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Yenching News (U.S. edition)  
1947-1950

MAILED TO 3712 DONORS AND PROSPECTS  
IN YENCHING UNIVERSITY FILE AND  
WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA

American Office  
150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

June 20, 1947

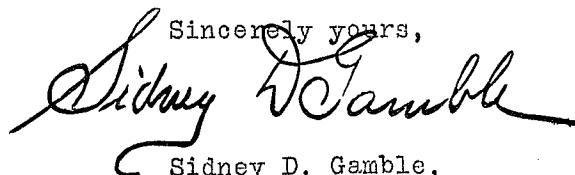
Dear Friend of Yenching:

One of the greatest opportunities of modern times is, in our opinion, presented by Yenching University. Her physical war losses were terrific, but she has kept the high enthusiasm and morale of her students and faculty. Our leaders in China, Great Britain and America have set as their goal the full restoration of Yenching, thus continuing and strengthening a Christian service to China and her people that goes back to the beginning of the mission-founded schools a hundred years ago.

YENCHING NEWS, enclosed with this letter, will give you some idea of the University's plans, problems and needs. Please be sure to read the outline of aims and needs on Page 4.

We have not approached you for a sacrificial gift to Yenching in years. The time has now come, however, when we must provide funds promptly and generously if we are to take advantage of our opportunities and meet our Christian obligations in China. We urge you to support Yenching to the limit of your ability.

Sincerely yours,



Sidney D. Gamble,  
Chairman, Yenching University Committee

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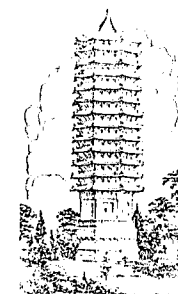
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# Yenching News

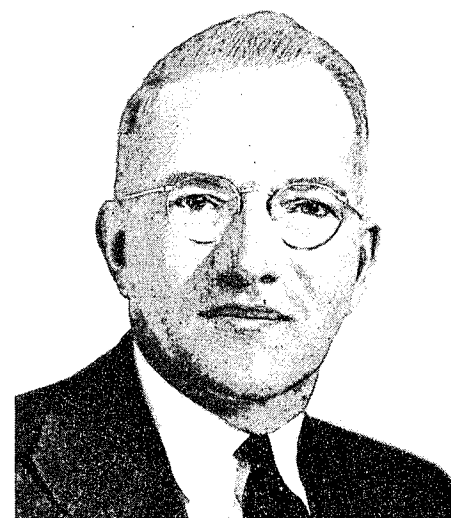


VOLUME XXV

MAY 1947

NUMBER 2

## Now Heads Yenching



Dr. William H. Adolph

Dr. William H. Adolph, head of the chemistry department at Yenching, was recently elected Acting President of Yenching. Dr. Adolph takes over the duties relinquished by President J. Leighton Stuart when he became American Ambassador to China.

Dr. Adolph, who has trained many of China's leading biochemists, was born in Philadelphia in 1890. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and has divided his time between China and the United States, occupying teaching and research posts at Cheeloo and Yenching, and at the Universities of Illinois, Nebraska, Yale, and Cornell. He became professor of biochemistry at Yenching in 1929.

During the past thirty years Dr. Adolph, whose research interests have been in the field of nutrition, and his students have studied the nutritive value of Chinese food materials.

At the outbreak of the Pacific war, Dr. Adolph was in Peiping and was interned at Weihien. Returning to America on the Gripsholm exchange in 1943, he was appointed professor of biochemistry and nutrition at Cornell University. He resigned this position in 1946 to return to Yenching.

## DR. CHAO CALLS CHRISTIAN COLLEGES VITAL FORCE IN INTELLECTUAL LIFE OF CHINA TODAY

China's thirteen Christian Colleges and Universities were described as a "world church in miniature, international in character and inter-denominational in formation," by Dean T. C. Chao of the Yenching School of Religion at the fifteenth annual dinner of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China held in New York.

Because the Christian Colleges of China "do not worship mammon, do not tolerate oppression and partisanship in political struggles, and do not yield to threats and allurements of any kind," Dr. Chao declared, they have become a "vital force" in influencing the intellectual elements of China.

"These elements, being the true leading power in Chinese life must be convinced of the need of Christianity for the rebirth of China's moral and spiritual life so that with their cooperation the gospel may be spread among the people without too much hindrance."

But, this element, Dr. Chao asserted, cannot be won merely by religious fervor and evangelistic efforts. To meet the expectations of the group, he said, "a high academic standard must be rigorously maintained and scholarly achievements in the fields of science and the humanities must constantly be brought forward as tokens of the vitality of Christian thought and life."

"Many young men and women," he continued, "come from families that have a long cultural lineage. For four years they are kept in touch directly and indirectly with Christian activities. They are affected by Christian ideas and ideals which exert a real influence in their thinking and in their attitudes toward the Christian religion. When they leave their colleges they create, without their realizing it, a sympathetic

atmosphere for the Christian religion, in which the propagation of the gospel becomes a matter not of overcoming hostility, but a matter of interpretation and clarification. In other words, the Christian Colleges prepare the ground and the climate for the Church to go forth and gather the harvest."

Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, president emeritus of Union Theological Seminary, another speaker, declared that "nowhere in the world do students hunger for an education as do the young people of China. Many of China's students today are poorly clad and badly nourished, but nothing discourages them in their zeal for an education, and no hardship is too great to be endured."

Congressman Walter H. Judd of Minnesota, a former medical missionary in China, also addressed the meeting. Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, president of the Associated Boards, presided, and Henry R. Luce, chairman of the China Christian Colleges Committee, served as toastmaster.



Jean Le Quire

Dr. T. C. Chao, Dean of Yenching's School of Religion, addressing fifteenth Annual Dinner of Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China.

## YENCHING HAS 761 STUDENTS

Spring enrollment figures recently released by Yenching reveal that there are 490 men and 271 women registered at the university for this semester.

## Yenching Trains Child Welfare Workers



Miss N. C. Yao, Director of Nursery School, playing with children on one of their slides. Cooperative play is part of the training that is given these tots.

The Child Welfare Program at Yenching today has as one of its main objectives the training of child welfare workers. At present every effort is being made to make this training program a cooperative project of the education, home economics, psychology, and sociology departments of the university, writes Miss Kit King Lei, Director. There are now twenty-three students who are taking this training as their major subject. Twelve students have been granted scholarships by United Service to China.

"To provide a laboratory for students to do field work and to observe," Miss Lei writes, "we have established a Children's Center outside the East Gate at Chengfu. In this center there is



Ching-yen Liu, at right, who graduated from Yenching in 1940, supervises the educational program of the child welfare center the university conducts.

a day nursery with twenty-two children under four years of age, and a children's clinic, with a full time nurse on duty, open to the public. Recently, a children's reading room was opened for the children of villagers as well as those of faculty and staff members."

During the winter months, Miss Lei reports, a milk depot served milk to needy children, pregnant women, and nursing mothers with babies under six months old.

The College of Public Affairs at Yenching has about one-third the students in the university. Both political science and sociology departments have graduate work.

## COMINGS AND GOINGS

Prof. Ernest B. Osborne of Columbia University's Teachers College spent April and May at Yenching, teaching in the Child Welfare Program. Mrs. Osborne has returned to New York . . . Prof. E. A. Burt of Cornell University reached Yenching the latter part of April and spent a month leading seminars and discussions . . . Dr. William P. Fenn, ABCCC's Field Secretary, recently traveled from Shanghai to Peiping and visited the campus for a week . . . Prof. and Mrs. Sam Dean are en route to Yenching after a year's furlough in this country . . . Yenching has appointed Kenneth Ch'en an assistant professor of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and he will return to Yenching this summer.

## BIOLOGY EQUIPMENT IS RECOVERED, AND IN USE

"Perhaps I should tell you something about the rehabilitation of the biology department at Yenching, since I have been here almost from the beginning," writes Miss M. L. Hsiuh, an assistant in the department. "When we first returned to our biology building we found it entirely empty, without even a stool. We began hunting in the various dormitories and buildings and, fortunately, recovered some of our old cabinets, desks, and chairs. Although they were damaged, at least we had something to sit and write on. And from underneath the floor of the office of Harvard-Yenching Institute we dug out two precious machines for microscopic slides.

"The Japanese set up a middle school in Wei Hsiu Yuan during their occupation, and of course they took a good many of our specimens as teaching material.

"We also recovered most of our own laboratory material, glassware, and books from Pei Ta University. A very kind Japanese professor there had moved all the things out of our building when we closed down and kept them in several rooms untouched, as though he knew that some day we should regain them. He also took good care of Dr. C. F. Wu's insects.

"We used nine trucks to move the things back and three weeks to sort them. With all these on hand we started our work. Although one year has now elapsed, the department has not yet been fully restored to normalcy."

## Getting Acquainted



Edwin Payne, a newcomer to the staff of the English department, chats with two freshmen from Shanghai during a free moment between classes.

## SEES EDUCATION IN CHINA LINKED WITH PATRIOTISM

Chinese girls are enduring every kind of hardship to get a college education today, says Miss Ruth Stahl, acting dean of the Woman's College of Yenching University.

"In the United States," Miss Stahl writes the Associated Boards, "a college education is more or less a luxury, but in China it is linked with patriotism and is regarded as essential for the training of leaders. Students have an insatiable thirst for knowledge and take their studies seriously. Food and clothing seem to be of secondary importance to them."

"Parents, too," she states, "feel that the education of their children is a necessity and will borrow money at high rates of interest, sell furniture, skimp on food, and wear old clothes to keep their children in school. Some students come from large families where the father has a meager salary, or perhaps the father is not living, yet all the children are registered in schools from primary school to college, all endeavoring to secure an education. Frequently, they are undernourished and tubercular. Such students do not have sufficient funds to pay for their fees and board, and depend upon relief funds. When the grade ratio is high enough, they are granted scholarships, otherwise they are helped from relief funds."

Yenching dormitories do not have pre-war comforts or conveniences, Miss Stahl reports, but the students do not complain. "Apparently their experiences during the war years have given them an attitude of acceptance of such circumstances," she says.

According to Miss Stahl, Chinese college girls are a bit more individualistic than American college girls. There are a few rules and regulations in the dormitories, she says, which are accepted without question, but there is very little feeling of corporate unity.

## YENCHING IS ALMA MATER OF 25 NOW ON FACULTY

A recent survey of the faculty of Yenching reveals that twenty-five of those now on the teaching staff did their undergraduate work at Yenching.

All of them went abroad for graduate study—most of them to American universities. Sixteen received Ph.D. degrees, ten got masters' degrees, and one a bachelor of science degree. The majority went to three universities in the United States—Columbia, Chicago, and Harvard.

## RISING INFLATION IN PEIPING FORCES STUDENTS TO PAY CN \$500 FOR JUST ONE FRIED EGG

Although most American college students know that their allowances won't stretch as far as they did last year, few of them have even a nodding acquaintance with real inflation. But to the students at Yenching University it is a grim and terrifying reality, for in Peiping today inflation has climbed to such dizzy heights that these students have to pay \$500 in Chinese currency for a fried egg, and \$1,200 for a meat dish.

Some of them subsist on only one main meal a day, for inflation and civil war have so impoverished their families that they are too poor to pay even the low fee charged for the dormitory fare. Because of this semi-starvation diet, malnutrition, and vitamin deficiencies are rife.

A recent physical examination of 275 of the women students revealed that 103 had low blood pressure, 67 had trachoma, and 24 had pulmonary tuberculosis.

Three grades of food are now being served in the dining room of the woman's college; but the fare, which contains no sweets or fats, though filling, is very monotonous. This term 163 students have signed up for the cheapest diet, the main item of which is cornmeal and soybean steamed into a kind of bread. Forty-two can afford rice twice a day, and 30 get it once a day. Only 31 of the women students are wealthy enough to be able to eat all their meals in a restaurant. Girls who are never able to order extra dishes are issued food tickets supplied by the Wellesley-Yenching Fund.

Despite these hardships, however, young Chinese are applying in unprecedented numbers for admission to Yenching.



Inflation has pushed prices in China so high that Yenching students pay CN \$1200 for a meat dish.

## PROF. DEAN URGES CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP FOR CHINESE INDUSTRY

Many Chinese today believe industry is the solution to all their national ills, says Sam M. Dean, professor of engineering at Yenching, who is returning to that university in June after a year's furlough in this country. This feeling, according to Prof. Dean, grew during the war years when the Chinese saw successive countries defeated by more powerful industrial nations.

Declaring that "good or bad, industry is on the way into China," Prof. Dean asserts that it is up to the Christians of the world to see that it is good. Missions, he holds, must keep abreast of the times and furnish Chinese industry with a Christian leadership.

"Missions have long understood the need for engineering and industrial educational programs in their schools, and more has been done along this line, in many parts of the world, than most Americans are aware of. However, the comparative cost of equipment to carry on such work has limited its expansion in mission institutions."

Prof. Dean points out that a new plan of the United Board calls for one engineering college, to be located in Shanghai. He says that in most of the mission institutions there are beginning classes in engineering today.

## Distinguished Visitors



Lt. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, chief, American Section of former Peiping Executive Headquarters, and Mrs. Gillem were recent visitors to Yenching's campus.

## Yenching Has Cosmopolitan Atmosphere



Yenching is an international institution. Here a Canadian staff member chats with a Hungarian graduate, two Fukien students, and an American War, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, now in Peiping.

### LOST MUCH DATA ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION DURING JAP OCCUPATION

There are too few competent physical educators in China today and those few who are trained in this field are in great demand, according to Robert C. Y. Chao, director of physical education at Yenching.

Pointing out the effects of the last nine years of war on physical education, Mr. Chao writes that the health and vitality of Yenching students and faculty members today "are poor because of malnutrition and unpleasant war experiences."

The university medical office, he says, classifies students into "normal, weak, corrective, restrictive, and double restrictive groups," and students select activities according to their physical rating. "Each student is required to select before graduation six semesters of physical education, spending two hours a week in team games, individual sports, rhythms, Chinese boxing, and play gymnastics."

"The present required program at Yenching," Mr. Chao declares, "provides every student with an opportunity to be better physically educated, to develop his motor skill, to increase his physical vigor, his mental satisfaction, his alertness and his spirit of fair play."

Last fall, Mr. Chao points out, numerous types of sports and games were being taught to 465 of the 518 men students who were registered.

During the Japanese occupation, he writes, all anthropometric data and student physical education records, which had been collected and accumu-

lated during the past twenty years were lost, together with apparatus, books, charts, models, skeleton corrective equipment, posture out-fits, and equipment for the numerous sports.

"With adequate financial help, however," Mr. Chao says, "and highly trained physical education personnel, we can rebuild."

"We hope to have a rehabilitation program through which we can replace our facilities and have a competent teaching staff so as to make it possible for the department to accept major students in the near future."

Mr. Chao reveals that at present there are only four institutions of higher learning in China which offer a physical education curriculum to major students. Among these four is Ginling in Nanking, one of the Christian Colleges.

"Competent physical educators in China are too few, and they are always in great demand. An institution like Yenching where so much emphasis has been put on scholarship and character education would be a logical place to assume the responsibility for the training of future physical educators. Physical education teachers in the gymnasium, on the playground, in the swimming pool, find wonderful opportunities for inculcating certain social qualities that are essential to citizens of a world state in which peace will have a better chance to prevail."

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Marguerite Mallory Dixon, *Editor*

## Music Plays Vital Role



The Yenching student choir singing at the outdoor Easter service, which was held beside the lake.

Music at Yenching is not only a part of the curriculum, but also a vital part of the school life. The Yenching Chorus this term numbers seventy mixed voices. Last fall this group gave Handel's "Messiah," and this term it is doing an excerpt from Mendelssohn's "Elijah."

The student choir in addition to singing at the Sunday church services frequently provides music at the week-day chapel services and at student meetings. The piano department is also busy.

One of the department's difficulties is the lack of music, for most of this was lost during the Japanese occupation. Thus there are available only a few different chorus numbers, as well as an insufficient number of copies of these selections.

### DR. ADOLPH OUTLINES AIMS OF YENCHING

In a recent letter to the Associated Boards outlining the aims and needs of Yenching, Dr. William H. Adolph, Acting President, writes:

"Immediate aims during the financial emergency: to maintain high academic standards, to stress character development, to hold together the faculties whose high ideals make our program effective."

"Long term aims: to demonstrate that in China's Renaissance, sound scholarship and the Christian program are not incompatible, to provide adequately for individual contacts and tutorial methods of instruction, stressing quality rather than quantity."

"Present needs: rehabilitation of buildings, adequate laboratory equipment, salaries to carry us over the inflation period."

# Yenching News

VOLUME XXVI

NOVEMBER 1947

NUMBER 1

## YENCHING MUST SURVIVE

Dr. Sidney D. Gamble

Yenching University, after living through the trials and difficulties of exile during the war years, now faces the greatest crisis of her history. The salaries that the University is paying its teachers and professors have less than fifteen per cent of the buying power of ten years ago. Money from America has been steadily declining through the past few months because of the failure of fund-raising efforts directed at the general public. The University staff has been reduced to the bare essentials required for the present program. If funds received from American sources are not quickly increased, Yenching will have to discontinue several of its departments. Plans have been made to do this, if necessary, and the minimum of work that must, at all costs, be kept going has been defined. However, any further reduction in the program would be a heavy blow to morale and would reduce effectiveness.

Next spring new sources of income should be available through the newly organized American Overseas Aid in which Yenching will participate through the United Board for Christian Colleges in China and United Service to China. Today Yenching is like a man in a district swept by famine. In the spring there will be a new planting and a new harvest, but the problem is to survive until spring. Faced with this crisis, Yenching must fall back on the faith and generosity of those who through the years have helped build and support this University.

Every cent that has ever been invested in Yenching has paid big dividends in training capable men and women who are contributing greatly to the building of a new China. That investment, in one of the crucial spots in the turbulent postwar world, is of greater value now than ever before. Yenching is threatened by danger comparable to the worst of the war days. Dollars given to this great institution now can bring the largest returns ever

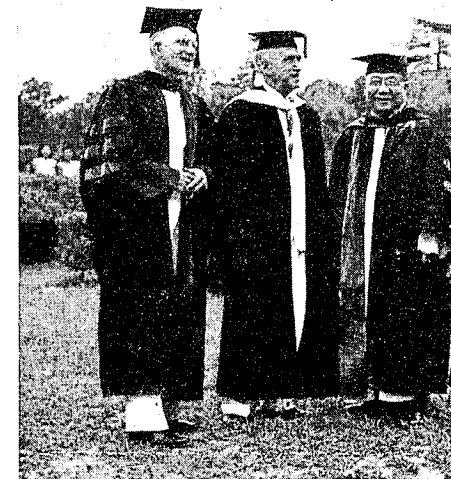
## Training Offered by China's Christian Colleges Can Help Solve Country's Grave Problems

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, U. S. Ambassador to China

The Christian Colleges in China were founded by Western Christians as an essential feature in the missionary enterprise. As such they have amply justified all the money and devoted human service that have been invested in them. Their graduates have been active in every one of the many pro-

nity to evaluate these Colleges than when I was associated with one of them. For my new duties compel me more than ever to the conviction that China's internal problems are essentially moral and therefore spiritual. They require for their solution men and women with precisely the academic training and the moral principles which these Christian Colleges aim to furnish.

The people of the United States fervently desire world peace and are prepared to make heroic efforts to help secure it. From this standpoint the development of China into the sort of country the overwhelming majority of her more intelligent people are striving for is of supreme importance to us. There could be no more effective and economical method of assisting toward the accomplishment of this objective than through privately supported and operated colleges with a strong religious purpose. No American Government aid to China, however wisely and generously planned, could possibly make this particular contribution.



Acting Pres. W. H. Adolph with Ambassador J. L. Stuart and H. H. Kung at Yenching graduation exercises last June.

gressive movements which are steadily infusing new ideals and introducing modern procedures into this ancient culture, and are contributing substantially to the nucleus of liberal, public-spirited, well-educated citizens upon whom the realization of an honest and efficient democratic government chiefly depends.

As to the future, my present position as an American Government official may perhaps give me a better opportunity

by insuring Yenching's survival.

Your dollars alone can meet this challenge.

### KEEP STANDARDS HIGH

Urge United Board Yenching worth continuing only if academic standards can be maintained and experienced faculty retained. Urge continue at least most vital departments—journalism, Chinese, history, English, chemistry, physics, biology, pre-medicine, sociology, political science. We plan further retrenchment and long winter recess to save fuel. Student food relief constitutes special need. (By cable)

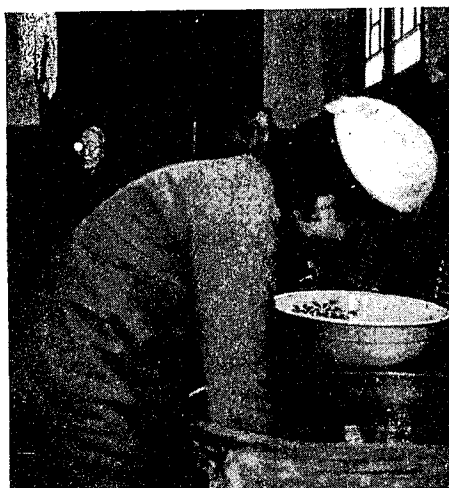
—WILLIAM H. ADOLPH  
President, Yenching University



## DESPITE HARDSHIPS . . .



Traces of destruction wrought by Japanese are still evident on Yenching campus.



Laundry facilities are limited and dozens of girls must share one tub.



Workman mixing coal dust with earth and water. Because of high prices even this is rationed to faculty and staff.

## Yenching Students Endure Hunger and Cold In Eager Quest for Higher Education

On the Yenching campus where a few piles of rubble and unsightly brick walls left by the Japanese invader are still in evidence, nearly 1,000 young Chinese coeds are eagerly pursuing a higher education this fall.

The hardships caused by China's spiralling prices and civil war, and endured by these students, would discourage most young people. But despite a semi-starvation diet, inadequate library and laboratory equipment, ten-year-old textbooks worn with use, poorly heated classrooms, and over-crowded dormitories, Yenching students with rare good humor, patience, and hard work are studying diligently to equip themselves for useful careers.

Faculty members, too, are carrying on valiantly despite the steadily diminishing purchasing power of their salaries, caused by the inflation. They have tightened their belts and are economizing on food and fuel. Many, because of their woefully inadequate diet, are suffering from malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies, but most of them have remained loyal to Yenching in spite of the offer of more lucrative jobs elsewhere.

A report just received from Yenching on the progress of restoration there illustrates the type of rehabilitation necessary:

"The Japanese burnt soft coal for both cooking and heating. As a result, rooms in residences and dormitories

look extremely filthy and black. We are having to calcimine all the residences. In the student dormitories we have only been able to whitewash the worst rooms. The rest need to be done over as soon as we have funds available. . . .

"The wooden floors in the residences fared differently with different houses. Where the Japanese lived in their own style with the rooms covered with 'ta-ta-mi' and took their shoes off when entering the house, the floors came through incredibly well. But in the houses where the Japanese used chairs and beds, the floors suffered very seriously from their hob-nailed shoes. . . .

"We found the macadam of our roads in a very bad state. The sections used by the Japanese were torn up by the heavy traffic and the sections not used were similarly torn up by the growth of weeds and grass on them. Fortunately the Japanese left behind them a rather large quantity of cement, which we have used to surface our roads instead of re-macadamizing them.

"The general clean-up of the grounds has proved to be a much bigger job than we anticipated at first. Piles of garbage, coal-ash and other refuse were found everywhere. After almost two years of clearing, we still have a few samples of Japanese sanitary standards to show to those who, like most of us, thought of the Japanese as a clean and tidy race before the war."



The dormitories are so over-crowded that some students must sleep in the living room on wooden beds.

## Use Makeshift Equipment In Yenching Classrooms

A report from Stephen Tsai, Controller, indicates the equipment without which staff and students must get along at Yenching this fall. "We have nearly replenished the student dormitories with the necessary furniture," he writes, "although the quality is far below what we lost, because there is no good lumber to be had. We have also made temporary benches and chairs for the laboratories and classrooms. They can last a few years, but eventually we will have to replace some of them with furniture made of proper material.

"We also need proper reading lamps for the library tables. At present about half of the lights are hung from wires crisscrossing in all directions. The few typewriters we have in the offices were recovered from Japanese go-downs and are old and worn out."

Acting President William H. Adolph in a recent letter reports that Yenching students this year are showing a continued interest in science subjects and that there is a strong trend toward vocational courses.

The entering class of 250, Dr. Adolph says, was selected from a total of 2,900 applicants. Women make up thirty-five per cent of the students at Yenching this fall. He also reveals that there are more students this year from distant areas, particularly Canton, than in any previous year.



A nurse in the Women's College Infirmary inoculates student against typhoid and cholera.

## YENCHING STUDENTS CARRY ON



Students standing in line at the university bank waiting to pay their fees for the fall semester at Yenching.



Upper classmen set up desk on campus in front of McBrier Hall to give information to newcomers.



Eager young coeds take notes during a lecture in a freshman English class at Yenching.



## FAMED CHINESE WRITER IS ALUMNA OF YENCHING

One of the surest tests of a university's worth is the calibre of the graduates who have received their training in it. Yenching Women's College has many distinguished alumnae who today are contributing to China's advancement in many fields. Among the best known of these graduates is Wang-ying Hsieh (Mrs. Wen-tsao Wu), whose sensitive poems and sketches written under the pseudonym of Ping Hsin ("Icy Heart"), have placed her in the forefront of Chinese literature.

Born in Foochow in 1900 in a family of scholar-gentry, she entered Hsieh Ho Nü Tze Ta Hsueh, which later became Yenching Women's College, at the age of nineteen and soon began to publish the writings which earned her a prominent place in the Chinese Literary Renaissance of the 1920's.

Mrs. Wu, who became a Christian while in college, was graduated from Yenching in 1923 and received a master's degree from Wellesley College in 1926. In that year she returned to Yenching and taught until her marriage to Dr. Wen-tsao Wu three years later.

During the early war years the Wus moved to Free China. In 1941 Mrs. Wu became a member of the People's Political Council, an office which she held for several years.

After the war she went with her husband to Japan where he was sent as a member of the Chinese Mission.

Her writings include poetry, short stories, articles, and novels.

## LITERARY FIGURE

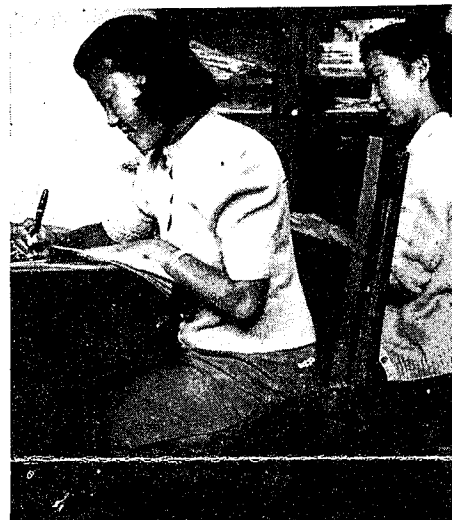


Mrs. Wen-tsao Wu, graduate of Yenching Women's College, is one of China's leading women writers.

## Yenching Trains China's Future Journalists



A journalism student interviews Dr. A. P. Scott, visiting professor of history from University of Chicago, as part of his training in news reporting course.



Women students at Yenching are becoming increasingly interested in journalism subjects. Here two prepare their daily assignment.

## Journalism Graduates Modernize Newspapers, Popularize World Events for Chinese Readers

Among the many contributions Yenching alumni have made to the life of modern China has been the influence graduates of the university's journalism department have had on the development of Chinese newspapers and the molding of Chinese public opinion.

Scores of young journalists, trained at Yenching in the methods of Western newspaper-writing, by introducing the "lead," feature stories, and news photographs into Chinese newspapers have popularized the latter among Chinese readers and have very substantially increased the circulation of some of the country's leading newspapers thus bringing the latest happenings of the world to thousands of new readers.

Much of this news is sent in from the four corners of the earth by such well-known Yenching journalism graduates as George Kao and Samuel Chao, editors of the Chinese News Service in New York, and T. C. Tang, C. Y. Hsu, Richard Jen, and Y. P. Li, who are heads, respectively, of the Central News Agency of China offices in New York, Paris, London, and Manila. Other prominent graduates include James

Shen, chief secretary of the Information Office of the Chinese Government, and Y. L. Hsieh, assistant editor-in-chief of the Sin Wen Pao in Shanghai, the largest daily newspaper in China.

Yenching journalism graduates have also fostered the modernization of newspaper printing equipment, and have introduced the Western system of newspaper management, as well as the use of advertising and circulation as legitimate methods for increasing the income needed to maintain a newspaper.

In the twenty-three years of its existence approximately 130 students have been graduated from Yenching's journalism department and at present more than three-fourths of them are actively engaged in journalistic work.

Among the courses the department offers are: news reporting and writing; history of Chinese journalism; editorial writing; Chinese news editing; newspaper management; current events; and publicity. Half of the credits required for graduation in journalism must be taken in such subjects as history, sociology, and economics, so that the students have a fairly broad cultural training as the background for their specialized journalism training.

Future plans of the department include strengthening the teaching staff, establishing a daily paper for student practice, and developing a graduate division for those interested in teaching journalism after graduation.

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學 大 京 燕  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEIPING, CHINA  
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June 2, 1948

Dear Friends:

You will find enclosed the latest edition of the "Yenching News." The headlines speak for themselves. You will read in this issue of the magnificent work which faculty and students are doing in the midst of the imminent danger which threatens Christian education in China. Also, in spite of hardships, Yenchinians are contributing time, energy, and material possessions through the Community Chest to help less fortunate Chinese who live in nearby villages.

Yet, if there is a note of nostalgia in this letter, it is because we hope that some day we can send you a "Yenching News" with optimistic headlines. Our lead story would be a development of one sent to us recently by Chu Hsuan Tsi, a staff member:

"Easter Sunday was a very nice day. We celebrated Easter as usual, sunrise service at Lang Jun Yuan, University service at the open ground east of the Bell Pavilion followed by a fellowship picnic in the hills along the lake, and a children's Easter Party offered by Dr. and Mrs. Adolph in the afternoon."

And we would further announce the growth of activities now in progress:

"There have been several meetings of the Women's Association held since last semester, each one with a special program and almost every one accompanied with a rummage sale. The proceeds have been used for village children's playground and scholarships for the poor students in the Practice School. Several classes have been organized among the members, such as English classes, a cooking class, sewing class, and a bridge class."

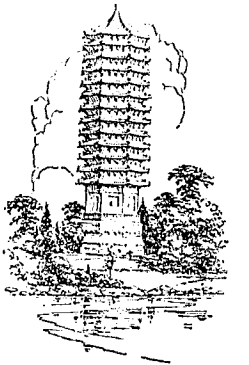
"April 4th is Children's Day. The Child Welfare Organization is going to have a whole day program in their center. There will be parents' meetings, exhibitions, free vaccinations, and movies for the children."

Yes, we long to return to the days free from want and war when normal development will take place. But meanwhile, only through your sustained interest and sacrificial gifts will Yenching be maintained. Help tomorrow along by sending your contribution today.

Sincerely yours,

  
C. A. EVANS  
Assistant Treasurer

# Yenching News



VOLUME XXVI

JUNE 1948

NUMBER 2

## WOMEN STUDENTS SHOW INTEREST IN ENGINEERING

Will Chinese women students make good engineers? We don't know yet, writes Professor Sam Dean, but there seems to be no reason why they should not succeed in this field which some of them today are choosing for a career. At any rate, the three young students shown below think they can make the grade.

"You will not get special treatment," they were told when they went to sign up for the engineering course at Yenching. "You will have to work in the shops just like the men."

"We can do it," they asserted.

"The machines will make your hands and clothes dirty."

"Never mind. We like machines."

These women students, Professor Dean reports, seem to have an aptitude for machinery and do excellent drafting work.

Since they are registered as textile engineering majors, these young girls have found that much of their work has been chiefly concerned with getting textile shop experience.

Electric welding will be studied in the mechanical engineering course.



These three young women students have completed two years in Yenching's College of Science and are now studying textile engineering. Their drafting work is on a par with that of the men students.

## Adolph Reports Restoration Now Making Rapid Progress

During the past academic year Yenching University made rapid strides in rehabilitation, restored its pre-war athletic program, reduced its teaching staff, and raised salaries, according to a recent report from Acting President William H. Adolph.

In revising the post-war curriculum, he says, the university plans in the future to offer fewer fields for specialized study and to develop these intensively. Other progress during the year, he adds, has included the receipt of nearly 2,000 books for the library. Funds from alumni used to improve the quality of the student diet have reduced the number suffering from tuberculosis.

## Envoy Hails Scholarship Exchange

Yenching and the University of Missouri are resuming the exchange of scholarships in the journalistic field after a lapse of nearly a decade. Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart, former president of Yenching, says the proposed program will "better and bring closer the relations between the United States and China."

## SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS



Typical of the hardworking Chinese student of today are these two Yenching scholarship winners.

About 120 students are expecting to receive a bachelor's degree from Yenching in June, according to recent word from Professor Lucius C. Porter. He reports that thirty-one students were graduated in January. These were students whose periods of study were made irregular or interrupted by war-time emergencies and who needed only a half year to complete requirements for the A. B. degree.

Journalism, economics, and sociology were the subjects chosen by the largest number of students as their majors, Professor Porter states.

## Famous Guests at Yenching

During the past academic year Yenching has played host to many distinguished visitors. Among them were: H. H. Kung, former minister of finance; Li-wu Han, vice-minister of education; C. H. Chu, minister of education; John D. Rockefeller III; William C. Bullitt; Congressman Walter H. Judd; the Australian minister and the Canadian, Indian and American ambassadors.

## ANNUAL DINNER SPEAKER



Photo by Jean Le Quire

Mrs. E. L. Phillips speaking at UBCCC's annual dinner in New York, May 11. About 300 alumni, former faculty and friends of the colleges attended.

A first-hand report on the present condition of the war-damaged Christian college campuses was given by Mrs. Ellis L. Phillips at the United Board's annual dinner held in New York on May 11. Mrs. Phillips, formerly dean of women at Ohio Wesleyan University, returned recently from a visit to several of the Christian colleges.

She praised the patience and determination of faculties and students who, in many of these institutions, are carrying on their work without even the barest necessities.

At Yenching, Mrs. Phillips said, the worst destruction was not apparent until one went inside the buildings, where one discovered window frames, doorknobs, and all other fittings gone.



Yenching students weighing corn meal which is to be distributed to needy families, including this mother and child, who live near the campus.

## Yenching Personnel Aids Needy Living Near Campus

Although the majority of Yenching professors and students, because of rising inflation costs, are plagued with financial worries, they still have time to think of others less fortunate than themselves.

Each year a special committee is appointed to collect contributions from faculty and staff for victims of unemployment, malnutrition, and disease who live in the neighborhood adjacent to the Yenching campus.

"But this year because inflation has limited the income of everyone," writes Prof. Lucius C. Porter, "it has been more difficult to carry out a relief program. Since the number of those needing aid was far greater this year than formerly, the Community Chest Committee decided to carry on emergency relief only, including funeral service and medical aid.

"During the past few months relief has been given in the form of coffins, burial expenses, operation and hospitalization fees, medicines, blood transfusion and general medical subsidy. Approximately CN \$20,000,000 has been spent in covering these items. In addition to this emergency relief service the committee took care of seventeen especially destitute cases."

Yenching students, Dr. Porter points out, distributed to needy children several bags of old clothing received from CNRRA, and during their winter vacation investigated 610 families and themselves made contributions and secured funds from others to make possible distribution of food in addition to the clothing.

## TAKE STUDIES SERIOUSLY



Three women students in a quiet moment in the living room of a Yenching dormitory catch up on the latest news.

Despite poverty and other disheartening obstacles, the desire for a college degree among Chinese girls is "enormous," writes Acting Dean Ruth Stahl. Determined to secure a higher education many students whose college course was interrupted during the war, she says, have now returned to Yenching to complete their undergraduate work.

"A few of them have married in the meantime. One young woman came from Tientsin last autumn and graduated in January. She had been married and had twins whom she left in the care of servants while she completed her work for a degree. One registered this semester who has two children with a third one on the way."

Yenching dormitories lack some of the comforts of pre-war days, Miss Stahl reports. There is no running water, so all girls wanting baths must go to a bath house built by the Japanese during their occupation.

"As there are only three showers," she continues, "the girls must wait their turn for a bath or shampoo. There is a stove in the students' laundry room in each dormitory where water is boiled for drinking and students bring their thermos bottles or other containers to be filled.

"Since the Japanese occupation there has been a shortage of screens. Last year we were able to secure enough screening for the kitchens and dining rooms, but many of the students' rooms in the dormitories are exposed to flies and mosquitoes, which is unfortunate when malaria is so prevalent."

## REVIVE FOLK DANCES

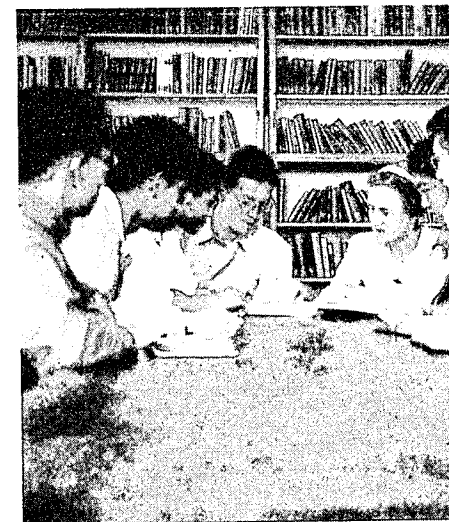


Students in the folk dance club at Yenching demonstrate the Farmer's Dance.

Yenching students today are showing a growing interest in reviving the old folk dances of centuries ago. This is especially true of those students who during the war were in exile at Chengtu.

Chengtu is in the province of Szechuan, adjacent to Tibet, which is famous for its dances. While there, Yenching students learned many old border dances from people who had visited the Tibetan provinces.

Yenching is one of the few colleges in China where folk dancing is given in the physical education curriculum. In this course are taught not only the folk dances of China, but of many other nations including those of England, Scotland, Ireland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, France, and the United States.



Asst. Professor Lucy Buritt, who teaches English and history, conducting a Bible discussion class.

## What Price Education in China?

by Ann Nash Bottorff

America is proud of the strength and discipline which enables some of her students to work their way through college under difficulties; but in China today thousands of students are accepting privations to gain an education which make most of the work Americans do seem like a pleasant diversion.

Their education, therefore, means a great deal to Chinese students. To Eleanor Huang, for instance, I think of her because she is thoroughly average. She is a short person, square and stocky in build. Her appearance is emphasized by the padded bulk of her

other expenses she may have. Many of the opportunities American students have, she does not. Yenching is out in the country, so she cannot wait on table or be a part-time sales girl in the restaurants and stores of College Town. What, then, does she do?

During the summer last year, she sold 400 cc of blood and later 300 cc to Central Hospital in Peiping.

However, when she was given the regular yearly physical examination last fall, the doctor at the Yenching Women's Infirmary was concerned to find that she had developed an en-



One of the many students who are helping work their way through Yenching, Eleanor Huang, center, sells a persimmon at her store in one of the university dormitories. Her roommate, at left, helps her wait on customers.

plain blue cotton gown. Her legs are partially hidden in purplish-tan cotton stockings, and her small feet in padded Chinese shoes.

Eleanor, who is 21, is a junior at Yenching. An average student, her major is history. She is also taking courses in Japanese, philosophy, and Chinese literature. She speaks Japanese very well, and because of that is thinking of trying to make her career some job having to do with Chinese-Japanese political relations.

So far, she sounds like quite an ordinary person. What makes her different from most American students, and why have I used her as an example of the Chinese student? The answer is simple. Money. She gets almost none from home.

Eleanor, therefore, must earn the money to pay her board bill and any

larged heart, and she was forbidden to use this way of earning money.

Since then, she has earned her money in two ways. First, by teaching three hours a week in the Yenching night school for village children.

Her best source of income, however, is a small "snack bar" which she and her two roommates run in their room at the dormitory. They sell *su jou* (salted meat), *wan tzu* (small meatballs), *hsiang che* sauces, persimmons, peanuts, candy, *hsiao ping* (Chinese buns), and small cakes.

Perhaps you are wondering how much this board bill is, that she tries so hard to find money enough to pay. In January, it was \$500,000 CNC. Thousands of people so poor that they cannot afford even this small sum are going to college in China today and winning degrees with dignity, humor.



## MUSIC OF THE ORIENT...



A Yenching student playing the "ku chin," an ancient lute similar to a long zither.

## AND OF THE WEST



Acting Dean Ruth Stahl listens while one of her piano students plays a Mozart sonata.

The Chinese have become increasingly interested in Western music in the years since several Catholic priests, first missionaries of the modern era, went to China at the beginning of the 17th century. Today courses in Western music can be found in the curricula of most of the Christian colleges.

At Yenching, where music has been in the curriculum for the past twenty years, students show a preference for such Western musical instruments as the piano, organ, and violin. In addition to lessons on these instruments, instruction also includes courses in theory, appreciation, ear-training, voice, conducting, composition, history, and teaching methods. Although only ten students majored in music this year, more than 200 took one or more courses, or studied a musical instrument.

## WELLESLEY, YENCHING PLAN ASSISTANTSHIP EXCHANGE

Wellesley College and Yenching University recently concluded arrangements for an exchange student program beginning with the academic year 1948-49.

Under the new plan a Wellesley student will be selected each year to go to Yenching as an assistant in some department, and a Yenching girl will be chosen to attend Wellesley.

The exchange will be sponsored by the Mayling Soong Foundation of Wellesley, which was established to develop understanding between East and West. Named in honor of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, a Wellesley alumna, the Foundation provides scholarships, sponsors lectures and institutes, and buys books to broaden the student's knowledge of the Orient.

The Wellesley appointee for the coming academic year is Ruth Wick of the class of '48 who will go to Yenching this fall as a part time assistant in the chemistry department.

Wellesley-Yenching has voted to pay the full support and traveling expenses for three years of one full-time American teacher at Yenching.

## Women Rank High in Studies

A survey of the scholastic record of students at Yenching last year shows that half of those on the university's honor roll were women, as were seven of the eight seniors elected to Phi Tau Phi, scholastic honor society.

In choosing their major subjects, women students showed a preference for sociology, Western languages, education and journalism.

All but one of the pictures in this issue of *Yenching News* were sent in by Miss Mary Cookingham, Yenching's hardworking bursar. Many of the photos used in recent issues of this publication, as well as *China Colleges*, *Princeton-Yenching News*, and various special booklets and leaflets of the past several months, were also taken by Miss Cookingham. We are indebted to her for these excellent action shots portraying Yenching activities.

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## COMINGS AND GOINGS

Acting Dean C. H. Chao of the College of Public Affairs, who is in this country on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship, will study at Princeton University this summer. Last semester he attended the University of Chicago.

James Pyke of Yenching's English department, who has spent the past year studying at Columbia University, will return to China this summer.

Miss L. C. Chou, a former member of Yenching's sociology department, who has been studying at the University of Chicago, is en route to China. She will teach at the University of Nanking next year.

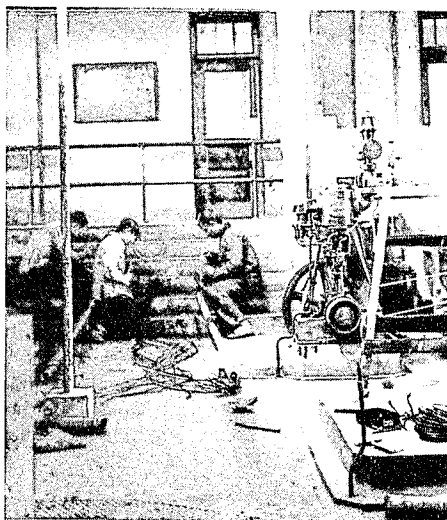
T. C. Liao, assistant professor of education, returns to Yenching this summer. Winner of a United Board faculty fellowship last year, he did graduate work at Teachers College, Columbia University, this year.

## DAVID C. H. LU WINS AWARD FOR HIS JOURNALISM WORK

David C. H. Lu, Yenching '29, head of the Washington bureau of the Central News Agency of China, was one of five persons to receive honor awards from the University of Missouri last month.

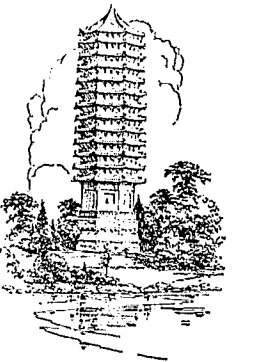
Mr. Lu, who in 1930 became the first Yenching-Missouri exchange fellow in journalism, was honored for "his activities in promoting a better understanding of China in the United States, and of the United States in China, throughout fifteen years of active and successful newspaper work."

In addition to awards made to five individuals, two publications, *Life* magazine and the *Atlanta Journal*, also received awards.



Students prepare the DC and AC electrical laboratory machinery in Yenching's power plant.

## Yenching News



VOLUME XXVII

NOVEMBER 1948

NUMBER 1

## YENCHING DEAN AMONG WORLD CHURCH LEADERS



Dean T. C. Chao, at left, is one of six recently elected presidents of the World Council of Churches. In this capacity he represents all Asia. Others, shown here with him are, right to left, Dr. Erling Eidem, Archbishop of Upsala; Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury; Dr. John R. Mott, Honorary President; Dr. S. Germanos, Archbishop of Thyateira; Pastor Marc Boegner; and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam.

## Yenching Needs Our Aid in Present Grave Crisis

The news from China grows darker each day. The latest headlines tell the story of further advances of the Communist armies. The Nationalist forces in North China, battered by successive military defeats and oppressed by indescribable inflationary woes, have now lost Manchuria. It is obvious from this news out of China that Yenching will soon be facing a desperate situation and that we are going to have to protect it as well as we can by generous giving.

On November 4 a special meeting was held of workers in the New York area who are helping in the United Board's current campaign for \$1,000,000 for the Christian colleges. Speaking on the gravity of the present situation, Dr. Robert J. McMullen, executive secretary of the United Board, stated that "the future is uncertain, and we just don't know what is going to happen to our colleges."

"Yet it is certain that never were these institutions more needed," he declared. "They are the chief bulwark in China in support of all that is dear to Christian Americans. It is certain that the faculties of these schools have cost untold thousands of dollars and years of time to develop. If they are lost, they cannot be replaced. They must be preserved. Though it would be difficult to carry on with serious property losses, a start perhaps could be made. If the faculties were lost to these institutions, however, nothing could be done except to start all over again. We

(Continued on page 4)

## Youths Come from Abroad To Study at Yenching

Several students from foreign lands are at Yenching this year either pursuing undergraduate studies or doing advanced graduate work. Two of the graduate students, William T. DeBary of Orangeburg, N. Y., a Columbia alumnus, and Donald R. Toussaint of Berkeley, Calif., a graduate of Stanford, are Fulbright Fellows.

The only woman among the foreign students is Ruth Wick, a native of Pittsburgh, who received a bachelor of arts degree from Wellesley last June and is now assisting at Yenching as a laboratory supervisor in chemistry. Miss Wick is the first exchange scholar sponsored by the Mayling Soong Foundation of Wellesley which was established to develop understanding between East and West.

Among the undergraduates are Leighton Wiant, who has studied at Ohio Wesleyan University, and Henry P. Sailer, both sons of Yenching faculty members. Mr. Wiant is studying Chinese history and philosophy, and Mr. Sailer is taking courses in Chinese history and political thought.



Undergraduate American students at Yenching this year include Henry Sailer, Charles Kitley, and Leighton Wiant.





Mrs. Ching-yueh Yen, sociology professor, gives a student some help with an assignment.

### Dr. W. H. Adolph Resigns As Acting Head of Yenching

Dr. William H. Adolph, who became acting president of Yenching University in the spring of 1947, has resigned and has joined the faculty of Peiping Union Medical College where he will do research in nutrition chemistry.

Dwight W. Edwards, vice president and field director of United Service to China, has joined the Yenching staff as executive secretary of the administrative committee. Mr. Edwards, Princeton '04, who was for many years with the YMCA in China, will take over some of the duties of acting president. He is executive secretary of Princeton-Yenching Foundation.



Dwight W. Edwards, right, chats with Dr. C. W. Luh and the Rev. Noel B. Slater on the Yenching campus.

### TYPICAL YENCHING PROFESSOR HAS ADVANCED DEGREES

A recent survey of Yenching Chinese faculty members shows that the average professor is married and is a Christian. He is likely to be an alumnus of Yenching and is probably between forty and fifty years of age. He will have at least a master's degree and probably a doctorate, and will have studied in the United States—usually at the University of Chicago, Michigan, or Columbia.

The survey of Western faculty members shows that there is a larger proportion of women to men professors than among the Chinese staff. The Western professor is also married, but is older. He, too, is likely to have a Ph.D. degree and is probably a Presbyterian, a Methodist, or a Congregationalist.

### STUDENTS HOLD ELECTION

Despite the air of tension in Peiping, campus life is proceeding. "Just now," says a letter dated October 23, "campaign posters are vying with the gold and crimson foliage in an all-out election. The students have learned of party convention methods from the movie, 'Wilson,' and LIFE Magazine's pictures. So we are going to the polls on Monday to elect our new student government officers. There has been hot competition between those in power and a newly active, more conservative minority. This is very wholesome even if the issues are confused by principles that mean all things to all people, just as they do elsewhere."

### Students Have Difficulty Meeting Their Food Bills

"Foods and all other items making up the daily needs of the people have skyrocketed in price," says a recent letter from Professor Stanley D. Wilson. "Flour is about twelve times as high as it was a few months ago. Many things have almost disappeared from the shops, as the merchants much prefer to hold goods rather than money. For a time meat was practically unobtainable. Now some can be bought at very high prices.

"Just how most of our students are going to meet their food bills is more than I can see. Many are poor beyond anything we have known in the past. The other day, a boy came to me and said that he had been able to get together all the funds needed for the semester's bills except two gold yuan. He did not know where these were to come from as he had exhausted every possibility—(two gold yuan is only US \$.50 at the official rate). There are many other cases of a similar nature, but the university is giving all possible aid in scholarships."

### Collegians Run Free School

Relief projects at Yenching are taking on a heightened urgency in the present crisis, according to a recent report. "Students of the Christian Fellowship have their free school with about 100 pupils lodged in a permanent court down by the dairy. This is going to be a great advance over the former way of tucking in a class here and there on the campus. It will give real unity to the planning and work."



Yu-yun Sun, secretary of Yenta Christian Fellowship, interviews student who is helping work his way.

### Yenching Profiles



Y. P. Mei



A. C. Li

Chief among the things of which Yenching is most proud are the many faculty members and scores of alumni who are making distinguished contributions to Chinese life today.

Among faculty members is Y. P. Mei, professor of philosophy. Educated in Germany and the United States, Dr. Mei from 1942-46 was acting president of Yenching during its exile in Chengtu. His intrepid leadership was in great measure responsible for the unflagging spirit and will with which Yenching students and staff met the vicissitudes of wartime exile.

One of Yenching's most famous alumni is An-che Li, who was graduated in 1929 with a bachelor of science degree. Later he did graduate work at the University of California and Yale. Today he is one of China's best known anthropologists.

Last year, while on sabbatical leave, Dr. Li, who is a member of the faculty of West China Union University, taught a course on Tibetan culture at the Yale Graduate School. Author of several books on sociological and anthropological subjects, he is directing the West China Frontier Research Institute on studies of Tibetan and Lolo affairs.

### COMINGS AND GOINGS

Stephen Tsai, Controller, has been granted a year's leave of absence to act as consultant to the China Relief Mission. . . . Professor L. C. Cheng of the Economics Department, who studied at Columbia last year on a UBCCC Fellowship, is now studying at Harvard University on a Rockefeller grant. . . . Among faculty members who it is believed may leave Peiping before Communist forces reach the city are the Stanley D. Wilsons, the Lucius Porters, and Mary Cookingham. Both Drs. Wilson and Porter are eligible for retirement at the end of this academic year.

### Chinese Girls Learn How to "Keep House" In Domestic Science Department's Model Home

Although many Chinese college girls are hoping to pursue professional careers after graduation, hundreds of others are planning to "keep house." To help train such as these in the most modern methods, Yenching's department of domestic science now has a Home Management House. Built to serve senior students in this department as a practical laboratory for actual domestic science experience, this house is "home" each year to a group of students and one teacher.

The girls use the amount of money they would pay for food in the Wom-

trying to apply to each phase of everyday work the scientific principles they have studied. This has given experience in transferring to normal extracollegiate life the scientific knowledge, artistic taste, and principles of sanitation and cleanliness studied in their formal courses.

The house, badly damaged by the Japanese who occupied it after Pearl Harbor, is a typical North China home—a main building facing south, with east and west side buildings forming a small enclosed courtyard. Outbuildings, space for drying laundry, and for very small vegetable and flower gardens are included within the court.

The house has a large living room, a teacher's quarters, three bedrooms for students, dining room, kitchen, and laundry. Last spring the house was refurnished with the help of Dean Ava Milam, head of the domestic science department at Oregon State College.

"The opening of the refurbished house and its re-occupation by a group of six students was celebrated last spring by a tea to which officers and faculty of the university were invited," says a recent letter. "It was a pleasure to see the neat rooms, the artistic furniture and decorations, and to realize how a typical Chinese home can be adapted to attractive, healthful, and still simple living."

"In the kitchen," the letter continues, "is a simple one firehole stove, with a western-style oven inserted. On this elaborate meals and course menus can be prepared."



A domestic science major fulfills her duty as housekeeper in the department's Home Management House.

en's Dining Room and manage with it to secure the sort of food they have learned of in courses in diet as being the most nutritious. They also plan the household work and live under conditions natural to a Chinese household.

### Revive Social Studies Journal

A recent grant by Princeton-Yenching Foundation has made possible the revival of the YENCHING JOURNAL OF SOCIAL STUDIES, which was discontinued during the war years.

Dr. Yueh-hua Lin, professor of sociology, is chairman of the editorial board of the JOURNAL, which first began publication in 1938. Now published under the auspices of the College of Public Affairs, with participation by the history department, it will serve as a means through which the College can contribute to the development of social studies relating to China.



Ruth Wick, Wellesley-Yenching exchange assistant, greets her roommate at the gateway to their dormitory.

## BOARD OF MANAGERS MEET AT COMMENCEMENT



Yenching's Board of Managers meet on Commencement Day. L. to r. are Arthur Coole, Methodist; W. F. Rowlands, London Mission; W. C. Merwin, Presbyterian; Mrs. C. F. Wong, and Dr. W. H. Adolph.

### Visitor Finds Villagers Near Yenching Campus Combine Customs of Old and Modern China

"The young Chinese students who attend Yenching are as modern in their thinking and dress as are the students of any university in the West," writes a Methodist missionary who has been living on the campus. "Just off the campus, however, one goes through a village whose streets and mode of life are the same as when I first came to China thirty years ago. There is one exception, though. Through the center of the village there is a broad, concrete road along which the buses and cars pass daily, while overhead one constantly hears and sees the planes as they fly to and from the nearby airport.

"In those narrow streets of ancient China one still sees the grain for the family being ground between two huge stones, turned by a mother and her two daughters. At the doorstep of another home, grandmother twists some strands of hemp on a spindle of ancient design into fine, hard thread to be used in the stitching of the soles of shoes.

"The village tailor has a modern sewing machine, and one can see him sewing away beside the open door, but the women must still make the winter clothing by hand by padding them with cotton padding and then quilting them somewhat as we quilt a bed-quilt in the West. Along the little stream that feeds the lake, women sit day after day, visiting and gossiping as they wash

their clothes in the yellow water, using almost no soap but rubbing them on the stones and beating them against the rocks to get the dirt out.

"The shops are lighted with electricity, but the merchant uses the old fashioned scales which he balances in his hand to weigh the meat, fruit, and vegetables that I purchase. Children call 'hello' to me in English as I pass along, but the old grandfather bows deeply and walks slowly on his way.

"This is the changing China—a combination of the old and the new."



Dr. Lucius C. Porter, chairman of Yenta Christian Fellowship, stops to talk with organization's secretary.

### Peiping Group Gives Aid To 185 Needy Students

About fifty students were chosen from among Tsinghua and Yenching applicants last semester to plant vegetables such as cabbage, beans, turnips, and tomatoes in a "spring farming" project undertaken by the YMCA-YWCA Student Relief Committee in Peiping. The committee subsidized 185 work-relief students each month with its program, which included work-relief, nutrition aid, and medical aid.

By working six hours a week on two days, the students got CN \$960,000 a month. When the students sold the vegetables to the university dining rooms, the cost was one-third lower than the market price.

### Yenching Needs Our Aid

(Continued from page 1)

*must do all we can, the very best we can, just as long as we can. And it is certain that if we don't have funds we won't be able to do anything for anybody under any circumstances."*

While some claim that our government has been shortsighted and remiss in meeting its obligations to China, we can take pride in the fact that through all their difficulties the United Board has helped them to carry on. Surely this is the time for all those who believe in Yenching to rally to its support. The sicker the patient the greater the need for helping him.

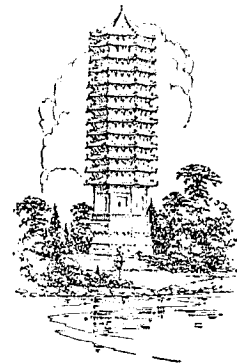
Approximately 4,000 students took Yenching's entrance exams last summer, but less than 300 were admitted to this fall's freshman class.

Yenching's registration for the fall term totals 941 students, of whom 245 are freshmen. There is a slight increase this year in the proportion of women to men students.

The average Yenching professor's monthly salary, according to a recent survey, is now barely sufficient to feed his family for eight days. Many faculty members live on borrowed money.

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# Yenching News



VOLUME XXVII

JUNE 1949

NUMBER 2

## STUDENT LEADERS



Despite political unrest more than 650 Yenching students registered for the spring semester.

### CAMPUS SPIRIT IS GOOD DESPITE POLITICAL SHIFT

Yenching "has come through the transfer of government in better shape than any other university of this region," writes Prof. Lucius C. Porter.

"There has been a spirit of united effort and mutual understanding between faculty members and between faculty and students not matched anywhere else," he declares. "The long-time emphasis at Yenching on friendly relations with students and personal concern in their affairs laid a foundation for the spirit that has helped us mightily in these days. Relations with our workmen have also been good. Recently we have revised the membership in the University Council in order to add members to represent the junior staff, and technical and working staff, together with some student representatives.

"There has been no interference with our academic or religious freedom and self-determination. Yenching has been commended by the government for our efficiency in the use of funds, and we have been asked to advise the government with reference to a pro-

(Continued on page 2)

## Life Continued Normal at Yenching During Peiping Siege, Says Professor

A graphic on-the-spot description of what happened at Yenching when the Communists took over Peiping is contained in a recent letter from Professor Grace M. Boynton of the English department.

"My own story of experience during the turnover," she writes, "is minus anything at all stirring. The University authorities had asked me to come to live on campus, and as three of our single women were returning to the States, their very comfortable house was assigned to me. I delayed leaving my village home until the retreat of the Nationalist forces filled all the courtyards around me, although my own gate was not crashed. December 13 was the day the battle began nearby, and that was the day when I moved myself and my books into the campus.

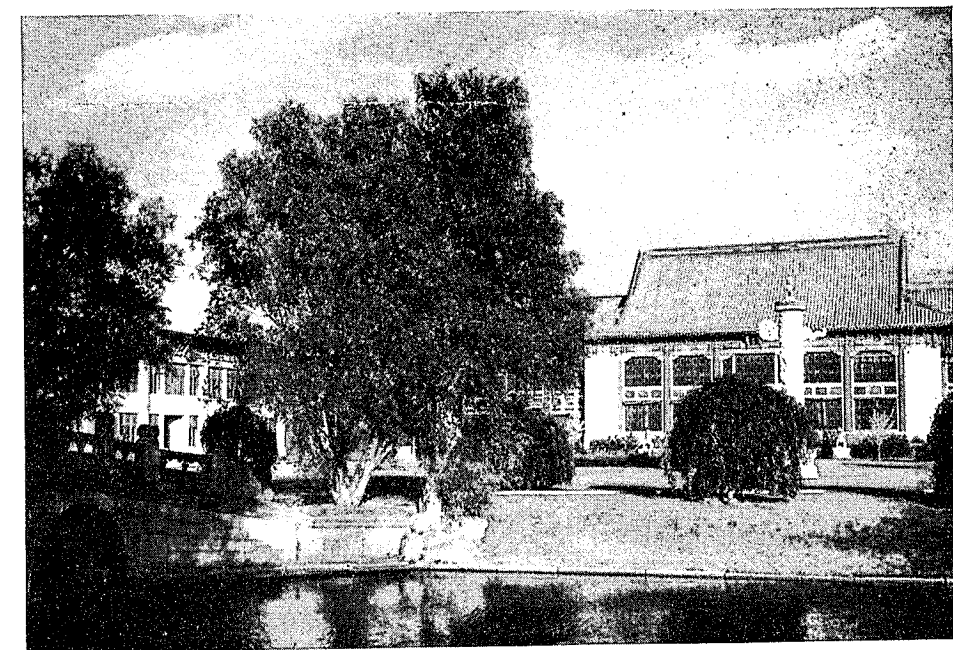
"That night faculty and students joined in the patrolling of our walls,

but I am now senior and was not asked to stand out-of-doors in the mild but chilly moonlight on this duty. I went out to a high spot on the campus about sunset time and saw the green arcs of the shells against the hills to the north, and the dreadful glow of burning villages, but nothing came near Yenching.

"During the siege, life at Yenching was self-contained. Classes were resumed. We celebrated Christmas and the New Year in our traditional fashion, subject to a few changes due to the absence of any sort of currency and to the fact that farmers could bring no fresh food to our markets. These conditions had been anticipated, and food had been stored. I lived on flour and cereals with cabbage for soup and vegetable, since cabbage is a vegetable you can stock in cold weather.

"One of the boys I had known in

(Continued on page 3)



A quiet spot on the Yenching campus, which is one of the most beautiful in Asia.



## Rural Community Serves As "Research Laboratory"

Three miles from the Yenching campus is the small village of Pa Chia Tsun, founded nearly 1,000 years ago during the Liao dynasty. Today sociology majors from the College of Public Affairs are using this ancient village as a research laboratory in which to test the sociological theories they find in texts.

In explaining the work at Pa Chia Tsun, Dean C. H. Chao points out that it has a three-fold purpose. "First," he says, "since our sociological theories come from foreign textbooks, we are interested in finding out whether they hold true for Chinese villages. Secondly, we want to gather facts from which to formulate new theories; and third, we are using the village as a proving ground to train students in the techniques of investigation."

Pa Chia Tsun is particularly suited to serve as a "laboratory." It has the oldness of tradition with the newness of being near the city of Peiping; it is close enough to Yenching to be convenient, but far enough away from the university to be uninfluenced; it has the ruralness of a farming community with some of the urbanness of a factory town.

In appearance it has much of the typicalness for which it was chosen. Most of the houses are of common mud brick. There is no business district except for two small grocery stores and a tiny factory.

There are now about eighty households, or nearly 340 people in the village. About half the inhabitants are



Yenching students discuss duck farming with Pa Chia Tsun native.

farmers. Those with larger holdings grow mainly corn and sweet potatoes; those with small farms work truck gardens. Many of the villagers work in the woolen weaving mill in the small town of Chingho a mile to the north.

## Campus Spirit Remains Good

(Continued from page 1)

gram for university-level education. We hope that we can work out a program for ourselves to fit better the needs of Chinese youth in this new era. We feel that there are many possibilities of our contributing to the constructive work that lies before the leaders of China in the days to come."

## Report Shows 93 Per Cent Of Recent Grads Employed

Forty-three of the forty-six students who were graduated from the College of Public Affairs last June are now successfully employed, according to a recent report.

"While most graduates from other universities were unable to find jobs," the report says, "the students from our College had no difficulty. In fact, in the field of child welfare our graduates were offered more jobs than they could possibly take."

The report concludes that graduates of the College of Public Affairs "possess high qualities of academic standing which few graduates of other universities can compete with."

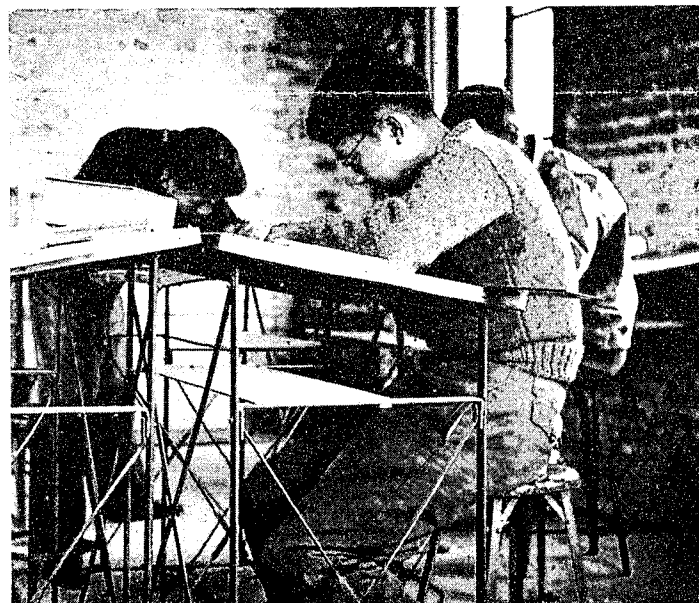
## COMINGS AND GOINGS

Both the Stanley Wilsons and Lucius Porters, who are still at Yenching although they had planned to leave last winter, now expect to return to this country in July. Drs. Wilson and Porter are retiring in June. . . . Mary Cook-ingham, former bursar at Yenching, is now with the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions in New York. She is in the Displaced Personnel Department of the Overseas Division. . . . Ruth Stahl, former acting dean of women, returned to the United States several months ago.

Women students at Yenching recently received a large amount of clothing from undergraduates at Pomona College in Claremont, Calif. There was one article, drawn by lot, for each girl.



Student in home economics department puts her newly-acquired knowledge to the test in preparing meal.



Future engineers work diligently on an assignment in machine design in the drafting room at Yenching.



Two music students practice lessons together.

## Life Is Normal During Siege

(Continued from page 1)

Chengtzu, who is now employed near the University on a very small income, arrived at my door to inquire into my 'economical condition.' He had, he said, ten gold dollars and three bags of flour which were at my disposal if I needed them. When I gratefully explained that I had food on hand, he insisted that I take his stock of sugar. He used it only to make an occasional batch of fudge (!) but he knew that for me it was a regular article of diet.

"Soon after the liberation, Communist soldiers began visiting the campus. Among them, and among the political workers, were some of our own graduates who arrived beaming with pride, and full of satisfaction in their work. They take the austerity of their living as a matter of course.

"You will be wondering what a Christian missionary thinks about coming under a regime which repudiates all religion and understands 'democracy' in a sense very different from that of Thomas Jefferson! I can sum up in the words of a Chinese Christian:

"We Christians have not been completely faithful to our Christianity; the Communists cannot at present carry out their full program of Communism. The clash between the two ways of life will come, but it is still in the future."

"I am aware that the second step of occupying forces is not always like the first. But so far we Christians, both Chinese and foreign, have been promised, and have received, toleration and protection. We in Yenching have received more than that; our experience is of courtesy and assistance. It is right to bear witness to it; I pray that it may continue, and I see signs that it may."



Running machinery is part of engineering course.

## FACULTY SERVE OVERSEAS IN VARIED POSITIONS

Two senior members of Yenching's College of Public Affairs served China abroad last year.

Dr. Shu-hsi Hsü has been with the Chinese Delegation to the UN; while Professor W. T. Wu served with the Chinese Delegation in Tokyo.

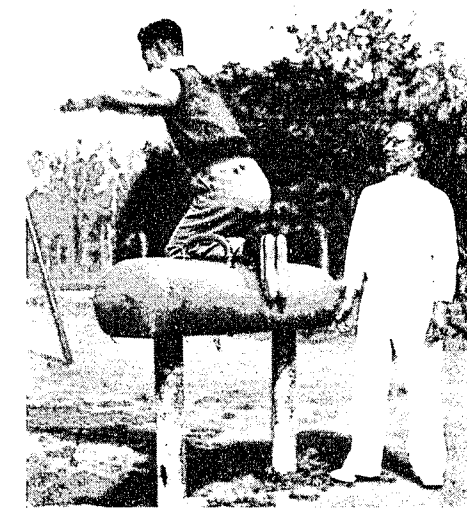
It is hoped that these staff members will be able to resume their teaching in the near future.

## Future Outlook Promising

A recent letter from Peiping says that the new government is counting on Yenching graduates to help in the national reconstruction. Our correspondent declares that "there is real reason to hope that the institution can go ahead, maintain its program, and preserve its original purpose."



This happy little four-year-old girl attends the nursery school run by Yenching's child welfare department.



Teacher watches student perform in gym class.

## Corn Is Medium of Exchange For Yenching Staff, Students

Existence at Yenching during the spring term was measured in corn.

A large part of a professor's salary consisted of corn—about 200 pounds of it, while tuition fees for the spring term were also in terms of corn (550 pounds), as well as dormitory fees (385 pounds).

The diet, however, was not strictly corn. There was also cabbage and meat. One of the foreign staff reported having had six meat meals in three months!

## Revive Two Journals

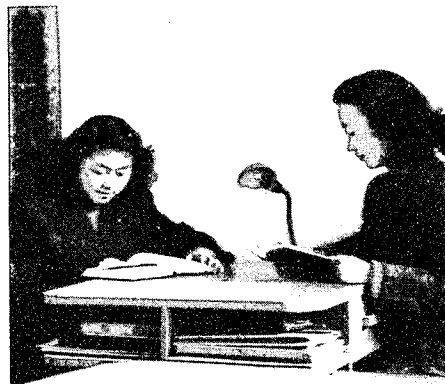
Before the war the College of Public Affairs had two journals, the SOCIOLOGICAL WORLD, printed in Chinese, and the YENCHING JOURNAL OF SOCIAL STUDIES, printed in English. Publication of both of these, discontinued during the war, was recently resumed with the help of the Princeton-Yenching Foundation. The former publication is now called the YENCHING SOCIAL SCIENCES.

## MOST STAFF REMAINING AT POSTS ON CAMPUS

Recent letters from energetic Dr. C. W. Luh, Chairman of the Administrative Committee, and Professor Bliss Wiant indicate that working conditions at Yenching are much better than had been anticipated and that a large majority of both Chinese and Western faculty are remaining on the campus. Western personnel will be allowed to teach although they cannot hold administrative positions.

They report that funds from the United States can be received and mission boards are urged to fill their personnel quotas by sending new recruits.

## STUDY HOUR



Two co-eds prepare an assignment together.

## CHILDREN'S BIBLE STORY CLASS



Children of Yenching faculty members listen to Bible story in Sunday School class.

## STUDENTS TO DO SURVEY OF CITY OF PEIPING

The College of Public Affairs is planning to conduct a study of the political, economic, and social aspects of life in the city of Peiping, according to Acting Dean C. Y. Yen. Students in the College's three departments will cooperate in making the survey, he says.

The study will fulfill two objectives, Dean Yen writes. "One is to compare city life with village life in North China, while the other is to see what changes have occurred in city life during recent years. We also hope that we shall get enough up-to-date data to enable us to compare Chinese city life with that of the West."

Dean Yen points out that although the College has had an experimental station and a research village, the material collected in these sociological projects explains only village life in China.



Underprivileged mothers living near campus bring their small children to the feeding station, run by Yenching staff, for milk.

## New Texts Speed Study Of English Language

During the war years the study of English in Chinese middle schools suffered for lack of texts. To offset the handicaps Yenching freshmen were working under, Grace Boynton, Nancy Cochran, and several Chinese colleagues are helping the war generation make up for lost time by teaching English by the new methods developed in the United States to teach GI's Chinese during the war. They have written, edited, and published new texts and are using soundscissors in their effort to teach English speedily.

Faculty and students at Yenching University during the winter months were getting along with a ration of 22 ounces of millet a day, plus one pound of meat a month. When flour was on hand, it was exchanged for rice and various vegetables.

## Spring Classes Carry On Through Change in Regime

Conditions on the Yenching campus during the spring semester have been quiet and work quite normal, according to recent word from Professor Stanley D. Wilson. More than 650 students remain and are working hard, he says.

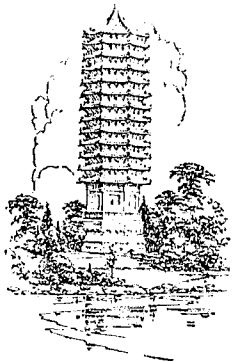
"Food of all kinds," he writes, "is quite abundant and not too expensive, though what will happen in a few months is another matter. There were practically no autumn rains, not over an inch of snow through the whole winter, and so far, no spring rain. There will be practically no winter wheat."

"The new authorities have been very friendly to the University, and we all hope that it can continue without too great changes. The plans are to develop and extend our industrial applied lines. This will call for some additional staff in the science departments. Actually they have been very sketchily staffed ever since we reopened after the war. It has not been easy to attract new men to this part of the country for the past couple of years. We hope that the new conditions will enable the University to attract able new staff members."

Approximately one-third of Yenching's students are enrolled in the College of Public Affairs.

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## Yenching News



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NOVEMBER 1949

NUMBER 1

## FUNDS REACH YENCHING WITH LITTLE DIFFICULTY

Because of floods, crop failures in various places, and a number of other factors, the Communists have not succeeded as yet in stabilizing economic conditions in North China. Both Yenching faculty members and students are feeling the economic strain.

Yenching's finances are being adversely affected by the inability of many students to pay any tuition, or even to provide board and room. During the spring semester, fees amounted to only two per cent of the budget. Undoubtedly funds for student relief will be urgently needed in the coming academic year.

Although staff salaries and wages have been lowered considerably, this cut has not helped the university's budget appreciably because of the present unfavorable exchange rate.

The United Board has continued to send funds to Yenching during the past few months, despite the chaotic economic and political conditions prevailing in China. Thus far, this money has got through to the university without undue difficulty, indicating that the staff there is able to take advantage of the machinery set up for the transmission of funds. By the end of September, the United Board had received and paid eighteen checks totalling \$35,365.70 which had been drawn in Peiping by Yenching during July and August.

In addition to normal grants from other sources, funds to meet Yenching's regular and anticipated budgetary needs for the coming academic year are expected to be supplied from the amount raised this fall by the United Board in its drive for \$500,000.

When Communist officials entered Yenching, they expressed amazement at the modest budget the university was able to operate on as compared with the size of those used by other universities in the Peiping area.

## Yenching Opens with Fall Enrollment of 900; Academic and Religious Freedom Are Unimpaired

Yenching opened its fall semester on September 19 with an enrollment of more than 900 students, with its academic and religious freedom fully maintained, and with an excellent spirit of student and faculty cooperation, according to a recent cable from President C. W. Luh.

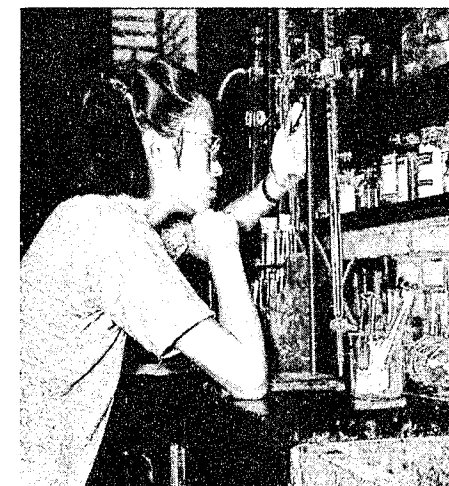
Students' predominant interests, Dr. Luh reports, are in pre-medicine, engineering, chemistry, and English. "There have been only minor changes in the curriculum, which have been instituted to meet urgent needs," he says. "Our main difficulties are in finding housing for the lower staff, and in coping with the low exchange."

Approximately 2,200 applicants took the Yenching entrance exams which were given during the summer in Tientsin, Shanghai, and Peiping. Although this number was 800 fewer than had taken the exams the previous year, it was considered a good showing in these unsettled times. One of the reasons for the smaller number of students taking the exams was that many middle school graduates, who formerly would have entered Yenching this fall, decided to discontinue their education and begin immediately their work of

serving the people; others registered in some of the institutions which give specific training for such work.

In line with a suggestion from the People's Government, Yenching has added three new courses to its curriculum this semester in the departments of history, political science, and economics, in which the Marxian viewpoint of these subjects is presented. These courses are being taught by new, qualified instructors who are not members of the Communist party. They include: Principles of the New Democracy, History of Chinese Society, Marx-Leninism, and Philosophy of History. Chinese literature has been omitted as a department, but Western languages and literature are still being taught. Indeed, English was among the three or four most popular subjects with incoming students this fall.

(Continued on page 4)

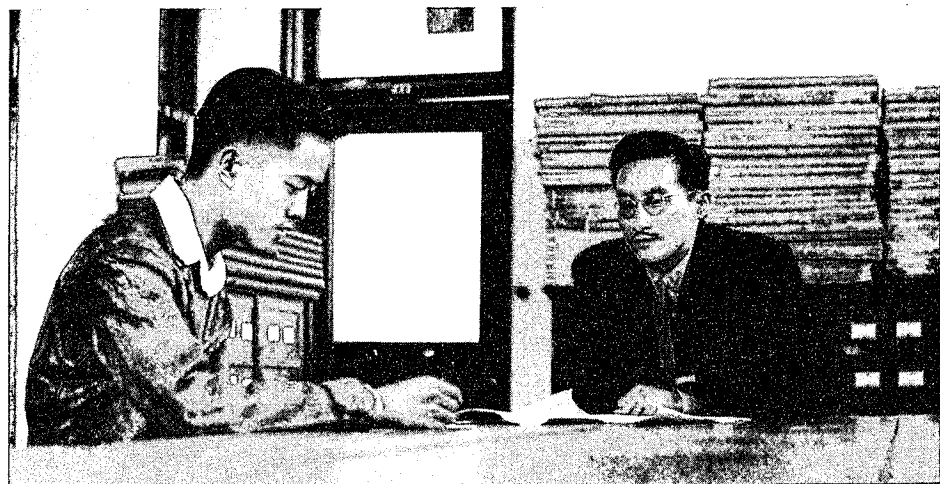


Women in increasing numbers are studying chemistry which is now among most popular subjects at Yenching.



Students this year are working diligently toward training themselves for service to their country.





A Yenching upperclassman confers with his faculty adviser.

### Students Learn Respect For More Menial Skills

During the early part of the spring semester, writes a staff member, "the quieter corners of the campus were often disturbed by the laughter and song of students carrying gardening tools on their way to garden plots, where, with much enthusiasm, they planted beans, cabbages, and tomatoes. Alas! An unexpectedly dry spring and increasing pressure of work as the semester progressed cooled their ardor, and the crops harvested did not fulfill the high hopes with which they were planted.

"The work was not wasted, however, for it gave boys and girls, fretting a little over book work while their contemporaries were actively engaged side by side with peasant and worker in building a new China, a chance to feel that they too shared in the manual work of the masses, and were not incapable because they used their brains instead of their hands.

"Many, too, discovered that even digging must be done in the right way, and it was good to see a group of young intellectuals actually paying respect to a village lad called from his work of cutting the grass to show them how to handle a hoe and prepare the soil."

### Simplicity Marks Graduation

To conform to the new fashion of austerity and simplicity now in vogue in China, Yenching omitted most of the usual academic pageantry from its commencement exercises last June.

Women graduates were dressed in plain, blue dresses, while the men wore slacks and open-necked shirts. None of the graduates wore cap and gown.

### New Regime Inspires Review Of Christian Faith, Conduct

The chief effect the new regime has had upon Yenching's religious life, says a former faculty member, has been to "inspire a review of the essentials of Christian faith and conduct, and to try to present the Christian message in forms adequate to meet the challenge of Communist ideology.

"At the same time, Christians realize the need to revitalize the Church."

The turnover of both Chinese and Western staff at Yenching has been surprisingly small. Western personnel continue to encounter no obstacle in their work, except in regard to travel; and officials in Peiping have made it clear that Westerners are welcome to stay and carry on their activities.



Caroline Chen, head of Yenching's home economics department, enjoys a meal with two students in the home management house.

### SEE CAUSE FOR OPTIMISM IN RECENT DEVELOPMENT

Five recent developments at Yenching are being looked upon by its friends as encouraging signs for the future of the university:

1. Yenching was named as one of the four universities of Peiping that are to be continued.

2. President C. W. Luh and Professors Kit-king Lei and Tung-sun Chang were asked to share in the formation of the commission on higher education which is composed of about twenty experienced educators.

3. Yenching has received high praise for its practical vocational courses which include pre-medical courses in science; general training in sociology; the Industrial Training Program; and course for apprentice-training; the basic course in liberal arts; and advanced research work leading to the master of arts degree.

4. Yenching has been held up to other universities as a model of economical administration because of its efficient use of a small and limited income, and the small number of its faculty, staff, technicians, and workmen, as compared with the size of the staffs of other institutions in Peiping. It has also been praised for the quality of its training and the devotion to service shown by its graduates.

5. The university has encountered no opposition to the continuance of its usual courses in the School of Religion, provided these are not scheduled as a group, but are divided among the philosophy, history, sociology, and literature departments.

### Praises Yenching's Unity During Political Turnover

Yenching's "unity of spirit" during the overturn of authority and control of the Peiping area by the People's Liberation Armies last winter was praised by Professor Lucius C. Porter when he arrived in this country several weeks ago from China.

"We have recognized the value of the Yenching spirit before," he said, "but the reality of this spirit, the unity of the faculty members among themselves, the sense of comradeship between students and faculty, and the sense that the servants and workers of the university were a real part of the whole team, was never more dynamically expressed.

"We felt it among ourselves, and other people spoke of our united spirit, in contrast to the cliques and divisions that marked other universities."

### Staff, Students Get Voice in Yenching Administration

One of the administrative innovations that have taken place at Yenching, as well as at the other Christian Colleges, is the setting up of an administrative committee. This change has resulted in faculty members, students, (and in some cases even workmen), having a voice in the administration.

At Yenching the committee, which consists of ten members under the chairmanship of the president, has seven other professors, one junior faculty member, and one student. Of the members, two are women, three are Westerners, all are Christians, and none is a member of the Communist party.

### American Help Is Needed To Implement Student Aid

Help from American friends of Yenching is needed to provide additional scholarship aid for indigent students. Professor Bliss Wiant declares in a recent letter to the United Board.

"The government will help about twenty-five per cent of our students to pay their board fee, but so far we have no promise of help in the field of tuition or running expenses.

"If a student at Yenching pays the full fees for tuition and room, he will have to pay 800 catties of corn or about \$104,000 local currency which equals about US\$40. This is a comparatively high rate even for Yenching. But if students cannot afford this much, they have the option of paying on a second level of approximately US\$25.

"It is evident that if we are to compete with Tsinghua, which is only a mile away, we must have some scholarship aid to offer our students. We hope that we can find that help among our American friends."

### ENGINEERING POPULAR



Engineering student welds tools from scrap iron.

In line with the new regime's emphasis on "practical" subjects, more than 100 students this semester have enrolled in college grade engineering courses at Yenching—the majority of them in mechanical engineering.

"The present senior class," writes Professor Samuel Dean, "was supposed to spend a year practicing in industries, starting last January; but recent events made it temporarily difficult for Tientsin factories sponsoring the Industrial Training Program to give apprentice training to our men at that time. We therefore continued the courses in order to graduate the present senior class. However, the present junior class members hope to resume the previous plan and to spend next year out in practice, coming back to Yenching for a final fourth year of specialized courses."

Several shops for carpentry, welding, blacksmith, and foundry work have recently been equipped and are now in use. There are also new buildings for textile and ceramic classes.

### Staff Member Describes Government Study "Camps"

An interesting account of the "camps" organized by the new regime in China to teach its principles to the people, is contained in a recent letter from a Yenching faculty member to the United Board. "These 'study conferences' were really a remarkable phenomenon," she writes, "and the government deserves credit for having organized a scheme under which all 'intellectuals' from middle school children to university teachers were 'educated' for at least a month in lecture courses and study groups under the leadership of government officials.

"Perhaps the most interesting of these camps was one at Tsinghua University (our next door neighbor) where 2,000 university graduates from the Peiping and Tientsin area lived and worked for a month. Many of our students went there with great misgivings, fearing that they would find it difficult to resist the pressure of propaganda. Christians, particularly, were anxious.

"The Christians felt that the Communist criticism of religion was often based on inadequate and false information. One Christian girl from Yenching, on being questioned about her faith, recommended that her questioners study Christianity more thoroughly! On the other hand many thought that the faith held by non-Christian young people in the principles of the revolution and its leaders, and their devotion to the service of their fellow-men, were a challenge to Christians to clarify their own beliefs, and to criticize their own way of living. Throughout the month's camp the Christians, in response to this challenge, got up every morning before 5:30 o'clock to meet for prayer."

### Students Trained in Camps Offered Government Jobs

One satisfactory result of Yenching students' attending the government-organized camps, says a recent letter from a Yenching staff member, was that after their "graduation" from the camp "every student was offered a job in the civil service or in government-controlled industry. These jobs could be refused, and some preferred to find work privately, but at least no student was faced, as in former years, with the prospect of unemployment.

"Some people with no particular taste or bent were assigned to general administrative work in various areas, but a real effort was made to fit square pegs into square holes."



Upperclass students in the Women's College study lesson on rural home improvement.



### What One Donor Writes

"With the enclosed check go my sincere respect and admiration for Yenching and the manner in which, with quietness and serenity and strong faith in the future, it continues to do its outstanding work despite the threats of an unstable, changing world around it. To me it seems to show in this way an inner strength far stronger and more lasting than man-made events and governments; it seems the one stable, unchanging, meaningful island and bridge between this country and China, between the old world and the new.

"International relations can only have meaning and sense for the future when founded on principles deeper and more lasting than man-made policies and treaties and laws; when founded, together with the quality and foundation of Yenching, on friendship between individuals, on moral as well as mental education, on self-sacrifice as a primary purpose of life, on faith in a God who does not distinguish between races and peoples and ideologies and religions but whose measure is never more than the span of a spirit and the depth of a heart."

### COMINGS AND GOINGS

Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart, for many years president of Yenching University, returned to the United States several weeks ago to report to President Truman on conditions in China. . . . Drs. Lucius Porter and Stanley Wilson, who retired in June after many years of service at Yenching, have returned to the United States with their families, having left Peiping in July.

### Urge Vocational Training

Yenching has been urged not only to develop more vocational courses, but also to plan for more research work. The government realizes China's great need for men and women with good technical training to guide in the work of "productiveness" which is one of the present government's main points of emphasis.

Treasurer  
Yenching University  
150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Enclosed is my gift of \$\_\_\_\_\_ to help meet the needs of Yenching University.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Gifts are deductible for Income Tax Purposes



Girls as well as boys continue their quest for higher education at Yenching.

### Yenching Opens Fall Term

(Continued from page 1)

In many areas, according to recent reports, there has been some pressure to limit enrollment in the various art fields and perhaps to reduce the role private institutions are playing in training young people in the social sciences. However, as yet, this policy has not affected Yenching, and the College of Public Affairs is being encouraged to carry on its work.

There has been no restriction on Christian activities at Yenching. Religious services and voluntary courses in religion have not been interfered with.

"As to religious freedom," says a recent letter from a staff member, "there will be no change whatever in our schedule of services of worship. As to academic freedom, we will enjoy approximately as much under the present regime as under the Kuomintang."

Yenching's faculty have shown steadfast loyalty to their university. Naturally, because of the uncertainties of the times, a few staff members have resigned; but on the whole, morale has remained high.

All recent reports from the University are optimistic. Proof of the administrators' hopes for the future is the fact that they are continuing to ask for Western personnel.

### Christians Share Campus With Communist Group

How a Christian conference and a Communist training institute took place side by side without any hostility is described in a recent communication to the United Board from Yenching.

"Early in the summer," says this report, "a group of North China's Christian leaders met for a series of meetings at Yenching. While this Christian conference was being held on the campus, Yenching was also providing dormitory space and classrooms to the People's Government for 600 members of the volunteer 'South Going Corps.' This group was getting training for setting up civilian government and improving social conditions behind the armies."

### Study Demands Overcome Students' Political Zest

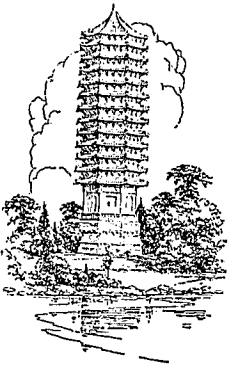
During the spring months, says a recent report from Yenching, a few active "politicians" among the students were very busy and every morning from six o'clock until breakfast time the campus was dotted with little groups meeting under their leadership to read the newspapers, and discuss important political pronouncements.

"As the term drew on towards examinations, these occupations changed; and one would hear the same leaders earnestly instructing two or three companions in the mysteries of phonetics or the subtleties of a frog's physiology, for the politically-minded students—members of the New Democratic Youth Corps—are expected to be leaders in every field of university life."

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# Yenching News



VOLUME XXVIII

JUNE 1950

NUMBER 2

### ENROLMENT NORMAL FOR SECOND SEMESTER

President C. W. Luh, chairman of the Administrative Committee, reports enrolment for the second semester of 1949-50 as 916. This compares very favorably with the figure of 990 who registered in the fall, the loss being relatively low. Nine hundred and thirty actually took the final examinations, with fourteen of these graduating and leaving the institution.

Registration has been heaviest in journalism, Western languages, pre-medicine, and engineering. As was expected, economics, political science, and sociology suffered losses.

In regard to the future, Dr. Luh writes, "If we can open our doors at all next year, we are in no danger of losing our students. . . . All indications are that we shall have to carry more than 1,000 next year."

### Yenching School of Religion Continues Unrestricted

The Yenching School of Religion, under Dean T. C. Chao, is reported as "going strong," with no restrictions of any kind. It has sixteen students, all of them college graduates. Dr. Bliss Wiant, comptroller of the University, writes:

"Our students are very busy writing and conferring on materialism versus Christianity and are answering the attacks and questions in a very wonderful and successful way. Many youths are courageous to the nth degree and are proving themselves worthy of their profession. We have nothing to fear with such young people leading the Christian movement. There is plenty of opposition (not on the campus, but in the air), but the students are fearless."

### COLLEGIANS DRESS FOR COMFORT

Silk gowns and high heels rarely appear on the Yenching campus. Slacks with short Chinese jackets, usually in dark colors, are the rule for girls; trousers and sweaters plus short American Army coats, for boys.

## Yenching Committee of United Board Reaffirms Faith in the University

At its annual meeting in May, held in connection with the annual meeting of the United Board, the Yenching Committee reaffirmed its faith in its colleagues on the field and urged upon the United Board continued support of the University. This action was taken after careful consideration of all the information available, which includes not only many letters but recent first-hand reports.

The Findings of the Yenching University Committee are as follows:

1. We believe that at Yenching University the opportunities for the presentation of academic material and the nature of the new educational practices are such as to make still possible the type of academic program for which Yenching has been noted. Although there are considerable areas of activity with which we cannot associate ourselves, we recognize that academic freedom must be evaluated in the perspective of the world situation.

2. While we recognize the attractiveness to the youth of China of the new energetic, assured movement, we are even more aware of the power of the idea to which the Christian Colleges

are committed. We are impressed with the phenomenon of a Christian institution free to call itself such in a Communist state and to carry on an aggressive Christian program.

3. Although we are aware of serious Communistic pressure on the administrative decisions which make for inevitable differences of opinion about the educational and Christian purposes for which Yenching exists, we have great confidence in the sincerity of its Christian leadership, which we believe still has sufficient influence on the situation to justify our continued support.

4. We would reiterate our conviction that support will be most readily secured.

(Continued on page 2)



Ninde Chapel (in center background just behind Bashford Hall at right) is scene of many religious activities on Yenching campus.

## DR. E. O. WILSON LEADER IN CERAMICS, LEATHER WORK

At its meeting on May 9, the Yenching University Committee of the United Board passed the following memorial minute:

"The death of Dr. Earl O. Wilson on September 30, 1949 brought a sense of loss to the members of the Yenching Committee and others on the United Board who had come to know him as fellow-worker and friend."

"Born in Newton, Michigan, on September 11, 1890, Dr. Wilson went through a typical American boyhood. Undergraduate work at Hillsdale College and Purdue University was followed by graduate training at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, culminating in the degree of Sc.D. in ceramic engineering in 1936."

"Dr. Wilson's experience in China began at Peking National University, where he was instructor in English from 1916 to 1919. In 1921 he was appointed assistant professor of industrial and applied chemistry at Yenching University. He became full professor in 1926 and held that position until 1944, when illness made it necessary for him to retire."

"He was an excellent teacher. Many of the present leaders among the industrial chemists and chemical engineers of China were his students. However, his keenest interest lay in research, and he made significant contributions to industry. He gave himself unstintingly, and under his direction Yenching developed outstanding work in ceramics and leather tanning."

"The Yenching Committee make this record of the work of a noted scientist, respected teacher, and longtime member of the Yenching family with rededication to the support of the cause he served so well. We express to Mrs. Wilson and their three sons not only our sympathy but also our appreciation of the privilege of having been associated with a keen mind and a great spirit."

Diet at Yenching these days is far from elaborate. It is probably not even adequate. Breakfast consists of *kao liang* (a very coarse sorghum) and a little salted turnip. For lunch, there is steamed unleavened bread of corn or millet, with spinach or cabbage plus a little meat or bean curd. *Kao liang*, with vegetables, does for supper.

The result is considerable intestinal trouble, and probably malnutrition. But it all costs only a little more than two American dollars a month.



Child welfare is a special project of home economics majors at Yenching.

## Library Receives 8,000 Books

When the library of the United States Information Service in Peking found it necessary to close last winter, arrangements were made for Yenching to take over the 8,000 books and magazines that constituted its collection. This gift brings to the Yenching library a good selection of standard and recent works in many fields.

In the collection there are also seventy albums of recorded music, which have been warmly welcomed by the music department. This gesture of friendliness is greatly appreciated by Yenching staff members and students.

## Meaningful Easter Services Commemorate Holy Week

The Easter program on Yenching's campus was as full and as rich as in previous years. Regular chapel services were held from 7:40 to 7:55 daily. On Maundy Thursday the Last Supper was celebrated in Ninde Chapel with a new communion set given by an American friend but made by local artisans. On Good Friday there was a three-hour service from noon until three; the Chanters sang the Passion section of "The Messiah" that evening. Saturday evening, "The King of Kings" was shown.

Easter Sunday began with a Sunrise Service followed by breakfast in the garden of the Friends' Center. The regular morning service was held on the campus between the bell-tower and the President's house. That evening the Chanters sang the 149th Psalm in the setting by Dvorak.

As one correspondent has written, "We are not on the defensive but know whereof we speak and are not ashamed of the gospel."

## Yenching Women's College Undergoes Reorganization

The Women's College at Yenching has shared in the general reorganization, and students and workers as well as junior faculty now have a voice in its administration. The Women's College General Meeting consists of all women faculty and staff members, together with representatives of the women students and women workers. It makes suggestions to the Women's College Administration. It also nominates to the University Council names from which that body chooses a Women's College Committee. This Committee decides upon administrative matters. Actual administration is in the hands of a dean of the Women's College, to be appointed by the Chancellor or the Executive Council.

To a greater extent than heretofore the Women's College is an integral part of the University, being responsible to the Executive Council. The dean is ex-officio member of the two most important committees of the University.

This year a triumvirate have served in place of a dean. These are Mrs. Yen Ching-yüeh, experienced member of the sociology department, Miss Kuan Yü-lin, Yenching graduate in the physical education department, and Mrs. Randolph T. Sailer.

## ENGLISH DEPARTMENT SHARES ITS EXPERIENCE

Yenching's English Department is sharing its knowledge and experience with other institutions. Miss Nancy Cochran reports a recent visit from the head of the English section of the new Foreign Relations University.

Two government universities in North China are using Yenching texts.

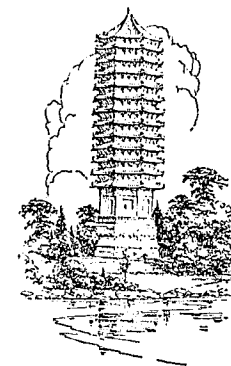
## Yenching Committee Reaffirms Faith

(Continued from page 1)

cured for a private institution in which, as in this country, the basic items of the current budget are not dependent on government support. With open eyes and aware of the very serious problems ahead, we recommend to the United Board that it continue to rally Christian Americans behind their Christian comrades at Yenching.

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# Yenching News



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## Yenching Still Very Much Alive; Life Marked by Austerity and Earnestness

Professor and Mrs. Randolph T. Sailer, members of the Yenching faculty for many years who have just returned to this country on furlough, report that Yenching is still very much alive, very much in earnest, and true to its birthright. They left Yenching in late July. Mrs. Sailer, who has recently served as Co-Dean of Women and one of the three Western members of the University Administrative Committee, has prepared for the YENCHING NEWS the following picture of Yenching today:

"How does present day Yenching compare with Yenching before the turnover? In what ways is it the same, in what ways different?"

"Physically, there is little change. The campus is still breathtakingly beautiful, the atmosphere friendly and happy. In its inner life, too, the important stones of its foundation are still in place."

1. Yenching's ideals of high Christian character are as strong and vivid as ever.

2. Yenching's high standards of scholarship are still jealously guarded and maintained.

3. Yenching is still proud of its international character. On the faculty of roughly one hundred, there are five British, seven Americans, one Frenchman, one Russian, with five or six additional part-time Western teachers, mostly wives. Several nationalities are represented in the student body.

4. As in the past, the relationship between Westerners and Chinese, faculty and students is one of warm friendship and respect. This internal harmony is one of the major factors in Yenching's having been able to adjust itself to the new age, with so little dislocation.

"But no institution could or should through the revolution in China and come out the same, and certainly Yenching's life and work have been deeply influenced. It is always dangerous to generalize, and to any statement that is made about these changes there



Mrs. Randolph T. Sailer, member of Yenching University Administrative Committee, has recently returned to this country on furlough.

are bound to be exceptions, but certain patterns do seem to emerge when one looks closely. By and large, the students and faculty members are behind the present regime, are anxious to work to make it a success. They are proud of its achievements and its aims though aware of the tremendous problems it faces. The big change, it seems to me, for the 'average' member of the Yenching community, is a change in central purpose, a shift in emphasis from a desire to make a success of one's own life, to a desire to contribute to

## Aid from Abroad Welcomed; Reaches Yenching Safely

The United Board has had no difficulty during the past year in sending funds to Yenching University and anticipates none in the year ahead.

While certain activities of the Chinese Church are being forced gradually to support themselves, the Government has made it clear, in the case of the Christian Colleges, that "funds from abroad, as long as they are free contributions for educational purposes and have no political conditions, will be able to come in."

A recent cable from one of these Colleges says, "Financial aid still welcomed and deeply appreciated. Our ability to receive money never questioned here."

The United Board can still say with certainty that its funds reach Dr. Wiant, Yenching's Comptroller, quickly and safely and are used for the purpose for which they are designated.

the rebuilding of the nation, to 'serve China.' This shift works itself out in several areas.

1. Much greater austerity. Living costs in China are much lower than in the United States, but even so, student food that costs US \$2.50 per month is very poor food, and the \$35-\$40 salary of the highest-paid professor is a terribly low salary. These austerities are gladly accepted—even sought—by both groups because a higher scale of living seems to them unseemly at a time when China's economic situation is so precarious. But the dangers to health are extremely serious, and there is also the much less serious, but none the less real threat that beauty shall be sacrificed to utility and graciousness of living to practicality.

2. Participation in administration on the part of all University groups. Workmen, clerks, students all share with the faculty the responsibility for the management of the University and

(Continued on page 4)



## Yenching Maintains Academic Standards As Enrolment Reaches New Heights

College officially opened on September 2, but regular classroom work did not resume until the middle of the month. Since announcement of the results of entrance examinations could not be made until late in August, there were inevitable delays in transportation. Yenching students come from all parts of China.

Registration by the middle of September, though still incomplete, was nearing 1,150, the highest enrolment Yenching has ever had. Total enrolment is expected to reach 1,200. The large numbers of well qualified students choosing Yenching in preference to government institutions have made this record possible without sacrifice of standards. President Luh reports that Yenching is experiencing little difficulty in maintaining its status as a "Class A" university.

There are minor changes in curriculum in almost all departments, but these are reported as "mainly concerned with teaching efficiency." No important changes in administration are contemplated.

Student interests continue to show a

New government regulations regarding administration call for centralization of authority in the president. Yenching is fortunate in having a man of Dr. C. W. Luh's scholarship and character at its head.

shift toward the applied sciences and pre-medicine. This year approximately 50 per cent of the students are in the College of Science (and Engineering), 30 per cent in the College of Arts, and less than 20 per cent in the College of Public Affairs. The School of Religion has 25-30 students.

### "LAND REFORM" PROBLEMS HIT YENCHING CAMPUS; TOP SALARY US \$41.63

Yenching Faculty are facing their own problem of "land reform." Every large faculty residence has had to be modified to accommodate two families. Adjustments have not been easy, as individuals face the disturbances and irritations resulting from close contact with people equally easily irritated.

These changes have been necessitated by the inadequacy of present salaries. The highest salary at Yenching for August was US \$41.63 plus some welfare expenses. While this enables a full professor with an average family to live simply, it provides for no luxuries. Lower ranks must live even nearer the level of mere subsistence.

Salaries are based on millet, in this particular case 1,300 catties (1,430 pounds). The government rate for millet was Communist \$993 per catty. With a US \$1 bringing C \$31,000, it took US \$41.63 to buy that amount of millet.

### CHINESE STAFF MEMBER'S FAMILY



Mr. Chih-ming Hsu, shown here with his family, is resident clerk at Pa Chia Village where Yenching's sociology department has research program.

### ENGINEERING POPULAR



Engineering student prepares assignment in machine design drafting room.

### Engineering Draws Students; Program Supported Locally

Engineering education has become increasingly popular at Yenching as more and more students seek training that will prepare them to help in the material reconstruction of their nation. Half of this year's student body will be enrolled in the College of Science, most of these in its engineering courses.

This program is being supported entirely on the field. The Government has promised, for 1950-51, one million catties (a catty is one and one-tenth pounds) of millet, which will cover about 56 per cent of the total budget of \$60,000. The University hopes to raise the balance from other local sources such as the Committee for Co-operation between Education and Industries.

### College of Public Affairs Continues Research Program

Students and faculty of the College of Public Affairs undertook two expeditions during the past year, one to Mongolia and one to the province of Hunan. Both had as their objective the study of relations with minority groups, looking toward securing for such groups a squarer deal than they have been receiving.

Members of the staff are continuing such research projects as a study of the new Peking City Government and of the Relation between City and Country. Such projects are in the tradition established by Burgess and Gamble in their PEKING: A SOCIAL SURVEY.

### Christian Faculty, Students Meet Challenge of New Day

A very recent letter from a Western member of the Yenching faculty confirms other reports of the actuality on the Yenching campus of the religious freedom which is part of the organic law of China. He writes as follows:

"Then how about Yenching's Christian purposes? We have realized clearly here during the past two years that whether Yenching is Christian or not depends not on our written constitution or formal freedoms of observance and witness (which we have) but on the Christian quality of the lives of our faculty. In Yenching there is no evidence of increasing pressure on Christians or of circumstances which make impossible for faculty or students a life of Christian action and expression. It is up to the Christians themselves to demonstrate the validity of their faith."

The letter also describes the continuance on the campus of active Christian groups and of a creative program.

"The life of the Christian fellowship is strong now. It has benefitted greatly from the challenge and example of Communist students and government concern for the common man. It has to live dangerously, for the situation here is dynamic and no longer static.... We believe that Christian faith can meet that challenge, and the proof will lie in the lives of our Christian faculty and students."



Choral groups directed by Dr. Bliss Wiant provide music for campus worship services.

## Western Professor Sees Continued Place For Yenching for Decade or Longer

A British member of the Yenching faculty, writing from the campus, has supplied an interesting description of the relation between Yenching and the Government.

"Private universities are . . . invited to operate under the leadership of the Ministry of Education. . . . They are then encouraged to continue, and are not likely to meet the question of their nationalization until the end of the period of New Democracy, when the country is ready for socialism—unless internal problems or financial problems lead them to appeal for government action earlier. This means, according to our estimates, that the contribution of the private universities as

such is desired for at least ten or twenty years, and who can say what will emerge during that time.

"Coming now to Yenching, we have had many evidences during the past two years that the government is determined to ensure its continuance, and no evidence of undue pressure. When we have been in desperate financial need, the government has lent us money. When we have tried to get staff members, the Ministry has helped us. We have been helped to bring Westerners from other parts of China, and have secured entry permits for those we wanted to bring in from abroad. . . . No faculty member has been sent to us by the government, and there seems no likelihood that that will be done, unless we ask for it.

"This is our situation at present, and so it seems that as far as Yenching's relations with the Ministry are concerned, and as far as government policy is concerned, we are justified in planning to go ahead on faith."

### Public Affairs College Attracts Many Students

In spite of the increased emphasis on applied sciences, the College of Public Affairs continues to attract many students.

On September 21, 219 students had registered in the college. Of these, 55 were in political science, 132 in economics, and 32 in sociology. This figure compares with a high of 242 in 1947-48.

## Student Center Purchased; Gift of American Friends

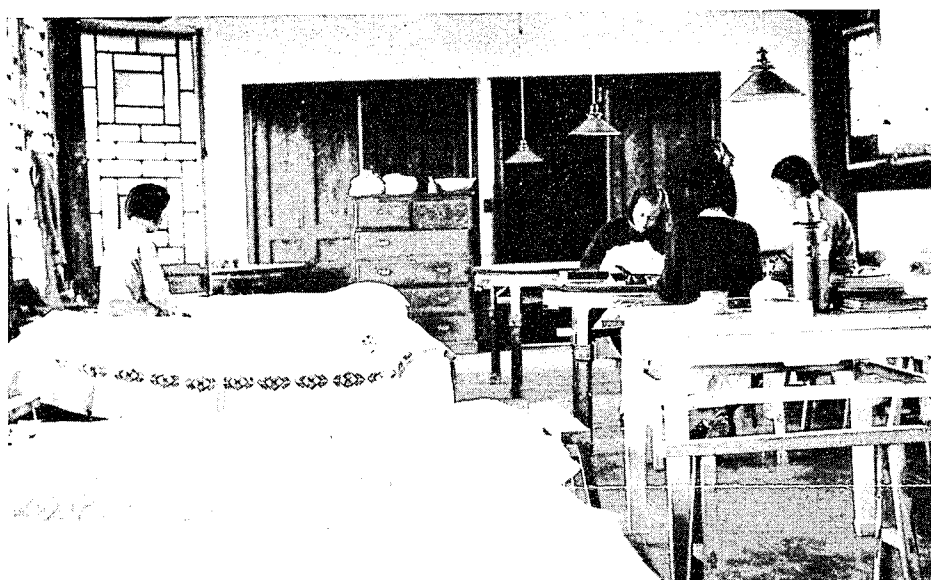


Miss Lucy Burt, director of Student Center, chats with friends at Yenching Christian Fellowship Retreat.

Arrangements have been completed for the purchase of the residence owned by Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Smith and for its transfer to Yenching University. This building has for some years been used as a Student Center under the direction of Miss Lucy M. Burt. With great vision and complete devotion, she has built up a very significant place of prayer and communal international living. It has achieved real success in gaining earnest Chinese support and active Chinese leadership. As the hub of vital Christian influence, it has won for itself a very important place.

Though the Center operates under the Friends Service Council of London, purchase has been made possible by a gift of \$3,000 from the American Friends Service Committee in Philadelphia. Transfer to the University has been on condition that the building can be used for Christian activities as long as desired.

## YENCHING DORMITORIES CROWDED THIS FALL



Increased enrolment this term means crowded quarters for these co-eds. Twelve girls share this "nook" converted from a dining room.

## Students Reported in Good Spirits; Undaunted Despite Many Hardships

Overcrowding, undernourishment, and financial worries have failed to discourage Yenching students.

The large number of students at Yenching, the largest in its history, will result in considerable crowding. Dormitories built to accommodate 800 will have to hold 1,150. Three will have to share rooms designed for two. Meanwhile food continues of such a sort that health continues to be a vital concern. Student board last term was about US \$2.50 a month, which provided millet or sorghum seed, a few vegetables, and only rarely meat or eggs.

For 1950-51, tuition has been increased from 250 catties of millet per

semester to 400 catties. This amounts to about \$14. However, almost 40 per cent of the students will be unable to pay even this small amount and will have to have scholarships. Student fees, nominally eight per cent of the total budget, thus actually amount to only about four per cent.

An increasing seriousness in studies has been most encouraging. Partly the result of a natural subsidence of the over-enthusiasms of the first months, it has been encouraged by government advice to return to classroom and laboratory. President Luh writes: "Students work harder than ever before; so far as I can see, they have not been in better spirit since 1937."

### Political Studies No Drain On Funds from Abroad

The cost of "political education" at Yenching amounts to much less than one per cent of the total budget. This education consists of six credits in social and political history required of all students, and an additional six credits in economic thought required of students in Arts and Law. Teachers are almost entirely regular members of the Yenching staff.

These courses are in no way dependent on funds from abroad, expenses being covered entirely from local sources. No money contributed from this country is used for this purpose.

### Yenching Still Very Much Alive (Continued from page 1)

sit on all important committees. Yenching has gained much from the contributions these groups, with their different points of view, can make; and the fact that Chancellor Luh and the leading members of the faculty are people of wisdom and tact has insured the happy working out of this new development.

3. Addition of required courses in the theory behind the present regime, and a shift in emphasis in other courses, such as some in the departments of economics, history, and political science. There is an increase in interest in "practical" courses, with

### SIXTEEN WESTERNERS STILL ON YENCHING STAFF

Still at work on the Yenching campus are the following missionary personnel:

American Congregationalists: Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Swift (Engineering); American Presbyterian: Dr. and Mrs. Louis E. Wolferz (Western Languages); Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dean (Engineering); and Miss Nancy Cochran (Western Languages); American Methodists: Dr. and Mrs. Bliss Wiant (Comptroller, Music); Mr. and Mrs. James Pyke (Western Languages); and Mr. William Gilkey (Music); English Congregationalists: Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Lapwood (Mathematics, Dean of Science); English Friends: Miss Lucy Burt (Student Center).

Miss Grace Boynton, American Congregationalist, is on her way back to Yenching and hopes to be on the campus some time in November.

pre-medicine, pre-nursing, engineering and English being chosen as majors by large numbers of students, the last as leading to work in translation and diplomacy.

4. Changes in the character of extra-curricular activities. There is more group life than before, meetings for discussion of political questions, religion, personal problems, as well as for recreation. There is a great deal of opportunity for boys and girls to work together in such varied activities as Student Government, preparing for participation in national celebrations such as parades and mass-meetings in the city, growing vegetables, committee work on curriculum problems, etc. This working together on common tasks makes for a naturalness that is not always found in the college-age group.

"There is a tendency to neglect one's health, to go to bed late, to be careless about hygiene—a kind of short-sightedness growing out of great enthusiasm for a cause. There is also a tendency to take news at face value, to accept without question reports that come from sources one has confidence in.

"The problems are pretty serious; mistakes are made. But there is a refreshing exuberance combined with deep seriousness. Yenching is certainly very much alive, and very much in earnest."

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