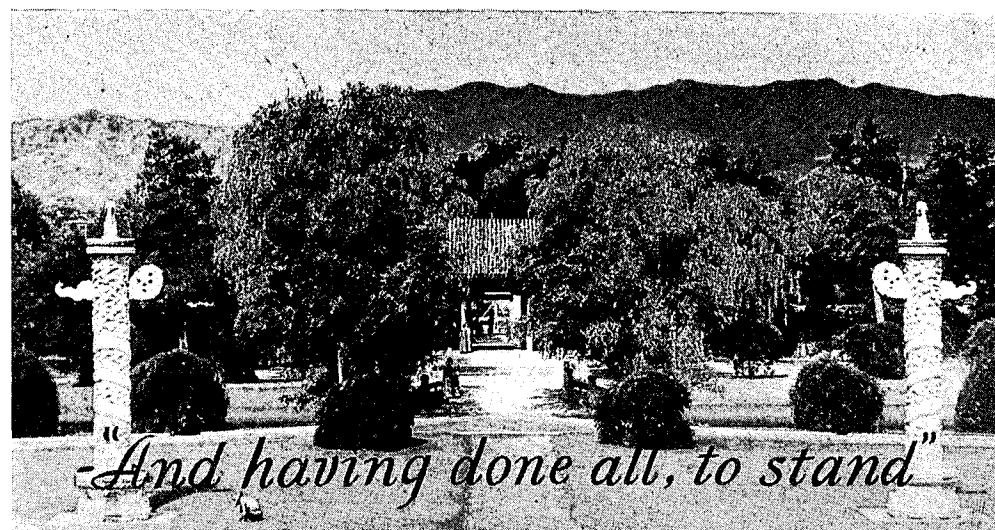


374 5708

UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Yenching
Periodical publications
Yenching News (U.S. edition)
1939-1946

大學



燕京

THE YENCHING NEWS

VOLUME XVIII

DECEMBER, 1939

NUMBER 1

Why Yenching Has Not Moved

Relative Peace

The removal of almost all the Colleges of China's eastern provinces to western or Free China, has in every case been the result of dire circumstance. There has been no choice in the matter. In the case of eleven of the thirteen Christian colleges, the advance of an invading army has rendered the home campus untenable for academic work. Yenching's situation is unique. The storm of invasion left the Peiping area almost untouched. In the events of the succeeding months there have been no developments destructive of academic freedom. How far events have been guided in their fortunate course by the alert leadership of President Stuart and the self-disciplined loyalty of faculty and students, American friends are well aware.

Instructions from the Government

From the beginning of the present conflict the Government of China has made it clear that the patriotic service expected of teachers and students was the continuance of schools and completion of work. Standards have been raised rather than lowered by the most recent regulations from the Ministry of Education. Courses for both high school and college students have been given more definite point and clearer orientation to national needs under the active supervision of members of the Ministry.

Territorial Integrity

The continuance of Yenching on its original site, so long as its integrity is not assailed, has been clearly of vital importance to the Chinese population remaining in that area. It is also impossible to ignore the significance of the presence of the University to the continued recognition of China's sovereignty in the northern provinces and the implication that the presence of the invader is considered a temporary affliction rather than an accomplished fact of possession.

Yenching's Third War Year

Registration for 1939-40: 982 students
(691 men, 291 women)

Registration at Yenching for the fall semester coincided with the flood in Tientsin and the declaration of European war. As a consequence, for the third successive summer, the return of vacationing students and faculty members was fraught with difficulty, and the failure of new teachers to arrive has caused considerable consternation in some departments. Many of the students living in Tientsin went in boats from their homes to the railway station, and others, having finally secured passage on one of the few ships from the South, spent days outside the harbor at Tangku. Despite these hardships, however, the students kept pouring on to the campus, bringing the final registration figure to 982, an increase of 40 over the total for last fall.

Instruction and Emphasis

The President reports to his local Board of Managers: "It is a pleasant obligation to testify to the calm sanity and understanding cooperation which characterize faculty and students alike . . . It is of interest to point out that in a faculty of 115 we have 29 of our own graduates, not including 24 assistants. There are also 18 others who are performing a wide variety of administrative duties.

A special emphasis is being placed this year upon physical and health education, intra-mural sports and athletics. We have the advantage of excellent leaders in both men's and women's divisions of the faculty."

Yenching's offering of courses is noteworthy in both quality and quantity. 293 sections in 231 courses were included in the 1939 spring program. The larger enrollment this autumn will have resulted in an increase in these figures.

A Question Answered

The hope of adding Japanese members to the Yen-ching faculty has long been cherished by President J. Leighton Stuart and his colleagues. In 1937, before the beginning of the present conflict, funds for one such appointment had already been secured, but the plan was immediately dropped when the invasion of North China began. The conditions under which it has been possible to carry through the first appointment of a Japanese scholar to membership in the Yen-ching faculty are given in the following statement by President Stuart.

"As we have been observing the lengthening tragedy of this conflict between two neighboring countries, which should have mutually beneficial relations, the conviction has been forming that a university with our Christian and international character has to do more than merely to function as usual and preserve its patriotic integrity. We should experiment in methods of restoring friendly intercourse and appreciation each of the other's problems. We should help in lifting the plane of adjustment to one of intelligent respect, rather than that enforced by military victory or defeat. With this in view, we have invited Professor R. Torii to join our faculty for the coming academic year as Visiting Research Professor in the Harvard-Yen-ching Institute.

"Dr. Torii has had a distinguished career in both anthropological and archaeological investigation, especially in different parts of China. He is widely admired in this country for his learning as well as for his modesty, gentleness, and sympathy. He is a scholar of the first rank in his own country and represents the best type of its traditional culture. Dr. Torii is seventy years of age. He plans to spend much of his time in the field, pursuing his favorite studies. His wife and his two daughters, educated at Columbia and Paris respectively, will come with him. It might be added that this invitation was extended only after we had made it clear that we would use our own judgment as to when and in what way we might make this venture."

After the first visit to the Yen-ching campus of the new appointee and one of his daughters, this comment was made by a woman member of the faculty: "Professor Torii's daughter—an archaeologist in her own right—spent a night with us. She is a charming person—cultivated, decent, kindly. It is good for us to remind ourselves that there are people like her in Japan."

After Commencement?

Where are Yen-ching's graduates of 1939? They wish to avoid, of course, employment in any of the invader-controlled governmental agencies, and almost any career in North China involves some acquiescence in the hated military domination. About the only forms of escape are employment in mission work (extremely limited) or joining the guerrillas. Yen-ching is active in exploring possible openings and establishing contacts for graduates who desire to engage in patriotic service in Free China. The University has been enabled through special gifts to help in the expenses of travel for those who need it. A large number have responded to opportunities offering only the barest living allowance, physical discomforts, and no slight danger. Others are going abroad or continuing in Yen-ching for further study or have found positions of the more normal type. After a careful census, the University reports that the recent graduates are—with very few if any exceptions—eager to use what they have learned in the spirit of Yen-ching's controlling ideals for the welfare of the nation and are not being prevented from doing so because of the location of the University in territory controlled by an alien force. This survey also gives assurance of the wide range of socially reconstructive and public-spirited endeavor which is already calling for trained leadership and will be immensely augmented in the post-war developments.

The Record of One Department

In the past nine years 485 students have received B. A. degrees from the College of Public Affairs. Of these, 212 were in Economics; 122 in Sociology; and 151 in Political Science. Senior students for this semester will raise the total for ten years to about 532 graduates. In addition, 39 advanced students have been granted M. A. degrees, 6 in the Department of Economics (graduate work suspended since 1931 because of lack of funds), 16 in Political Science, and 17 in Sociology. Positions of trust and respect have been found by the greater part of these former students. Those from the Department of Political Science have worked under the Ministries of the National Government and as magistrates in "model" districts. Economics graduates have entered banks and business firms and have been employed by the railways, the salt gabelle, and the customs service. Sociologists trained by the College are working in social and religious organizations.



Dean T. C. Chao —
School of Religion—on
leave of absence,
1939-40, for service in
Free China

"No individual is independent of the social group and country in which he lives; the social group depends on each individual. I offer my all to my country, since without my country I myself have no being."

"Our young men and women all too soon go into a chaotic world. Meanwhile at Yen-ching they prepare themselves to meet it."

Student Problems

(from a Yen-ching professor)

"One boy from a previously well-to-do family told me that they had land in the country north of Tientsin, but could maintain no contact with it. The family now lives in a two-room hovel in the city and they all do their own work, with no servants. His father is saving in the bank enough money to send him, the eldest son, to medical school for the glory of the family, — a good example of the Chinese reverence for education.

"Another boy is typing for me at the usual rate of ten cents a page because he prefers to earn money rather than accept a scholarship from the Puppet Government in which his father has a position. With all these things in the background, the students go about their work; they are made of good stuff, these Chinese young people.

"Yen-ching is not the place it used to be; we all know that, and sometimes we shed tears for the old happy days, but there is no doubt that the spirit has not changed. The students are more earnest; most of them (men and women) wear the plain blue gown, and dress-up occasions get rarer. Money is scarce and the boys and girls are all economical. Many of the girls do their own washing, or take it home to do at the week-end. When they go into the city, they must alight from the bus and be searched by Chinese women who are under the eyes of Japanese guards. It is mortifying, but they face the problem with courageous dignity. I feel that the souls of the Chinese in Peking are in a healthy state."

Extracts from Two Freshman Themes September, 1939

"Until now I have studied in this new school nearly one week. It is for me the beginning of a new life. I feel very cheerful about my future. The air of the college is bright like sunshine. Everywhere is light and happiness. The school is like a big happy family without even a little quarrel. Oh! how lucky I am that I can be a member of this family in China's hard time. Thanks, God!"

"I am very happy that I can enter Yen-ching University to study. The first week of classes will be a very precious memory to me. The first thing is that all the teachers are wonderfully gentle, no matter whether you see them in classes or on the campus. But when you want to be lazy in your lessons you must be careful; they will let you know what *strict* means.

"The other thing which makes me glad is the cooperative spirit among our classmates. When you are in trouble you find people to help you. How polite our schoolmates are! As I think of Yen-ching, I shout my thankfulness."

The Budget and the Special Fund

\$44,800.00 is Yen-ching University's share of the \$250,000.00 to be raised in America this year as the minimum sum needed to supplement the assured regular income of the Christian Colleges in China.

Yen-ching's budget for 1939-40 in United States currency figures is approximately \$242,000.00. This is an astonishingly small sum for the maintenance of a university with nearly a thousand students, giving degrees in Arts, Science, and Theology, and carrying work at standards which have proved their soundness as training for lives of service and, also, as preparation for successful graduate work in universities abroad.

There is dire need of substantial scholarship aid in the wartime Yen-ching. The preceding paragraphs give typical instances of financial stress. It is an inevitable part of the University's acceptance of the best candidates for admission that scholarship assistance should be available. During 1938-39 the University dispersed in Chinese currency \$36,000 of such funds, aiding 209 students. So long as the present conflict continues, there will be yearly increase in both the need of such funds and their importance to Yen-ching's service in Christian education.

THE YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Yenching University has given convincing proof of ability to continue its program without interruption in the face of great difficulty.

An act of faith in the University's future is the decision of the American Committee for the Yenching College for Women to complete by July 1, 1940 an endowment unit of \$100,000.

On deposit October 1, 1939	\$ 30,000.00
Pledges conditional upon completion of fund before July 1, 1940	35,000.00
Subscribed November 22, 1939	12,000.00
Balance to be raised	23,000.00
	<hr/> \$100,000.00

The Service of the Women's College To The University

STANLEY D. WILSON, Dean of the College of Natural Sciences of Yenching University

The Yenching Women's College is, to my mind, a very significant part of the University. This significance consists not only in the products of such exclusively feminine work as that done in the Department of Domestic Science (a part of the College of Natural Sciences), but in the social and intellectual influence of the women students and faculty members.

The strength of our University organization was increased when in 1917 the North China Union Women's College became the Women's College of Yenching University. In numberless ways, since that time, the University has profited through the work of the women students and the teaching and administrative genius of such women as Alice Brown Frame, Margaret Speer, Grace Boynton, and several of the younger Chinese women instructors. Through its Women's College, Yenching is able to fulfill one of the educational services of which it is proudest — the preparation of women students as candidates for degrees in medicine and in nursing at the Peiping Union Medical College.

There is need for such additions and improvements in the contribution of the Women's College as the increased endowment fund will make possible, particularly in additional faculty appointments made available to women in all of our departments.



America's Most Notable Contribution

from a forthcoming book
"Christianity Around the World"

HENRY PITNEY VAN DUSEN

Not a few distinguished visitors from abroad have given it as their judgment that America's most distinctive and estimable contribution to human culture is the American woman's college. That contribution American women, through Christian Missions, have taken to the ends of the earth.

The first impression made upon the visitor by these women's colleges is their beauty — beauty of structure and appointments, grace of life and thought. In these respects, they often furnish striking contrasts to neighboring men's institutions. For woman's first gift is often beauty. And a particularly important contribution it is when one recalls the widespread neglect of beauty in the Protestant tradition, the far greater sensitiveness to beauty among many non-Christian religions, even the most primitive. These colleges are a reminder that

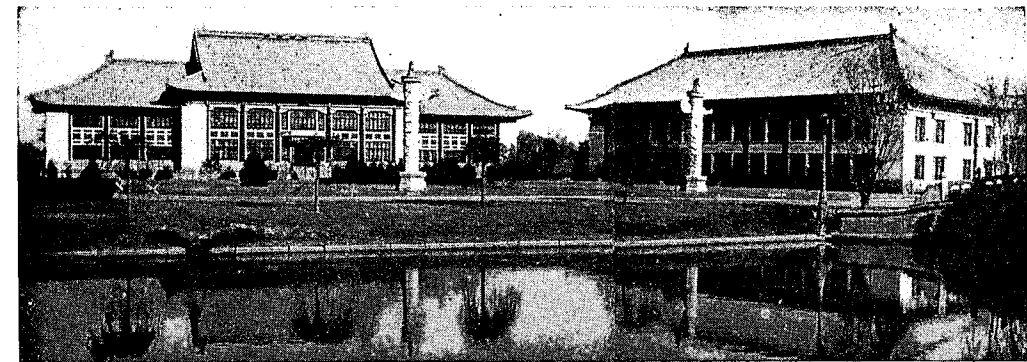
the Christian God is only rightly worshipped in the beauty of holiness.

The question is often asked, "What is the unique contribution of Christianity to civilization?" There is no single answer. But one of its distinctive gifts is the emancipation of womanhood, the provision of opportunity for their leadership, the resultant gifts by women to the life of mankind.

The Yenching News is issued periodically by the University from its offices in Peiping and in New York (150 Fifth Avenue).

YENCHING NEWS

大學



燕京

Volume XIX

DECEMBER, 1940

Number 1

GOING AHEAD UNDER TENSION

During recent weeks we have read much about the bomb disposal squads of London which daily go methodically about their task of finding, digging out, and disposing of unexploded bombs. For over three years our friends at Yenching have been engaged in somewhat that same type of nerve-testing activity.

Between the lines of many of the letters and reports from Yenching one can catch glimpses of the constant guard which must be maintained against potential sources of trouble, of the quiet but effective handling of explosive situations. All visitors to the campus are profoundly impressed by the atmosphere of undisturbed absorption in normal academic activities which makes Yenching a peaceful oasis in a storm-swept land. Yet they realize, too, that this has not come about by chance, or without unceasing vigilance.

At this point, even more than in all else, President J. Leighton Stuart is always the wise, tireless, indomitable leader. His inexhaustible resources of tact, patience, and optimism are both a marvel and an inspiration to his colleagues and to the student body. To all of Dr. Stuart's other honors there should be added an appropriate citation as the world's

most resourceful and most courageous bomb-disposer.

Worthy of the President's leadership is the cooperation he is receiving from the Yenching faculty and students.

Both Chinese and Western staff members have carried on under conditions of extreme difficulty and strain. An intensely patriotic student body has given an amazing demonstration of what victories can be won by self-control and by resolute devotion to the tasks immediately before them.

From the nation at large there has come an increasing recognition of the unique and invaluable service Yenching is rendering in this period of crises. Early doubts and suspicions have been completely dissipated. Now from all sides the call to Yenching is to carry on just as long as it can maintain the personal and academic freedom which has thus far characterized all of its war time program.

How long will our Yenching friends have to carry on under the constant threat of some disastrous explosion? Only the future can

answer. But under God's guidance and protection Yenching will somehow see it through, and in so doing will be rendering to China, and to the Christian enterprise, a service that will long be remembered.



President Stuart on the Campus

YENCHING BEGINS ITS FOURTH WAR YEAR

On the Yenching campus the work of the autumn semester began on schedule in early September, despite new disturbances in the international situation. There was no evidence of alarm or of withdrawal, but everywhere a conviction that 1940-41 would be the greatest year in Yenching's history.

Record Enrollment of 1,085

By the end of the opening registration period, with the possibility that a few more belated students might arrive, Yenching's enrollment was by far the largest in its history. (See the chart on page four.) A total of 1,085, including 315 young women and 770 young men, were distributed throughout the university as follows:

Department	Women	Men	Total
College of Arts and Letters	175	205	380
College of Natural Science	74	294	368
College of Public Affairs	59	251	310
School of Religion	7	20	27
	315	770	1,085

Since the normal capacity of the university is considered to be 800 students, the accommodation of almost three hundred additional students necessitated further crowding of all facilities in dormitories, dining halls, class rooms, and laboratories. Double-decker beds, which had already made their appearance in some dormitories during the last two years, were extended still more widely. Many rooms, designed originally for one or two students, are now accommodating four students. Since this large increase is almost wholly in the freshman class, the problem of providing adequate teaching staff and classroom and laboratory facilities for that class is particularly acute. Even so, only one-fifth of the qualified applicants for admission could be received.

Faculty Remain at Their Posts

Just as the year's work was beginning, American members of the staff were notified by their consular officials that the State Department advised all Americans in China

to consider a prompt return to the United States. The warning was particularly urgent to women members of the staff, especially to mothers with children. At the time this advice was received, there were on the Yenching campus thirty-six American adults and twelve children.

Each American citizen on the campus gave this warning the serious attention it deserved. Fathers and mothers with small children recognized that their responsibility was particularly grave. The university administration made it clear that each staff member was free to make his own decision in the matter.

Not only did all the men decide to remain at their posts, but this same decision was also reached by all of the women in the group except in three cases where furloughs would soon be due in any event and where special factors were present. One case was that of a mother with two children, the other two being young women who are returning on health grounds.

Despite the fact that new disorders might bring even greater dangers to the Chinese members of staff than to their Western colleagues, Chinese administrators and teachers are likewise staying at their posts.

This attitude on the part of all members of the faculty has done much to reassure the student body and the surrounding community at a time of special anxiety and uncertainty.

The High Cost of Living

The following startling announcement appeared in a recent Yenching Faculty Bulletin, issued weekly by President Stuart's office:

"The Yenching Dairy announces that beginning October 1, 1940, the cost of milk will be increased to the following prices:

\$17 per quart

9 per pint

5 per half pint"

Fortunately milk for Yenchinians is not quite so scarce

or so precious as these figures might indicate, for the price is stated in Chinese dollars and covers a book of thirty tickets rather than a single bottle. Even so, the price of milk, like everything else Yenching housewives and purchasing agents must buy, is mounting at an alarming rate. In May, 1940, living costs in Peking were 475% of corresponding costs during 1936. What this means to the modest budgets of Yenching faculty members can easily be imagined. For those who receive their income in Chinese currency, despite temporary increases which have been provided to meet the situation, the actual purchasing value of each month's total income is half or less than half of what it was before the beginning of the present "incident." Staff members who receive some part of their income in U. S. currency are somewhat better off, for the rise in prices has just about kept pace with the rise in exchange ratios, but even they are facing increasingly serious problems as prices continue to mount and the trend in exchange is now swinging in the other direction.

Staff Members in America

The number of staff members in America for furlough or special leaves of absence is unusually small this year. The particularly heavy teaching load which the faculty must carry because of the unusually large enrollment has caused a number of furloughs and study leaves to be postponed, and others to be curtailed. We are fortunate, however, in having with us for some or all of the current academic year five senior members of the Yenching staff, as well as a number of junior members.

Dr. William Hung, Professor of History and Executive Secretary in China for the Harvard-Yenching Institute, is spending a few months in Cambridge, Mass., where he has been engaged in special activities connected with the program of this Institute. He plans to return to China early in January.

Dr. Lucius C. Porter, Professor of Philosophy, and Mrs. Porter, have been making their furlough headquarters in Elgin, Illinois. Illness kept Dr. Porter inactive during the early part of the autumn, but he is now actively

engaged in speaking and lecturing.

Dr. Earl O. Wilson, Professor of Chemistry, and Mrs. Wilson, are in Claremont, California this year. Dr. Wilson has also been under medical treatment, but is now regaining his normal health.

Dr. Louis E. Wolferz, Professor of Western Languages, is in New York this year with Mrs. Wolferz. Most of their time is devoted to study and research at Union Seminary and Columbia University, although they are also giving some time to speaking and writing.

Mr. Stephen Ts'ai, the Controller of the University, is spending a few months in various parts of the United States. Much of his time is being devoted to visiting Yenching friends and giving them first-hand news as to what Yenching is doing, and what problems it is facing, in these times of special difficulty.

Christian Fellowship Active

Throughout the year Yenching is a busy center not only of intellectual pursuits but also of Christian life, activity, and influence.

Last summer the Yenching campus was the scene of an almost continuous series of religious conferences, sponsored by the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A., a Christian Workers group, and various student organizations.

Much of the corporate religious life of the University is centered in the Yenta Christian Fellowship. This is a voluntary organization in which faculty, students, and work-

men of the university community are free to join as they will in a completely democratic fellowship of Christian worship and service. This autumn, by the end of September, 911 members of the university community had enrolled in the Fellowship for the coming year.

In these times of special difficulty and uncertainty, there has been a widespread and thoughtful turning to the Christian way of life as the only adequate solution of the problems of the individual and of the world. More than ever before, Yenching recognizes that

"Except the Lord build the house,
they labour in vain that build it:
Except the Lord keep the city,
the watchman waketh but in vain."



CLOSE HARMONY IN THE DORMITORIES
Four Yenching girls—and Norma Shearer—
occupy a room designed for only one.



STEPHEN TS'AI, YENCHING'S CONTROLLER
American friends welcome our genial
Controller's presence

THE MATERIAL BASIS FOR A SPIRITUAL ENTERPRISE

The establishment and maintenance of Yenching University has always been a spiritual undertaking—a venture of faith. It has consisted essentially of the giving of life and service by devoted men and women from both the West and the East that the youth of China may achieve the goal of "Freedom through Truth for Service."

But the enterprise could never have been initiated or continued without the unceasing friendship and generosity of many men and women throughout the world. They have matched with their material gifts the contribution of life being made by the administrators and staff of the institution. Their support has been particularly welcome, and indispensable, in these war years.

Normally the Yenching budget is kept fairly well balanced by the appropriation of co-operating mission boards, income on endowment funds, grants from foundations, and support of American university and college groups, Chinese government subsidies, students' tuition fees, and the gifts of organizations and individual friends both in China and the West. But since 1937 income from all sources in China

has dwindled steadily in amount and even more rapidly in purchasing value. Meantime, all regular categories of expense have increased as prices have mounted steadily;

and new types of emergency expenditures have been imperative.

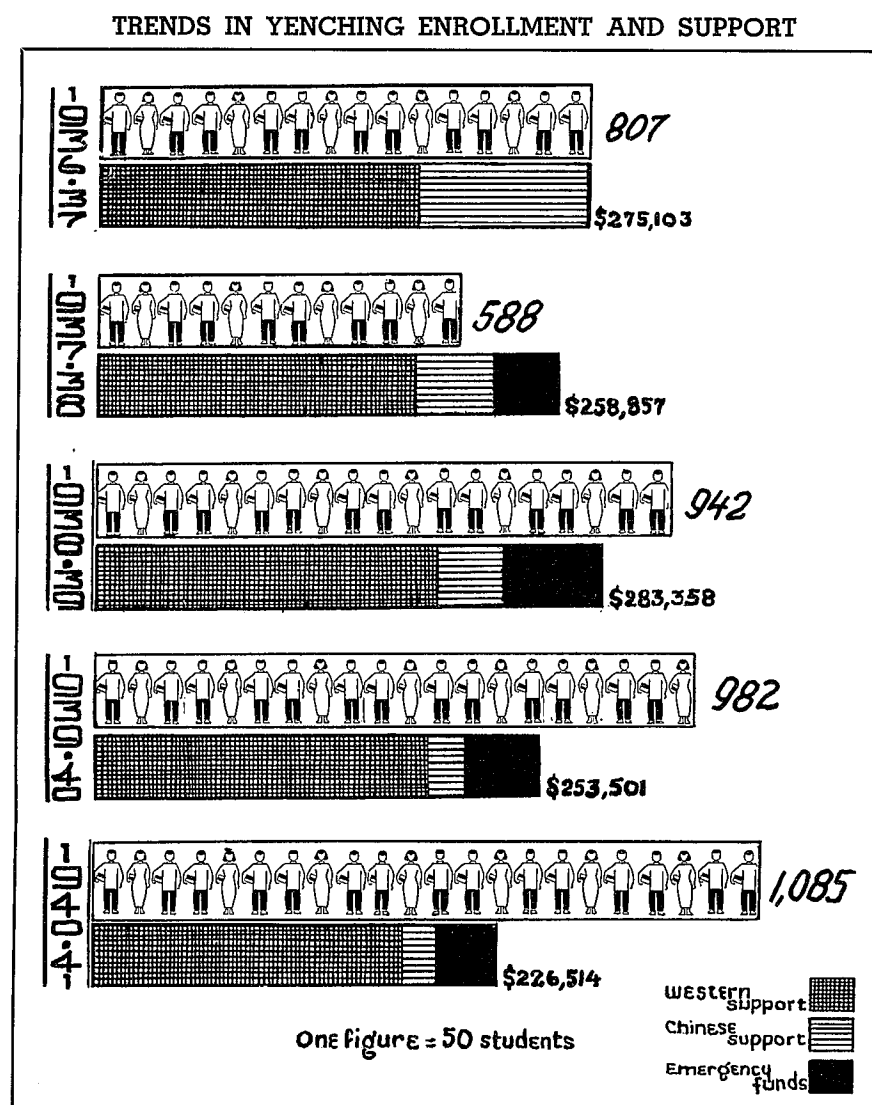
A large part of this disparity between income and expenditure has been met by gains on exchange and by increased economies and sacrifices by the administrative and teaching staff. The deficits that would still have remained have been met during each of the last three years by the emergency funds in which so many Yenching friends have so loyally shared. The accompanying chart shows the comparative trends in both enrollment and in-

come from last pre-war year, 1936-37, to the present.

For the current year Yenching will be able to care for the largest enrollment in its history on a budget that is even less than that for last year. But in order to meet this budget of 226,514, U. S. currency, \$32,200 must again be received in special gifts from friends in America. These funds are needed:

(1) To provide special help for the large number of students whose families have been destroyed or impoverished by the war, and who must have aid if they are to complete their preparation to serve their people.

(2) To provide a supplement to the salaries of Chinese members of staff, whose normal income is insufficient for bare existence under present conditions.



The above chart shows how despite decreased income from Chinese sources, Yenching has succeeded in providing enlarged services during the war years.

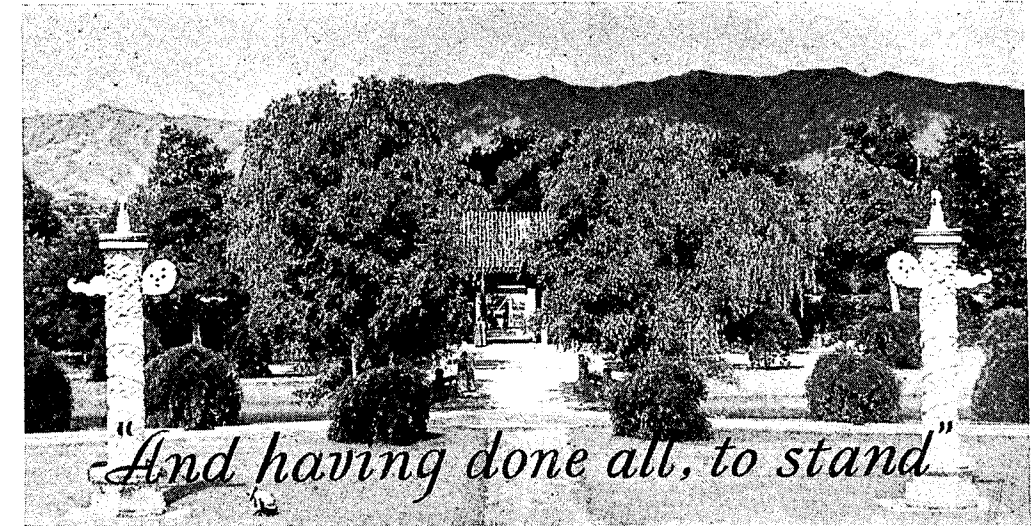
This December number of YENCHING NEWS was of course prepared before the attack last Sunday, and the resultant declaration of war.

There is no direct news from North China since that tragic event, and therefore no definite statement about Yenching can be made. All that is known is that Yenching is again facing a grave crisis, and that Dr. Stuart and his co-workers, as well as the students, will gallantly and faithfully meet this supreme emergency.

When news does come, and when developments are known, friends of Yenching will be notified. Your undiminished support in the meantime is urged, for Yenching still lives and will continue to serve the people of China throughout the years.

December 11, 1941

大學



學

"And having done all, to stand"

YENCHING NEWS

Vol. XX

DECEMBER 1941

No. 1

ARMED WITH THE SWORD OF THE SPIRIT!

In a letter to the Board of Trustees dated September 25th, this year, President Stuart wrote:

"This may be a suitable time for me to report to you how we have been able to carry on in this environment up to the present . . .

"If I may be permitted to begin with a somewhat personal experience, I remember vividly the relief with which it became clear to me that since Yenching was not only an educational institution, but had its own distinctive moral and spiritual mission, all that mattered was the witness to this in meeting whatever might happen. In other words, we might conceivably achieve more for the nation and for religious purposes if as individuals or in our corporate existence we suffered the consequences of standing for our principles rather than by ensuring our material welfare. This has been the spirit animating our entire community through this period of testing.

"I mention this not with a spirit of melodrama, but as a simple description of that attitude without which four years ago we might never have dared to start and which has sustained us through all the ensuing hazards. It is one more reminder that faith is really dynamic and that spiritual values are the strongest."

Four and one-half years ago, Dr. Stuart and his fellow workers faced the future. Having put on the "breast-plate of righteousness" and, being "shod with the preparation of the gospel of peace," they faced the future with a "shield of faith," the "helmet of salvation" and the "sword of the spirit." Invincible!

SEPTEMBER 23, 1941

For the third successive year Yenching reports a record enrollment; 1156 students, 809 men and 347 women.

Dean Margaret Speer, on October 8, wrote: "By this time you must have grown accustomed to having the first letters tell you all about a 'record' enrollment, but we are still setting records. You will remember that we always used to think of 800 as the maximum for the whole University—there are now 809 boys alone, with a few vacant spaces still to spare in the attics of the men's dormitories, and we have registered 347 girls who, I assure you, fill every bed we have crammed into the women's dormitories and who have to sit so close to each other in the dining rooms that they have very good manners indeed not to poke each other in the ear with their chopsticks. Of the 335 who are actually living in the dormitories (the others are living outside or in the Home Management House) only 150, considerably less than half, have the comparative luxury of having only two in a room; all the rest are in rooms where double-decker beds have made it possible to squeeze in three or four or even six (in the case of the four former faculty suite living rooms). None of us on the faculty are at all happy about such crowding but the girls do not complain."

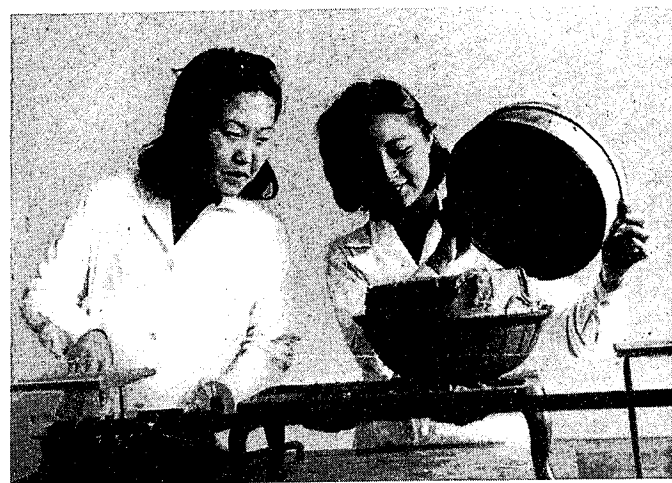
From the kindergarten we have the following report by Miss Tseng Hsiu-hsiang: "Even in our kindergarten we had a little trouble about admitting pupils. You remember the campus kindergarten was built for twenty-five children but more than thirty had registered for this fall, so we had to give a simple test to choose which should be admitted first. We asked them twenty different questions. One of the questions was: If you feel cold what would you do? One child answered 'Run into the



Room in Dormitory

house.' Another said, 'Put more clothes on.' But one child said 'If I feel cold I should just let my father stand behind me.' I think it is a very interesting answer. How we hate to refuse some of the children. . . ."

"Underneath are the Everlasting Arms"



Home Economics Students experimenting with Steamed Bread

ENTERTAINMENTS

"The receptions for freshman students soon after the opening of school are a definite part of the Yenching tradition. Each college holds its reception separately and presents a program consisting of brief speeches by the Dean and department chairmen, and musical numbers or dramatic skits by upperclassmen. General games and conversation at refreshment time give the new students an opportunity to meet their future associates.

"For all students, both old and new, Christmas at Yenching is a time of gaiety and constant activity. This has its culmination in the faculty Open House on Christmas night when many homes are thrown open to all comers for two or three hours. During that time students rush from house to house, barely stopping long enough for a cup of tea or a piece of cake. It is the one time in the year when a special invitation is unnecessary and when the student from the farming hamlet who has come to the university to study chemistry can enjoy the hospitality of the chairman of the Department of Music and be one of the students to file past the lighted Christmas tree of an education professor. Individual records are kept of the number of houses visited, and happy indeed is the student who, by virtue of a faster bicycle or a better-planned itinerary, has been able to visit a larger number of houses than his roommate."

—From "Princeton-Yenching News", published in Peking, China, June, 1941

RURAL TRAINING

"Yenching University has long had an interest in rural work. . . . Locally, Ch'ing Ho, a market town not many miles from the campus, was for some years the center for field work and for research into the life and the social and economic institutions of a typical rural community in this part of North China. 1937, a landmark in so many ways, also brought an end to this project and left the university with no comparable place for the continuation of its rather elaborate program.

"For two years it was impossible to do anything substantial along this line, but in 1939 the Department of Sociology made contacts with a small village between Yenching and the earlier field at Ch'ing Ho and began to put its new plans into effect. In establishing this relationship with a rural community special care was taken to gain the confidence of the people and to enlist their cooperation. . . .

"Opportunities for field study have not been limited entirely to nearby districts. With funds supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation, three students have been enabled to go to the Southwest and work in Kunming, Yunnan Province, under the supervision of Dr. Wu Wen-tsoo, former chairman of the Department of Sociology at Yenching. After serving for a period of six months' internship in Kunming, they found positions elsewhere in the South. One is with the Salt Adminis-



Wan-ying Hsien, Yenching 1923, Wellesley 1926, the Distinguished Poetess "Ping Hsin", with her little son

tration in Szechwan; one rose from the position of accountant to that of manager of a branch soap factory in Chungking; and the third, after working with the cooperative association under the Yunnan Provincial Government has been made acting manager of the Cooperative Bank."

—From "Princeton-Yenching News", published in Peking, China, June, 1941



Yenching Sings

YENCHING NOTES

The Yenching chorus is the largest of its kind in China, having fully 200 members, men and women. Under the direction of Mr. Bliss Wiant, this chorus has made many successful tours in Northern China.

Of course, such tours are not possible now, but Mr. Wiant points out that the influence of the chorus upon the lives of the students is much more pronounced today. The chorus sings the "Messiah" twice on every Christmas. On Home Coming Day Brahms' "Requiem" is sung, which translated into Chinese means "to rest one's spirit."

Mr. Wiant also reports that Mr. Li Pao-ch'en (1929), a former member of the Yenching chorus, is the editor of "CHINA'S PATRIOTS SING", the most popularly used song book in China today. Mr. Li is now a member of the Ministry of Education in the National Government.

* * *

The Committee of Students who prepared the 1941-Class Annual, after meeting all expenses, contributed out of profits enough to pay for scholarships for two students for an entire year. The spirit of Yenching "Freedom thru Truth for Service" still lives.

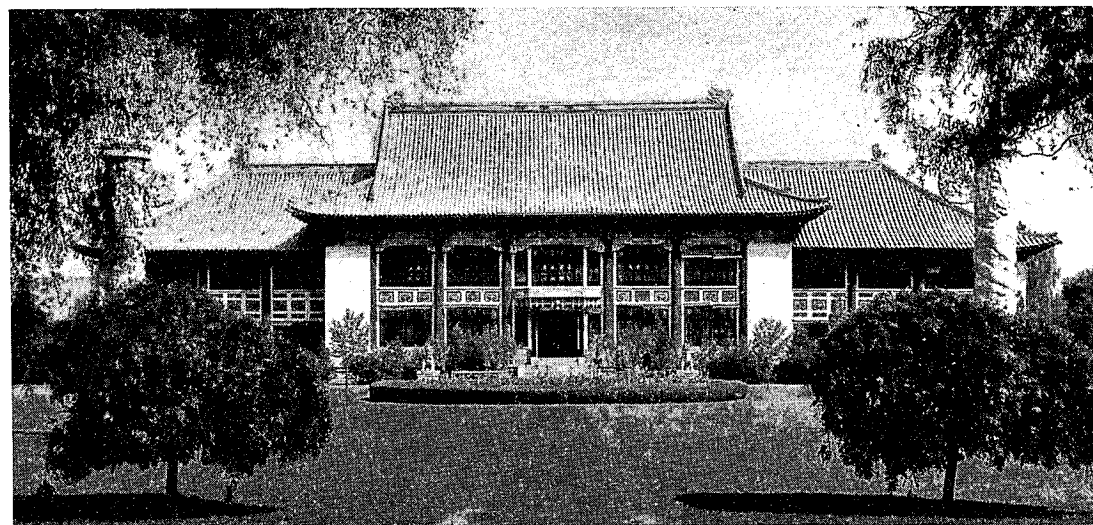
YENCHING SPECIAL NEEDS

If Yenching is going to carry on her avowed aim of training men and women to help create a new and better nation, she must offer opportunities to many excellent students who are financially unable to complete their university career unaided. The problem is being met in two ways.

First, the number of scholarships is being greatly increased. In 1930 funds were distributed to 30 students; by 1937, 100 were participating, and in 1939 the number had increased to 260 students. During the past year, 1940-41, scholarships to an even larger number were awarded from four sources: (a) the university itself, (b) some of the missions, (c) the Rockefeller Foundation (for rural work) and (d) special funds given by individuals. Receipt of these scholarships is governed by actual need and is limited to students whose ability is above average.

Second, the number receiving subsidized self-help is also increasing. This plan, an innovation of the last two years, under the supervision of a staff member who devotes his entire time to the work, is well organized and includes many activities. Not only office and translation work, but manual labor is being performed by the students. This summer three girls were among those who earned money toward their expenses by helping with landscape work on the campus.

The Student Welfare Committee reports that more than 300 students have applied for self-help this fall. This number exceeds the self-help students of last year by over a hundred, and the increase is attributed largely to the continued rise in commodity prices.



Picturesque and Peaceful Yenching

WHAT RESPONSE WILL WE MAKE TO YENCHING'S NEEDS?

The Associated Boards' 1941-42 Sustaining Fund of \$450,000. is being sought this year in cooperation with United China Relief, Inc.—Yenching's share in this fund is \$41,564.20. Contributions to this fund may be made through Mr. E. M. McBrier, Treasurer of Yenching University, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

If you send your gift through United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or your local United China Relief Committee, be sure to designate it for Yenching University.

* * *

Contributions may be deducted for income tax purposes.

Yenching News is issued periodically by the University from its offices in Peiping and in New York (150 Fifth Avenue).

燕
京



大
學

The Long Hard Road to Freedom

YENCHING NEWS

Vol. XXI

MAY 1943

No. 1

THE TREK TO THE WEST

How would you like to walk from New York to Denver in wartime, carrying your belongings on your back, slipping through enemy armies at night, hiding in farms by day, all in the dead of winter? This is the problem faced by the staff members and students of Yenching who after December 8, 1941, found life intolerable under Japanese domination. The full story of the reestablishment of Yenching in Free China is not yet known, but it certainly is an epic of the first magnitude.

The brave men and women who dared the Japanese, the cold, and the privations of a war torn land had no idea what they would find when they reached Szechwan. They were therefore overjoyed when they discovered that thorough plans had been made for their reception, that there was a glad welcome for Yenching University in Chengtu.

ESCAPE

Early on the morning of December 8, 1941 there was a serene peace on the campus of Yenching University near Peiping. Fortunately no Japanese were watching a certain gate of the campus, for they would have seen a small group unostentatiously starting off in a car to the Western Hills. Two Western professors, William Band, and Michael Lindsay, together with their wives, had long before this day planned to escape to free territory when war broke out between Japan and the Allies. A few minutes earlier they had heard a flash over the radio that the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor. They were able to escape before the Japanese reached the campus.

Then began a strange and strenuous Odyssey. The Bands and the Lindsays found friends among the guerrillas of the Western Hills. They traveled through high mountains, and across the semi-arid plateaus of China's Northwest. They traveled through fighting armies, and through No Man's Land. Always they were treated with courtesy and consideration by the Chinese, who considered them as guests, and gave them of their best without regard to payment.

Some six months after leaving Peiping they reached Szechwan province, full of gratitude and praise for the help they had received from their many Chinese friends

who had helped them on the way, and very thankful to be in the land of free men.

We are also beginning to receive accounts of the strenuous experiences of the Chinese students and staff members who made the long and dangerous trip across China to Chengtu. One group became involved in a dispute with Japanese soldiers, and were saved by the timely intervention of Chinese guerrillas who attacked the village in which they had sought refuge. In another instance, some students who were in very straightened circumstances found some luggage, which they conveyed to its owner, a wealthy merchant. The reward they received for their honesty made it possible for this party to continue to Szechwan province.

Some day it will be worthwhile to write a symposium consisting of the adventures of our Yenching friends who escaped from Occupied to Free China. It would make fine reading. Meanwhile, we are filled with a sense of humility when we compare what is being done by the Yenching community in China, with the relative ease and safety of our own daily lives in America.

YENCHING IN FREE CHINA

Under the leadership of the Hon. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, who is Chairman of the Board of Directors, an Emergency Board was formed, consisting of such members of the regular Board as were available, strengthened by a number of alumni and friends of the University. Dr. Y. P. Mei was appointed acting president. The Szechwan provincial authorities, through the able Christian governor, Chang Chun, made available the facilities of a primary school in Chengtu. For a nominal rental, the Hwa Mei Girls Middle School building belonging to the Women's Division of the Methodist Mission was turned over to Yenching. West China Union University generously made room for Yenching students on the already over-crowded Chengtu Christian campus.

As an indication of the wide-spread support which Yenching has received in the free West, the following pledges were received from Chinese sources before the University was reopened:

Ministry of Education.....	CNC \$300,000
China Foundation.....	60,000
British Boxer Indemnity.....	30,000
Ministry of Social Affairs.....	20,000

In addition, the *Ta Kung Pao*, one of China's greatest newspapers, pledged CNC \$100,000 to help reestablish the Yenching Department of Journalism. This grant is to be made available over a period of three years, and will enable the University to continue its important contributions in this field, a field in which it had long been preeminent in China.



Dr. Y. P. Mei

It was decided that Yenching in Szechwan would concentrate on maintaining high standards, and would adhere to all the traditions which made Yenching one of the greatest universities in Asia. The maximum enrollment for the first refugee year of about 300 was considered desirable, but only 265 were accepted. Inasmuch as 91 former students had arrived from North China, this left 174 openings for new students. There seems to have

been some question regarding the possibility of finding that many first class prospects.

The entrance examinations were given in Chungking and Chengtu, and to the astonishment of the administration, nearly three thousand applications were received. It was necessary to rent a larger hall in Chungking, and in both cities large second editions of the examination had to be printed. Eventually all available places were filled, although twenty-one out of every twenty-two applicants were refused. This established an all time record for the Christian Colleges, and perhaps for all Chinese universities.

Thus Yenching reopened in an atmosphere of friendliness and safety in Chengtu.



In the West China Library, now shared by five Christian Universities

"LITTLE PEIPING"

Chengtu has long been nick-named by the Chinese "Little Peiping." The name Chengtu itself means Capital, or Royal City. The arrangement of the broad streets, the wealth in the shops and in the fine homes, the high wall around the city, all are reminiscent of the famous Northern Capital. Chengtu even has a small Forbidden City, a walled and fortified area containing some fine ancient palaces dating from remote antiquity. (These palaces have become the home of part of the large Provincial University.)

Thus the refugees from Yenching are finding themselves in a homelike environment. The resemblance of their new home to their old is heightened by the fact that Chengtu is famous for its contributions to literature and to the arts. Many famous writers and artists of the past worked here, and today the cultural tradition is still unusually strong.

But in Chengtu, Yenching has found far more than a refuge for the duration. This fine old city is in many ways the intellectual center of Free China, and exerts a profound influence over a wide area. Thus the potential usefulness of Yenching during the war years is increased by her present environment, and by her affiliation with other sister institutions.

Finally, Yenching is now on China's frontier. A few miles from Chengtu rise the great mountain ranges of the Tibetan Borderland. Here there are vast human and natural resources to be explored and utilized. All the technical skill and knowledge which Yenching possesses will here find use. The frontier is becoming increasingly important to China.

Out of adversity, Yenching has found new strength; out of suffering and destruction has come a great new opportunity for service.

YENCHING'S WOMEN'S FACULTY DORMITORY ANNEX RAZED BY FIRE; RUTH VAN KIRK INJURED, ALL OTHERS SAFE

CHUNGKING, March 19 (CNS) . . . The women's faculty dormitory annex of Yenching University, formerly in Peiping and now moved to Chengtu was razed by fire in the early hours of March 13, according to word received in Chungking. Miss Ruth Van Kirk, a faculty member was injured, and all personal affects in the dormitory were lost.

The fire, caused by an accident, started in the adjacent kitchen at about 2:30 A. M. and soon spread to the annex. All the faculty members there managed to escape with only a few clothes and a little bedding. Miss Van Kirk sustained burns on her feet, ankles, hands and face while trying to salvage her belongings. She is now receiving medical treatment in the hospital.

The above report, which we reproduce through the courtesy of the Chinese News Service, provides the clearest available report of a serious fire on the refugee campus of Yenching University. Subsequently a cable was received from Dr. Y. P. Mei which stated that the personal losses involved amounted to about \$10,000 U. S., and that a like amount was lost by the University itself. Furthermore, the property destroyed had been rented for a nominal fee from the Methodist Mission, and should be replaced.

The total losses from this fire thus amount to \$30,000 in United States currency. The University is quite unable to replace such losses from its available resources, and the staff members involved already were living on a very precarious margin. Here is an opportunity for American friends of Yenching to go to the assistance of their gallant friends in China. They have endured many trials.

NEWS AND NOTES

Yenching in America

According to a recently published Directory of Chinese University Graduates and Students in America, 113 out of a total of 1286 Chinese students now studying in the United States graduated from Yenching. Inasmuch as there are well over 100 universities and colleges in China, it would appear to be safe to assume that Yenching has sent America more of these students than any other institution in China. The next largest delegation from another Christian university numbers 63. The total for all the colleges affiliated with the Associated Boards is 350. These figures provide an interesting demonstration of the leadership which has been attained by Yenching University.

A Generous Friend

A few days after the announcement concerning the unfortunate fire which destroyed a Yenching building in Chengtu was sent out by the Yenching office, a fine letter of condolence was received from one of Yenching's staunchest American friends. This man insisted on providing material proof of his friendship. The letter was accompanied by a check for \$1,000, to be applied towards restoring the property lost in the fire.

The way has thus been pioneered for other friends of the University. Here is an opportunity to serve Yenching. However, do not be deterred if you are not able to match the amount of this first gift. The Yenching office will be delighted to receive checks for \$1.00—or for \$10,000.

NOT BY BREAD ALONE

A recent cable from Acting President Mei asks that every effort be made to send additional qualified staff members to Yenching in Free China. This is just one of the urgent needs now facing the University.

The strictly relief problems of the refugee staff and students have in general been solved through grants from the Sustaining Fund of the Associated Boards. These funds, in turn, have been received largely through United China Relief.

However, the University must secure substantial additional sums to maintain its normal academic program. Much equipment is needed; new teachers must be secured; losses by fire must be replaced; more space must be found for classrooms, laboratories and dormitories.

They have done all they could. This is our share.

Checks should be made out to E. M. McBrier, Treasurer

Yenching University, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Gifts are deductible for Income Tax Purposes

A Letter from a Friend

The following is an extract from a letter dated November 3, 1942, received by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Church from Miss Mabel Nowlin:

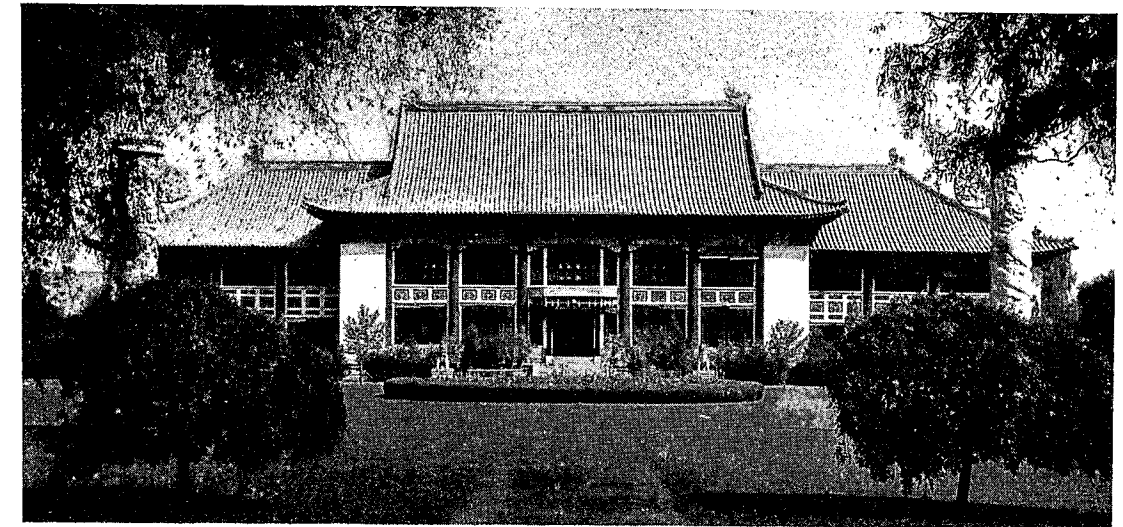
"I wish you could have been present at the church service on Sunday at our church when the officers of Yen Ta Christian fellowship were installed. Since the church is just across the street from Hwa Mei School where Yenching is housed, ours has become their church home . . . Although I am seldom moved to tears, I just couldn't keep them back when the processional started, with faculty members and some of the same students I had so often seen in the familiar setting of their beautiful campus now in alien hands. The sheer courage of the people in that processional and the reality of the Christian Fellowship that has survived being uprooted and moved 4000 miles out here, seemed to testify to the things that 'cannot be shaken' . . . School is well opened with a total of 250 students."

Yenching Serves the United States

We are happy to share with you the following excerpt from a radiogram recently received by the New York office:

"Twenty One Yenching Students Took Examinations And All Were Accepted As Interpreters For The Allied Forces. They Have Left Chengtu And Thus Yenching Extends Her Contribution To International Cooperation."

大學



燕京

YENCHING NEWS

Vol. XXII

JANUARY, 1944

No. 1

DEAR FRIENDS of Yenching University:

There are three special reasons for issuing the Yenching News at this time:-

First, we have received a radiogram from Prof. Ralph Lapwood telling how Yenching celebrated on December 9th the completion of one year of work as a guest institution on the campus of West China Union University in Chengtu. Governor Chang Chun of Szechuwan province took part in the celebration along with many local alumni and friends. There were broadcasts in both Chinese and English, and fifteen students who had volunteered for war work were given recognition. A previous radiogram told us that there are 380 students enrolled in Yenching this year. We are thus assured that though the Japanese have done their best to close the institution, it is actually still carrying on successfully in Free China.

A second reason is that we want to share with Yenching friends the enclosed reprint of an article written by Miss Grace Boynton which appeared in the December number of the Y.W.C.A. magazine THE WOMAN'S PRESS. Miss Boynton had long been a member of the Yenching Staff, but was temporarily loaned to Nanking University and so was in Chengtu when the attack on Pearl Harbor occurred. She was one of the group of friends and alumni who in January 1942 telegraphed invitations to members of the Yenching faculty and student body to come to West China

and reopen the institution there. Miss Boynton's article is vividly written and skillfully combines events in Peiping with those in Free China, so that we feel sure you will find it interesting.

The third reason is because the twenty-one members of the Yenching staff who arrived on the Gripsholm on December first, have filled many gaps in our information, giving us a clearer picture of what has happened in the two years that have elapsed since that fateful hour on December 8, 1941, when the Japanese invaded the Yenching Campus and closed the institution. We wish to share the word the repatriates have brought.

The First Few Days

The outbreak of war was so unexpected that Dr. Stuart had left the city and gone on a business trip to Tientsin. The first news of the attack on Pearl Harbor was heard by Professors Band and Lindsay on their radio and they managed to get away in Dr. Stuart's car with their wives to the Western Hills, where they made contact with the guerrillas and were conducted from place to place till they reached safety. But many of the other teachers did not immediately learn that war had broken out, and that the Japanese had invaded the campus, and conducted their classes as usual during the first hour of the day's schedule. But presently they were summoned by the Japanese to receive orders, the faculty in one building and the students in another.

What Happened to the Chinese Staff

Thirteen of the leading members of the Chinese faculty were arrested and taken to prison, where they were kept for months and underwent a trying ordeal of severe questioning on their alleged anti-Japanese activities. Miss Boynton reports that accounts reaching West China said that at least one of these professors was tortured, but our recent repatriates say that none of these men suffered physical violence. They finally received prison sentences ranging from six months to three years, but the sentences were suspended and they were allowed to settle down in Peiping provided they made no trouble for the Japanese, and did not try to leave the city. Though their confinement had been rigorous, and some had been ill, nevertheless during the long periods of enforced silence several of them experienced spiritual renewal and exaltation and came out with a high resolve to build a better university.

The University was able to pay all its Chinese staff their salaries for December 1941, but were not in a position to do anything more for them at that time because bank accounts were frozen. Several months later—in August 1942—Mr. Howard Payne, a retired British business man, who was acting as Assistant Controller, succeeded in getting the Japanese to allow a Tientsin bank to release enough Yenching money to pay another month's salary to each member of the Chinese staff. Except for these two payments the Chinese had to shift for themselves and many of them had a very difficult period of adjustment involving many hardships. A few managed to get to West China to take part in the reopened institution, but the majority were not so fortunate.

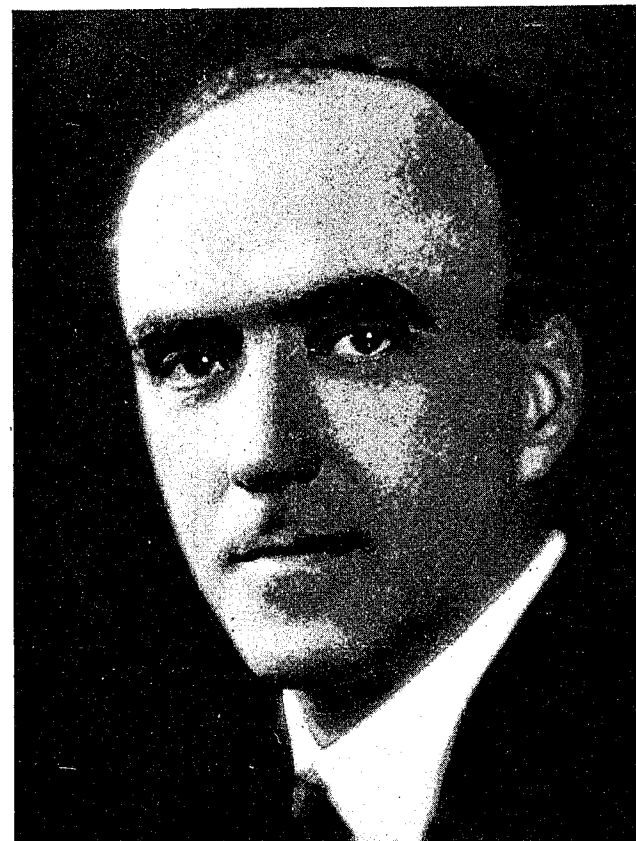
We feel sure you will be glad to know that the Trustees have set aside the amounts needed to meet our obligations to these loyal Chinese teachers when the University returns to its campus.

President Stuart's Experiences

President Stuart was taken into custody in Tientsin and brought back to Peiping where he was at first confined in the U. S. Marine barracks. Then he was placed in the house of Dr. Houghton, of the Peiping Union Medical College, with Dr. Snapper, head of the Department of Medicine and Mr. Bowen the Controller of the Medical College. Later the four were removed to a house formerly occupied by Mr. Hennig. Eight Japanese soldiers occupied the main part of the house, while the four prisoners lived in the servants' quarters in the rear. Dr. Snapper says the "symbiosis" of eight Japanese peasant soldiers with four western intellectuals was not without its humorous aspects. But it

was rather trying to have one of the soldiers looking in on the prisoners every five minutes of the day and night to see whether they were still there. The house had a courtyard about twenty feet square where the internees played deck tennis and other games. But as the courtyard was covered with cement, it became very hot in summer time. The Americans were plentifully supplied with books and had two Chinese men servants to look after them and do their cooking.

Dr. Snapper (who is a Dutch citizen) was allowed to leave Peiping in order to come back on the British repatriation ship. The others stayed on. When the lists came (from Tokyo and Washington) for the second Gripsholm repatriation they contained the names of Stuart, Houghton and Bowen. The second edition of the lists also contained their names, but finally they were removed due to the insistence of the Japanese military authorities in Peiping.



President J. Leighton Stuart

The last word about their condition came from the Swiss Consulate just before the Gripsholm sailed. It brought assurance that the men were well and were being amply supplied by the Swiss Consulate with money for food which was purchased and prepared by their own cook. There is therefore no reason to fear that they will be undernourished.

What Happened to the Western Staff

Most of the American and British members of the faculty were concentrated in the South Compound for the first seven months. They had a large degree of freedom and spent their time in study and the cultivation of their individual hobbies.

In July 1942 they were transferred to Peiping, the Americans being housed mostly in the American Embassy (the Embassy staff having been repatriated), and the British in the British Embassy. A few were allowed to live in their respective Mission compounds. They were permitted to come and go at will, within the city walls.

This period was brought to an end on March 4, 1943, when all of them—with the exception of Dr. Stuart—were moved to the Civilian Assembly Center in the Presbyterian Mission Compound at Weih sien, Shantung. They were allowed to take their beds and considerable quantities of their other belongings with them. But the Japanese insisted on their carrying their own hand luggage, though there were hundreds of Chinese porters anxious to earn a fee by helping them. The Americans were lined up on the parade ground of the U. S. Marine barracks preparatory to walking down to the station. Everybody was attempting to carry the maximum amount of hand luggage. Some fell down and others fainted in the attempt. The Japanese hoped that the Chinese would be pleased at this humiliation of the westerners, but to their surprise many of the Chinese stood there weeping as they watched their faithful western friends marched off in such a fashion.

Internment in Weih sien

In the Weih sien Civilian Assembly Center, the work was all done by the internees, each being assigned to one or more duties according to his age and aptitude.



Dean Margaret B. Speer

Physicians looked after the health of the camp. A Belgian Catholic monk, who was a master baker, superintended the baking of excellent bread, which was one of the chief foods they had, furnishing about half of the calories they received.

The intellectual and social life was not neglected. Two musicians from the Yenching Staff—Curtis Grimes and Ruth Stahl gave excellent concerts using grand pianos. A school was conducted for the children. Morale was high.

Repatriation

Not all Americans in the Civilian Assembly Center could be included in the second repatriation, because the Gripsholm could not accommodate more than about 1500, and Canadians and South Americans were included. Consequently several of our Yenching Americans were left behind, along with seven Yenching Britishers.

Here is a list of the repatriates and those still interned:

Yenching Repatriates Returning on Gripsholm December 1943

Adolph, W. H.	Hutchison, Miss Mary
Boring, Miss Alice M.	Kramer, Miss Martha
Brown, Dr. Alice B.	Sailer, R. C.
Cochran, Miss Anne	Smith, E. K.
Cookingham, Miss Mary	Speer, Miss Margaret B.
Davis, W. W.	Stahl, Miss Ruth
Duncan, Miss Shirley	Wagner, Miss Augusta
Galt, Howard S.	Wilson, Earl O.
Grimes, A. Curtis	Wilson, Stanley D.
Hague, Miss Hilda	Wolferz, Louis E.
Hanwell, Mrs. M. D.	

Yenching American Interned in Peiping

Stuart, President J. Leighton

Yenching Americans Interned in Weih sien

Gilkey, Langdon B.
Liu, Albert (Hawaii)
Loehr, George R.
Mitchell, Stewart
Porter, Lucius
Pyke, James
Saetti, Mrs. Louise L.
Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. and child

Yenching British Interned in Weih sien

Burt, Miss Lucy M.
Hancock, Miss Ethel M.
Holland, Miss Hilda
Murray, A. H. Jowett
Ridge, W. Sheldon
Shadick, Mr. and Mrs. Harold E.

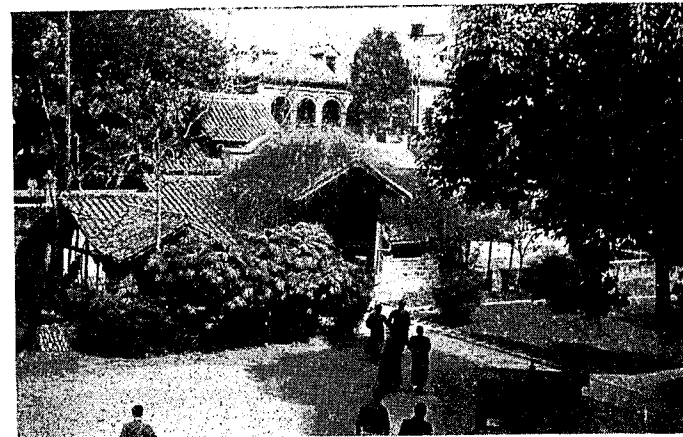
Swiss Members of the Staff

It was a very fortunate circumstance that the Yen-ching Staff included two Swiss members — Prof. Philippe de Vargas and his wife. As the Swiss Government was asked to take care of American interests, a Swiss Consulate was set up in Peiping with a professor from the Peiping Union Medical College in charge, and Prof. de Vargas as assistant. Their offices were in the Grand Hotel de Wagon Lits, and Prof. and Mrs. De Vargas were living in that part of the American Embassy known as the San Kuan Miao, just west of the hotel. It has meant a good deal to have Prof. de Vargas in this position, because of his complete understanding of the situation.

Buildings Still Intact

The beautiful buildings on the Yenching campus are still standing though they are used by the Japanese. The dormitories of the Yenching Woman's College were the first buildings occupied, being used as a place where Japanese soldiers could be sent on furlough. The Women's Administration Building was occupied by a Japanese military band.

In October 1942 the main Administration Building and the Science Building were occupied by the "North China Institute for Survey and Research," which is making plans for the future development of the region under Japanese control. The Institute is a composite affair and includes the research departments of the South Manchurian Railway, the North China Development Company, etc. Desks and other equipment not needed by the institute were shipped off to Manchuria or Japan along with library books and laboratory equipment.



Foreground: Entrance to Yenching Campus in Chengtu
Background: Methodist Hospital

Meanwhile the work goes steadily on in Free China. A recent letter from a Methodist missionary in Chengtu—temporarily loaned to the University—testifies to the vitality of the institution even in exile. She says "There is something inexplainable in the Yenching Spirit, of which we have heard so much and now see demonstrated a hundred percent." She describes the first full faculty meeting of the new academic year and says: "It would have done any university credit in pre-war times . . . it was an inspiration to hear young professors say, 'We must not let the refugee situation be our excuse for poor work, lowering of standards or in any way interfere with our doing a good job of teaching and expecting a good grade of work from students,' and that has been our experience ever since Yenching came here."

Sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

Secretary.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY is sharing in the National War Fund through its connection with the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China and United China Relief.

However, grants received from these sources are restricted to **extraordinary** expenses due to the present **war emergency**.

Thus United China Relief expects the Board of Trustees of Yenching to secure from their **regular** sources, the funds needed to meet the **recurring annual budget**.

Many loyal friends have continued their regular contributions to Yenching in addition to making subscriptions to the National War Fund. This has made possible the maintenance of Yenching's regular educational work.

We feel sure many others will do the same when they understand that this is the only way the regular work of the University can be sustained.

Checks should be made payable to Yenching University and mailed direct to
E. M. MCBRIER, *Treasurer*, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Gifts are deductible for Income Tax Purposes

YENCHING UNIVERSITY, 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

大學

燕京



Yenching to the Rescue

YENCHING NEWS

Vol. XXII

JUNE, 1944

No. 2

Pen Sketches from Yenching

The fall semester produced a number of refugee Yenching students from the north who came hoping to finish their work as majors in the Department of Western Languages. The first to arrive were two girls. They were in the senior year when Yenching was closed and were forced to attend the Japanized "National University" in Peking which duly graduated them. But they did not want puppet degrees. They scrapped the Pei Ta work, the quality of which they did not respect, and made their way to Chengtu to get their Yenching diplomas.

Later two juniors, a flock of sophomores, and two freshmen came along, all looking rather thin and white, but happy to be members of the Yenching family again.

Yenching in the north was a blessing to the surrounding villages through the work of the University social organizations. The money for this work was raised every year by the Community Chest Campaign. As the cost of living soared it was feared that giving would not be as generous as in the past and an effort

was made to have more and better posters to help the cause along. The dramatic one reproduced above was made by the cook in a faculty family as his contribution to the campaign. It represents the boat of Society being wrecked on the rock of High Cost of Living. The rescuers carry the banner of Yenching Community Chest.

This poster was made in Peking, but is equally pertinent to the Chengtu situation. The rock of High Costs is even more dangerous and those threatened by it still more numerous, but Yenching rescuers are as stout-hearted as ever.

A comparative study of the physiques of Yenching students now and in prewar days disclosed the fact that men of a certain height range are about ten pounds lighter than formerly, while women remain about the same weight. Do they know how to use their incomes better, or are they richer than the men?

Comparing the men and women students academically, it is interesting to note that in the freshman and sophomore classes the women outstrip the men consistently, and that of the seventeen who graduated in

January ten were women. Furthermore, of the eleven scholarships granted by the Ministry of Education to the freshmen class of the College of Natural Science this year, on the basis of scholastic merit, ten were awarded to women, and only one to a man.

Many Yenching undergraduates must earn their living in the summer as there is no government rice or subsidy for the vacation months. Yenching English is much in demand and majors in this department can get positions as translators, teachers, librarians, clerks or secretaries. Some of them get really good pay, others just enough to buy their food. Last summer they voted to set up a Department fund to which anyone who had a surplus would contribute money which could be drawn out through a committee by anyone who was in need. Not many could put money in, but there was a small revolving fund through the summer and the spirit of mutual aid was genuine.

A former Yenching student is the leader of a chorus which works with the Propaganda Group of the Chinese Army Corps stationed near Changsha. These young people, many of whom are from Christian institutions, help to bolster morale by giving plays and concerts for the soldiers and general public. A letter from a missionary who entertained them says: "They are very talented and sing beautifully. Their life is very hard, almost as bitter as that of the soldiers, and that is saying a great deal, for the Chinese soldier has few comforts and many hardships. He is not supplied as our boys are with all the delicacies and little touches which make the difference between bleak discomfort and reasonable enjoyment of life."

A young Yenching instructor was working on her Master's thesis when the Japanese closed Yenching on December 8, 1941. The invader had not intended that any academic work should escape with the refugees, but with care and cunning this student secreted her notes and got through the gates with them. When she started on the long trek to Chengtu, she knew that she would face the same difficulties about her material, so she pasted what she needed on the backs of religious pictures and passed through inspections in that way. Fortunately her field is math, and so her notes were not very bulky. In Chengtu, her room was in the Yenching dormitory that burned last winter, and she was the first to waken and give the alarm. Paying no attention to any personal possessions, she gathered up her precious thesis and left the building. Such determination and devotion to learning received a due reward when her thesis was approved and she was granted her M.A. last June.

A Letter from Professor Lapwood

Professor Ralph Lapwood, Acting Dean of the College of Natural Sciences, writes: "Most of our students in science are from the north. They are working hard and making good records. Except for freshmen and one or two of the sophomore classes they are taking courses offered by the Five Universities jointly. For laboratory work we depend largely on West China. They have been most generous in opening to our students all their facilities of space and apparatus.

"We have been able to take care of all the old students who have come through except the pre-engineers, whom we have sent on to other Universities as soon as we could. Thirteen science students have graduated in Chengtu, and another group will finish this summer. They show a tendency to move on to Chungking, Kweilin and other large cities where the big factories are, but I urge them to go to the Northwest for that is the land of opportunity and greatest need.

"Mrs. Y. P. Mei is running the Yenching Department of Home Economics. Latest reports show that while it may be a little weak on the side of nutrition, it is strong on child welfare, with a popular model nursery, and publications in the form of charts and pamphlets on bringing up children.

"In mathematics we are lucky in having with us Professor Tseng Yuan-Jung, on sabbatical leave from Tsinghua. He is well known in the field of algebra and is very stimulating to us."



Nursery School Children at Play

The Wellesley-Yenching Fund

Last summer the Wellesley-Yenching Committee sent a gift of US\$5000 to the Yenching Woman's College, to be used at the discretion of Miss Boynton and a group associated with her for the most urgent relief needs of women faculty and students. A report has just come telling how the money has been spent.

Special consideration was given to the sick and a part of the gift has been used to equip a two-bed infirmary known as the Wellesley Infirmary. Here women faculty, faculty wives and daughters, and women students will receive hospital care that they could not otherwise afford.

Until recently single women faculty, students and workmen ate in a large common dining room. Because of differences in schedules, the faculty found the arrangement very unsatisfactory, but felt they could not afford a separate dining room. A grant from the Wellesley Fund made it possible for twelve of them to equip their own kitchen where they take turns supervising the cooking, and are able to adjust meal hours to the convenience of all. The results in improved health and spirits are most gratifying.

In addition to these two projects, the Fund has provided for many special emergencies among students and faculty.

The Yenta Fellowship

The Yenta Fellowship has flourished these last two years. There are now a dozen small groups, including the recently resurrected "Light and Salt" group, all very active and providing a ring of fellowships for which every refugee student feels great need. Faculty and Servant divisions are less active but many of the faculty are acting as advisors to the small groups and thus share naturally in the Fellowship activities. The death of Dr. P. C. Hsu meant a great personal loss to many students as he had taken a keen interest in the Fellowship during the past year, and had spent much time in conversation with individual members.

At Christmas time, the Fellowship sponsored the traditional millet lunch. On that day the students eat poor food and put the money thus saved into some special project. This year they chose to contribute bean milk for the tubercular patients. On Christmas morning at the Fellowship service ten people received baptism, one of them a military instructor who has not been at Yenching very long.

A Refugee Wedding

From a recent letter from Yenching in Chengtu we have this description of the wedding of two young members of the faculty, both of the Department of Education.

"The bride had been a student of the bridegroom in the north. He came to Free China early in 1942, and she has just now managed to follow him. They

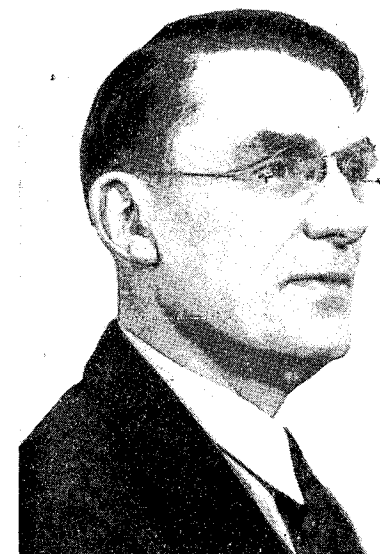
wanted a refugee wedding — 'simple but dignified'. So a mission residence opened its hospitable door for the occasion and President and Mrs. Mei issued cards for a 'tea' without mentioning any reason for it. When the guests had assembled, Dr. Mei made a brief speech welcoming them to the wedding of their colleagues. Then Dr. Robinson of the American Board Mission took his place to perform the ceremony and the young couple walked in together.

"The bride is the daughter of a great family in the north and early in the afternoon she had been struggling with tears of homesickness for not a single relative could be with her. But she had conquered her depression and in her plain blue robe with her bouquet of dark red chrysanthemums, she made a refugee picture to remember, with her sweetness and gravity."

News from North China

The following brief letter, dated November 28, 1943, from Dr. Lucius Porter, interned in Weihsien, was sent via Miss Grace Boyton in Chengtu.

"Hope Grace is fully recovered. No letters from her direction since August. Yesterday received letter from Leighton November 14th reporting good health and spirits and receipt of letters from here. We are



Dr. Lucius Porter

all well. Necessary labor gives superfluity of physical exercise. Classes bring mental stimulus. Only one cold snap so far. Continuance of mild weather very desirable. Last Thursday was celebrated with special food and brief service by about 150. Lux presided. Thoughts wafted familyward then and always. Christmas greetings."

The following cable was sent by the International Red Cross on January 14th: "Information submitted by Egle IRC: Houghton, Bowen, Stuart interned in former A. C. Henning Company Peiping. Quarters small but comfortable and seemingly sufficiently heated. Receive monthly relief 200 local dollars from Swiss Consulate. Can send and receive messages on Red Cross blanks. IRC delegate states their situation at least equal other internees."

In February a cable was received through the Red Cross from Dr. Leighton Stuart in reply to one sent him by his son. Dr. Stuart said he was well "physically and spiritually".

Personals

Mr. H. C. Chang, former head of the social administration work at Yenching, has been sent to America by the Chinese Government as a delegate to the International Labor Office Conference in Philadelphia.

Mr. Chang is now the director of one of the departments of the Ministry of Social Affairs. He brings good reports of Yenching in Chengtu and is enthusiastic about the work of the graduates of the Yenching College of Public Affairs.

Early in February Mr. and Mrs. Band arrived in Chungking, feeling very fit after 1000 miles over the mountains. The British Embassy has urged Mr. Band to sign up for war service in which physicists are greatly needed. Yenching reluctantly gives him up, and hopes that it will be possible for him to rejoin the staff before very long.

There was great rejoicing at Yenching when Chen Shang-Yi arrived from Peiping with his family, and with his spectrographic grating carried next to his heart. He was able to set up physics in a form which in spite of lack of apparatus convinced the Ministry of Education that they should reregister the Department.

Yenching Repatriates

Dr. Martha Kramer is doing some research in nutrition at Kansas State College, in preparation for further work in China.

Dr. Howard Galt is organizing courses in Chinese at the Navy Training Center, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

Miss Anne Cochran is working on a program of radio lessons in English being prepared under the State Department, to be used later for Chinese audiences.

For the coming year, Dr. Louis Wolferz is serving as Secretary to the Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students.

Miss Margaret Speer has been addressing audiences in a number of cities in the eastern area. Her account of internment experiences and her interpretation of opportunities in China never fail to stimulate interest in the work there.

Dr. Randolph Sailer, Dr. Augusta Wagner and Miss Shirley Duncan are all in Washington, Dr. Wagner with the Special War Problems Division of the State Department, and Dr. Sailer and Miss Duncan with the O.W.I.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY is sharing in the National War Fund through its connection with the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China and United China Relief.

However, grants received from these sources are restricted to **extraordinary** expenses due to the present **war emergency**.

Thus United China Relief expects the Board of Trustees of Yenching to secure from their **regular** sources, the funds needed to meet the **recurring annual budget**.

Many loyal friends have continued their regular contributions to Yenching in addition to making subscriptions to the National War Fund. This has made possible the maintenance of Yenching's regular educational work.

We feel sure many others will do the same when they understand that this is the only way the regular work of the University can be maintained.

Checks should be made payable to Yenching University and mailed direct to
E. M. McBRIER, *Treasurer*, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Gifts are deductible for Income Tax Purposes

YENCHING UNIVERSITY, 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

大學



燕京

YENCHING NEWS

Vol. XXIII

NOVEMBER, 1944

No. 1

DEAR FRIENDS OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY:

Recent letters from Yenching have told us much that is interesting about the life and conditions on the Chengtu campus. We know that you are concerned about all that affects Yenching, and so we are sharing this news with you.

* * *

Professor Ralph Lapwood writes: "The spring term is nearly over and has run with remarkable smoothness. The students have worked very hard at their books, and the eleven Christian Fellowship Groups thrive with amazing vitality. In general the faculty is in good spirits and Yenching teachers and students have made a very good showing.

"I am told that most of our graduates are going into work directly connected with the war and I hope this is true. Undoubtedly a group of our best students will go where there is real work to do. Most who went out as interpreters are doing well and are keen on the job.

"Chen Lin Chuang won first prize for an essay on Postwar China. Other faculty are writing articles. Robert Chao was here on a visit and reported that Leighton was in good health and spirits and that friends were sending in food regularly to him."

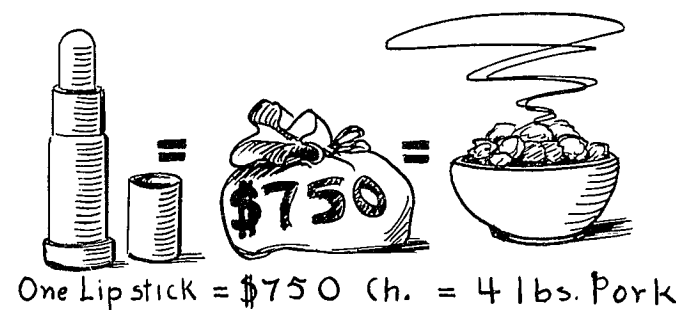
Miss Lu Hui Ching, who is at present serving as Dean of Women, writes: "On April 19, we had the opening of the Wellesley Infirmary (for women students). It is a small room containing two beds and other necessities. The beds are wooden beds with no spring, of course, but they are comfortable and well made. The main trouble is noisiness. But this is nothing new, for no matter where you go in this campus everybody can hear everybody else talking.

"Recently we had more than a dozen cases of typhus including the President and Dean Wu Chi-yu. We thought perhaps the dirt, dust and rats had a great deal to do with it. So we spent two weekends doing housecleaning, boys first and then girls. Every student, faculty (those who live in the dormitory), and workman had a share. The result was very good. God gave us good sunshine so that we could sun our belongings.

"Later we had two diphtheria cases. Everyone was afraid and we managed to give practically the whole university injection of diphtheria antitoxin and the Schick Test. It was quite a job. We had to borrow nurses and doctors and hypodermic syringes.

"Miss Josephine Rathbone always thinks of our women faculty. She sent two lipsticks and a fountain pen through President Wu Yi-fang. She said if I don't use

them to give them to someone who needs them. She saves my life because I don't have a fountain pen which is not leaking. But the two lipsticks I can give away. I sold them for \$1500. Half of the money I spent on buying some eatables for the T.B. students and the other half I used to make a pork dish for the women faculty—in proper Szechuan language 'Ta Ya Chi', literally speaking 'sacrifice to teeth'. Seven hundred dollars may sound a lot of money, but it will buy only four catties of pork."



Dr. Yung-ching Wei, who has just returned to Yenching after some years of study in the United States, describes vividly his first impressions of life in Chengtu in the following paragraphs: "In spite of living difficulties and suffering I find that morale is high, people carry on their work with calm and patience, the government is trying to do its best, students have become more practical, and the general public seems more interested in international relationships and cooperation.

"So much for the general conditions. Now I am going to tell you something about our university life. My first impression is that everybody is carrying a heavy load. I am deeply impressed by the spirit of devotion and cooperation among faculty members. Most administrative officers of the University under the capable leadership of President Mei work long hours each day, and every one of them needs a short vacation. Dr. Mei himself usually comes to office about 7:30 in the morning and spends most of his evenings in meetings.

"The housing condition is simply terrible. The students' dormitory, a Temple of Confucius, is so crowded that they can hardly breathe. A room of 30 square feet is accommodating 22 sleeping on double-decker beds. The girls' dormitory and faculty homes are a little better, but measuring by American standards, or comparing our Peiping campus, they look like gym lockers indeed.

"Food is another problem. Last month board cost each student \$700. This month it costs each \$1,200. How can students get enough money to pay this amount? The way they take it and their courage, cheer, and pa-

tience to work their way through is admirable. Beside the scholarship help provided by the University and the Ministry of Education, almost every student does some sort of self-help work: office assistants, tutorial work, teaching in nursery schools and summer schools, social service, rural education work, canteens for both American and Chinese air forces, working on farms, and similar activities.

"I notice that students have become more aware of vital social, political, and international problems. They are learning through hard ways. Academic clubs, though few in number, are very active. Outside speakers are often invited. Topics like Democracy and the Chinese Constitution, The People and the Government, War-time America, Wartime Mobilization in Britain, etc., are among the popular ones.

"Wall literature is another interesting means through which students express themselves in writing. They have



no money to print their articles, so they copy them on paper and post them on walls instead. I have seen three special numbers—one on social problems, one on economic problems and the other on the visit of

The drawings in this issue of Yenching News are by Miss Daisy Atterbury, who has spent many years in China. She was the first to represent the Wellesley-Yenching relationship on the Yenching faculty. Later she went to Paotingfu to give her time to social service work under the Presbyterian Mission. She shared internment experiences with many of the Yenching faculty in the Weihsien camp, and arrived in America on the Gripsholm last December. Though she has not been connected with Yenching recently, Miss Atterbury has never lost her interest in the University. We are very grateful to her for these charming interpretations of China.

Mr. Wallace. They were issued by Sociology, Economic, and the Literature Digest Clubs respectively. The Dramatic Club gave a play in June in honor of the graduating class."

* * *

In Mrs. Y. P. Mei's most recent letter, dated August 1st, she writes: "We have just finished with the entrance exam. About six hundred applied in Chengtu and many were scared away by the stiff entrance exams we put up last year. Over three hundred have been reported from Chungking. Then there are also candidates on the accredited school system. But altogether we can only take in one hundred at the most because our dormitory space is already too crowded. The \$10,000,000 campaign has already brought in several million dollars of money, and we hope to raise the entire amount."

* * *

The following paragraphs are from a letter from Mr. H. W. Robinson, who is now giving much of his time to the Yenta Christian Fellowship: "We are still following the custom established in the north of having the Fellowship include the faculty, students and servants. Those three divisions function separately, cooperatively and are under a common executive committee which meets monthly. Professor K. Ma is the capable president of that committee.

"Last fall we had a financial campaign which not only gave us money for our running expenses but provided evidence that the present Yenching people believe that the Fellowship is a valuable part of Yenching life. Because of the financial burdens that life in West China entails, we did not feel like setting our goal too high and decided that 4,500 Yuan would meet our minimum requirements. A group of twenty-six students was chosen to canvas the university and collect contributions. We actually received more than twice what we had set as a goal. This not only put the Fellowship on its feet, it enabled us to pay off our deficit of last year and with the gifts that have come in during the present year we expect to close this year without a deficit. That doesn't mean that we have done much which cost money; it only means that we have kept such activities down to a very low level.

"In the spring there was a Fellowship Retreat in a private garden outside the city wall. Even Miss Boynton was enthusiastic about the place and we were fortunate in having President Wu Yi-fang of Ginling for a speaker. About 170 attended, most of us walking the two miles or so to the garden and returning in the same way. After Dr. Wu's fine address there were games, a picnic lunch and small group discussions. The final

meeting was a service of worship following a report of the discussion groups.

"The most active part of the Yenta Christian Fellowship is to be found in the small groups that have been formed by students who enjoy meeting together. There are eleven such groups and most of them meet weekly. There are from ten to twenty students in a group and usually one or two faculty members act as advisers. I am told that the total membership in those small groups is 226 students (132 men and 94 women), thirty-three members of the faculty and twenty-eight servants.

"The Kan Lin Group, of which I have the honor of being adviser, was organized in North China by Herbert Chia who still is the efficient manager and leader. He is also one of the ablest leaders in the larger Fellowship and will be greatly missed when he graduates this summer.

"Since I know this Group best, I will tell you a bit about it. We usually begin our weekly meetings with a short service of worship, hymn singing, Bible reading and prayer. Then we have discussions, lecturers, musical evenings and social hours. There are also reports of the work that is being done and the necessary business transacted. Most of its members are from the



Crowded Quarters! Grace Boynton Entertains for Tea.

north and as they have no home life these meetings are in a way like family gatherings. There is a very easy and spontaneous spirit in the gatherings and a great deal of fun is found in very simple activities.

"In a real sense it may be said that Yenching was nailed to the cross December 8, 1941, and to those who drove the nails it seemed that the institution was finished. Such is not the case. The Yenching Spirit is still

alive and nowhere is it more evident than in the Yen-ching Christian Fellowship."

Dinner for Dr. Kung

On the evening of August 28th the Yenching graduates in New York gave a dinner in the Chinese Room of the Park Central Hotel in honor of Dr. H. H. Kung, who is not only Chinese Government Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan but also Chancellor of Yenching University. There were about forty-five present, including Yenching graduates, three members of the Board of Trustees, several staff members and other friends.

The high point of the evening was Dr. Kung's address in which he paid warm tribute to the accomplishments of Yenching in the past and to the courage with which the refugee Yenching in Chengtu is seeking to maintain its standards and carry on its traditions.

Personals

Miss Margaret Speer has accepted the post of Headmistress of the Shipley School in Bryn Mawr, Pa., for the current year.

Dr. Randolph Sailer is teaching psychology at Berea College for one year and hoping to start back to China next summer.

Mr. Stanley Wilson is Acting Chairman of the Department of Chemistry at Pomona College.

Mr. E. O. Wilson has found it necessary because of ill health to resign his position at California School of Technology. His resignation took effect the end of July. Since that time Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have been living at 707 Alden Road, Pilgrim Place, Claremont. We are glad to be able to report that Mr. Wilson is gradually regaining his strength.

Dr. William Adolph is Professor of Nutrition at Cornell University for the duration.

Mr. Robert Chao, with his wife and three children, has left Peking where he had been in charge of Physical Education at Fujen. In Chengtu he is working with the American Air Force.

A letter from Michael Lindsey, from Yen-an, asks for books to help start a school for interpreters in which he and his wife are both going to teach. "Small Erica is very active and just beginning to talk — all Chinese so far."

YENCHING UNIVERSITY is sharing in the National War Fund through its connection with the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China and United China Relief.

However, National War Fund rules restrict grants from these sources to extraordinary expenses due to the present war emergency.

Thus the Board of Trustees of Yenching must obtain from their regular sources the funds needed to meet the recurring annual budget.

Many loyal friends have continued their regular contributions to Yenching in addition to making subscriptions to the National War Fund. This has made possible the maintenance of Yenching's regular educational work.

We feel sure many others will do the same when they understand that this is the only way the regular work of the University can be maintained.

Checks should be made payable to Yenching University and mailed direct to
E. M. MCBRIER, Treasurer, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Gifts are deductible for Income Tax Purposes

YENCHING UNIVERSITY, 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

大學



Yenching students hike to spring conference

燕京

YENCHING NEWS

Vol. XXIII

JUNE, 1945

No. 2

Dr. Y. P. Mei, Acting President of Yenching University, has just come to America at the invitation of the State Department as one of the educators from abroad being brought to this country in the interest of intercultural relations. Miss Grace Boynton, Head of the English Department, has also recently returned to America. The following letters from them will give you the latest news from the University.

DEAR FRIENDS OF YENCHING:

After an interesting flying trip I am now among you here in America. I left Chungking on April 20 and landed in Washington, D. C., on May 1. The first night we soared 16,000 feet in mists and clouds to get over the "hump" and out of China; the second night we flew over the marble mosque of Taj Mahal at Agra in silvery moonlight. We took off over the blue waters of the Arabian Sea and we landed on the yellow sand of the Sahara Desert. We got in the plane in the burning heat of North Africa and got out amidst ice and snow of wintry Newfoundland. We had to be constantly changing clothes, and money and setting watches. In Cairo I spent one morning wandering among the most ancient of tombs and that evening I dined in the residential district of most daring modernistic architecture.

The last hop was from Newfoundland to Washington, a night flight. One could barely spot Boston,

New York and Philadelphia by the shapes of the lighted streets. Some of my traveling companions, the G. I. Joes, exclaimed, "We are at last back home and back to civilization!"

I surely am happy to be back in America again, where, some twenty years ago I received a good part of my education, met the girl who has since become my wife, and made a large number of friends. Above all there is one especially good reason to be excited about this trip to America. I can actually see and talk with many of you about Yenching. I am looking forward keenly to the opportunity and I hope my itinerary will take me to your city before the year is out, but I must tell you right now how much the University in Chengtu appreciates your continued support and interest. We were vaguely aware of, and I have now come to see for myself, the difficult situation even in this country created by high taxes and high costs. We are all the more grateful for what you have done.

To be quite sincere, I am afraid I must say that, compared to China, war has merely scratched the surface of life in America. Out in China inflation has raised costs 1500 times over pre-war standards. I find this is difficult for people here to grasp, so let us be specific. Eggs cost \$35 apiece, milk \$50 a glass, bread \$150 a pound loaf, pork \$450 a pound, fire wood—the daily cooking fuel in Chengtu—\$12 a pound, and charcoal—winter heating fuel—was \$60 a pound last winter. (Prices are in Chinese currency.) The total income of the salaried class, a Yenching professor for instance, has been increased about 100 times, which means his purchasing power is now 6 or 7 per cent of that of pre-war days.

I have often been asked the question, "How do they manage it then?" This is how. Bachelors, real and



Dr. Y. P. Mei

temporary, can manage to get along. All wives have to work and earn. The few that cannot must do all the housework including the most menial labor under very primitive conditions. Vegetarian meals are the usual order and meat and eggs are seen on the table only on special occasions. Those who still have things to sell send them to second-hand stores, and those who don't just suffer. New clothes have long been a matter of the past. Skill in patching and mending and repatching and remending has developed to a degree totally unconceived of in peace time. The arrival of a baby is considered a very mixed blessing.

The University naturally runs in a style in keeping with that of its members. To this day, Yenching in Chengtu does not possess a piano. The three second or third-hand portable typewriters take turns getting out of order. My habit of writing memos on the back of used envelopes (unfortunately ordinary sheets of Chinese paper cannot be used on both sides) is so deep-rooted that everywhere I stay in America I keep collecting waste paper until the maid gets out of patience with me.

It takes a special kind of loyalty for a person to continue to serve an institution under such conditions. Yet not even one of our people has left us. One very grave result of this increasing drain year after year, however, is the large amount of illness and breakdown of health. The spirit may be willing but the body has its physical limits. To cite an extreme case, one very attractive girl student had to carry amoebic dysentery in her system because she could not afford the cost of a course of Yatren. Before I left Chengtu the 1000-vitamin-pill packages sent by Yenching friends from the New York Office began to arrive. They are a very welcome gift indeed.

In spite of these almost intolerable conditions, the esprit de corps on the campus continues to be good. The faculty are loyal and students hard-working. There are 408 students registered this term. About 70 expect



A wall paper for villagers

to graduate at the June commencement. Approximately 13 per cent of the men students joined the forces last winter. Mr. Lin Chi-wu, the physical education director, accompanied the students of all the Chengtu Christian Universities to the training camp. He brought about such excellent cooperative discipline that the camp com-

mander requested the University for his services, and he is now working in the camp for the current semester as a contribution from Yenching.

The College of Public Affairs is going strong. The return of Dr. Yung Shun Hsu and the participation of Dr. Yung Ching Wei in the teaching program of the College have strengthened the Political Science Department and the Sociology Department phenomenally. Illness among the faculty, however, is still a very grave factor. At one time last winter there was just one teacher carrying all the work of the Economics Department for a period of a week or ten days.

The three departments of the College are among the most popular in the University. The Economics Department has always led in student registration. Approximately two-fifths of the entire student body are in the College of Public Affairs. The College has been very anxious to have a share in the UNRRA activities in China, especially its training program. A course on postwar rehabilitation is being conducted during the



No piano but a folding organ

current semester. There is a real effort to keep abreast of the latest developments in China and abroad, but the scarcity of books is a great handicap. We were looking forward to Dean Redfield's visit to Chengtu last winter, but unfortunately he did not come.

The general outlook in China now is much brighter than it was six months ago and the morale of the population was high when I left. Politically, much more public discussion and activity on national issues are in evidence. With proper preparation and guidance the National Assembly, called for November 12, may really lay the cornerstone for a more modern democratic government in China. The economic situation is still serious,

as you can see from the previous paragraphs, but the harvest in West China has been good, and all signs this spring point to an auspicious year. To an agricultural economy, such as China's, this fact is of extreme importance and will help to head off an economic collapse.

I have been in America nearly four weeks now. Needless to say I have enjoyed my stay hugely. My adventures range from the Opera to the Circus—and I am looking forward to all the new contacts, experiences and excitement that the coming months will bring. Yet in spite of it all, I seem already to begin to feel homesick. A great and old nation is this moment going through her birth pains. A new and possibly even greater nation is being brought into the world and Yenching University is helping this process in a very definite way. I belong there and hate to miss it. I want to have a share in it. You will, too, WON'T YOU?

Cordially yours,

Y. P. Mei

DEAR YENCHING FRIENDS:

It seems strange to be writing from the United States side of the Pacific, but among the shattering changes of the present, a change of address is a small matter. I left Chengtu on January 8th on account of illness; on March first I arrived in San Pedro, California. By March 22nd I was at my brother's home in Scarsdale, N. Y., and on May 8th I attended the annual meetings at 150 Fifth Avenue. It seems probable that I shall be in this country for some time, so I am doing my best to orient myself in the west. This process goes on more easily since Dr. Mei arrived from Chengtu not many weeks after I did, and was present to report on Yen-ching affairs at the May meetings.

We had both learned of the death of former Chancellor Wu Lei-chuan before leaving West China. The same news about Dr. Henry H. C. Chou, Professor of Education and Dean of the College of Arts, awaited me upon my arrival here, and my first Yenching service in this country was to write the Minutes in memory of these two men to be adopted by the Trustees.

The University owes much to Chancellor Wu and Dr. Chou. Their commitment to the finest in personal living and academic attainment imposed high standards which the students accepted with respect and sought to meet. When the Japanese proposed to continue Yenching as a puppet institution, and after all communication

with the foreign staff had ceased, Wu Lei-chuan directed the group of faculty who were asked to state the con-



Yenching welfare worker

ditions upon which they would undertake to carry on the institution. It was the intrepid old man who suggested what they all adopted—the statement including the retention of the foreign staff and the exercise of complete academic freedom—conditions intentionally impossible of acceptance by the Japanese. The arrest and imprisonment of the younger men followed and it was only the age of Wu Lao, as he was affectionately called, that exempted him from the experience of the others.

Dr. Chou was one of those who went to prison, and his steadfastness, courage and faith while in the custody of the Japanese was an inspiration to the students in those first days of terror and confusion following Pearl Harbor. He was released after six months, very much weakened. There is reason to fear that this prison experience was a cause of his early death.

We pay affectionate tribute to two of our leaders whose memories will abide in power in the institution they served.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace M. Bryntow

YENCHING UNIVERSITY is sharing in the National War Fund through its connection with the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China and United China Relief.

However, National War Fund rules restrict grants from these sources to extraordinary expenses due to the present war emergency.

Thus the Board of Trustees of Yenching must obtain from their regular sources the funds needed to meet the recurring annual budget.

Many loyal friends have continued their regular contributions to Yenching in addition to making subscriptions to the National War Fund. This has made possible the maintenance of Yenching's regular educational work.

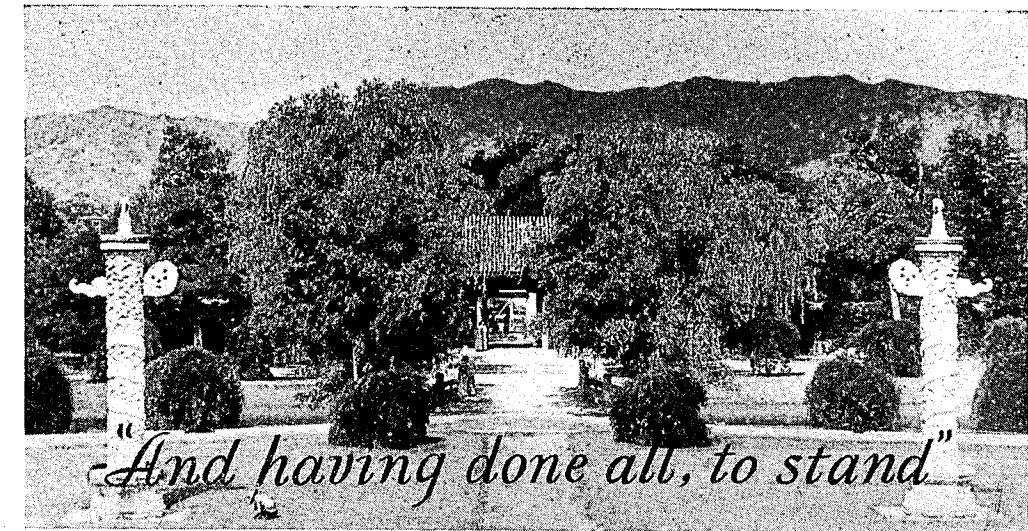
We feel sure many others will do the same when they understand that this is the only way the regular work of the University can be maintained.

Checks should be made payable to Yenching University and mailed direct to
E. M. MCBRIER, *Treasurer*, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Gifts are deductible for Income Tax Purposes

YENCHING UNIVERSITY, 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

大學



Yenching University Main Gate

燕京

YENCHING NEWS

Vol. XXIV

NOVEMBER, 1945

No. 1

YENCHING REOPENS IN PEKING WITH IMPRESSIVE CONVOCATION ON OCT. 10

Douglas Rugh of American Red Cross Recovery Team #2 describes ceremony:

October 11, 1945

YENCHING UNIVERSITY OFFICE
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

DEAR SIRs:

Dr. Stuart has asked that I send you word of the opening of Yenching yesterday, October 10th, on China's "double tenth" anniversary. The Auditorium of Bashford Hall was filled by the incoming Freshman Class, with faculty members occupying the front rows. The convocation was a very thrilling experience for everyone present and occurred simultaneously with the official surrender of the Japanese forces in Peiping, the latter ceremony taking place in the T'ai Ho Tien in the Forbidden City. The Weihsien members of the faculty have not yet returned but are expected back on October 15th or thereabouts.

Following the morning convocation ceremony Stephen Tsai showed me around the grounds, where there is not much apparent change. The Japanese had built some brick buildings in the vicinity of the water tower and also the beginnings of an alcohol plant. A railroad extension line had been built into this area so that Yenching now is on the railroad. In what was formerly called the Korean Gardens, over by the Dairy, there

are numerous large stock piles of horeshoes and shoe polish, enough shoe polish for all Japanese troops in North China it seems. Also, piles of paper, grain and some munitions in pits. There were caves dug in the banks for storage of gasoline against air raids but the gasoline had been removed.

A few Japanese convalescents were still occupying the mens' dormitory buildings so that the incoming Freshmen men had to occupy women's dormitory buildings temporarily.

The Yenching Campus was unusually beautiful in the bright autumn sunlight and returned alumni and friends were obviously thrilled at the opportunity of walking freely about the grounds again.

I am enclosing an article printed in today's Peiping Chronicle, giving the names of those who spoke at the convocation. Dr. Stuart is looking well, considering the years of internment he has experienced. The achievement of holding this convocation on the double tenth has truly been a tonic for him. He spoke inspiringly at the morning convocation and again at the afternoon meeting for the Freshmen. Professor William Hung gave what was probably the keynote address in Chinese at the convocation, his first speech since his vow not to speak publicly following the Japanese occupation.

It was my privilege to represent Col. Ramp, Com-



Bashford Hall

manding Officer of Recovery Team #2 at the convocation and also the American Red Cross. I can assure you it was a most stimulating and significant experience to see the spirit of Yenching which has survived the trials of these past years and is stronger than ever before. Last spring while serving an airforce unit I had the privilege of visiting Yenching in Chengtu and I can see that when the Chengtu student body finally gets home here Yenching will prosper as never before. With best of wishes to you, sincerely,

DOUGLAS RUGH

STUDENTS, FRIENDS ATTEND YENCHING RE-OPENING FETE

From "The Peiping Chronicle"
Thursday, October 11, 1945

"The faces of the hundreds of new students, faculty and guests at the reopening of Yenching University yesterday morning, reflected the joy felt by everyone present. The feeling in the hearts of all as the Yenching flag was once more raised to its former place by Mr. Stephen Tsai, controller of the University, was too deep for cheers, but as the flag reached the top, the Yenching University song was sung with great feeling by the on-lookers.

"After the flag raising ceremony the students and faculty led by their president, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, marched to Bashford Hall where an impressive ceremony was held. After the singing of the National Anthem Dr. Stuart, with his usual ease and facility, welcomed the new students and guests in a short address in both Chinese and English. This was followed by speeches from Mrs. C. F. Wang, acting Dean of Women, Dr. William Hung, Professor of History, Mr. Hou Jen-chih, Chairman of the Student Welfare Committee, Captain H. J. Gravem, Chinese Language Officer, who represented Col. Julian Frisbie, Father Rabmann, Rec-

tor of the Catholic University, Mr. Douglas Rugh, American Red Cross Field Director and Mr. Ho Chikung, President of China University. The Master of Ceremonies was Dr. Li Jung-fang, Professor of Hebrew.

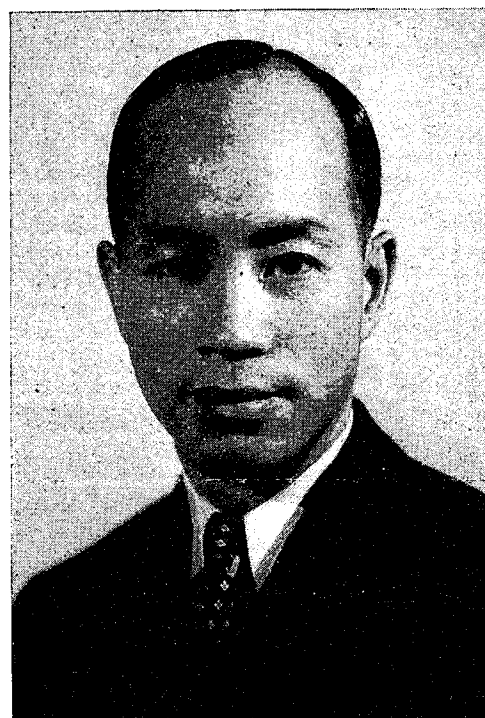
"At the close of the ceremony the faculty and guests repaired to the President's house where once again after these many years, they found the customary warm welcome with which Dr. Stuart's home has always been associated.

"Great credit is due to those whose hard work during the past weeks has enabled the University to function again so soon after its return. In spite of the depredations to which the grounds and buildings have been subjected, all traces of these have been skillfully concealed and the campus, under a perfect Peiping sky, looked as peaceful and beautiful as in former days."

FROM RECENT LETTERS

From Mrs. Harold Shadick to Mary Cockingham
Dated October 20, 1945

"Here we are! Looking out on to Sage as I'm writing this in Dr. Stuart's guest room. So very much has



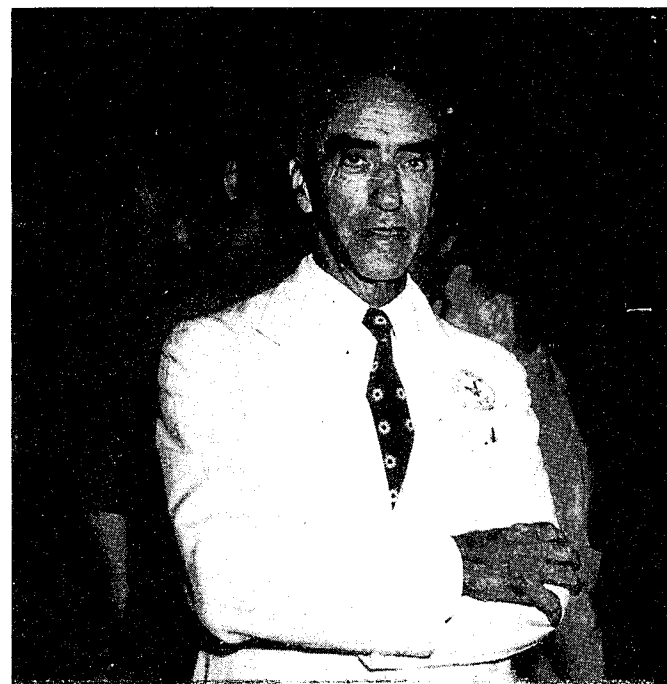
Mr. Stephen Tsai

happened to us in the last two months that we are still in a daze. After many false starts we left Weihsien in a plane exactly two months from the day the parachute rescue party landed outside the camp. The two hour trip made an almost too quick transition for us from camp to the amenities of Dr. Stuart's house—where only one tub has been ripped out. We arrived in the middle

of a reception to Marine officers so that the bulk of the faculty were here—no one knew we were arriving. (Though some of our group had come earlier as we were flown out alphabetically—the Shadicks chewing nails while the Bs and Rs etc., took off ahead of them).

"The campus is lovely—it is overgrown like a jungle and there are some eyesores but the general impression exceeds our wildest hopes—no trees cut down, no serious damage to buildings. Stephen has worked miracles. Our house, freshly painted is being cleaned today and we hope to move in tomorrow. The foreign faculty is shrunk to eight and we do miss some of you sorely but it is marvelous beyond words to be both *out* of camp and *in* here. . . .

"Lucy (Burt), Miss Hancock, George Loehr, Jimmy Pyke, Albert Liu, Stewart Mitchell, the Deans and ourselves are the Weihsien contingent. Our friends here



Dr. J. Leighton Stuart in Chungking
(Chinese Ministry of Information Photo)

have been through too much. Many of them, Ruth (Chou), Lily (Tsai) and William Hung show marks of this. The others seem much the same.

"We are bewildered and disoriented still, though Lucy, who came two days before us, tells all that she is already feeling more normal so we hope for the best.

"There is a Japanese bath house in your kitchen! Your garden is all right. Our lawn is a vegetable patch—even the grapevine and the peonies are done!"

The following digest is from a letter which Grace Boynton received from Agnes Chen dated September 15:

"Dr. Stuart spent two days in Chengtu, arriving just

after six weeks of rain which had caused considerable damage, but as soon as he arrived 'the sky turned cheerful, sunny, as though foretelling the future destiny of our Beloved Community.' Robert Chao, as vice-chairman of the War Area Service Corps reserved for Dr. Stuart the suite at the Li Che She which used to be occupied by the Generalissimo.

"When Dr. Stuart appeared at the campus at 9:00 A.M. the gateman sounded the gong—which used to be an air raid signal—and 'firecrackers burst away, and songs and cheers signified how happy everybody was. He certainly looked fit after his long captivity.' At 6:00 P.M. the University held a dinner in his honor.

"The following afternoon Dr. Stuart held a press conference and many people who wanted to hear him talk walked in as journalists. He visited the dormitories and held a discussion group with the faculty. The alumni gave a tea for Dr. Stuart in the evening, which was attended by 200 guests."

PERSONALS

Word has just been received that Dr. R. C. Sailer and Dr. Hsu P'eng-ch'eng arrived in Chengtu on October 18th.

* * *

Mrs. Porter has received several communications reporting Dr. Porter's movements. A cable to the American Board stated that he and Mr. Hubbard flew from Weihsien to Tientsin. A letter written the last of September in Chungking indicated that Dr. Porter was then living in his own house in Peking. A cable dated October 15 brought the news that he was well and sailing for home on the Army Transport La Vaca. This boat sailed from Shanghai with 392 repatriates from North China on October 13 and is due in San Francisco November 6th.

* * *

Mrs. de Vargas and the children are on the same boat, as well as Mr. Langdon Gilkey and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Stanley.

THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION IN CHINA

Y. P. MEI

Education in China through the ages has held a place of importance such as is not found anywhere else in the world. At the head of the four social classes stands the scholar, who is followed by the farmer, the artisan, and lastly, the tradesman. In China, the admiration for wealth is almost always tinged with an element of suspicion. It is only the educated man that commands

universal respect, pure and undefiled. Every father's ambition is to make a scholar-official out of his son, and how many of them have died regretting that their financial circumstances have deprived their boys of the best in life.

In spite of the storm and stress of eight long years of war, education in China has not suffered to an extent that one might expect. The epic story of "the Long March" of teachers and students from occupied territory to free China during the early war years need not be here retold. The National Government has kept up its support for education. In the current national budget, educational expenditure is the largest single item aside from military expenditure. And today the number of schools and the number of students at all levels show an increase over those before the war.

Now that the war has been won, education in China, as all the other phases of China's national life, will see yet a new day. There will certainly be a phenomenal increase in the number of schools and students at all levels as well as in public funds for education. The institutions from the coast will naturally be moving back where they have come from, but the vast hinterland will demand the establishment of schools to fill the gap left by their learned visitors. Advanced students will again be sent abroad in large numbers for further

study. And qualified teachers from the West will be invited to teach in colleges and universities.

One of the aims of education in China will be universality. Illiteracy will be a hindrance to the achievement of political democracy as well as improved standards of living, and must be eliminated. Another aim will be to inculcate a greater respect for labour, so that work will become intelligent and thought will be applicable to the realities of life. The bifurcation between labour and learning in China in the past must be remedied through education in the future.

According to one estimate, the number of engineers, doctors and other specialists for national reconstruction is placed at 2,500,000. Evidently the colleges and technical schools have a large order to fill. China will need young men and young women who are not only technically trained in all the vital vocations and professions but also who have developed an appreciation for the culture of China and of the world. Education should also cultivate a sense of citizenship and social obligation. It is hoped that the future leaders of China will combine technical proficiency, cultural appreciation and social responsibility so that they will not only be able to answer the deepest need of China but also enable China to make her proper contribution to a new and lasting family of nations.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY is sharing in the National War Fund through its connection with the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China and United China Relief.

However, National War Fund rules restrict grants from these sources to extraordinary expenses due to the present war emergency.

Thus the Board of Trustees of Yenching must obtain from their regular sources the funds needed to meet the recurring annual budget.

Many loyal friends have continued their regular contributions to Yenching in addition to making subscriptions to the National War Fund. This has made possible the maintenance of Yenching's regular educational work.

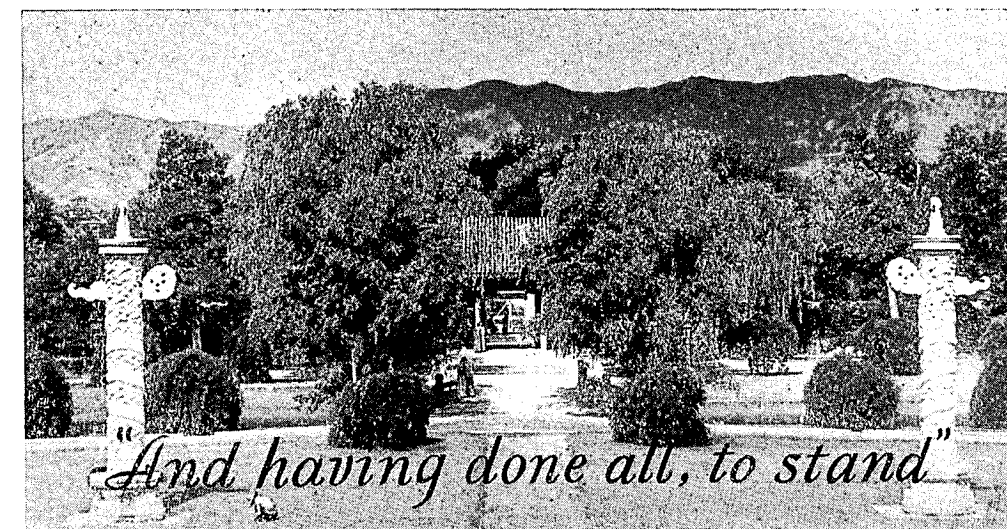
We feel sure many others will do the same when they understand that this is the only way the regular work of the University can be maintained.

Checks should be made payable to Yenching University and mailed direct to
E. M. McBRIER, *Treasurer*, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Gifts are deductible for Income Tax Purposes

YENCHING UNIVERSITY, 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

大學



燕京

YENCHING NEWS

Vol. XXV

NOVEMBER, 1946

No. 1

"MAKESHIFT" PLUS INGENUITY PUT YENCHING IN RUNNING ORDER

By SAM DEAN

University President, Japanese jailbird, again University President and now Ambassador to China—that is Dr. J. Leighton Stuart.

Holder of doctors' degrees from American universities, heads of departments at Yenching University, Japanese jailbirds, victims of tortures unbearable, and now once more leaders of Chinese education—those are the Chinese professors of Yenching University.

These were the men who asked the University's Chinese engineering staff and me to help them put the University's physical plant back together again. The Japanese had not liked Yenching. Its American and American-trained Chinese staff were far too pro-American and anti-Japanese to produce graduates who could or would cooperate with Japan. Yenching was closed with a bang almost simultaneously with the explosion of the bombs over Hawaii.

Units of the Japanese Army then occupied the buildings. They swept the Science College—the best equipped in China—clean of all apparatus and equipment. The central heating, water supply, sewage and plumbing systems had not been drained and these were allowed to freeze—bursting radiators, pipes, fittings and fixtures. Doors and casement windows swung free in the wind, banging themselves to pieces and permitting summer's torrential rains to flood rooms and heating channels. When the war ended and faculty mem-

bers returned to the campus after the Japanese had left, they found furniture and books, power plant and shop machines in heaps of scrap, or entirely missing.

Nevertheless they decided to reopen the University at once. North China was impoverished by eight years of war and Japanese occupation. The China Industries had been in the hands of the Japanese and had barely been recovered by the Chinese owners. An embargo on U.S. gold prevented immediate aid from America. In spite of all these difficulties Dr. Stuart, the professors, and friends of Yenching went to the poverty-stricken people of North China and raised funds sufficient at least to start the work of reconstruction. The funds raised were a magnificent gesture from an impoverished people and showed the importance Yenching graduates assume in the minds of folk whose land is hungry for leaders. But the money received was not adequate to pay the salaries of the University's staff and was not sufficient to pay for the cost of repairing the buildings.

Since the damage done to the University would require more than US\$1,000,000 to restore, the amount of money available was only enough to make the buildings temporarily usable.

UNRRA and CNRRA and the Chinese Government offered adequate-paying positions to Yenching's pro-

(Continued on page 4)

YENCHING SCHOLAR TRANSLATES NEW TESTAMENT INTO CHINESE

Japanese occupation during the war of Yen-ching University, failed to curtail the literary output of the University's personnel, for since December 8, 1941, faculty members who remained in Peiping have prepared forty-six books, twenty-two articles and several poetical works.

Of particular interest in this group is a translation of the New Testament, which represents the first satisfactory attempt to transfer the original Greek directly



Lu Chen-chung

into Chinese. Since this translation, just completed by Lu Chen-chung, research fellow in Yen-ching's School of Religion, was made directly into Chinese without going through the medium of another language, it is free from a number of inaccuracies and ambiguities which are contained in the present Chinese Bible and constitutes a valuable contribution to Chinese literature.

Mr. Lu arrived recently in this country to enter Union Theological Seminary where he has been named Luce Fellow (in Religion) for 1946-47, in recognition of his services at the School of Religion at Yen-ching.

The titles of the manuscripts prepared by Yen-ching's faculty members during the Japanese occupation cover many diverse subjects. Among the titles are: "Contemporary Chinese Historiography," "Christian Radio Broadcasting in China," "Color Blindness Among Chinese Students," "History of Chinese Political Thought," "Great Characters of Israel," "Catholic Press in China," "Chinese Contributions to the English Language," "The Eastern Mongols During the Ming Dynasty," "Pre-historic China," and "An Early Source on the Chinese Jews."

CHINESE OF ALL PARTIES HAIL DR. STUART'S APPOINTMENT

Latest word from Yen-ching University tells us that the recent appointment of its President, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, as American Ambassador to China, was that country's most welcome news since the arrival of General George C. Marshall. Although it came as a great surprise, it was received by the whole country and Chinese of all political parties with the greatest satisfaction. "This welcome," says one observer, "was more unanimous and more heartfelt than that for any other foreign envoy who has come to China, including General Marshall himself. This, of course, can be attributed to the fact that Dr. Stuart has spent three quarters of his seventy years in this country devoting all his time to the education of Chinese youth; also that nearly 10,000 Chinese students, many of whom are now in the influential stratum of Chinese society, have graduated from the University during his twenty-year Presidency, and that his past services have proven him to be a true friend of the Chinese people."

The following extract, typical of those in all Chinese papers, indicates the genuine satisfaction felt by the Chinese people at Dr. Stuart's appointment. Said the NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS, Shanghai: "The news of the nomination of Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of Yen-ching University, as United States Ambassador to China, came as a pleasant surprise, though President Truman, in naming the well-known educator to be the American envoy to this country, could not have picked a better and more fitting man for the post. . . . In every respect, in every field, the veteran educator and friend of the entire Chinese people is qualified to work not only for his own people, but on behalf of those to whom he is accredited. . . . All in all, then, no more welcome news could have been received here at the present time."

This translation of an editorial from the Chinese newspaper TA KUNG PAO, Tientsin, also voices approval: "Dr. Stuart's appointment indicates the intimacy and depth of Sino-American friendship. His readiness in accepting this appointment, which will necessitate his resignation from Yen-ching University, is also an indication of his personal love for China, of which his life is also a strong proof. . . . He understands the life of the different strata of Chinese society, the ideals and wishes of the Chinese intellectuals and Chinese youth, and the true wishes of the Chinese people in the growth and shaping of the new China. He is the most fitting person to be the United States Ambassador to China at the present time."

Every student now taking a chemistry course at Yen-ching is required to make a CN\$10,000 breakage deposit for each course.

NEARLY 4,000 STUDENTS APPLY FOR ADMISSION TO YENCHING

Chinese youths, like the ex-servicemen in America, are flocking to college this fall. And strong evidence of the growing reputation of Yen-ching as an educational institution, is the news that nearly 4,000 young Chinese students have recently swamped the Admission Bureau with applications for admittance to the University's classes this fall. As a matter of fact, the Bureau was caught unprepared last summer by the great numbers of middle school graduates in Peiping, Tientsin, and Shanghai who applied for entrance, these three cities being the only places where applications were accepted and where entrance examinations were held.

During the war and before Pearl Harbor, competition for entrance into Yen-ching was very keen, and only the best among the applicants were selected, as Yen-ching was then the only educational institution relatively free from Japanese control.

This year, with the reopening of national universities in North China and in the coastal provinces, it was expected that applications for entrance to the University would be fewer and that many middle school graduates would head for the national universities where academic standards were about the equal of Yen-ching's and where, above all, tuition and other fees were less.

The application period in all three cities, Peiping, Tientsin and Shanghai, was from July 8 to 12, with office hours from nine to twelve in the morning. However, in Peiping, such numbers of students thronged to the Admission Office that office hours had to be prolonged late into the afternoon, and on the last day of registration the clerks of the office had to work until eight o'clock in the evening in order to take care of all those wishing to make application.

In Tientsin, the Admission Office was also harassed by applicants because it had been reported that the number would be limited to only 500. Many students, fearing they might be late in getting in application forms, came to queue up in the twilight of the morning of the first day of registration for entrance examinations.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND HONORS DR. STUART

More than 150 Yen-ching alumni and faculty members recently conducted a scholarship-fund campaign in honor of Dr. J. Leighton Stuart's 70th birthday and raised \$1,339.00, which has been sent to Dr. Stuart.

When faculty members returned to the Yen-ching campus after the Japanese had left, they found a large bulk of the University's books was missing. Later about 95 per cent of these were recovered from the place in Peiping where the enemy had dumped them.



A new generation of Yen-ching students has begun to hike the Western Hills. This group won the race to the top of Hsiang Shan—the "Perfumed Mountain"—near Peiping.

SAILER FINDS BELONGINGS CAREFULLY KEPT BY CHINESE

"I have been astounded to find practically all our old personal property coming back to us," writes Prof. Randolph Sailer of Yen-ching's psychology department. "Prices were very high when we left Peiping in '43, and we rejoiced over anything we could sell. Now they are so very much higher that we rejoice over everything we didn't. I had 'lent' or given a lot of things to Chinese friends, hoping they might be able to be a little help during the war years. And here they all come back, carefully preserved, many never used, and worth very large amounts, saving us replacement costs that we could not think of affording."

PERSONALS

Miss Ruth Stahl has been appointed Acting Dean of the College for Women for the academic year 1946-47.

Miss Mary Cookingham has arrived at Yen-ching as Bursar. Her taking over these duties will leave Mr. James Pyke free to give full-time service in the Western Language Department.

Sam M. Dean, Professor of Engineering at Yen-ching, is now in the United States on a year's furlough. While here he will visit engineering colleges in various parts of the country collecting data on minimum modern laboratory equipment needed for engineering schools. He also will talk with faculty members and students attempting to interest them in China's engineering colleges and in engineering work abroad.

Mrs. Randolph Sailer left the United States for China in August. She arrived in Peiping on September 28.

Dr. Stanley D. Wilson, Dean of the College of Natural Science and Professor of Chemistry at Yen-ching, who has been in this country on furlough for several months, will leave for China in November.

"MAKESHIFT" AT YENCHING

(Continued from page 1)

fessors. They refused these, however, voted themselves salaries too small to pay for food, started selling off their family possessions and put nearly all the money raised into rebuilding their beloved University.

The University is planned with both a Men's and a Women's Campus. Inasmuch as comparatively less damage had been done to the Women's Campus, all available forces were concentrated on first getting that portion ready for use. The roofs were repaired, windows, doors, radiators, tees, elbows and pipes were taken from the men's buildings, and broken furniture was gathered from here and there and repaired with pieces taken from other wrecked furniture. In a short time 400 freshmen were busily studying in the temporarily repaired structures.

The students and faculty members who had escaped to West China when the Japanese came, could not return to the campus until the remaining University buildings had been at least temporarily repaired. These structures not only had suffered damage during Japanese occupation, but had been further robbed of much that remained intact in order to make the Women's College buildings immediately usable.

The big problems were windows, doors, bathroom equipment, pipes and fittings, electric wiring and fixtures, partitions and furniture. Fortunately, some of the faithful Chinese workmen who had helped erect the University still lived in nearby villages, and they took the odds and ends and pieces available and somehow made the buildings they loved once more habitable.

There is one thing Chinese can do better than any other people on earth and that is to "makeshift." Here and there the Japanese had left odd pieces of wood, metal, cement and brick. The workmen gathered these together and soon had the doors and windows, floors, ceilings and roofs repaired. True it was all temporary work done with cracked and unsuitable wood, but it could be used.

Scientific apparatus has been and still is a great problem. Available wood was used to make temporary benches which will later on have to be replaced as the material is too poor. From here and there a little physics, biology and chemistry equipment has been gathered to teach beginners in an inadequate manner, but the apparatus for advanced work is missing.

The boilers have limped along from day to day. Last year they heated the campus despite the fact that the only coal available came from piles of coal dust found outside various Japanese bath houses, and from a Chinese member of the Board of Directors, Dr. C. F.



Sam Dean

Voss Photo

Wang, who gave the coal as a present from his private coal mine.

One could write on indefinitely about Yenching's misfortunes, but there is a bright side to the picture as well. The Japanese started to build an alcohol factory and half completed several rather barn-like, ugly, brick structures near the power plant. These can be finished at very low cost and will form useful shops and laboratories for the Chemical Engineering and General Engineering courses started some years before the war but never adequately housed.

Yenching still needs nearly a million dollars of further repairs and equipment, and additional staff before it will be comparable to its pre-war condition. This is about 10 per cent of the CN\$10,000,000 needed today to erect and equip the University just as it stands. A million dollars is a lot of money when counted in dollars and cents and the work that went to earn it. It is a smaller amount when thought of as a 10 per cent addition which will make a \$10,000,000 investment 100 per cent more efficient in producing much needed Chinese Christian leaders for China's democracy. It shrinks still smaller in amount when thought of as part of the effort of thirteen American mission-sponsored China Christian Colleges working together in all parts of China to help build men like Yenching's Chinese professors who chose torture rather than ignominy. Such men, and such men only, can and will save China from chaos.