yueh - University of Chicago, Rockefeller Foundation graduate fellowship. 1931-34.
 Chao Ch'eng-hsin - University of Michigan, University of Michigan graduate fellowship. 1932-33.

Li An-che - University of California and Yale University, Rockefeller Foundation graduate fellowship. 1934-36.

Wu Yü-chen - New York School of Social Work. 1934-36.
Received Rockefeller Foundation subsidy for her travelling in the United States in the late Spring months of 1936.

Yang Ching-k'un - University of Michigan, University of Michigan graduate fellowship. 1935-37.

Chiang Chih-ang - North Western University, North Western University graduate fellowship. 1935-37.

Fei Hsiao-tung - London University, Tsing Hua university post-graduate fellowship. 1936-38.

Lin Yueh-hwa - Harvard University, Harvard-Yenching Institute graduate fellowship. 1937-

VII. FACULTY MEMBERS RECEIVING TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS FROM THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Leonard S. Hsu - Visited the University of Chicago, 1932-33; went to the States again in the summer months of 1936, on behalf of the then proposed Rural Institute in North China.

Chang Hung-chun - Travelled in Europe and East Indies and investigated the methods and results of practical rural work, 1934-35.

W. T. Wu - Travelled in America and studied in the universities of Oxford, London, Paris and Berlin in Europe in order to get acquainted with the recent theories, methods and results of field research in diverse types of communities, especially in primitive and rural village communities, 1936-37.

VIII. SOCIAL SCIENCES LIBRARY

In 1932 it was decided to set up a separate reading room for social sciences, which has since grown into a social sciences library of several thousands of books and journals on social sciences in Chinese and western languages.

XI. CHING HO

In 1928 a report was issued by the Department of Sociology embodying the results of a survey of the market town of Ching Ho. The last section of this report was devoted to a few conclusions and suggestions for future work. These suggestions followed somewhat along the lines of "Settlements" in the West, in order chiefly that we might have an experimental centre for students of sociology and social work. Co-operation with the local people and with the elders of the surrounding villages was the basis on which all work

was built. There is no doubt that the Ching Ho centre has fulfilled the function for which it was started, but in addition it might be said to have been the seed from which sprang the wider work of rural reconstruction undertaken by the college in recent years. At first the station was primarily a laboratory for various rural and social experiments in public health, village industry, agricultural improvement, co-operative organisation, etc. With the development of co-operation between the several institutions in North China concerned with rural reconstruction, the practical experimental and demonstrational features of Ching Ho were reduced, and emphasis placed upon the centre as a field for training under-graduate students, and for a limited research programme.

During the last few years the station has been used as a research center by students and faculty of the departments of Sociology, Political Science, Economics, Chemistry, Mathematics, as well as by the Peking Union Medical College, Public Health Station, and other organisations in Peiping.

X. FUTURE PROSPECTS

From our experiments and experience of the past few years in efforts to develop social sciences in China we realize increasingly the necessity of greater co-ordination in the different aspects of our work. In the last two or three years an attempt has been made to develop a common programme of rural reconstruction in which certain aspects of the work of the three social science departments are integrated.

Through the generosity of the British Boxer Indemnity Board, and the co-operation of a group of professors in Oxford University, a plan for developing an integrated Honours Course in the Social Sciences on tutorial lines, adapting the famous Oxford "Modern Greats" is being experimented with. This provides another opportunity for co-ordination.

All these efforts, and others to come, are built on the foundations of our social science work which the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial so generously helped us to lay.

College of Public Affairs

Yenching University

REPORT TO THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION
FOR THE YEAR 1937-38

September, 1938.

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Although somewhat reduced in enrollment and limited in scope of activities this year as a result of the political situation, the College of Public Affairs has carried on a varied program of work. A cooperative attempt has been made to adapt the training given by the College to the problems of the present day without neglecting the future needs of a country in the process of reconstruction. These aims are closely allied with the rural training program, and both the theoretical and practical aspects of that work have been incorporated to their fullest extent into the plans and performance for the year.

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Student Enrollment

The effect of political conditions on enrollment is evidenced by the fact that in comparison with the number of 234 students in the College of Public Affairs at the beginning of the 1936-1937 terms, the total College enrollment in the Fall of 1937 was 147. In the second semester it increased to 176. This decrease in the number of Public Affairs students was, of course, consistent with the total university enrollment which dropped from 823 in the Fall of 1936 to 500 in the Fall of 1937 and 588 in the Spring of 1938.

During the Fall Semester there were 87 students majoring in Economics, ~~120~~²⁰ in Political Science, and 32 in Sociology. In the Spring there were 108 students majoring in Economics, 29 in Political Science, and 35 in Sociology. The details are as follows:

Fall Semester

<u>Seniors, Juniors, and Sophomores:</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Political Science	11	1	12
Economics	25	6	31
Sociology	6	8	14
 <u>Freshmen:</u>			
Political Science	4	-	4
Economics	47	3	50
Sociology	-	10	10
 <u>Guests:</u>			
Political Science	2	-	2
Economics	4	2	6
Sociology	1	4	5
<u>Total:</u>	100	34	134
 <u>Post-graduates:</u>			
Political Science	2	-	2
Economics	-	-	-
Sociology	2	1	3
<u>Total:</u>	4	1	5
<u>Grand Total:</u>	104	35	139

Spring Semester

<u>Seniors, Juniors and Sophomores:</u>		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Political Science		18	1	19
Economics		40	6	46
Sociology		6	11	17
<u>Freshmen:</u>				
Political Science		4	-	4
Economics		43	4	47
Sociology		-	10	10
<u>Guests:</u>				
Political Science		3	-	3
Economics		13	2	15
Sociology		1	4	5
<u>Total:</u>		<u>128</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>166</u>
<u>Post-graduates:</u>				
Political Science		3	-	3
Economics		-	-	-
Sociology		2	1	3
<u>Total:</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>Grand Total:</u>		<u>133</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>172</u>

Faculty

The pre-field faculty has included Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang of the Department of Economics and Dr. Chao Ch'eng-hsin of the Department of Sociology, both of whom have been on the staff for some time. This year, in addition, we have been glad to welcome Mr. Ku Tun-jou into the Department of Political Science. Mr. Ku received his B.A. from Hangchow College in 1921 and his M.A. in political science from Yenching in 1928. He was a research fellow in the Harvard-Yenching Institute in 1929 and in the Chinese Division of the Research Institute of the National Peking University from 1925-1929. He came to Yenching from Hangchow College where he was professor of history and government. Mr. Ku has been filling the place of Dr. Lou Hsueh-hsi who is at present on leave, serving as Chief Secretary to North

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Eastern University at Sian in charge of their new rural reconstruction program.

Mr. Li An-che has been active in planning and organizing a basic course in the social sciences and in serving as chairman of the Rural Training Committee.

Rural Program

In the Winter of 1937 when plans were being made for the rural training and research program for 1937-38, a rather elaborate and carefully thought-out program resulted, based upon individual work within the College of Public Affairs as well as cooperation with the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction.

The pre-field training was to follow a general foundation in social science study, and students entering the training courses were to take, in addition to certain specialized courses, related study selected for its usefulness in rounding out the student's whole program. In settling on his detailed program, each student majoring in rural studies was to consult individually with the faculty member primarily responsible for the training courses in his chosen field. Three rural training programs were to be offered: Social Administration, Rural Economics and Co-operation, and Local Government.

The field program, the personnel from the College of Public Affairs participating in it, and the field research projects to be undertaken by members of the College staff were all to be included in the program of the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction. The interchange of materials and personnel and the students from the University who engaged in a period of postgraduate field training were to be links between the pre-field and field training programs

and a close relationship was to be maintained. Tingsien, Tsininghsien and Ching Ho were the three rural centers in which actual field work was to be carried on.

The changed political situation, however, has caused the College, through the Committee on Rural Training to adopt a program for 1938-39 on a minimum basis. Cooperation with the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction has been made impossible, and the College now proposes to carry on that aspect of the work at a nearby experiment station. Such rural work is not to be entirely independent but is to be planned in such a way that it can readily be incorporated into the bigger program of the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction as soon as the situation promises.

Ching Ho, the village center near the University which served a useful function during the early stages of rural work at Yenching, has purposely been neglected ever since cooperation between this and other institutions made possible larger facilities for rural study. The same conditions which cause these contacts to be discontinued make renewed activity at Ching Ho impossible at the present time. To replace these outlets, some purely local arrangements were made for individual students. For example, one senior student did field work for one semester in the China International Famine Relief Commission under the cooperation of its Farm Improvement Section. A group of Sociology students, working under the direction of Mrs. Wu Kao Chun-che, combined the acquisition of practical experience with actual aid to the community by working with the campus relief committee last winter.

A minimum training program and an enforced restriction of research projects to small scale enterprises are the main features of the program for rural training for the coming academic year. The

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final form is as follows:

	<u>Credits</u>
1. University and College Requirements:	
Chinese	6
English	8
Psychology & Philosophy	6
Introduction to Social Sciences	6
Natural Science	6
General Chinese History	6
	<u>38</u>
2. General Required Courses for Rural Students:	
Rural Sociology	6
Rural Economics	6
Hsien Government and Administration	6
National Economy or Comparative Economic History	6
Statistics	6
Elements of Civil Law	1
Documentary Chinese	2
	<u>39</u>
3. Special Subjects:	
A. <u>Social Administration:</u>	
Primitive Community	3
Social Disorganization	3
Introduction to Social Administration	3
Comparative Religion or Family	3
Human Demography or Population and Society	3
Rural Health	3
Comparative Social Institutions	3
Administration of Social Agencies or Social Legislation	3
Principles of Social Reconstruction	3
Home Work (for girls only)*	3
	<u>30</u>
B. <u>Co-operation and Rural Economics:</u>	
Principles of Economics	6
Money and Banking or Business Management	6 or 3
History and Principles of Co-operation	6
Principles of Social Reconstruction	3
Accounting and Auditing (Elementary)	6
Public Finance	6
Land Economics and Administration	6
	<u>39 or 36</u>
C. <u>Local Government:</u>	
Principles of Political Science	6
Chinese Government	3
Local Governments of Foreign States	6
Administrative Law	6
Principles of Economics	6
Public Finance	4
Criminal Law	3
Land Legislation	3
	<u>40</u>

*A special program to be inaugurated for the professional training of girls in home work

Some indication of the scope of pre-field work this past year may be seen in the report of the number of students attending the various classes.

Fall Semester

<u>Class</u>	<u>Professor</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Local Government	Mr. Ku	4	3	7
Rural Economics	Mr. Cheng	8	2	10
History and Principles of Cooperation	Mr. Cheng	4	2	6
Rural Sociology	Mr. Li	2	5	7
Social Statistics	Mr. Chao	3	4	7
Total for semester:		21	16	37

Spring Semester

Local Government	Mr. Ku	13	2	15
Rural Economics	Mr. Cheng	15	1	16
History and Principles of Cooperation	Mr. Cheng	16	2	18
Rural Sociology	Mr. Li	2	10	12
Social Statistics	Mr. Chao	3	4	7
Total for semester:		49	19	68

The course on Local Government dealt with such topics as the evolution of local government, its administrative system, its organization, the law and practice of local self-government, the different grades of village government, the various reforms recently made or proposed, and especially governmental activities of the hsien (district) government, such as police, militia, pao chia (local self-protection system), education, communication, water conservancy, public health, public works, public welfare and local finance.

Rural Economics is designed for those students who plan to devote themselves to rural reconstruction work as well as for those who wish to use the material and techniques to supplement other lines of work. Besides the general theoretical and descriptive presentations, emphasis is laid on the manipulation of Chinese materials and the discovery of her own problems and their solution.

The cooperative movement in both theory and practice is the subject matter for the course in Principles and History of Co-operation. Because

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of the political disturbances it has been impossible for the students to do as much in field practice as formerly planned, but a survey of the consumption of the Yenching University community has been made, together with a plan for developing a co-operative store and co-operative purchasing.

Social Statistics, while not primarily a course restricted to rural students, contains much material which is necessary for them to understand and use. It is fundamentally the application of statistical methods to the analysis of social data in the preparation of social surveys or in sociological research.

Rural Sociology presents a theoretical analysis of the rural community, its nature, types, origin, development, environment, population, families, contract, interest, institutions, organization, and leadership. Comparisons are made with rural conditions in other countries, particularly Japan and Mexico. This course also makes a practical analysis of the major social problems in the Chinese rural community: the problems of population, of family, of self-protection, of village government, of economic organization, of agricultural extension, of intellectual enlightenment, of religious faith, and finally of rural culture as a whole.

NCCRR

The North China Council for Rural Reconstruction was organized about two years and a half ago for the purpose of eliminating duplication of effort among the cooperating institutions of Yenching, Nankai, and Tsinghua Universities, the Peiping Union Medical College, and the University of Nanking. Despite the present political situation, Yenching has been able to carry on with its share of work to the extent of having some of its men still with the organization and of planning its pre-field courses in harmony with the NCCRR program.

The members of the faculty of the Council were forced to leave

their stations in Shantung last autumn, reaching Chungking on January 30th. Meetings of the faculty committee and of department heads sanctioned the adoption of a new program of work. Seventeen persons, including Mr. Yu Yung-tze of the Department of Economics from Yenching, were assigned to Kweichow to help in the provincial program, assisting in investigation, planning and experimentation. In these fields the staff of the Institute was to assume the primary responsibility with the help of the Provincial Government and other educational institutions in Kweichow. Another group of people was assigned to work in Szechuan, part of whom were to help in the training program and in the guidance and supervision of the Shih Yen Hsiang at Paisha, a joint interest of the College of Education of the Province and the Yuan Kung Shu. The other members of the organization to go to Szechuan were to work in Yungchuan, where they were to help in the supervision and guidance of the Chuan Yuan Kung Shu and make trips to the counties in the area to collect data and study the available documents in the Chuan Yuan Kung Shu. These men include Mr. Wu Ch'un of the Department of Civil Administration and Mr. Wang Hochen of the Department of Social Administration, both from Yenching. Another Yenching man, Mr. Chang Hung-chun, deputy vice-director of the NCCRR, reported that much of his time would be spent in traveling between Szechuan and Kueiyang.

The NCCRR is at present undergoing a complete reorganization, but we do not have the particulars of it. Because of the difficulties of communication between different parts of China, it is quite probable that your information about the work is more recent and more complete than ours.

Rural Scholarships and Fellowships and Student Research

During this past year two rural scholarships were awarded, one to

Miss Chang Chun Pi and the other to Mr. Ho Wen Jen. Miss Chang, a junior in the Political Science Department, has been working under Mr. Ku Tun-jou and will continue her work with him on local government next year. Mr. Ho, a senior in the same department, also worked under Mr. Ku. His senior thesis was a critical study of the experiment in government at Ting Hsien.

A graduate fellowship was granted by the University to Mr. Wang Chen T'ing, a student in the Political Science Department. His last undergraduate semester was spent in Tsining under Professor Lou Hsieh Hsi. He has done practice work both in the administration of the hsien government, particularly civil administration, and in the land supervision undertaken by the NCRR.

The Department of Sociology has had two students who were given fellowships. One, Mr. Li Yu Yi, has spent one year in southern Shansi doing rural work. His last year was devoted largely to the organization of this material. The other, Mr. Sun Te-yün, carried on full-time work in Wenshanghsien, Shantung, under the personal supervision of Professor Chang Hung-chun. Later he was appointed Cooperative Organizer in Tsining, Shantung, under the supervision of Professor Yü Yung-tze. He will continue his graduate study next year on the campus under the joint supervision of Dr. Chao and Dr. Kün Yang, who was recently appointed as assistant professor in the Sociology Department.

The senior theses connected with rural reconstruction are as follows:

Political Science

Ho Wen-jen, "The Experimental Government at Ting Hsien"

Economics

Hsieh En-hui, "Economic Reconstruction by Chang Chih-tung"

Hsiung Te-yuan, "The Economic Thought of Ku T'ing-lin"

Wei Hsiung, "The Relation of Banking Enterprise to Economic Reconstruction in China"

Yang Tsu-hou, "The Administration of the Rural Economic Division of the International Famine Relief Committee" (the result of field work under the China International Famine Relief Commission)

Sociology:

Chang Hsiu-chih, "The Birth Control Movement in China"

Hsu Ts'an-fen, "Public Health in China"

Li Po-shih, "An Investigation of One Hundred Families Near Yen-ching University"

Li Yun-ting, "A Sociological Analysis of the Thought and Action of Liang Shu-ming"

Lu Hsin-chen, "The Changing Position of Women in China Since the Beginning of the Republic"

Research and Publications

Under the NCCRR two Rural Economic Research Projects were carried on under the direction of the Department of Economics. One of these was a study of Rural Livelihood, the other a study of the Rural Family Budget. Both of these are expected to be ready for publication in 1938. Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang's study of cooperatives made two years ago furnished the foundation for two articles. One of these, a case study of the Kiaotsi Railway Consumers' Cooperative Society which summarizes the activities of the Society in the past six years, appeared in the first issue of The Yen-ching Journal of Social Studies. The other, a more general survey of consumer cooperation in China, is in preparation. The application of the cooperative system of production and marketing to a specific industry was an element in Mr. Cheng's "Study of the Egg Trade in the Peiping Area" which was published by The Chinese Social and Political Science Review (Vol. XXI, No. 3) as Yen-ching Series on Chinese Industry and Trade, No. 4. This study was financed by the Lu Ho Service Center of the American Board Mission (T'ungchow) and covered nearly the whole of Hopei and a part of Chahar. Mr. Cheng has also made an economic survey of 41 villages near Ching Ho, a typical Chinese community near the University. This study of population and its occupational distribution, land production, marketing, consumption and exchange is supplemented by data regarding 953 farms situated within the area, including detailed accounts of the economic activities of the farmers. Analysis of this material has been completed and the written account is under preparation.

The year from September, 1936, through August, 1937, was the time limit of a study on the family budget of the Ching Ho Rural population, prepared under the direction of Prof. J. B. Tayler. This material is now being analyzed and computed and is to be sent to Prof. Tayler in order that he may prepare the report. During Prof. Tayler's vacation in London this last spring he wrote an essay on the "Promotion of Industrial Cooperation in China" which was enthusiastically received.

Mr. Ku Tun-jou has been spending some time in the study of Lanchensien in Chekiang province. As a result an article written in Chinese with the translated title "A Model District in a Model Province" is practically finished. Mr. Ku has also written a paper in English on "New Trends in Chinese Local Government" and a pamphlet on "Introduction to the Study of Local Government", a part of which has already been published by Commercial Press. In addition he is reproducing a book entitled "History of Chinese Local Government" which was written by Wang T'ao and published by the Ministry of Interior twenty years ago but is now out of print. Nine copies have been made and are now available for all the research institutes and large libraries in Peiping. With student assistance Mr. Ku has made a bibliography in Chinese of books on Chinese local government and rural reconstruction.

In the year 1933-34 Dr. Chao Ch'eng-hsin cooperated in a study of Chinese population with Dr. Leonard Hsu who was then Counselor of the Ministry of Industry. Since that time Dr. Chao has been working on this material on population, revising part of it in the light of more recent research. The first of a series of five articles resulting from this study is "Recent Population Changes in China" which contains very comprehensive sets of rural birth and death rates. It appeared in the first issue of The Yenching Journal of Social Studies. The second is to deal with rural population, involving the balance between human re-

production and cultural production. The third will be on Chinese migrations both within and without the county and will also relate to this balance. The fourth will be a critical study of population statistics as they appear in China's history; and the last will review recent literature on Chinese population during recent years, stressing the trend of popular thought as it is influenced by Western ideology.

Mr. Li An-che has been cooperating with W. T. Wu and Yang K'un on Eastern Asiatic Ethnography, a research project. In addition, he has published Collected Essays on Chinese Cultural Problems in Chinese, prepared some "Notes on the Necessity of Field Research in Social Studies in China" for the first issue of The Yenching Journal of Social Studies and published "Cultivation for the Creativeness of a People" and "Experience in Rural Reconstruction of Mexico", both in Chinese. He has also translated into Chinese Malinowski's Sex and Repression in Savage Society. During the year 1938-39 he is to be on leave from the University to carry on field study in Kansu Province. This will prove of great value to rural reconstruction work.

Mr. Huang Ti has completed a report on the study of Ching Ho, summarizing the important aspects of research done there in the last ten years. This report appeared in The Sociological World, No. 19. Mr. Huang is still collecting theoretical and factual materials on the subject of class and nation and their relationship and is making preparations for participating in intensive field research in South China.

Enrollment

<u>College of Public Affairs:</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Spring semester, 1938 -	135 ^{33%}	39 ²²	174
Fall semester, 1937 -	110 ^{31%}	37 [✓]	147

Entire University:

Spring semester, 1938 -	406	181	587
Fall semester, 1937 -	352	148	500

Percentage increase:

College of Public Affairs -	18.4%
Entire University -	17.4%

The above figures are those announced by Mr. Y. L. Li, secretary of admissions and acting registrar, on March 7th, the last day for late registration. Mr. Li very nearly predicted this enrollment last December, and in reporting to the University Council on March 8th he predicted the figure for next fall at the total of 739, a figure worked out as carefully as is now possible.

There will be no change made in regular admission requirements. Entrance examinations will be set in May and July, as usual, and possibly also in August. They will be held this year in Peking, Shanghai, and Hongkong. Last year they were set in Peking, Shanghai, Canton, Kaifeng, and Hankow. The latter two cities will be dropped out this year, and the Canton examinations shifted to Hongkong.

Student enrolled in this College

(Spring Semester 1938)

<u>Political Science:</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Graduate:	1		1
Senior:	6		6
Junior:	9	1	10
Sophomore:	4		4
Freshman:	4		4
Guest:	3		3
	<u>27</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>28</u>

<u>Economics:</u>			
Senior:	13	1	14
Junior:	17	2	19
Sophomore:	10	3	13
Freshman:	45	3	48
Guest:	13	2	15
	<u>98</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>109</u>

<u>Sociology:</u>			
Graduate:	2	1	3
Senior:	2	2	4
Junior:	4	5	9
Sophomore:	1	5	6
Freshman:		10	10
Guest:	1	4	5
	<u>10</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>37</u>

<u>Total</u>			
	<u>135</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>174</u>

Graduate:	3	1	4
Senior:	21	3	24
Junior:	30	8	38
Sophomore:	15	8	23
Freshman:	49	13	62
Guest:	17	6	23
	<u>135</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>174</u>

Summarize
Pol Sci
Econ
Soc

perhaps?
28
109
37
Makes Econ
way overbalanced

might comment on big groups of freshmen any two other classes put together. (as many as 1/3) take

629

49
13

beginning crowd next year

3
1
5
5
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1
5
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Student enrolled in this College

(Spring Semester 1938)

Used Copy "A"

Total	Men	Women	
1	1		Graduate:
8	8		Senior:
10	9	1	Junior:
4	4		Sophomore:
4	4		Freshman:
8	8		Guest:
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
38	37	1	
14	13	1	Economics:
13	17	3	Senior:
13	10	3	Junior:
48	48	0	Sophomore:
13	13	0	Freshman:
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
109	98	11	Guest:
8	8	1	Sociology:
4	3	1	Graduate:
9	4	5	Senior:
6	1	5	Junior:
10	10	0	Sophomore:
8	4	4	Freshman:
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
37	30	7	Guest:
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	Total
174	155	19	
4	3	1	Graduate:
24	21	3	Senior:
38	30	8	Junior:
23	13	10	Sophomore:
23	19	4	Freshman:
23	17	6	Guest:
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
174	155	19	

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College of Public Affairs
Yenching University
Peking, China
April 12, 1940

Dr. Sidney D. Gamble
Princeton-Yenching Foundation
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Gamble:

I have read the minutes of the Annual Meeting of Board of Trustees of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation, February 1, 1940, with interest, particularly T-114-40 "VOTED to refer to the Executive Committee, with power, the matter of securing a man for part time or full time services as field representative of the FOUNDATION." In the absence of Dr. Stuart who, as you know, is making a long and extensive trip in the South, I am writing on behalf of the College to express our appreciation that such an action has been taken. It will certainly fulfill a long-felt need for a more intimate contact between the work of the College and friends of the Foundation in America.

If your Committee has not yet decided on personnel, may I take this opportunity to express for your reference the feeling of the College? If the Foundation's field representative is going to serve the purpose well, he should have at least three qualifications. (1) He should have shown a genuine interest in the cultural cooperation between America and China in general and the Princeton-Yenching Foundation's enterprise in particular. He should be able to size up the situation here and interpret it to the friends of the Foundation elsewhere. (2) The gap between our senior American staff and the the students is becoming wider and wider. We are feeling strongly that younger men or women should be invited to join the University. They would be able to present what is best in America to the student life here. In this sense the field representative should be a man who can contribute to the general life of the University. (3) His special field should be one which can work in with the program of the College and make a supplemental contribution to the academic standard and efficiency. In other words, he should have specialized in a certain line of political science, economics, or sociology.

I should like to amplify the first point a little bit. The general cultural relation between America and China will be extremely important in the decade to come. Judging from the events which have taken place in this part of the world during the last few years, the next ten years will probably be a time when the destiny of a vast portion of humanity will be decided. For America it will be an important historical epoch -- a period during which American influence can be observed on history in the making. With this larger interest in view our field representative should be the type of man who can be an uncrowned cultural ambassador, making frequent trips across the Pacific Ocean interpreting to the America people what is happening in the Far East.

With these qualifications as our standard of choice of personnel if you will allow me to suggest a name, I think we could have no better choice than Bob Barnes. I do not need to make a recommendation to you about his personality and enthusiasm for the work, which you know even better than I; but I would like to say this: that during his stay with us year before last he made a very good impression on the University in general and on the College in particular. I feel confident that he will not only be able to look to the immediate interests of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation work but also further American relations with the Far East.

I understand that Mr. Barnes will not be able to consider the invitation until the summer of 1941 when probably he will complete the work for his Ph.D. In the meantime, if the Foundation is feeling that some person should be secured immediately,

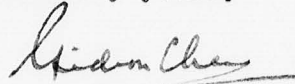
may I suggest that we have a temporary representative; for example, Mr. R. C. Sailer or Mr. John Hayes might be asked to serve for the year pending Bob's arrival in the summer of 1941 if he accepts the invitation.

As to his salary I think one of the following ways would be satisfactory: (1) that the Foundation secure a few Princeton friends who will be willing to contribute his salary and guarantee it for a period of at least six years; (2) that his salary can come from the home base budget; (3) that it could be shared by the home base and the field; (4) that it could be paid entirely from the field budget. I have discussed this problem with the other two chairmen of the Departments of Political Science and Sociology, and they agree with the view expressed here.

I hope that this recommendation will be favorably considered by your Executive Committee.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Gideon Ch'en

GC/sd

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The Princeton-Yenching College of Public Affairs

This Princeton enterprise has its roots deep in the modern history of China's ancient capital. Of Peking itself tourists constantly declare that it is the most fascinating city they have visited. Its palaces, temples, and gardens represent the best in Chinese architecture and are on a scale of spaciousness and grandeur in keeping with the age-long culture and vast domain of which this city is the concentrated essence. It has also been the centre of the political ferment which produced the republican revolution of 1911 and of the no less radical intellectual or literary reforms which followed. Until the Japanese invasion it was the educational capital of the country as it will doubtless become again when peace has been restored. This is the city to which Princeton men first came in the early years of the century to found the Y.M.C.A. There is a glamour in the name they used, Princeton-in-Peking, linking as it does these two localities so far distant in space and thought. Those Princeton pioneers found both romance and rough work to do. They ministered alike to the very great in the government or among the diplomats and to the very poor in the beginnings of organized scientific social service in this country. Even more were they and their at that time uniquely equipped building a fertilizing influence among the students who were gravitating to Peking from all parts of China.

Meanwhile Yenching University had come into existence by the union of two mission colleges on a broadly non-sectarian basis. The sociological interest of J. S. Burgess ('05), the fact that the Y.M.C.A. was becoming more completely Chinese in texture and support, and the obvious suitability of an American university group expressing their practical interest in Chinese progress in the form of a university connection, were the primary considerations which led to the gradual transfer to this present activity.

The name Yenching is again redolent of China's great past, this being the name for the city over a thousand years ago when it was capital (ching or king) of the little state of Yen, one of the many which were combined to form the Chinese Empire. Fourteen years ago the university moved to its new site five miles northwest of the city wall, near the famous Western Hills on which cluster many of the ancient temples and palaces. Its campus has long been the summer garden of imperial princes, and on this rarely beautiful site its academic buildings have been modelled after the temple and palace architecture which give distinction to Peking. But these exteriors with their gracefully curving roofs and gorgeous coloring belong to structures of reinforced concrete equipped with modern lighting, heating and plumbing. They are thus in themselves a blend of cultures as is the education which is carried on within them, combining what has abiding value in China's cultural heritage with the best that America has to share of modern knowledge. From very modest beginnings some twenty years ago, with about one hundred students, it now has nearly one thousand and academic standards together with an international faculty whose quality can be compared without serious disadvantage to those elsewhere in China or the West. We have close associations with Harvard and Oxford universities, relations with those of Rome and Paris as well as with others in America.

But our oldest, closest, most highly prized connection is with Princeton. Here again the name has meaning. Based upon the Princeton School of Public and International Affairs we have what we call our College of Public Affairs. It includes undergraduate Departments of Political Science, Economics and Sociology with graduate work leading to the Master's degree. Its founding has by fortunate circumstance coincided with the awakening in China to the need of modernization as this vast, homogeneous population is passing out of antiquated, feudal social patterns and adjusts itself to the requirements of present-day life in the coming world order. It is difficult to conceive any effort for human progress more significant than the training of Chinese students for socially reconstructive tasks in such fields as local government, rural cooperatives and all other phases of rural reform, banking and public finance, social organization, diplomacy and international relations. Utilizing the techniques and tested procedures worked out in the United States, adapting these to Chinese conditions and drawing increasingly on Chinese materials, students have the advantages of the coveted education in America while maintaining Chinese studies in their own natural habitat. Study abroad is also very costly and is necessarily limited to the fortunate few whereas our facilities are available for relatively large numbers and with far less expense. I question whether anywhere else in the world today so slight an expenditure can have more far-reaching and beneficial effects.

These potentialities would have thrilled the imagination in any case but they have been immensely accentuated by the prospect of post-war needs. Not only do the incalculable material devastation and the wide-spread disruption of life in all its aspects call for rehabilitation. There is also the awareness of the urgent necessity for reform, the nascent democratic consciousness, public opinion to be utilized as a force for good as it becomes articulate and informed, patriotic devotion expressed in peace-time service to those less privileged. Out of the terrific suffering and anxiety of this war ideals such as these are being tempered into a fine intensity. Princeton men through this agency are mediating some of the highest values of our own experience in public affairs to the youth of China and infusing these with the dynamic of spiritual belief. There is already ample evidence of the enlarging influence we are together exerting for progress in this country.

been
Of Princeton personalities who have at various times/identified with this movement either in Peking or at its American source much more should be recorded than is possible in a closing paragraph. Graduates who have worked in Peking make a long list and include not a few well-known names of which any university should be proud, beginning with R. R. Gailey '96 through R. G. Barnes '37. One of the highlights was when Prof. E. S. Corwin spent a semester on the Yenching campus with Mrs. Corwin. Another was when Prof. Kemmerer and other members of his famous Commission visited us. David Rowe is another Princetonian (now back on its faculty) with whom we have had more recent association. C. Y. Wu, one of our own graduates who afterwards took his doctorate at Princeton is now the Chairman of our Department of Political Science. Another Chinese graduate of Princeton was the same surname, Kuo-chen Wu, formerly major of Hankow is the newly elected major of Chungking. Sidney Gamble, who spent several years in Peking, has been tireless in promoting the work of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation through its New York office and has been nobly supported by more others than can be listed. For the high tradition which has already crystallized into an inheritance from the past and for all those who are now actively working in America or on the Yenching campus and are by their gifts making this undertaking what it is today I feel a gratitude and a glowing pride of which this simple narrative is a testimony wholly inadequate.

/s/ J. LEIGHTON STUART

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1938⁹-1939⁴⁰

1. Rural Training
2. The Second Year of the Honors Degree Course
3. Faculty
4. Students
5. Research and publications

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 193⁹~~8~~-⁴⁰39

1. Rural Training

The rural training program at Yenching is still intact despite difficulties of the past three years. Eight rural courses are being taught, and there has been a notable increase in the number of students participating in this type of preparation. Ku Tun-jou, Cheng Lin-chuang, and Chao Ch'eng-hsin form a Rural Training Committee which organizes and integrates the rural program. In addition to the fundamental theoretical courses there are opportunities for practical application of these principles through field work. The closing of the demonstration field at Ching Ho made necessary other arrangements for field study.

In July, 1939, the faculty and students of the Department of Sociology began a sociological investigation of a farming community not far from the Yenching campus. This project has a three-fold purpose: (a) to train students in actual field research; (b) to experiment in methods of sociological investigation; (c) to collect materials for comparative studies of Chinese rural social life. As far as training goes, the entire program has been a success. Nine students (one post-graduate and six seniors in Sociology and two seniors in Economics) have participated in making these studies. Up to the present the projects partially completed -- largely in the form of B.A. theses -- include: population, land, village politics, women's life and status in family and community, sex life and marriage, and death customs. These studies were made possible through the efforts of the students to establish friendly and cooperative contacts with the farmers and their families. The continuation of this spirit is made possible by the sending of ten junior students to the field as apprentices to the senior investigators. During the next year other projects will be initiated including kinship relationship, the frequency of interpersonal contacts inside and outside the village, seasonal variations in social life, family and temple worship, and the use of leisure time.

A further element in the rural program is the Rural Problems Club, one of the most enthusiastic students organizations on the campus. In addition to special lectures and discussions on rural life, this club has been responsible for publishing the Rural Echo, a special supplement of the Yenching News, which not only publicized the many activities of the club but also printed articles on rural subjects.

In order to facilitate the further study in the south of students from the College of Public Affairs, arrangements were made with the National University of Yunnan to provide a period of internship for graduates from Yenching. Wu Wen-tsao was appointed honorary director of this project. The Rockefeller Foundation granted four fellowships for a six months period of post graduate study. Two students left for the South in the winter, both going, however, to Tingfan, where the Institute of

the National Council for Rural Reconstruction is located. Two more students are leaving in the summer, one of which, it is hoped, is to remain in Yunnan. As no report on activities in Yunnan has reached the College, it is impossible to give details regarding the nature of the activities being carried on there.

Since its initiative in 1935 as the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction, this body has had the loyal participation of Yenching. With its emmigration to the South, however, contacts between the Institute and Yenching have been less frequent and of less importance. In March of this year Dr. Stuart attended the Rural Conference in Chungking at which Dr. Ch'ü Shih-yin, a Yenching graduate long connected with the Mass Education Movement, was made full-time director of the NCCR which was reorganized to include Yenching, University of Nanking, Nankai, P.U.M.C., the National Health Administration, and the Mass Education Movement. Wu Wen-tsao, as a representative of the field of Sociology, is on the governing board of the organization and Dr. Stuart is the official Yenching representative. Two Yenching students who have already gone South will join the Institute at its new location in Pishan, near Chungking, and another student is going this summer. It is hoped that this renewed contact will make possible additional field training for our students after graduation.

2. The Second Year of the Honors Degree Course

The second year of the Honors Degree Course found an additional eight students admitted for this special training. These students came from all three Colleges. They are enthusiastic about their work and have been making rapid progress in their study. The junior class has been reduced to seven through the illness of one of the original eight students.

The system has been somewhat handicapped from the start by the departure of Wu Wen-tsao at the end of the experimental period and of George Taylor at the end of last year for a position in the Department of Oriental Studies at the University of Washington.

The end of the second semester this year found the junior students taking general comprehensive examinations over the eight courses they have been studying during the last two years. These examinations were both set and graded by outside examiners, some from other departments of our own institution, one from Fu Jen University, and one by an Oxonian now in Peking.

3. Faculty

New Members

Hu Kye-yuan, a visiting professor from Hangchow Christian College, has been added to the Department of Economics to teach fundamental courses. He was Dean of the College and Chairman of the Department of Economics at Hangchow.

Wang Kuang-chi, who received his M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and was formerly chief accountant in the Tsingtao branch of the Kincheng Banking Corporation, has come to Yenching as part-time lecturer in accounting.

Wang I-hsiu has entered the Department of Political Science as tutor in Social and Political Theory for the Honors Degree Course in Social Studies. His advanced study abroad was at the Universities of Michigan and California.

Miss Ch'en Fang-shih joined the Department of Political Science as instructor at the beginning of the second semester. A Yenching graduate, Miss Ch'en received her Ph. D. from Bryn Mawr.

W. Sheldon Ridge, former editor of The Peiping Chronicle, taught Political Theory as a part-time lecturer during the first semester.

Chang Hsi-t'ung, a graduate of Peking National University, has been teaching some Political Science courses.

Lin Chia-t'ung, a Yenching graduate who received his Ph. D. degree from the University of Liverpool, has been added to the Department of Sociology as a part-time lecturer in Social Statistics.

Continuing Faculty Members

Gideon Ch'en has continued as Dean of the College as well as Chairman of the Department of Economics and Director of the Honors Degree Course. Miss Augusta Wagner and Yuan Wen-p'iu have devoted themselves to fundamental Economics courses, and Cheng Lin-chuang has been largely responsible for the rural program of the Department of Economics. Chao Hsi-yü has continued as part-time lecturer, and Michael Lindsay has remained as tutor for the Honors Degree Course in Social Studies.

Wu Ch'i-yü, as Chairman of the Department of Political Science, has had associated with him Ku Tun-jou and Hu Yü-chieh, both of whom have been at Yenching for the last two years. Rudolf Lowenthal has continued as part-time lecturer.

Chao Ch'eng-hsin has been carrying on as Chairman of the Department of Sociology. In the same department Yang K'un, Huang Ti, and Mrs. Cheng Lin-chuang have been going on with their programs of field and research work in addition to teaching.

Absent Faculty Members

Wu Wen-tsao is remaining at the National University of Yunnan. In addition to holding a chair of anthropology donated by the British Boxer Indemnity Board, he is doing research work and directing the internship of Yenching students.

Li An-che has been granted an additional leave of absence so that he may continue his study in the field of Chinese, Mongolian, and Tibetan cultural contacts on the Kansu-Tibetan border.

4. Students

	Registration Figures Fall Semester			Spring Semester		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Political Science	-	-	-	-	-	-
Graduate	6		6	7		7
Senior	12		12	6		6
Junior	10		10	11		11
Sophomore	11	2	13	12	2	14
Freshman	5	1	6	5	1	6
	44	3	47	41	3	44
Economics						
Senior	23	3	26	17	3	20
Junior	44	4	48	42	4	46
Sophomore	53	8	61	53	8	61
Freshman	37	6	43	32	5	37
	157	21	178	144	20	164
Sociology						
Graduate	1	1	2	1	1	2
Senior	4	7	11	3	7	10
Junior	9	10	19	8	9	17
Sophomore	10	10	20	10	10	20
Freshman	2	4	6	2	4	6
	26	32	58	24	31	55
Unclassified						
Junior	1		1	1		1
Sophomore	13	2	15	11	1	12
	14	2	16	12	1	13
Honors Degree Course						
Junior	6	1	7	6	1	7
Sophomore	7	1	8	7	1	8
	13	2	15	13	2	15
Grand Total	254	60	314	234	57	291

5. Research and Publications

The Yenching Journal of Social Studies is continuing to serve as a channel for the publication of much research material from the College of Public Affairs. Miss Augusta Wagner contributed "The International Labor Organization and the Regulation of

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Labor Conditions in China" as a main article for July, 1939, and Ku Tun-jou's "Experiments in Local Government" appeared at the same time. The February, 1940, issue had two feature articles by members of the Economics Department: "Commodity Prices in North China Since 1937" by Cheng Lin-chuang, and "Early History of China's External Debts" by Gideon Ch'en. A note, "Through Forbidden Tibet?", by Li An-che was published in the same issue. In addition, a number of book reviews were printed in the two issues. These were contributed by Wu Ch'i-yü, Chao Ch'eng-hsin, Mrs. Cheng Lin-chuang, Ku Tun-jou, Michael Lindsay, W. Sheldon Ridge, Hu Yü-chieh, Gideon Ch'en, Miss Wagner, Cheng Lin-chuang, Huang Ti, and Rudolf Lowenthal.

In the Department of Economics, Miss Wagner published her book Labor Legislation in China early last fall.

Yuan Wen-p'u's History of Economic Thought before Adam Smith (in Chinese) has been completed and a trial printing of about 200 copies is being made by the Chung Kuo College press.

Gideon Ch'en is continuing his research on Li Hung-chang in preparation for a monograph in his series on "Pioneer Promoters of Modern Industrial Technique in China".

Cheng Lin-chuang has been directing the publication of The Yenching Index Numbers, published monthly by the Department of Economics. In this connection he has prepared notes on the making of these index numbers. He has also written an article in Chinese on "A Historical Sketch of the Chinese Cooperative Movement" which appeared in The Economic Journal, May, 1940. An article on consumers' cooperation in China is ready for publication. Mr. Cheng's larger project, "Cooperative Credit in China" has been progressing smoothly. The documents kept in the University Library and the archives of the C.I.F.R.C. have been investigated. A part of the results of this research, published in China under the title "Usury -- its development and restriction" by Yen Mou-yuan, was prepared under Cheng Lin-chuang's direction.

In the Department of Political Science, Wu Ch'i-yü has completed an article on "The Origin of the Oriat Peoples". It will appear in the next issue of the Journal. He is planning to devote his summer vacation to preparing another article. In cooperation with his assistant, Wu Ta-jen, he is collecting material for a comprehensive book on Chinese foreign relations.

Ku Tun-jou has compiled "Selected Readings in Chinese Local Government", a three-volume collection of classical and contemporary writings on Chinese local government. He is also preparing an article on the pao chia system and has, in addition, compiled a number of "Selected Essays on the Pao chia System". An index to magazine articles in Chinese on local government is being made under Mr. Ku's direction.

Hu Yü-chieh has an article in preparation on state responsibility for illegal acts of public servants. He has also completed an article on the protection of individual rights in

constitutional law. This is to be published in the Soochow University Law Review.

In the Department of Sociology, Chao Ch'eng-hsin has completed an article, "Familism as a Factor in the Chinese Population Problem". This is to be published in the forthcoming issue of the Yenching Journal of Social Studies. He is preparing another article on "The Ecology of Chinese Population".

Yang K'un is continuing research on Granet, Mauss, and Chinese folklore.

Huang Ti is collecting materials for the study of Chinese urbanization as the core of contemporary Chinese social changes. He also has in preparation a publication on the general postulates of sociology.

Respectfully submitted,

Gideon Ch'ien
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A BRIEF REPORT ON THE WORK DONE IN THE MONTHS OF JUNE TO AUGUST 1943
INCLUSIVE BY THE RURAL RESEARCH AND SERVICE STATION, COLLEGE
OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, YENCHING UNIVERSITY, CHENG TU

Purpose

The purpose of our station is threefold:

A comprehensive study of a chosen typical rural community in this part of the country with a view to providing materials for comparison with the studies we have had in North China and other ecological studies. Rapid cultural changes caused mainly by the war are greatly emphasized. Interrelationships among the nearby communities, especially among the fourteen Hsien profited by the famous Tu Chiang irrigation system and urban influences are also main features of our study. The ultimate aim is undoubtedly providing materials for rural reconstruction for the government after the war.

The second phase of our work is based on the principle of social service. By actually handling social relations, one begins to realize the difficulties and problems and subsequently increases his knowledge of the situation and finally paves the steps for reconstruction. One must bear in mind that social service is in itself a training of personnel as well as a means of improving the environment.

The third phase of our work lies in the training of students of social sciences who are interested in rural problems. The lack of books and equipment for library and laboratory research has put our wartime Yenching in a precarious and abnormal position. Anything approaching satisfactory library study is for the time being impossible. In the open-country, the field has abundant material for both research and study. This part of the program fits into our war-time arrangement and needs.

Organization

Our station was formally inaugurated on the 27th of June 1943. Chung Y i Chiao, a sub-urban community roughly 8 miles northwest of the North Gate of Chengtu was chosen as the site. Being one of the fourteen Hsiang of the district of Chengtu it consists of 21 pao close to 12,000 population scattering and feeding themselves on approximately 25,000 mou of land. Our headquarter is located in a temple, called Hsia Chia Sze, two li from the market. Our regular staff consists of one director, one assistant, one clerk and one cook. Members of the Hsien Headquarter and local people of high standing together with 7 upper-class students of the College of Public Affairs willingly and helpfully contributed their services at the beginning stage of our program. Our current budget for the whole year 1943-1944 including initial expenditures, salary, rent, etc. comes to NC\$130,000 of which NC\$ 60,000 is from the Rockefeller Foundation. At the time of making our budget we had no idea of the acute climbing of the commodity prices. As a result we are already facing a serious deficit.

Work

As a student of sociology we notice that the secret of any successful cultural study or social service lies first in the cultivating of friendship among the people. This holds more true in Szechuan where contact with the outside world has been difficult, taxes have been numerous and high and where the government conscription plan is at full swing. For the past three months, by living with the

people and being members of the farming community, we have carried ourselves deep into their lives.

A summer school was started immediately after our inauguration. 85 students of all categories, girls and boys ranging from ages 6-26 put down their names. Some of them have never gone to any school before; some are already senior middle students; some find their homes just next door while some live 8-10 li away. Everybody was mobilized to handle this group so heterogeneous and yet so eager for an education.

Medical work has already begun. In close cooperation with the Hsien Health Headquarters we started the first health campaign in Chung Yi Chiao by lecturing to crowds with the assistance of charts and diagrams. As a result of a two day campaign 300 cases of protective inoculation for smallpox were given.

As I have mentioned above 7 upper-class students from our College were sent out to spend the summer in Chung Yi Chiao. Besides being busily engaged in teaching courses in the summer school each of them was assigned a special subject for preliminary field study. Subjects such as local government (hsiang and pao cha), educational institutions (such as old-fashioned private school, apprentice education), irrigation problems, seasonal changes and crops, native medicine and medical treatment, religious activities, marketing system and transportation, and the problem of landlord and tenants were distributed according to interest among our students for observation and study. As a result, a preliminary study of all of them has been obtained and recorded. Upon the closing of our summer school a group of five local youths were carefully chosen as practice social workers. An extensive training program has been worked out. After a year's training we expect them to become members of the staff and will be able to carry on both research and social work with a little guidance.

Prospect:

Experiences in the past three months have confirmed us in the belief that in order to consolidate our gains and to enlarge the scope of our influence we must be able to acquire the help from both the local and the provincial governments. A hsien is really the most ideal unit for such study and work. Negotiations are on the way; we hope to report to you the successful result in the nearest future.

As to our immediate future we are planning to re-establish the cooperative there which unfortunately, for one reason or another, was abandoned a few years ago. Farmers around are desperately in need of small loans either in kind or in cash. Agriculture work such as the improving of crops, fertilizer, and tools have long attracted our closest attention.

Respectfully submitted

(Sd) T. C. Liao

T'ai-ch'u Liao
Director

Sept. 17, 1943.

C O P YAir MailHotel Cecil
Delhi, India

November 16, 1943

Through Dr. Y. P. Mei

Dear Dr. Wu:

Your letter of Oct. 26th with enclosed reports has been received. It arrived opportunely since I shall be leaving soon for a visit to the US. I shall send copies in full to our New York Office in order that they will be on hand for discussion there.

Dr. Mei's telegram was not received at Koloshan, but since I left Chungking on the 13th of Oct., it would not have been possible for us to meet in any case. However, I think your reports have given me as much information as I would have been able to obtain even by a visit to Chengtu.

I have examined the C.P.A. report for 1942-43 with much interest. It shows that in spite of the overwhelming difficulties of the present, the College and University are carrying on with determination and efforts to maintain standards. In your staff you have made some progress by additional members although there is obviously still great need of strengthening. The remarks on faculty in Peking were observed with interest and some concern.

On finances I note that the balance remaining at the end of the year is treated as carried forward to the 1943-44 budget. While this is not usually permissible with respect to Foundation funds, I will consult New York and hope that under the circumstances our grant may be considered as a fixed contribution rather than a fraction of the budget. Your practice of reserving 25% of the budget for payment of back salaries or other possible needs of Peking staff seems to be a wise measure.

I read Dr. H. Y. Lin's preliminary account of the expedition to the Lolo community. It was quite an adventure and I trust his findings show that the expedition was justified in expense and hazards. I have also noted the summary of Yenching's extension work planned for the Northwest. Your conclusion that it is advisable to wait for more men and money before undertaking this project seems wise. At least, it appears out of our province to think of support to the C.P.A. in this direction.

Your letter inquired regarding the possibility of further Foundation support to the College. I am glad you presented this matter at length in order that our Officers in New York will be able to review the situation and reply to your inquiry. When I am in New York during Jan. I shall be able to discuss the situation with them also. As you know, it was anticipated that our support to institutions through China Program would terminate in June 1944 and I have no indication that such assistance can be

C O P Y

Through Dr. Y. P. Mei

TBA
November 16, 1943

Dr. Wu Chi-yu

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extended. However, I am sure the Foundation recognizes the great difficulties which Yenching and other universities in China are facing at the present time. I believe the suggestion of support through endowment is out of the question at present. If other emergency aid on an yearly basis is possible, I am confident your needs and the case you have presented will receive earnest consideration. Such action would be a matter for our Trustees at their meeting early in April, but perhaps before that time we can give you some indication by letter or cable of the prospects. Your frank statement regarding the College and the educational situation in general is valuable to have. From consideration of the budgets, the economic difficulties are certainly apparent. The report of the work of the Rural Station at Chin-I Chiao has also been observed and the importance given to field training is well placed and in accord with the principles which have been encouraged. Some costs shown in the budget (ex. bicycle, N.C. 6000) are striking example of the problems.

I hope you have sent copy of the C.P.A. report to Dr. Wu Wen-tsac.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

(signed)

M. C. BALFOUR

Dr. Wu Chi-yu
Yenching University in Chengtu
Chengtu
China

cc: Air Mail

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C O P Y

Air Mail

Hotel Cecil
Delhi, India

November 16, 1943.

Through Dr. Y. P. Mei

Dear Dr. Wu:

In your letter of Oct. 26th you inquired also regarding possible support to the publication of a Journal by the College of Public Affairs. I can fully understand the importance of continued publication in the Social Sciences. I question, however, what would be the best move in this direction in view of the overwhelming costs and limitations which one has to face. I note that you have in mind one issue of about 200 pages of a journal at a cost of NC 80,000, which at the present rate, means something like US\$ 2700. The Nankai Institute of Economics appealed to us sometime ago for aid in their plan to publish the Nankai Quarterly in the US, but I believe the proposal has not matured for some reason. During my visit to China, I observed that in the medical field, the Chinese Medical Journal was resuming publication and also that they were printing a "Medical Digest." I believe the Social Sciences do not have such a medium in English. The thought has occurred whether it would not be possible for the different institutions such as Nankai and the C.P.A. to get together on some combined scheme. At present I wonder also if the publication of some form of Digest, i.e. not complete articles, but abstracts of manuscripts to be published later in full, probably during the post-war period, and also something for abstracts of articles printed abroad (available through microfilms) might not be a desirable solution and one within economic reasonableness. At one time the NCER had the idea of issuing some publication to coordinate the different interests in the rural reconstruction field. Is there any possibility of the Social Sciences getting together on one effort and perhaps in the nature of a Digest? I think there would be much better chance of our aiding financially such a proposal from China Program funds. There is a big challenging "If" in this idea -- can institutions and individuals in China cooperate in a plan of this sort?

Very truly yours,

signed M.C. Baifour

Dr. Wu Chi-yu
Yenching University in Chengtu
Chengtu, China.

Copy to: Dr. Franklin Ho
Dr. Wu Wen-tsao
Dr. S.Y. Ch'u
Mr. T. B. Appleget

cc: Air Mail.

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