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Yenching
Publicity Reports
Newsletters, 1946
news releases

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Copy of letter to Miss Alice Boring from Stephen Tsai dated

January 3, 1946

You have probably heard that we had to discontinue our busses to town because of lack of gas. Even the ^{Chinese} government offices have no gas, But the American Marines seem to have what they need, although they too are very careful about it. About ten days ago I went to Tientsin on business. I called on Gen. Rockey and asked him if he could help us. Although he said he could not give me gas, but he was so cordial and friendly that he made me that after all gas was not the most important thing in this world! He said he wanted to help the University in any way he because the "whole United States is interested in Yenching." Can you voucher for that? Doesn't that make you forget all your troubles? What is more; yesterday I got a call from the Marine quarters in the city saying that they could loan us 500 gallons of gas and pay back when we get supply from the commercial firms. Well, my dear Alice, this may not be a first line news in the States, I mean 500 gallon of gas. But if you know the situation here, it is something to write home about. So I am telling you.

(signed) Stephen Tsai

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CNRC

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM DR. SAILER TO MR. BALLOU

Chengtu, January 23, 1946.

Re your telegram received today on microscopes from CNRRA, probably you have already heard the situation. We are putting in elaborate requests and hoping for something, sometime. But no assurance, and certainly not on time. They seem to have a bad case of bureaucracy or timidity or something, and not given to action. As you did not ask for a cable reply, and Bill Fenn will soon be there I won't wire unless sending something else. The only safe thing to do for equipment that must be had by fall is to order it. We might get it and might not. I wouldn't give ~~me~~ 50-50 odds. I'll write Harry Price and see if he can give any encouragement, and we'll contact someone in CNRRA too.

Mr. Evans will have to have an awful amount of patience with Chengtu controlling the rest of this year. Don't shoot the poor guy - he was born that way and never recovered.

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Out. Auth. - 14

January 26, 1946.

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson
General MacArthur's Headquarters
Tokyo, Japan

Dear Mr. Johnson,

You probably know that President Stuart is away in the States. During his absence, a small committee, of which Dr. C. W. Luh is the Chairman, is acting for him.

On behalf of this committee I am writing to ask you, as an old friend of the University, for advice and help on a matter of its rehabilitation. When we recovered the campus from the Japanese we found that, besides damages done to the buildings and mechanical installations, some of which were very serious, all our science equipment and machinery had been taken away. At present, when most of the American factories are still in the process of reconversion to peace-time production, it is very difficult for us to replace the equipment and machinery from America, even if we had the funds to do so. In some cases where the materials can be procured in the States, the matter of shipping them here and having them installed in time for the next academic year also presents a serious problem. We know that not a few pieces of our expensive equipment were taken to Japan after the outbreak of the war in 1941. We wonder if we could recover some of the most urgently needed articles from Japan. They can be counted toward reparation to the University. If this involves too much legal complications, we may treat them as temporary loan to us. Should this proposal meet with your approval, we shall submit you a list of our requirements. In the meanwhile I may state that such articles as microscopes, fine balances and optical instruments are some of the most desired items. Any advice and help you could give us on the matter will be greatly appreciated.

With kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

ST:H

Stephen Tsai

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Mr. Corbett
SUPREME NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL

Chungking, China

FORTNIGHTLY LETTER

Dr. Ch'i-yü ^{Chu} -- Chairman of the Department of Political Science

February 9, 1946

(This is the first Fortnightly Letter we have received since March 1945)

Dear Colleagues:

According to schedule, I was supposed to have written this letter on January 19. I feel sorry for not being able to do so on that date. The reason is that I have recently been appointed by Generalissimo Chiang to a counselorship in China's Supreme National Defense Council. The appointment was made middle of last December, but it was about a month later before I could come to Chungking to take up the job. I was rather busy when I first came and took time to get myself adjusted to the new circumstances, and that is why I had to delay writing my circular letter to you.

I am already several weeks away from Yenching so naturally you cannot expect me to say anything very up-to-date. But I can tell you what I knew up to the time of my departure. The telegram from Dr. Stuart to the effect that Mr. Y. P. Mei would not be back until three months later was quite a disappointment to many people. We were anxiously waiting for his return. We sympathize with him for the reasons of his delay. None the less we hope that he may return as soon as possible.

The problem of the return to the north is uppermost in everybody's mind. It is difficult to do planning when the situation is not yet entirely clear. We all hope that the situation will soon clear up in order to allow us to move back in good time. Meanwhile increasing number of people are leaving the University for one reason or another. This has created many vacancies which the University finds it difficult to fill, in view of the fact that we cannot commit the University to employing the persons concerned beyond this coming summer. It is expected that if people are continuing to leave, very soon the remaining members will have to take the loads of several people. Certainly it seems that liquidation of an enterprise is even more difficult than beginning it.

There are at least two cases of illness which have to be reported. (1) Dr. Ran Sailer was sick with pneumonia and was in hospital when I left. But he seemed alright and strong, and did not develop any temperature. Perhaps he thought about Louise too much and was too homesick. I expect that by this time he has fully recovered. (2) Professor Tseng Yuan Yung of the Mathematics Department was a typhus case in the Hua Hsi Pa Hospital. He was there for over two weeks during which time he developed a quite high temperature. By the time I left he was already recuperating. I guess he is hundred per cent O. K. now.

Mr. Cheng Lin Chuang was recently in Chungking and has already gone back to Chengtu on Monday. The purpose of his visit here was primarily to locate and fetch the document depositing the gold we bought last year with part of the yields of the ten-million dollar campaign funds raised year before last. The paper depositing this gold was formerly under the custody of the Local Committee on the Ten-Million Dollar Campaign Fund, but many of the members of this committee have recently left Chungking with the result that there was some uncertainty as to where the paper was kept. So the University sent Mr. Cheng, and he finally got hold of the paper. Incidentally, Mr. Cheng also availed himself of his presence in Chungking to explore the facilities for our moving back to Peiping.

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Perhaps you will be interested to know something about my new job. To make it simple, let me at once say that the job is the same as that of Dr. W. T. Wu. He and I are now working in the same office sitting on opposite desks. He is the most senior counselor here, having been here longer than any other counselor. There are four such counselors in this Council. I am the only Yenching graduate among the whole group. I don't know whether it is appropriate to say that this appointment is an honor to Yenching. I, however, did not hunt for this job. It was offered to me. At first I felt doubtful as to whether I should accept it in view of the fact that my service might perchance be again needed by Yenching in the North. In a way I accepted this job about three years too late. Immediately after I came out from Peiping after the Pearl Harbor Incident this very same chance presented itself to me. I did not consider it seriously because Yenching was then reopening in Chengtu, and all the people concerned, especially the alumni, urged me to go back. I felt the call, since our Alma Mater was then in great distress, so I went back. But this time I felt more receptive of the idea of going into government service, since I have already seen Yenching through her most difficult period. I considered that I have done my share, so I accepted this offer from the government.

Official life is quite different from academic life. I have not been here long enough to really know enough about the former in order to be able to give an intelligent opinion about it. But my plan at present is to spend about one or two years in Government and then go back to teaching profession if possible. I, of course, have to wait and see as to whether I can carry out my plan. But I hope I can.

This will be my last circular letter to you for some time to come, for this period, I will not be back in the Peiping Campus. When I write this, I feel a deep touch of emotion. Let me assure you that my emotional attachment and devotion will always remain with Yenching, that outside the University, I will try to live up to our Yenching Standard and that I will try, to the best of my ability, to further the cause and interests of Yenching. Lastly, accept my heartfelt thanks for all the kindly advice, assistance, guidance, cooperation and support you people have given me so far.

With deep emotion, I am

Yours sincerely,

CYW:LF

(Signed) Ch'i-yü Wu

Excerpts from a letter from Sam Dean to S. D. Gamble, dated February 28, 1946.

"Dr. Henke gave Ruth and myself the physical check up of our lives and says we must go home for a bit of rest. The doctor says there is nothing wrong with either Ruth or myself but undernourishment followed by amoebic dysentery which has made me anaemic so every bug gets me down easily."

"I have a good group of men, tried and trusted from my old staff, who have been actually doing the rehabilitation work here. I have had to give advice and orders from the bed or armchair a lot of the time, which is probably fortunate since they now have everything well in hand and underway and will not miss my going much."

"Things are shaping up pretty well. We have put much of the plant back together again, though with many a temporary makeshift. We have our coke oven, foundry and machine shop going, recasting over five thousand burst radiator sections and machining them. We are building a small cracked oil gas plant for chemistry out of junk. Yen Ching in Chengtu will come back here in June. Ran Sailer has been killing himself doing a great piece of work out there. We shall be able to house them (at least) when they get here."

UNRRA is already helping us with rations for workers on rehabilitation and may also help on certain equipment and materials since they consider us necessary to reconstruction of China."

"The Engineering College and Foremans training Courses are underway with about thirty students in the first year of each."

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Peiping, China

March 25, 1946.

Mr. Charles H. Corbett
Yenching University New York Office
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Corbett:

I have your letter of February 14. In the enclosed letter to Dr. Mei, I have given some information about the admission of Mr. Stryker in particular and of foreign students in general. I will not repeat what has been written there. Here I wish to add a few words about the problem of board and that of entrance standards for freshman candidates.

Owing to the high cost of living on the one hand and the general poverty among students on the other, the food that is served in the students' dining halls consists of coarse cereals and boiled vegetables which the students pay for, supplemented by eggs, oil, etc. which the University subsidized. Unless social and economic conditions change very much for the better, it is almost impossible to expect any great improvement in students' board next session. As we can not expect foreign students to live on such a low level of subsistence, we have to admit that their board problem has to be satisfactorily solved before we can take them into the University.

As to the second problem, I wonder whether you could send me at your earliest convenience some material concerning the American college board examinations. Formerly I had some of its reports, but they were all lost during the period of Japanese occupation. Now that we may have GI's coming to us next session, such information is absolutely necessary.

I am not going to write to Mr. Stryker separately. Would you please give him the information contained in this and the enclosed letter?

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) C. T. Lin

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Peiping, China.

March 25, 1946.

Dr. Y. P. Mei
Yenching University New York Office
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Mei:

Your letter of February 13, together with that of Mr. Corbett's of February 14 and Mr. Stryker's of February 10, reached me a fortnight ago. I am sorry that, in spite of the long delay in giving you an answer, I am still not in a position to provide you with definite information concerning the admission of foreign students. The problem has long been brought to the attention of the Administrative Committee and the Peiping Section of the Organization Committee, but as the necessary machineries have not been set up, very little can be done towards its solution.

Concerning Mr. Stryker, all I could do was to send you the following cable last week:

STRYKER'S ADMISSION SPECIAL GRADUATE STUDENT POSSIBLE

The courses that may be made available for foreign freshman students next session are as follows:

Chinese for Foreign Students
Introduction to Chinese Culture
English Composition
Foreign Languages -- French, Russian, German
Chinese History
Western History
Introduction to Philosophy
History of Chinese Philosophy
Introduction to Psychology
Natural Sciences -- Physics, Chemistry, Biology
Mathematics
Introduction to Political Science
Introduction to Economics
Introduction to Sociology

It is hoped that Mr. Stryker will be able to select enough courses from the above during his first year with us.

We have not been able to issue a new Entrance Information Bulletin for foreign students yet. I am trying my best to get the details worked out some time this week. As soon as a draft of it is ready for the printer, I will send you a typewritten copy without delay.

I can appreciate the difficulties that you have to face in connection with applications for admission. For the last few months applications have been pouring in and I have not been able to do anything.

With best wishes to you and all other friends,

Very sincerely yours, (signed) C.T.Linn

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NEWSLETTER FROM YENCHING UNIVERSITY IN PEIPING

(Received in New York March 1946)

Chinese Translation of the New Testament

Mr. Lu Chen-chung, research fellow of the School of Religion, has finished a translation of the New Testament into Chinese from the Greek original, and the University has appropriated U. S. \$300 for its first edition of 300 copies.

Mr. Lu came to Yenching and began this work in 1937, shortly after the Japanese invasion. He had the opportunity to consult Professors J. H. Murray and T. C. Chao of the School of Religion, who are well versed in Greek and Chinese respectively. After Dec. 8, 1941, Yenching was occupied and Dr. Chao imprisoned, so that the translation work had to be temporarily suspended. Mr. Lu, however, soon resumed the work in town, finding help in Rev. Charles Busby of the London Mission for Greek. After the release of Dr. Chao from prison, he and Mr. Lu met once a week, devoting the whole day to the discussion of the Chinese text. This went on for three years. When Yenching reopened, the work was virtually completed.

The first edition of 300 copies will be presented to a limited number of people interested in the study of the Bible and well read in Greek, Chinese, and English. Their criticisms and suggestions are expected to form the basis for a revision of the work. The revised edition will then be circulated as a valuable reference book among Church members and Bible students.

This new translation will be free from a number of inaccuracies and ambiguities, which are contained in the present Chinese Bible. It will, therefore, be a valuable contribution to Chinese Church Literature.

No. 30 Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies

At present the 30th issue of the Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies is in press. This number was due to appear in December, 1941. It had already been printed and the copies were being bound, when the war broke out.

This new issue is edited by Prof. Ch'i Ssu-ho and represents an attempt to produce a modern and scientific journal of some 300 pages. Half of the space is devoted to seven special articles, while the other half is divided between book-reviews and sinological news of a personal and institutional nature. The emphasis laid on news and book-reviews by giving them more space is an effort to meet a wider interest, thus enabling the readers to resume scientific contacts.

Yenching Girls Get Eggs and Lard

On February 19, the women students of Yenching for the first time ate eggs together. Mrs. C. F. Wang, Acting Dean of Women, told the girls that an amount of CNG\$1,000,000 had been presented by the faculty and students of Wellesley to the women faculty and students of Yenching.

A meeting of the staff of the Women's College, upon receiving this gift, decided to make use of the fund in the following ways: 1. To use a major portion as a nutrition relief fund, whereby each woman student receives four eggs and four ounces of lard a week; 2. To provide special nutrition for weak students: weak and needy girls can each get a pint of milk from the Yenching Dairy; 3. To give medical relief: hospital bills of needy and sick students can be paid from this fund; and 4. To provide extra food, such as turnips and peanuts, for girl student groups during spring outings, etc.

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The University has long felt it a serious problem that the students are under-nourished. The receipt of this gift for the women students solved only one half, or rather one-fourth, of the whole problem. The Administrative Committee, therefore, has written to Dr. Stuart, asking him to obtain a contribution of one thousand dollars expressly for nutrition relief of the men students.

Manuscripts Ready for Publication and in Preparation
by Yenching Faculty Since December 8, 1941

Since December 8, 1941, faculty members of Yenching who have remained in Peiping have prepared manuscripts for 46 books and 22 articles, in addition to some poetical works. This figure, including some works still in preparation, is not exhaustive.

Of this number of works only comparatively a few have appeared. Because the costs of paper and printing are extremely high, the suspended local publication activities have not yet been resumed.

Ch'i Ssu-ho	(ready)	3 books,	1 article
Chao Ch'eng-hsin	"	2 books,	1 article
Chao Tzu-chen	"	5 books,	3 poetical works
Ch'u Sheng-lin	"	1 book,	1 article
William Hung	(in preparation)	2 books	
Hou Jen-chih	(ready)	1 book	
Kao Ming-k'ai	"	2 books; (in preparation)	1 book, 1 article
Li Jung-fang	"	3 books,	1 article
Loer, George	"	1 book,	1 article
Lowenthal, Rudolf	"	4 books,	10 articles
Hsu Hsien-yu	(in preparation)	1 book	
Luh Chih-wei	(ready)	3 books,	1 article; (in preparation) 3 books
Lu Chen-chung	"	1 book	
Nieh Ch'ung-ch'i	(in preparation)	2 books	
Ridge, Sheldon	(ready)	1 article	
Shadick, Harold	"	1 book; (in preparation)	1 book
Shen Nai-chang	"	2 articles	
Teng Chih-cheng	"	3 books,	1 article, 1 poetical work
Torri, Ryuso	"	1 book,	1 article; (in preparation) 2 books
Weng Tu-chien	"	2 articles; (in preparation)	2 books, 1 article

YENCHING FACULTY FORUM

January 22, 1946

Subject: Overseas Chinese and Foreign Students

The question of the admission of overseas Chinese and Foreign students was the central topic of the Faculty Forum held in the President's House at 8:00 p.m. The meeting was quite informal and, of course, it was not the task of the Forum to make any decisions, but the different views which were expressed, represent a good cross-section of the problem.

Everybody agreed as to the value of the admission of such students because this would uphold Yenching's international tendency, one of its most characteristic features. This fact applies to the student body as well as to the faculty.

Discretion, however, should be exercised in the admission of foreign students; the purpose of their coming to Yenching and the possible services the University could in turn render them should be investigated.

As a whole, the attitude was, not to accept any local Russian residents.

The question of board and lodging, although normally a minor problem, at the moment offers many difficulties. After eight years of war and due to the present internal conflict, the living standard of the population of North China has deteriorated to such an extent that students from abroad would find it impossible to adjust themselves to the local living standard. On the other hand, the University authorities would dislike to introduce differences in the quality of food and in the general standard of living. Some expressed the opinion that students from abroad would voluntarily share the "Spartan" life here, if they should be genuinely interested in China. Others feared it would be too hard for them to eat the "wo-wo-t'ou", etc. This problem is acute, because inquiries concerning the entrance of students from abroad are being made all the time, and, on the other hand, it may take several years before the living conditions will be substantially improved.

In the discussion, the opinion prevailed to bar foreign students from the Colleges of Natural Sciences and Engineering, because of their limited facilities.

For other studies, (history, social sciences, etc.) it was suggested to give the overseas Chinese and foreign students two years of linguistic training. Until the students had a fair knowledge of the Chinese language, courses on various topics in English should be offered in the various fields of study, thus enabling the students from abroad to fulfil their requirements without having to attend courses in Chinese. But this proposal was met with general skepticism.

A preparatory year of intensive training in Chinese was suggested instead. Subsequently the students from abroad would take the regular entrance examinations. Thus no special adjustments would have to be made (following the pattern of the American institutions which do not alter their system for the accommodation of Chinese students). Otherwise there would arise the danger that some thirty or forty foreign students would upset the educational plan of the whole University.

It would hardly be possible to put this plan into operation. Even if the foreigners should more or less master the spoken tongue within a year's time, that would not apply to the classical or written language. After all Chinese is one of the most difficult languages in the world, and the Chinese students have studied it for thirteen years, including the freshman year at Yenching, not to speak of

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their additional domestic training.

It would also be unfair to expect that the foreign students within a year should master Chinese as well as the Chinese know English, because the latter have studied English for six years in middle school and at least one more year at Yenching.

Hence, it is plain that concessions of one kind or another must be made to students from abroad, otherwise it would be better to exclude them altogether. In American Universities, Chinese students in general also receive particular consideration, even if the official requirements are the same as those of Americans.

Somebody else suggested that for the next two or three years only post-graduates be admitted in order to avoid the difficulties arising from the admission of undergraduates.

The main point of the whole problem is a linguistic one, which language should be adopted by the University as a general teaching medium? Or what compromise solution can be found?

Before 1936 English was extensively used as the teaching medium, a number of Chinese teachers also delivered their lectures in English. This was made possible because the students then, as a whole, had a good command of that language. The situation has now completely changed, chiefly owing to the deficiency of the knowledge of English among the students. The presence of a number of students from abroad would make it imperative to introduce a larger amount of English courses.

From the teachers' point of view, the adoption of English as the sole teaching medium would prove impracticable. Among the Chinese faculty, written English is very often much better mastered than the spoken tongue. Moreover, before the war and even more so now, there has been the tendency to deliver all courses in Chinese.

Generally speaking, neither English nor Chinese should be used as the sole teaching medium.

In the case of natural sciences, although the present teaching medium is Chinese, scientific terms are invariably quoted in English only. It would be definitely preferable in this case to use English alone, provided that should suit the teachers and the students.

The development of the Chinese terminology in the social sciences in the past few years has made it possible to deliver the lectures entirely in Chinese without resorting to English terms. Nevertheless, it would be highly desirable that the students should familiarize themselves also thoroughly with the English terminology.

In the College of Arts and Letters courses could be offered in either Chinese or English according to the subject treated. The teaching medium, of course, would largely have to depend on the standard knowledge of English on the part of the teachers and students.

Yenching Faculty Forum
January 22, 1946

- 3 -

It was then suggested that in subjects offered to two or more sections, one class should be taught in English, but this solution was not thought to be satisfactory.

The general conclusion of the discussion seemed to be that Yenching should endeavor to make its students thoroughly bi-lingual. The foreign students, if they are motivated by a genuine interest in China, should learn Chinese as a necessary tool for advanced studies. The University might even employ special language tutors for them; this was done before the war and the students were charged for the expenses.

On the other hand, Yenching students must acquire a good command of English, because it is more than ever the most important international medium. Only thus can Yenching maintain its place as a Sino-American institution.

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Mr. Corbett

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(Received April 2, 1946)

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FENN ABCHICOL NEWYORK

YENCHING STARTS MAY ANTEDATING RAINS ROUTE UNSETTLED INCREASING
CONGESTION DELAYS ENROUTE PROBABLE ESTIMATES VERY TENTATIVE
PLEASE CONSIDER.

MA SAILER

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M P P . 5 P M M

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

校務長辦公處

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 20, 1946

Dear Mrs. Mills,

Enclosed you will find a news-letter, two pictures, and some developed films. The two pictures show two boys of the Foremen Training School learning from a mechanic how to repair a truck and some four workmen sifting broken radiators to be re-welded in the house in the background.

The films have been marked.

- 1 and 2 are the Bashford Building. 3 and 4 the Men's dormitories. Both places are uninhabited and rather quiet corners during this academic year.
- 5 shows the Water Tower, at the foot of which is one of those buildings left by the Japs. It is built of red bricks and the Engineering College will make use of it. There are several other houses on the other side of the Tower, as you will see from another picture which I sent you previously.
- 6 and 7 and 13 to 17 show the kids of the Training School at work. In 6 and 7, they are towing a road-roller; in 13 and 14, building their own classrooms; 16, in the machine shop; and 17, on top of the Diesel Engine, recently assembled by the Japs.
- 8 shows the whole group of the kids in front of the Power Plant.
- 9, Yenching in thawing snow.
- 10, the men's dormitories across the lake.
- 11 and 12, workmen doing landscaping work on the campus.
- 19 and 20, self-help students clearing weeds off a piece of farm land.
- 21, Women's Gymnasium (Boyd Memorial) in the morning sun.
- 22, workmen sifting radiators.
- 23, workmen clearing rubble left by removed Jap house in between the Chemistry, Physics and Library buildings, background showing the Physics Building.

Peiping is short of photographic materials and chemicals. Hence, I am sending you the films so that you may print any of them which are of interest to you.

Some more films about activities on the campus will follow, if they turn out well.

Sincerely yours,

Li Nien Pei

Li Nien Pei

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Yenching 7.11

Excerpt from a letter of Dr. William H. Adolph to Mr. E. I. Johnson, written on May 13, 1946.

Yenching has not set out to train industrial chemists, but rather to present such a thorough training in theoretical chemistry that students will be equipped to enter and explore that field. Courses in applied chemistry have been offered to seniors, and for the B.S. degree it has been possible for a student to present a thesis (which means carrying out a piece of original investigation) in the field of applied chemistry. The fields chosen have most frequently been in ceramics and in leather tanning.-- The most effective training which Yenching has offered in the industrial chemistry field has been on the graduate level, - again few if any didactic courses but a thorough training in methods of laboratory study and independent investigation.

Special subsidies from some of the foundations have enabled Yenching to build up special research programs in the field of tanning and also in ceramics. The most important of the projects undertaken in recent years was an investigation of ceramic clays of North China, funds from the British Boxer Indemnity. During the past 15 years some 20 or 25 rather outstanding chemists have been trained at Yenching who have taken positions of importance with the Chinese government or with pivotal Chinese industries. These are men who have been sent abroad for Ph.D. training and specialized work of Ph.D. grade. Another score or two have become leaders in the tanning field and have set up tanneries. Another score or two are located in junior positions in chemical industry in China. Among the government appointees recently sent to USA for additional study along different lines of technical engineering technology are about 15 or 20 Yenching chemistry graduates.

Along the line of industrial research, I think Yenching's most significant contribution has been in the field of ceramics, namely the studies centering about physical chemistry on clays and their application to Chinaware. A pilot plant for the manufacture of China ware was in operation on the Yenching campus at the outbreak of the Pacific War.

The post-war plans for chemical industry at Yenching include strengthening of the staff in this field/ Dr. E.O. Wilson, whose planning was responsible for present developments and accomplishments, is in ill health and will be unable to return. New appointments will therefore be made. Yenching constituency is pressing for more courses along applied lines. The University is probably not interested in developing a trade school, but rather interested in the training of research personnel on the graduate level, chemists trained in the fundamental sciences that will enable them to solve the problem of chemical industry rather than merely fit them to manufacture soap and cosmetic creams.

0300

Yenching
File

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

總務處
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

May 17, 1946.

Dr. Gerald F. Winfield
Promotion Secretary
Associated Boards for Christian
Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Winfield:

I have studied your circular for Financial Need Survey and found it rather difficult to fill out the questionnaires according to the exact form as you have it. Among others it is almost meaningless to put down the cost in CNC at the present time, when prices seem to be going up steadily from day to day. For instance, $\frac{1}{2}$ " galvanized water pipe was quoted at CNC\$250 per foot a month ago. It rose to \$650 two weeks ago, and is nowover \$1,000 per foot. Mr. Samuel Dean and his assistants made a complete report of the damages done to the University buildings and residences. I do not think I can do better than to send a copy of his report to you. Mr. Dean is on his way to the States. If there is anything further you wish to know about our planthere, he can give you the information. In addition to Mr. Dean's list I should add that approximately 50% of all the screens for both the academic buildings and residences are missing, and practically all the blinds for the residences are gone. We will need about 1,000 rolls of screen and 4,000 blinds for replacements.

As to the necessary purchases for the science equipment Dr. S. D. Wilson can give you all the information. However, I am enclosing a list of the important scientific apparatus of the Biology, Chemistry, and Physics Departments that are missing, which may be of help to you and Dr. Wilson in making out your lists.

As to the books and periodicals, we are still in the state of checking up. We will send you the list later.

Yours sincerely,



Stephen Tsai
Controller

Encls.
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P.S. The Psychology list, which came after this letter was written, is also enclosed herewith.

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Important Scientific Apparatus Missing during Japanese Occupation
of the Campus of Yenching University, Peiping West, China.

Biology Department

- 100 Compound Microscopes with 2 oculars and 2 objectives
- 30 Oil immersion lenses 1/12 mm
- 1 Edinger drawing apparatus
- 16 Binocular microscope (Grenough) with 3 pairs of oculars and 3 pairs of objectives
- 8 Research compound microscopes with 3 oculars and 3 objectives
- 1 Projecting Lantern (Delineoscope)
- 1 Movie camera
- 1 Electric generator (for 3000 walts)
- 1 Large camera with 2 1/2 inches lens and plate holders
- 1 Leica camera with accessories
- 1 Electric incubator 110°C
- 150 Hand lens (10x)

Catalogue Chemistry Department
(Reference numbers quoted from Arthur H. Thomas Co. 1931 Ed.)

- 1 Air pump Cenco Hyvac 1028
- 1 Air pump Cenco Megavac 1031B
- 1 Air Pump Rotary Air Blast and Suction Apparatus 1035-A
- 1 Autoclave High Pressure 1396
- 20 Balance, Analytical, Troemner No.10 1846
- 10 Balance, Analytical, Troemner No.00 1850
- 1 Balance, Analytical, Christian Becker Chainmatic No.14 1886-D
- 1 Balance, Micro-Chemical, Kulmann 1891
- 20 Balance, School 1902-B
- 1 Balance, Becker Sp. Gr. Chainomatic No.110 1963-A
- 33 Balance Weights, Analytical, Troemner 1894
- 20 Balance Weights 2052
- 25 Burettes, Schellbach 2438
- 350 Burettes, Student 2440-A
- 350 Burettes, Student 2440-B
- 250 Burner, Universal, Adjustable 2586
- 25 Burner, Fisher, High Temperature 2596
- 1 Burner, Glass Blowers' 2652-D
- 2 Burner, Hand, Glass Blowers' 2652-K
- 1 Calorimeter, Emersion Fuel 2798
- 1 Catalytic Reduction Apparatus 2896-A
- 1 Cataphoresis Apparatus 2871
- 1 Cathetometer 2877-A
- 1 Centrifuge, International Elect. 3071
- 300 Clamps, Bunsen 3201
- 300 Clamps Holder 3214
- 1 Conductivity Outfit 4026-A
- 1 Potentiometer, Type K2 4787
- 1 Potentiometer Ion 4789
- 1 Galvanometer, Type R L.&N 4794
- 1 Lamp and Scale, Half-Meter 4794-A
- 1 Galvanometer, Enclosed Lamp and Scale 4796
- 4 Galvanometer, Pointer with Horizontal Scale 4800
- 1 Standard Cell 4823
- 2 Hydrogen Ion Outfit 4882
- 1 Gas Analysis Apparatus 5886
- 1 Microscope, Polarizing, for minerals

0302

1	Oven, Freas Electric	7846
1	Oven, Vacuum, Freas Elect.	7870
1	Oven, Freas Elect. No.104	7844
1	Polarimeter Assembly, Landolt Precision	8354
1	Refractometer, Abbe-Bausch & Lomb	8610
1	Shaking Apparatus, McMeekin-Koch	8910
1	Spectrophotometer, Hilger-Nutting Model	9107
1	Hilger Assembly for Ultra-violet spectrophotometry	9133-A
1	Surface Tension Apparatus, Cenco-du Nouy	9366-A
1	Thermometer, Anschutz, set of seven	9551
20	Thermometer, Beckmann Differential	9566
1	Carver Laboratory Press, Complete Set	
1	Kohlrausch Slide Wire, Leeds and Northrup Co.	4258

Physics Department

1	Hilger E 2. Quartz Spectrograph	
1	Hilger E 3. Spectrograph	
1	Hilger constant deviation monochromator	
1	Astronomical telescope, diameter of the objective 8.5 cm.	
6	Spectrometer, student type	
1	Precision spectrometer	
1 set	Interference & diffraction apparatus, including a Fresnel Bi-mirror and a Fresnel Bi-prism	
8	Micrometer microscope, low power	
1	Michelson interferometer	
1	Microscope, high power	
2	Camera	
1	Photographic enlarger	
1	Concave grating, original ruling, radius 3 meters	
1	Microphotometer, for spectroscopic purpose	
1	Comparator, for spectroscopic analysis	
2	Reading microscope	
4	Telescope, low power, for laboratory use	
1	Radio receiver, superheterodyne, 8 tubes, short & long wave	
1	Standard signal generator, G.R.Company	
2	Precision wave meter, G.R.Company	
1	Oscillograph, cathode ray, screen diameter 16 cm., G.R.Company	
1	Speech amplifier with microphone and loud speaker	
2	Microphone	
2	Loud speaker	
30	Weston D. C. ammeter	
30	Weston D. C. voltmeter	
20	Weston A. C. ammeter	
20	Weston A. C. voltmeter	
10	Milliammeter, thermo-couple type	
1 set	Storage battery, 2000 volts, low current capacity	
1	Microammeter, Cambridge Inst., Co.	
1	Microvoltmeter, Cambridge Inst., Co.	
2	Paschen galvanometer	
10	Weston galvanometer	
6	Wall type galvanometer	
4	Analytical balance	
8 sets	Fine weights	
1	Mercury barometer	
20	Laboratory weights, 5 g. to 1000 g.	
15	Laboratory balance	

Important Scientific Apparatus Missing
Yenching University, Peiping West, China

3

- 1 X-ray tube, cylindrical form, with shielding case, water cooling,
General Electric X-ray Corporation
- 1 Kenotron rectifier
- 1 Lindmann electrometer, Cambridge Inst., Co.
- 1 Wulf unifilar electrometer, Leybold Nachf.
- 1 Standard condenser, cylindrical form, variable capacity, Leybold Nachf.
- 1 Millikan oil drop apparatus, Central Scientific Company
- 1 Miller X-ray universal spectrograph, Adam Hilger
- 1 Wilson cloud chamber, diameter 20 cm.
- 1 Precision lathe, 8 feet long
- 1 Milling machine dividing head
- 1 Epidiascope

0304

0304

Apparatus and materials lost by the Department of
Psychology, Yenching University (Peiping,
China) during the Japanese occupation

- 1 compound microscope
- 3 tachistoscopes (1 big, falling type; two smaller, shutter type)
- 1 Dunlap chronoscope
- 1 Marietta chronoscope
- 2 platininum voice keys
- 1 16-mm movie camera and accessories
- A quantity of fine dissecting instruments
- 1 human brain
- 1 cat's nervous system complete
- A quantity of microscopic slides of nervous system
- 2 drilling machines for operating on animal brains
- 8 small motors, ca; 1/100 HP
- 8 stereoscopes + a few sets of Titchener's stereoscopic slides
- 1 extension stereoscope
- 1 pseudoscope
- 3 kymograph
- 4 tambours
- 1 extension kymograph, together with a motor and mounted on a table
- 8 metal revolving activity cages for rats
- 1 sterilization set
- 3 injection syringes
- 2 dozens of injection needles
- 1 model of eye movement
- 1 set of funning forks
- 1 monocord
- 1 double olfactometer
- 1 single olfactometer
- 1 perimeter
- 1 memory exposure apparatus (Ranshburg)
- 1 metronome
- 1 metronome with mercury contacts
- 1 set of Holmgren's wools for testing color blindness
- 6 electrical time markers
- 2 chronometers
- 2 Galton whistles
- 1 pneumograph
- 1 plethysmograph
- 6 stop watches
- 8 rheostats
- 2 ounces of morphine hydroxide
- 1 ounce of chloretone .
- 4 ounces of caffeine
- 1 ounce of methylene blue
- 2 pounds of ether for anaesthesia
- A quantity of machine tools and electrical accessories

0305

Mr. Te...
Re: [unclear]
Tokyo, July 17, 1946

Dear Dr. Stuart,

I heard over the radio the other evening of your nomination as United States Ambassador to China. Please accept my sincerest congratulations and best wishes for success. It is evident to all that the United States has chosen for this important post a distinguished citizen who loves China as much as his own country.

Your letter of May 24th last regarding Yenching property looted by the Japanese reached me in the latter part of June. Enclosed herewith are copies of General Headquarters reply to the letter I wrote them and the directive issued to the Japanese Government. Please be assured that I shall do whatever I can to help realize early restitution of the property.

Very sincerely yours,

CHU SHIH-MING

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart,
United States Embassy,
Nanking, China.

2 Incls:

See Out. Auth. - 49

0306

77-2-1-57-37

C O P Y

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 386 (13 Jul 46) GPC/FP

APD 500
13 July 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Chinese Mission in Japan

SUBJECT : Laboratory Equipment Removed from Yen-ching
University, Peiping, China.

1. Reference is made to memorandum to Foreign Liaison Sub-Section, G-2, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file 0069/ST, 24 June 1946, subject "Property Plundered by Japanese from Yen-ching University" from the Chinese Mission in Japan.

2. The Imperial Japanese Government has been directed to investigate and furnish information regarding the Natural Science equipment removed by the Japanese from Yen-ching University in Peiping, China.

3. With regard to Dr. J. Leighton Stuart's question in his letter to General Chu Shih-Ming, Chief of the Chinese Mission in Japan, 28 May 1946 as to the possible effect of property restitution on reparations, the receipts, which are required to be signed by the claimant government on the restitution of property, include a clause to the effect that it is mutually agreed that the return of said property does not prejudice any other rights or claims that the claimant government may have against the Imperial Japanese Government with respect to such property; furthermore, the Government to which the property is restored must undertake to make equitable adjustment and abide by any final Inter-Allied decision in respect of any conflicting claims to such property that may be made by any other nations or their nationals.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

s/ R. G. Hersey
for JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General.

0307

007-1-157-333

C O P Y

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 444.5 (13 Jul 46) APC/FP
(SCAPIN 1717-A)

APO 500
13 July 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT : Laboratory Equipment Removed from Yenching
University, Peiping, China.

The Imperial Japanese Government is directed to furnish information on the present status and location of the Natural Science Laboratory equipment, list attached hereto, taken from Yenching University, Peiping, China during the Japanese occupation of their campus.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

s/ R.G.Hersey
for JOHN B. COOLEY
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General.

Incl:

1 - List of Scientific Equipment
(to addressee only)

0308

0308

Yenching

LETTER FROM RANDOLPH SAILER, YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEIPING, CHINA, JULY 21, 1946

Dear Friends:

Back in Peiping at last, and on the old campus, as beautiful as ever! I left Chengtu, where I had spent seven months with our refugee Yenching group, with the last truck-load of students and junior faculty members, on June 4th, unfortunately with a case of jaundice. The seven day truck trip to Paochi disclosed some grand scenery, but after the train-ride on to Sian I came down to my bed, and had to see the others leave by truck for their trip through Shansi. Most fortunately an old Yenching graduate, Mr. Bowen Chang of the Y.M.C.A., took wonderful charge of me for my three-and-a-half weeks enforced stay in Sian, and finally got me my plane seat to Shanghai, as a trip straight to Peiping was impossible, and I was in no shape to go by train or truck to either place.

My six days in Shanghai were spent primarily in rustling for a plane seat to Peking, but old friends were everywhere, and I had the great luck of running into Dr. Pitney Van Dusen of Union Seminary, college class-mate, before he left for America. Students or faculty members I had not seen for years often spoke to me on the street.

The news of Leighton Stuart's appointment as ambassador made me more eager than ever to get to Yenching, and a week ago Friday I finally came to the old campus and rushed for the house of Stephen Ts'ai, at whose cramped little home in Peiping I had had my last dinner before leaving the city for Weihsien camp over three years ago. What a reunion with Steve, his wonderful wife Lily, and the boys who had grown up inseparable from our own! One of them rushed over to get my big pile of mail, and to tell Dr. Stuart I had arrived, and in a few minutes both Dr. Stuart and the mail arrived.

There is a man to be revered if there ever was one! If there is any term meaning the diametrically opposite of stuffed shirt, it describes him exactly. The lines just naturally come to me:

"If you can mix with crowds nor lose your virtue
If you can walk with Kings and keep the common touch..."
(pardon sketchy memory)

I had two meals and two good talks with him before he left for Nanking, and he is just as truly great as ever, utterly simple and thoughtful and attentive to every detail of each person's personal welfare in a non-obtrusive way - (one of the last things he did was to send over some extra shaving soap and a few other things he had left over) - while at the same time having tremendous vision and grasp of the big things. Neither he nor anyone else is optimistic over his chances of bringing the Communists and Central Government into harmony, but General Marshall's vision in choosing him as a colleague is one of the most heartening things that could happen in world affairs. He earnestly desires and needs the prayers of every American and Chinese Christian, and will receive many from non-Christians, too.

While Yenching is of course very proud of his appointment, and rejoices over it for the sake of China and America, it is really a terrible blow to us for the time he will be away. Our problems for the year, and the future, are staggering. We have some wonderfully able Chinese leaders, but the strain that all have been through, the war suffering, the constant bitter struggle to make ends meet on salaries a fraction of pre-war purchasing power, in a whole atmosphere of war demoralization and disillusion, makes their task a heroic one. I have been sitting

0309

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Letter from Dr. Sailer,
Peiping, July 21, 1946

- 2 -

through a series of three-hour committee meetings and have started to come up against these problems in detail. It is simply mathematically impossible to pay for the month's food out of the month's salary. In the old days we would fall back on the cheaper grains, but now it is the price of these staple grains that have soared the highest, while butter is only \$2500 a pound, a little over a dollar U.S. With prices rising month by month at a rapid rate, buying ahead, borrowing, taking advantage of every chance to buy in a group through American or government channels,-- only these keep people going. For some reason the local bank gives loans at only 4% per month, up to one month's salary, and the regular practice is to borrow at that rate and buy ahead.

I had heard that our old cook, a fine and loyal man, had a well-paying job cooking for American G.I.'s, and so I had no idea of our getting him back. But he wants to come, for one reason because his salary is paid one or two months late by the Chinese government (I imagine while someone gets the month's interest on it).

Stephen Tsai is putting up a simply magnificent fight on behalf of the university. He almost died in prison early in the war, and it is most inspiring to find his old drive, with all his moral courage and Christian conviction, stronger than ever. But as he said to me yesterday, we must realize that the war is still on in China. The peace that came after nine years of the Japanese is no peace.

Most Americans, I take it, are pretty thoroughly disgusted with China. But our disgust is academic compared with the bitter disgust of Chinese for the situation in their own country, and for the way in which many of their countrymen act. No article in any American magazine can be as bitter as the statements made by intelligent Chinese. Yet I always feel that the emphasis of these articles is in the wrong place. The thing we need to be most conscious of, if we are to be any real help in fighting this thing through, is the terrific difficulties that really fine and unselfish Chinese are up against, and the immense respect we should have for anything they can accomplish. We must not excuse or underwrite Chinese corruption, as it is so easy to do, but we also must not condescend from any heights of moral superiority to the average Chinese. There has been plenty of American shadiness in China too, and with far less provocation than the conditions that have been so appalling in their temptation to Chinese people.

Sept 46
I'm getting too moralistic myself. Just a few points more. It tears my heart to think that we will be able to take only one of twelve of our entrance candidates for the freshmen class, with the pick of North China youth, and an unprecedented number in Shanghai, having just taken our examinations. And we can never offer enough large scholarships to give a fair chance to the boys or girls from those families that have seen none of the war prosperity and plenty of its suffering. And whether we can carry through the year, with the enormous deficit that looms, to take advantage of our vitally strategic position in Chinese education, I don't know. It needs a miracle, and we have to believe a miracle may take place.

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

0310

Letter from Dr. Sailer,
Peiping, July 21, 1946

- 3 -

The mail that greeted me on arrival told of our oldest boy's unexpected arrival in China as army interpreter, but I have not located him yet. I look with urgent eagerness for Louise and Jimmy in September.

Warmest best wishes to you, and heartfelt thanks for all the loyal support that you are giving to Yenching or to other Christian colleges in China.

Most sincerely,

(signed) Randolph Sailer

M P P . 5 P M M

0311

July 26, 1946

Dr. Winfield:

Attached is from Stephen Tsai in answer to your request for detailed requirements for reconstruction of Yenching.

This is the only College's report up to this time.

V. B. R.

03 12

COPY

燕京大學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

總務處
OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

May 17, 1946.

Dr. Gerald F. Winfield
Promotion Secretary
Associated Boards for Christian
Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Winfield:

I have studied your circular for Financial Need Survey and found it rather difficult to fill out the questionnaires according to the exact form as you have it. Among others it is almost meaningless to put down the cost in CNC at the present time, when prices seem to be going up steadily from day to day. For instance, $\frac{1}{2}$ " galvanized water pipe was quoted at CNC\$250 per foot a month ago. It rose to \$650 two weeks ago, and is now over \$1,000 per foot. Mr. Samuel Dean and his assistants made a complete report of the damages done to the University buildings and residences. I do not think I can do better than to send a copy of his report to you. Mr. Dean is on his way to the States. If there is anything further you wish to know about our plan here, he can give you the information. In addition to Mr. Dean's list I should add that approximately 50% of all the screens for both the academic buildings and residences are missing, and practically all the blinds for the residences are gone. We will need about 1,000 rolls of screen and 4,000 blinds for replacements.

As to the necessary purchases for the science equipment Dr. S. D. Wilson can give you all the information. However, I am enclosing a list of the important scientific apparatus of the Biology, Chemistry, and Physics Departments that are missing, which may be of help to you and Dr. Wilson in making out your lists.

As to the books and periodicals, we are still in the state of checking up. We will send you the list later.

Yours sincerely,



Stephen Tsai
Controller

Encls.
ST:H

P.S. The Psychology list, which came after this letter was written, is also enclosed herewith.

0313

Important Scientific Apparatus Missing during Japanese Occupation
of the Campus of Yenching University, Peiping West, China.

Biology Department

- 100 Compound Microscopes with 2 oculars and 2 objectives
- 30 Oil immersion lenses 1/12 mm
- 1 Edinger drawing apparatus
- 16 Binocular microscope (Grenough) with 3 pairs of oculars and 3 pairs of objectives
- 8 Research compound microscopes with 3 oculars and 3 objectives
- 1 Projecting Lantern (Delineoscope)
- 1 Movie camera
- 1 Electric generator (for 3000 walts)
- 1 Large camera with 2 1/2 inches lens and plate holders
- 1 Leica camera with accessories
- 1 Electric incubator 110°C
- 150 Hand lens (10x)

Catalogue Chemistry Department
(Reference numbers quoted from Arthur H. Thomas Co. 1931 Ed.)

- 1 Air pump Cenco Hyvac 1028
- 1 Air pump Cenco Megavac 1031B
- 1 Air Pump Rotary Air Blast and Suction Apparatus 1035-A
- 1 Autoclave High Pressure 1396
- 20 Balance, Analytical, Troemner No.10 1846
- 10 Balance, Analytical, Troemner No.00 1850
- 1 Balance, Analytical, Christian Becker Chainmatic No.14 1886-D
- 1 Balance, Micro-Chemical, Kulmann 1891
- 20 Balance, School 1902-B
- 1 Balance, Becker Sp. Gr. Chainomatic No.110 1963-A
- 33 Balance Weights, Analytical, Troemner 1894
- 20 Balance Weights 2052
- 25 Burettes, Schellbach 2438
- 350 Burettes, Student 2440-A
- 350 Burettes, Student 2440-B
- 250 Burner, Universal, Adjustable 2586
- 25 Burner, Fisher, High Temperature 2596
- 1 Burner, Glass Blowers' 2652-D
- 2 Burner, Hand, Glass Blowers' 2652-K
- 1 Calorimeter, Emersion Fuel 2798
- 1 Catalytic Reduction Apparatus 2896-A
- 1 Cataphoresis Apparatus 2871
- 1 Cathetometer 2877-A
- 1 Centrifuge, International Elect. 3071
- 300 Clamps, Bunsen 3201
- 300 Clamps Holder 3214
- 1 Conductivity Outfit 4026-A
- 1 Potentiometer, Type K2 4787
- 1 Potentiometer Ion 4789
- 1 Galvanometer, Type R L.&N 4794
- 1 Lamp and Scale, Half-Meter 4794-A
- 1 Galvanometer, Enclosed Lamp and Scale 4796
- 4 Galvanometer, Pointer with Horizontal Scale 4800
- 1 Standard Cell 4823
- 2 Hydrogen Ion Outfit 4882
- 1 Gas Analysis Apparatus 5886
- 1 Microscope, Polarizing, for minerals

0314

Important Scientific Apparatus Missing
Yenching University, Peiping West, China

2

1	Oven, Freas Electric	7846
1	Oven, Vacuum, Freas Elect.	7870
1	Oven, Freas Elect. No.104	7844
1	Polarimeter Assembly, Landolt Precision	8354
1	Refractometer, Abbe-Bausch & Lomb	8610
1	Shaking Apparatus, McMeekin-Koch	8910
1	Spectrophotometer, Hilger-Nutting Model	9107
1	Hilger Assembly for Ultra-violet spectrophotometry	9133-A
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1	Thermometer, Anschutz, set of seven	9551
20	Thermometer, Beckmann Differential	9566
1	Carver Laboratory Press, Complete Set	
1	Kohlrausch Slide Wire, Leeds and Northrup Co.	4258

Physics Department

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1	Hilger E 3. Spectrograph	
1	Hilger constant deviation monochromator	
1	Astronomical telescope, diameter of the objective 8.5 cm.	
6	Spectrometer, student type	
1	Precision spectrometer	
1 set	Interference & diffraction apparatus, including a Fresnel Bi-mirror and a Fresnel Bi-prism	
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1	Michelson interferometer	
1	Microscope, high power	
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1	Photographic enlarger	
1	Concave grating, original ruling, radius 3 meters	
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2	Precision wave meter, G.R.Company	
1	Oscillograph, cathode ray, screen diameter 16 cm., G.R.Company	
1	Speech amplifier with microphone and loud speaker	
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2	Loud speaker	
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30	Weston D. C. voltmeter	
20	Weston A. C. ammeter	
20	Weston A. C. voltmeter	
10	Milliammeter, thermo-couple type	
1 set	Storage battery, 2000 volts, low current capacity	
1	Microammeter, Cambridge Inst., Co.	
1	Microvoltmeter, Cambridge Inst., Co.	
2	Paschen galvanometer	
10	Weston galvanometer	
6	Wall type galvanometer	
4	Analytical balance	
8 sets	Fine weights	
1	Mercury barometer	
20	Laboratory weights, 5 g. to 1000 g.	
15	Laboratory balance	

03 15

Important Scientific Apparatus Missing
Yenching University, Peiping West, China

3

- 1 X-ray tube, cylindrical form, with shielding case, water cooling,
General Electric X-ray Corporation
- 1 Kenotron rectifier
- 1 Lindmann electrometer, Cambridge Inst., Co.
- 1 Wulf unifilar electrometer, Leybold Nachf.
- 1 Standard condenser, cylindrical form, variable capacity, Leybold Nachf.
- 1 Millikan oil drop apparatus, Central Scientific Company
- 1 Miller X-ray universal spectrograph, Adam Hilger
- 1 Wilson cloud chamber, diameter 20 cm.
- 1 Precision lathe, 8 feet long
- 1 Milling machine dividing head
- 1 Epidiascope

03 16

M P P 1 5 P M M

Apparatus and materials lost by the Department of
Psychology, Yenching University (Peiping,
China) during the Japanese occupation

- 1 compound microscope
- 3 tachistoscopes (1 big, falling type; two smaller, shutter type)
- 1 Dunlap chronoscope
- 1 Marietta chronoscope
- 2 platininum voice keys
- 1 16-mm movie camera and accessories
- A quantity of fine dissecting instruments
- 1 human brain
- 1 cat's nervous system complete
- A quantity of microscopic slides of nervous system
- 2 drilling machines for operating on animal brains
- 8 small motors, ca; 1/100 HP
- 8 stereoscopes + a few sets of Titchener's stereoscopic slides
- 1 extension stereoscope
- 1 pseudoscope
- 3 kymograph
- 4 tambours
- 1 extension kymograph, together with a motor and mounted on a table
- 8 metal revolving activity cages for rats
- 1 sterilization set
- 3 injection syringes
- 2 dozens of injection needles
- 1 model of eye movement
- 1 set of funning forks
- 1 monocord
- 1 double olfactometer
- 1 single olfactometer
- 1 perimeter
- 1 memory exposure apparatus (Ranshburg)
- 1 metronome
- 1 metronome with mercury contacts
- 1 set of Holmgren's wools for testing color blindness
- 6 electrical time markers
- 2 chronometers
- 2 Galton whistles
- 1 pneumograph
- 1 plethysmograph
- 6 stop watches
- 8 rheostats
- 2 ounces of morphine hydroxide
- 1 ounce of chloretone
- 4 ounces of caffeine
- 1 ounce of methylene blue
- 2 pounds of ether for anaesthesia
- A quantity of machine tools and electrical accessories

0317

0317

A REPORT OF THE DAMAGE DONE TO YENCHING UNIVERSITY BY
THE JAPANESE AFTER ALMOST FOUR YEARS OF OCCUPATION

I. The Main Plant

The walls, foundation and floors of the buildings of Yenching University are in fairly good condition. The tiles on all roofs are in bad condition and need immediate attention. The partitions between rooms, floors, windows equipment and fixtures are those that have suffered most by either being removed, destroyed, neglected or defaced.

The main piping tunnels are leaking so badly that at present it is impossible to drain them. The hot water mains, the cold water mains and the heating mains in the tunnels are in fairly good condition. The insulation on the heating mains near the main holes need re-insulation. The leads into most of the buildings are in a very bad condition. How bad the pipings are or how badly the valves are leaking we do not at present know as the system is turned off in the Men's Gymnasium, the 6 men's dormitories, Ninde Hall, McBrier building, the Physics building, the Chemistry building, Bashford building, the Library building and the 2 men dining halls due to excessive leakage.

A Summarized List of Damages Done to Buildings, Equipment,
Branch Mains and Fixtures

I. Bath Tubs:

1. 5 missing
2. 1 damaged

II. Buildings:

Many constructed which are useless and unsightly and must be torn down. Partitions have been put up which must be torn down and many torn down which must be rebuilt. The roofs of all buildings are in bad condition and need immediate repairs.

III. Cooking Stoves:

All removed in both dining halls.

IV. Diesel Engines:

1. 150 K.W. Solid Injection Burmeister Wain Diesel Engine removed and now partly returned in pieces.
2. 15 K.W. diesel engine dismantled and must be reassembled.

V. Drinking Water Fountains:

1. 3 missing
2. 5 broken

VI. Fittings (Cold and Hot Water) in

1. 5 buildings burst
2. 13 buildings removed

0318

VII. Flush-o-meter:

1. 16 missing

VIII. Lockers:

1. All dismantled and damaged in both men and women's gymnasium.

IX. Partitions:

1. 51 removed
2. 12 built and must be removed

X. Radiators:

1. 71 and more burst
2. 22 removed
3. 4 missing

XI. Showers:

25 missing

XII. Toilets:

1. 9 missing
2. 7 broken

XIII. Traps:

1. 12 missing
2. 3 broken

XIV. Urinal:

1. 10 missing
2. 4 broken

XV. Wash Basins:

18 missing

XVI. Wash tubs:

26 missing

A Detailed List of the Damages Done to Buildings, Equipment,
Branch Mains and Fixtures According to Buildings

I. Power House:

1. 150 K.W. Solid injection Burmeister Wain Diesel Engine removed and now partly returned in Pieces.
2. 15 K.W. diesel engine dismantled and must be reassembled.
3. 70' of 4" pipe missing in the heating system.
4. 1 shower missing

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II. Men's Gymnasium:

1. 2 Drinking water fountain broken
2. Fittings (Cold and Hot water) burst in north end of building
3. Lockers dismantled and damaged
4. Radiators burst in basement
5. 9 Showers missing
6. Toilets all missing or broken
7. Urinals removed

III. No. 6 Men's Dormitory:

1. 4 Radiators burst
2. 2 Wash Basins missing

IV. No. 5 Men's Dormitory:

1. Piping and fitting to toilet fixtures removed
2. 1 Shower missing
3. 2 Toilets missing
4. Wash Basins missing

V. No. 4 Men's Dormitory:

1. 3 Bath Tubs missing
2. Fittings (Hot Water) missing
3. 2 Flush-o-meter missing
4. 7 Partitions torn down
3 Partitions put up and must be torn down
5. 1 Radiator burst
6. 3 Showers missing

VI. No. 2 Men's Dining Hall:

1. 1 Flush-o-meter missing
2. 14 Radiators burst
3. 4 Radiators missing
4. 1 Shower missing

VII. No. 2 Men's Kitchen:

1. 5 Partitions between rooms missing
2. 2 Sinks missing
3. All stoves missing

VIII. No. 3 Men's Dormitory:

1. 1 Fittings for bath tub missing
2. 5 Flush-o-meter missing
3. Several traps broken

IX. No. 2 Men's Dormitory:

1. 5 Flush-o-meter missing
2. 3 Partitions missing
3. 9 Traps missing
4. 3 Urinals missing
5. 6 Wash Basins missing

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X. No. 1 Dining Hall:

1. Drinking Water Fountain broken
2. 1 Flush-o-meter missing
3. 7 Partitions missing
4. Hot water main badly broken
5. 2 Urinals missing

XI. No. 1 Kitchen:

1. Cooking Stoves all missing
2. Hot and Cold water main broken
3. 2 Traps missing
4. 2 Sinks missing

XII. No. 1 Men's Dormitory:

1. Hot water main missing
2. 2 Flush-o-meter missing
3. 16 Partitions missing
4. Fittings to basins broken
5. Cold water main valve broken

XIII. Physics Shop:

1. Fittings all missing
2. 2 Partitions missing
3. 5 Radiators removed
4. Machines all missing
5. Equipment all missing
6. 12 Stoves built and must be torn down

XIV. Ninde Hall:

1. Hot Water pipe removed
2. Partitions built for 5 rooms in Ninde Chapel and must be torn down
3. 1 Radiator burst
4. 1 Urinal broken

XV. McBrier Building:

1. 1 Flush-o-meter missing
2. 18 Radiators removed to repair girl's dormitories
8 Radiators broken
3. 3 Urinals missing

XVI. Physics Building:

1. 22 Wash tubs missing
2. 2 Basins missing
3. Gas pipe removed
4. Cold water main and fittings removed
5. 2 Fountain broken
6. 3 Toilets fittings missing
7. 3 Urinal fittings missing

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XVII. Women's Gymnasium:

1. Fittings (Hot and Cold Water) mostly removed
2. 1 Radiator broken
3. 4 Toilets missing
4. All Showers missing
5. 4 Wash basins missing

XVIII. Chemistry Building:

1. Fittings (Hot and Cold Water) missing
2. Heating main broken
3. Radiators ($\frac{1}{2}$) broken
4. Toilets all broken

XIX. No. 1 Girl's Dormitory:

1. 2 Fountain broken
2. 7 Radiators broken
3. 1 Trap missing

XX. No. 3 Girl's Dormitory:

1. 2 Fountain broken
2. Hot water piping to 2 basins missing
3. 3 Radiators broken

XXI. No. 4 Girl's Dormitory:

1. 2 Fountain broken
2. 8 Radiators burst

XXII. Practice School:

1. Heating main broken
2. 2 Bath tubs missing
3. Fittings (Hot and Cold Water) missing
4. 1 Fountain missing
5. 4 Radiators missing
6. 2 Wash Basins missing

II. Faculty Residences

1. All eighty three residences need considerable work done on roofs, ceilings, wall plaster, repainting off walls, ceilings and wood work. In some cases floors are in very bad shape, having been mutilated and partitions removed to install Japanese type baths or have frames built on them for use of the Japanese tatami mats or have rotted out due to exposure to the weather. The following list only shows those which require immediate attention to make the houses useable .

- a. Floors of ten residences need major repairs.
- b. Ceilings of eight residences need major repairs.
- c. Walls of eighteen residences need major repairs.
- d. Roofs of two residences need major repairs.

2. Some windows and doors of all eighty three residences need work done on them. The present list only shows where doors or windows have been so badly broken, or are missing, that the house cannot now be lived in.

- a. Windows in twenty one residences need new windows or major repairs.
- b. Doors in twelve residences need new doors or major repairs.

3. Practically all faucets in all residences show signs of wear. Much waste pipe is in bad conditions as are drains, cess pools, septic tanks etc. The following list only shows repairs or fixtures needed to make the houses useable.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| a. Kitchen sinks | Seventeen are missing or broken. |
| b. Laundry tubs | Eight are missing or broken. |
| c. Flush Toilets | Sixteen are missing or broken. |
| d. Wash Basins | Twelve are broken or missing. |
| e. Flush-o-meter Valves | One is missing. |
| f. Urinals | One is missing. |
| g. Bath Tubs | Sixteen are missing or broken (beyond use) |
| h. Showers | Five are missing. |

4. All eighty three residences need some repairs to stoves, water backs, ovens, etc. since they have seen hard use. The following list merely shows where these are all missing and must be acquired and rebuilt.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Stoves | Thirty eight stoves, ovens |
| b. Hot water backs or coils | and hot water heating equip- |
| c. Hot water tanks | ment must be procured and built. |
| d. Ovens | |
| e. Stove Tops | |

5. At this time it is not possible to say how many radiators, pipes, valves, fittings, etc. must be finally replaced. Even those houses now lived in have been merely temporarily repaired and contain rooms unused due to lack of radiators. Further more daily new leaks and breakages appear. Many faults did not appear until the system has been used for some time. Practically all heating systems on the campus seem to have been left through the winter in unheated buildings without being drained. As a result they froze and all parts were severely strained, some parts actually burst. The burst or missing parts can be listed but without test and use of the plants after installation, the whole damage cannot be ascertained. The following list only shows actually, visibly burst or missing equipment.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| a. Arcoilas | Eleven are burst or missing. |
| b. Boilers | Two are burst. |
| c. Radiators | Possibly 2,000 sections are burst but cannot be sure till reassembled, tested. |

6. Electric Wiring in all houses now occupied has been gone over and repaired. Much further work is indicated. all unoccupied houses must likewise be checked and repaired and fixtures changed and added. Some houses must be entirely wired since all wiring was taken away by the Japanese.

- a. Five residences must be entirely re-wired.
- b. Thirty eight residences must still be checked and wiring repaired.

A Detailed List of Damage Done to Faculty Residences

Residences 1, 2 and 4 were taken down by the Japanese.

Residence No. 3

1. Ceiling in bad need of repair
2. Two sinks and fixtures missing
3. Seven radiators burst
4. Stove broken, oven missing, hot water tank broken
5. Toilet broken, frozen, burst
6. Walls need repair throughout
7. Several Windows broken. Several doors broken
8. Electric wiring missing

Residence No. 3A

1. Several radiators burst
2. Kitchen sink missing
3. Stove broken, oven missing, top missing
4. Toilet removed to replace broken one in Bashford
5. Walls need repair
6. Several windows broken
7. Electric wiring missing

Residence No. 5

~~ix~~ Already put into fair repair

1. Doors and windows repaired
2. New stove built
3. Plumbing, heating and wiring in fair order

Residence No. 8

1. Door needs repair
2. Sink missing
3. Stove needs repair (Tank taken from No. 61)
4. Two toilets have been moved to storehouse (cracked)

Residence No. 8A

1. Bath tub broken
2. Ceiling broken
3. Two doors missing
4. Floor broken
5. Partition needs repair
6. Roofs need repair
7. Stove: Oven, top and hot water heater missing
8. Toilet sent to replace broken one in third dormitory
9. Walls broken
10. Window missing
11. Wiring missing
12. Wash sink missing

Residence No. 9 (partially repaired)

1. Ceiling needs repair
2. Door missing
3. Screen door broken
4. Floor badly worn
5. Toilet taken from gymnasium
6. Stove pipe missing

Residence No. 10

1. Ceiling broken
2. Floor needs repair
3. Stove must be rebuilt
4. Toilet missing
5. Walls need repair
6. Wash tub dismantled

Residence No. 11

1. Stove moved to No. 43
2. Sink missing
3. Walls and windows need repair
4. Bath tub missing

Residence No. 12A

1. Stove and fixtures all missing
2. Sink missing
3. Walls and windows need repair
4. Bath tub missing

Residence No. 12

1. Stove and fixtures all missing
2. Sink missing
3. Walls and windows need repair
4. Bath tub missing

Residence No. 13

1. Floor need repair
2. Hot water heater missing

Residence No. 14

1. Arcola sent to replace broken arcola in No. 52
2. Stove must be rebuilt. Japanese installed hot water heater unsuitable
3. Hot water heater taken to No. 42
4. Windows broken

Residence No. 14A

1. Shower missing
2. Stove top missing

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Residence No. 16

1. Stove must be rebuilt. Oven and hot water tank missing

Residence No. 17

1. Bath tub missing
2. Ceiling needs repair
3. Stove must be rebuilt.
Oven and hot water tank missing
4. One door broken, one door missing
5. Five window panes broken

Residence No. 17A

1. Sink missing
2. Toilet flush tank broken

Residence No. 18

1. Arcola taken to No. 54
2. Bath tub missing
3. Hot water tank taken to No. 60.
4. Pipe burst
5. One radiator removed, several bad
6. Stove must be rebuilt, hot water tank missing
7. Walls need repair
8. Windows broken

Residence No. 19

1. Arcola taken to No. 59.
2. Basin missing
3. Stove must be rebuilt, hot water tank taken to home economics building.
Oven broken, must replace.
4. Wash tub missing

Residence No. 20

1. Floor in east room needs repair
2. Stove must be rebuilt

Residence No. 21

1. Floor needs repair
2. Stove must be rebuilt, oven taken to No. 8, hot water heater sent to No. 30. Stove top taken to No. 8.
3. Walls need repair

Residence No. 22

1. Basin missing
2. Stove put in by Japanese must be rebuilt

Residence No. 23

1. Basin missing
2. Bath tub fixtures taken to No. 35.
3. Doors need repair
4. Boiler burst
5. Many radiators burst
6. Stove must be rebuilt, hot water tank taken to 2nd girl's Dormitory, oven and top taken to No. 60.
7. Toilet missing
8. West room added by Japanese
9. Wash tub missing

Residence No. 24

1. Arcola burst
2. Japanese style bath room must be changed
3. Door dismantled, must be replaced
4. Several radiators burst
5. Kitchen sink missing
6. Stove must be rebuilt, hot water heater broken, hot water tank removed to first Men's dormitory
7. Stove built on 2nd floor by Japanese must be removed, floor repaired, etc.
8. Toilet cover missing

Residence No. 26

1. Arcola taken to No. 51
2. Wash basin missing
3. Bath room put in by Japanese must be altered.
4. Several radiators burst
5. Stove put in by Japanese must be rebuilt
6. Stove must be rebuilt, oven, top, heater, etc. taken to No. 36
7. Water tap missing

Residence No. 31

1. Arcola grate broken
2. Bath tub fixtures taken to No. 61
3. Ceiling and walls must be repaired
4. Door must be repaired, glass broken
5. Kitchen sink missing

Residence No. 34

1. Arcola taken to No. 61
2. Two basin faucets taken to No. 61
3. Bath tub trap and drain taken to No. 38
4. 30' of pipe taken to No. 36
5. Ten radiators removed, 8 to No. 37 and 2 to No. 36
6. Stove must be rebuilt. Oven broken. Grate taken to women's hospital

Residence No. 39

1. Arcola grates taken to No. 32
2. Bath tub and fixtures taken to No. 32
3. One or more radiators burst
4. Stove must be rebuilt. Hot water tank removed to No. 42A. Oven and top moved to No. 38
5. Ceiling cracked

Residence No. 40

1. Wash tub removed

Residence No. 41

1. Two arcola grates moved to No. 62
2. One or more radiators broken
3. Stove must be rebuilt. Hot water heater, tank, oven, stove sent to No. 7
4. Wash tub broken at base
5. Two window panes broken

Residence No. 42

1. Boiler burst
2. Many radiators burst
3. Stove must be rebuilt
4. One wash tub removed

Residence No. 45

1. Bath tub missing
2. Two wash basins missing
3. Ceiling must be repaired
4. Several doors broken
5. Floor need repair. All floor must be scraped and painted
6. Flush-o-meter valve missing
7. Partition must be repaired
8. Roof must be repaired
9. Shower is missing
10. Stove must be rebuilt. Top, tank, grates, oven missing
11. Wall must be repaired
12. Window must be repaired

Residence No. 46 (partially repaired)

1. Sink taken from store house
2. Wash tubs taken from No. 31
3. Windows repaired

Residence No. 57

1. Arcola taken to No. 60
2. Bath tub dismantled
3. Wash basin missing
4. Several doors need repairs
5. Several partitions torn down, must be rebuilt
6. Three or more radiators burst, three missing
7. Stove, oven, top, hot water tank, etc. missing
8. Two wash sinks missing
9. Toilet broken

Residence No. 58

1. Arcola broken
2. Bath tub dismantled
3. Wash basin and fixtures missing
4. Kitchen stove, oven, top, grate, hot water heater & kitchen sink missing
5. Several radiators burst
6. Kitchen sink missing
7. Shower missing
8. One toilet broken & one missing
9. Two wash basins missing
10. Wiring missing

Residence No. 75

1. Stove must be rebuilt. Top taken to No. 55 and oven to No. 70
2. Many broken windows must be repaired

Residence No. 76

1. Many plumbing fittings missing
2. Stove must be rebuilt. Oven and hot water tank removed to No. 1 dining hall
3. Wash tub missing

Residence No. 77

1. Ceiling must be repaired
2. Three window panes broken

Residence No. 78

1. Three doors have been replaced with windows
2. Kitchen fixtures missing
3. Two showers missing
4. Stove must be rebuilt. Oven, top, tank, etc. missing
5. Stoves put in by Japanese must be removed
6. Two toilets missing
7. One urinal missing

Residence No. 79

1. Wash basin missing
2. Four floors put in by Japanese for tatami must be removed and floors repaired
3. Two kitchens and toilets put in by Japanese must be rebuilt
4. Stove must be rebuilt. Stove, oven, top, etc. moved to No. 1 dining room.
5. One toilet missing. One toilet broken
6. Several windows must be repaired. Glass broken

Residence No. 80

1. Stove, oven, top, hot water tank etc. all missing. Moved to No. 1 dining hall

Residence No. 81

1. Bath tub missing
2. Fire place grate moved to No. 60
3. Stove top and hot water tank missing
4. Toilet cover broken
5. Two windows broken
6. Wiring missing

Residence No. 82

1. Bath tub dismantled
2. Hot water heater tank and heater missing
3. Stove must be rebuilt. Top, oven, etc. missing
4. One toilet broken
5. One window missing

Home Economics Practice Teaching Residence. (used by male staff, temporary)

1. Door broken
2. Floor must be repaired
3. Sink missing
4. Stove has been rebuilt. Hot water tank brought from No. 19
5. Two laundry tubs missing
6. Several windows broken

(COPY)

Yenching 7.10

The Foreign Service
of the
United States of America

Kuling, China,
August 5, 1946.

Mr. Charles H. Corbett,
Room 903,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York 11, N.Y.

My dear Charles:

I am writing to you regarding Yenching administrative problems created by my departure. Will you bring this matter to the attention of the trustees in whatever way you think would be best?

In accepting my new appointment I had already come to an understanding with General Marshall that it need not be for a longer time than necessary to help toward a solution of the present abnormal conditions in China-- probably not more than a year. It was with this in mind that I named an administrative committee of five members to carry on during my absence.

There were other complications, however, one of which is that Dr. H.H. Kung, as Chairman of the Board of Managers, has been acting as Chancellor since the Japanese invasion of North China. This was a war measure, and many of our Chinese faculty and former students are very anxious to have his name disassociated from the University, at any rate in the latter office. He seems unaware of this and had naively suggested to me that I carry on as though acting for him, using any title I wished-- in fact, he gave me a letter to this effect after my return here from the States.

Another complication is that if a Chinese president were elected now it would seem in some ways premature. Within the institution the only two possibilities are C.W. Luh and William Hung. The former would almost certainly be preferred by our Chinese constituency. He has been an admirable Dean of the Graduate School and a most valuable asset in committee meetings and, more than any other person perhaps, has given academic quality to the institution. I should regret having him forced to spend his time in the drudgery of the President's office and diverted from his other useful activities. Apart from this, he has a whimsical, temperamental disposition and tends to make impulsive decisions which are often disturbing. Two or three at least of our most valuable administrative officers would resign if he were elected. These persons, fearing some such administrative change, had promised me to stay with the institution as long as I did. I have now suddenly left them in the lurch. Considerations of this kind, therefore, entered into my treatment of the issue as a temporary one.

Now that I have had a little more time to recover from the shock of this sudden change for me, I have to realize that unless I fail so completely that my resignation will soon be wanted, it may not be easy to retire as soon as I had first thought. In any case, I ought to be thinking of resigning from all active responsibilities and must do so within a very few years. The special aspect of all this which I am bringing to the attention of the trustees is the

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desirability of having some Western person appointed to the University, not to succeed to my title but to carry on in general what I have been trying to do-- more especially as representing the interests of the trustees in university affairs. No one could be better qualified for this than Miss Margaret Speer. She has the full confidence of Western and Chinese constituencies alike and has demonstrated her capacity. Apart, however, from uncertainties as to her own future plans, there are advantages in having a mature man with the general interests of the University as his primary concern. I have two suggestions to make-- Donald Tewksbury and Frank Price. They both have the China background, the language and the assurance of being welcomed by Chinese. Donald has more experience in university affairs, Frank a much more recent contact with Chinese life. I feel confident that either one would be acceptable to the present faculty. Harry Price is also a possibility but may not have the maturity for dealing with his older colleagues. Other names may suggest themselves to you and others concerned, but I feel that it may be better to be planning as though I could not be counted on hereafter. Should I find myself free to return, there could be some division of labor without serious embarrassment.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. LEIGHTON STUART.

General Field

Dr. Winfield

The following letter has been received from Dr. Stuart under date of July 12th, 1946. It seems wise to distribute it to the entire list of friends as it shows Dr. Stuart's thinking regarding his appointment.

C.A. EVANS.

August 5, 1946.

To the Yenching University Committee:

You will already have heard of my appointment as American Ambassador to China. Let me assure you at once that my acceptance is solely because I am compelled to believe that this form of activity is at present the one which will count most for Yenching itself and for all those related interests to which I have devoted my life. Under ordinary circumstances I should not have considered so sudden a desertion of university responsibilities, even granting the improbable assumption that I should have been given the opportunity. The appointment and my acceptance are both alike an indication of the gravity of internal conditions in China, of Chinese-American relations, and of further international complications. From every personal standpoint I would prefer to continue in the relative ease of the life here which I have learned to love. But you are yourselves sufficiently aware of the present crisis to realize that, unless it can be transformed into something approaching national unity and internal peace, neither Yenching nor any of the other causes with which we are all concerned can survive. How much I can be of use is a question about which no one can have more misgivings than myself. I at least have no illusions as to the complicated difficulties. But since I have been called upon to help I cannot refuse.

It is a week today since the matter was first broached to me. My intention is to assist General Marshall in his untiring efforts to aid the Chinese toward a solution. I was delighted last December on hearing of his appointment, but my admiration has been greatly increased as I have come to know him during the past two months or more since my return to China.

With General Marshall's approval, I am asking for a temporary leave of absence from the University, hoping that in a year's time or less I may resign from my new duties and resume those I am now leaving, for that brief period during which we all hope that the best Chinese leadership can be secured.

I am confident that you will all be even more actively ready to support my colleagues with the added burdens I am imposing upon them, and that they and I, in our respective forms of a common service, will be more than ever in your thought and prayers. In this continuing bond,

Very sincerely yours,

J. LEIGHTON STUART.

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007-7-157-337

Mr Corbett

The following letter has been received from Dr. Stuart under date of July 12th, 1946. It seems wise to distribute it to the entire list of friends as it shows Dr. Stuart's thinking regarding his appointment.

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Very sincerely yours,

J. LEIGHTON STUART.

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007-1-57-33

Yenching Fuel
McTyeire School, Shanghai.
Aug. 25, 1946 - Sunday

Dear Hopeful Yenchingites,

We arrived so far on Thursday Aug. 22, six weeks after we hopefully reached Galveston. We were delayed one week in Galveston before starting, and two days later avoiding a typhoon. We recommend freighters (especially the Lykes variety) for everything but speed - ours was as good as a private yacht.

Mr. Evans had cabled to Bessie Hollows of the Associated Missions Office, and she met us at the Customs Jetty with a China Travel Agency man - this service is as good as ever. Only one of us had to open any baggage. I declared my typewriter which I had bought in April but used much, so it was considered "old and used", therefore no tax. Hilda declared her radio, so she had to pay \$. . . Mary did not declare hers, and got by with a little tip. Then the China Travel man took charge of all heavy luggage to store it until we can progress further. Ruth Stahl and Hilda Hague were apportioned to the Methodist Ladies' Establishment, and Mary Cookingham to McTyeire, where we are marvellously comfortable.

Our first advice is Do Not Come to Shanghai. It is a bottleneck as far as North China is concerned. We spend a whole day phoning and visiting all possible travel possibilities, and found only one of them at all possible, and that to charter a plane which belongs to the Lutheran Mission and will take 5000 pounds of anything, people or luggage for \$2000.00 U.S. currency. We plus our baggage is about 2700 lbs. The Lutherans have enough on their waiting list to fill one load, so we are hoping that they can fill up another load including us and our possessions and then we may get to Peiping by the end of this week. Elmer Galt has a place on a K. M. A. boat, leaving this week, but it was some very special arrangement, and he thinks that there is no chance for us that way. China Travel says there are no passenger boats for North China. China Merchant say that they handle only freight. Jardine is not being allowed by the government to run boats. Richard Nieh tried to wrangle some kind of boat for Yenching students, but has completely failed. Yenching students seem to be going on the decks of some kind of vessels, but just a few here and there as they can wangle it personally. V. K. somehow got the chance to go north on a U. S. Army vessel! Ordinary airplanes have all places engaged six weeks ahead. In addition to this good reason for not coming to Shanghai, there is very little space to house foreigners who arrive here and have to wait weeks for chances to go further, I understand that the Associated Missions here sent word not to route North China missionaries thru Shanghai, suggesting that one of the two mission boats go direct to Taku. This morning in Community Church, Elmer Galt said that the August boat has already been postponed till September 15 and the second one is uncertain. If you can get on any freighters from New York, the Gulf, or the California coast, to Taku Bar or Chingwangtao, better snap up the chance, and perhaps you can be with us for the second semester. Of course this whole situation may change for the better or worse by the time you get this letter, but the above are the facts as they have been unfolding during these three days that we have been pursuing knowledge on the subject of transportation.

Now as to finances. I spent about \$225 from South Hadley to Shanghai, exclusive of steamer ticket. Living expenses here seem to be roughly about \$2.50 a day. We are having excellent food. there is no scarcity of anything, if you can pay for it. We have just had fried chicken and ice cream for Sunday dinner. We are having oranges, tomatoes, fresh figs, and fresh Chinese vegetables. We are having both coffee and butter but they were brought from America. Exchange is now 3300 per American dollar. It is not so bad to get used to. The common denominations are 2000, 1000, 500, 100. 2000 is about 60 cents, 1000 30, 500 - 15, and 100 about 3, so I think of them as roughly to be used like 50, 25, 10 and 1. A shampoo cost me 5000, or about \$1.50 - not too bad.

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A black fan was 500 or \$.15, as was also a package of 20 envelopes. Its chief disadvantage is its bulk, as these are all large bills.

Shanghai appears like a boom town, all windows full of lots of things which are scarce in America, like white shirts and nylon stockings. American car goods are cheaper here than fresh Chinese things. The people on the streets are all well dressed, and healthy looking, but the Reds say that these are the laborers who are getting high wages as in the U. S. A. and the wealthy, who are making mints of money off the black market, and that the salaried people keep one good costume for the street, and live in penury at home. But all may be different in Peiping.

Community Church this morning was a festive occasion for us - so many old friends:- Jimmy Chuan and daughter Dorothy, Margot Chou who sails on the General Meigs, (on which dozens of old Yenching students are sailing on Sept. 5, including Lu Hui-ching, Chou Kuoping, Chou Li-Chu)- the Harry Prices with both children (Joan taller than both parents) - Dr. McMillan (to return to New York in a few days), Elmer Galt on his way to Peiping, Ann Nash, and Mr. Edwards, who has just returned from a Board of Manager's meeting in Nanking. Lu Chio-wei was there and will be in Shanghai in a few days. Everybody agrees that the only sensible way is for us to take that Lutheran plane as soon as we can, and make for Peiping, regardless of cost, since we would soon eat up that sum of money waiting in Shanghai and paying for coolies at Taku, Teintsin and Peiping, whereas this plane will land us neatly on the airfield at Hsu-Yuan and the Yenching truck can bring us all to the campus with our luggage.

Lu Hui-ching dropped in last night and told us a lot of campus news. The Wu wen-tsao's have a government appointment for Japan for the coming year. The campus looks beautiful. 57 and 58 are all ready for occupancy, as is also my house, but I have about decided not to try to live alone - it will cost too much. Probably I can join one of the groups of women, and we all can live more economically, and that seems better as the situation seems to be at present.

The political situation does not seem to be improving according to the opinions of all those we talk with. They think there is little chance of avoiding a full-fledged civil war. Which makes us all the more anxious to get to Peiping as soon as possible.

This may not be a very rosy picture, but we are thrilled over being here, and it really already seems like a home coming. We only wish that you were all safely here with us, so that it might be a complete family reunion when we reach Peiping.

Greetings to all, and best wishes for a boat for you all soon,

Sincerely,

(Signed) Alice Boring

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Dr. Winfield
Yenching
11 Edinburgh Road
Shanghai
August 28, 1946

Dear Mr. Evans,

The four of us arrived on Thursday, August 22 after a very comfortable passage on the Asterion. Miss Bessie Hollows met us at the Customs House and arranged for Ruth Stahl and Hilda Hague to go to her home and for Alice Boring and me to come here where we are staying with Alice Alsup.

It was impossible for Miss Alsup and Miss Hollows to make arrangements for us to go to Peiping before we arrived. Now that we are here we find that it is practically impossible to go north by boat. We think we have been fortunate in getting reservations on the Lutheran Mission airplane for Peiping on Friday, August 30. Each of us can take only 33# of baggage with us on the plane but Mr. Elmer Galt, who is going north on a K.M.A. boat, has kindly offered to take some of our baggage with him to Peiping. We will probably arrange to have the large trunks sent up by freight through the China Travel Service.

It is well for all the people coming to China to know that the China Travel Service is as helpful as before the war. They seem to have some understanding with the Customs officials which makes it possible to get ones baggage through unopened. Unfortunately I lost the China Travel man at the Customs House and I was the only one of the four in our party who had to open things.

We hope to be in Yenching Friday afternoon and I am sure we will all rejoice when we reach the campus. On Sunday at church we saw Mr. Edwards and Mr. Chuan who had just attended a meeting of the Yenching Board of Managers in Nanking. Registration is next week so we will arrive just in time for the opening.

Alice Boring thinks no one bound for Yenching should come via Shanghai. Of course it would be better to go direct to Tangku if a ship is available but one can wait indefinitely for such a ship. We have been fortunate in getting out so soon after our arrival. One of our friends assured us we would be here six weeks the day we arrived. Travel is expensive these days but we know we will all find plenty to do when we reach Yenching. We hope to be worth the cost of our travel.

Shirley Duncan is at the Hamilton House, corner of Kiangse and Foochow Roads, in Shanghai. She has a small apartment and can put up one person. It is always well to know of every space available since the city is crowded.

I have made a few inquiries about the cost of living in Shanghai but have not learned much yet. Stephen wrote that American products were cheaper in Shanghai than in Peiping and the reverse is true of Chinese products. This place is a bottleneck for imports as well as people.

The future will be interesting even though difficult. We need the prayers of our friends in America as much as we need money this year and everyone knows the need for money is very great.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ Mary Cookingham

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Mr. Corbett

11 Edinburgh Road
Shanghai
August 28, 1946

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The four of us arrived on Thursday, August 22 after a very comfortable passage on the Asterion. Miss Bessie Hollows met us at the Customs House and arranged for Ruth Stahl and Hilda Hague to go to her home and for Alice Boring and me to come here where we are staying with Alice Alsup.

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Sincerely yours,

/S/ Mary Cookingham

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Dr. Winfield
11 Edinburgh Road
Shanghai
August 28, 1946

Dear Miss Brown,

I wrote Mrs. Winter about our trip as far as San Pedro. Now I will write you what has happened since. We had more Chinese, bridge and reading all the way across the Pacific. The weather was cold and misty for two days after we left the California coast and then it became gradually warmer. Two days before we were due in Shanghai we learned there was a typhoon in front of us so the ship went at half speed hoping the storm would move northward out of our course. The waves were getting higher and higher and finally the captain changed the direction and we went south of the typhoon. One day an interesting little flying fish was dashed onto the deck and we had an opportunity of seeing it close up. The fins are beautifully shaped and quite like wings.

Because of the storm it was Thursday instead of Tuesday when we reached Shanghai. We had been on the Asterion for over a month. We all enjoyed traveling on a cargo boat and recommend it to all our friends.

Shanghai is full of surprises. The food here, both Chinese and American, is much better than we had hoped to find. People are better dressed and healthier looking than we had expected though we hear the salaried group are really pretty bad off financially.

Shirley Duncan and Anne Nash have taken me for rides in jeeps - an interesting experience. We have had a wonderful welcome here. Friends, faculty and former students of Yenching have entertained us in Shanghai.

The stores are filled with many things which are difficult if not impossible to find in New York. Typewriters, radios and cotton goods and cotton clothes are displayed in many store windows. American canned vegetables are cheaper here than Chinese grown vegetables. I believe conditions in Peiping will be quite different.

On Friday we fly to Peiping. We are scheduled to start at 8:00 AM and are due in Peiping soon after one o'clock in the afternoon. We hope the weather will be fine so that we can see everything around us.

Greeting to everyone in the office. Please tell Miss Cloud I will write her from Peiping.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ Mary Cookingham

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Mrs. Corbett

11 Edinburgh Road
Shanghai
August 28, 1946

Dear Miss Brown,

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Greeting to everyone in the office. Please tell Miss Cloud I will write her from Peiping.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ Mary Cookingham

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

D. Mumford
Genebun file

Nanking, August 29, 1946

Dear Charles:

I am writing to you that you may report to the Yenching University Committee the salient developments at the recent meeting of the Board of Managers. This took place at my residence here on August 24. A committee was appointed to deal with the principal issues and report back at another meeting on August 26. Their recommendations were all approved. These dealt chiefly with three matters: (1) the reorganization of the Board, (2) administrative issues raised by my departure, and (3) financial problems.

(1) A new Board having been formed from the nucleus of the old Board who were in Chengtu and Chungking, it seemed difficult to discontinue some of the new members. On the other hand, those who meanwhile had been left in the Peiping area could not be ignored. There were requests also from various alumni associations that the number of these be increased to something like five. In order to maintain the constitutional number of church representatives and provide for a good representation of former students, with the appropriate proportion of women, etc., the membership was increased to twenty-one. Dr. H. H. Kung was retained as chairman. Everyone seemed satisfied with the results. The chief problem is perhaps the fact that many of the members are now located in the Shanghai-Nanking area and transportation facilities are extremely difficult. However, this latter difficulty we must hope will improve before too long, and there can be an Executive Committee in the North to meet as needed.

(2) Fortunately, Dr. Kung had come prepared to offer his resignation both as chairman of the Board and as Chancellor. The latter was accepted on the technical ground that the Ministry of Education has explicitly called to our attention the undesirability of retaining a war measure after the need for this had passed in the form of a non-resident Chancellor.

Dr. C. W. Luh happened to be in the city on University business and attended the meetings. If a new head of the institution were to be elected now he would have been the obvious choice. On the other hand, in view of many uncertainties--political, financial and otherwise--he preferred to have any such decision postponed and to continue to act as the chairman of the little administrative committee I had made as reported to you last month. The old students especially have been quite insistent that nothing transpire which might block the way to my return to my old position in a year or so, and this solution was therefore supported by them. I feel, on the other hand, that my own official relationship should be ended whatever be the period that I may feel called upon to serve in my present position. The best interests of the University should be considered without regard to myself. I shall, in any case, be glad to do all I can for the institution

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wherever I am and whatever else I may be doing. The present solution, however, avoided any active discussion of this aspect of the matter, which will make it simpler for the new Chinese president to be selected and to take office regardless of my future relationships. A committee was appointed to explore the whole question and to make a report when the time seems to have arrived for doing so. This may be a matter of months or a year or more. It will thus enable the trustees also to consider the whole problem.

(3) The anticipated deficit seems fantastic, being something like CN\$900,000,000. If the inflation continues it may be even greater. The new rate of exchange, however, will help somewhat. Plans are being made to appeal to the Government for some sort of subsidy for the whole group of our colleges, and other financial efforts in China are being planned for. Of course, we are counting greatly on the campaign to be begun in the States this autumn. Bob McMullen was present at the first session of the Board and will report his impressions of this as well as of his visit to the campus.

The official minutes being in Chinese, it may be a while before a translation of these will be made and sent to New York. Meanwhile this is a summary of the essential points.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) J. Leighton Stuart

Mr. C. H. Corbett,
Room 903, 150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

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MPF 15737

NEWS FROM YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Received September 3, 1946.

Nearly four thousand applying for Yenching

This summer the Admission Bureau of Yenching University was caught unprepared by the great numbers of middle school graduates in Peiping, Tientsin, and Shanghai, who applied for entrance, these three cities being the only places where applications were accepted and where entrance examinations were held.

During the war and before Pearl Harbour, competition for entrance into Yenching was very keen, and only the best among the applicants were selected, as Yenching was then the only educational institution free from the suppression of the Japanese. This year, with the reopening of National universities in North China and in the coastal provinces, it was expected that applications for entrance would be of a smaller number, for a great number of middle school graduates would go for national universities, where academic standards were thought to be about the equal of Yenching and where, above all, the expenses in the form of tuitions and other fees were much less.

The period for application was from July 8th to the 12th in all three of the above-mentioned places. Office hours were from 9 to 12 in the morning. In Peiping, owing to the great numbers of students that thronged to the Admission Office in the city, office hours had to be prolonged late into the afternoon. And on the last day the clerks of the office had to work till eight o'clock in the evening in order to take care of all those wishing to make application.

In Tientsin, the Admission Office was harassed by applicants, because it had been said that the number of applicants would be limited to five hundred only. Many students, fearing they might be late in sending in application forms, came to queue up in the twilight of the morning of the first day.

In Peiping and Tientsin, there were 2,743 students who applied for entrance as freshmen, graduates, and transfers, a number exceeding that of any previous time. This figure is distributed as follows:

PEIPING

Class	Men	Women	Total
Freshman	1178	435	1613
Transfer	168	95	263
Graduate	8	14	22
Total	1354	544	1898

TIENTSIN

Freshman	463	313	776
Transfer	31	37	68
Graduate		1	1
Total	494	291	845

No definite figures have yet been received from Shanghai about the number of applicants, but from the following fact we can safely say that the number well exceeds one thousand. Mr. T.C. Lin, the Director of Studies, went to Shanghai personally to take charge of the admissions in that city. Owing to the limited weight allowed ~~for~~ him for his air passage, he could only take with him 650 copies

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of the entrance examination papers. Soon after his arrival in Shanghai he sent an express telegram to the campus, asking for an immediate and speedy dispatch of another 750 copies. Fortunately, Dr. J.L. Stuart was leaving on July 15th in his special plane for Nanking to assume his new ambassadorial post, and it was possible to have the required papers taken to Shanghai in time.

This is strong evidence of the growing reputation of Yenching as an educational institution in China and a fact most gratifying to those who are associated with this university.

PRESIDENT JOHN LEIGHTON STUART MADE AMBASSADOR TO CHINA

Probably the biggest and most welcome news to China, since the arrival of Marshall, was the nomination by President Truman of John Leighton Stuart as the new United States Ambassador to China. Though it came as a great surprise, it was received by the whole of China with the greatest satisfaction and sincerest approbation; this welcome was more unanimous and more heartfelt than any other foreign envoy that has come to China, probably including Marshall himself, had ever received. This, of course, can be attributed to the fact that Dr. Stuart has spent three quarters of his seventy years in this country, devoting all of his time to the education of Chinese youth; also that nearly ten thousand Chinese students, many of whom are now on the influential stratum of Chinese society have graduated from the University during his twenty year presidency, and that his past services have proven him to be a true friend of the Chinese people.

All Chinese newspapers voiced, on July 11 or 12, their welcome and approval. This time, the press did not merely try to show a perfunctorily diplomatic gesture. To read the following extracts is to know their genuine welcome and appreciation.

A Welcome Choice. News of President Truman's nomination of Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching University since 1919, as United States Ambassador to China, has been received in China with great satisfaction and gratification. In Peiping, at the July meeting of the local chapter of the Sino-American Institute of Cultural Relations on Wednesday evening, the announcement of the news was greeted by the large assembly of members present with a loud clapping of hands. Indeed, no better man could have been selected than Dr. Stuart. ... The appointment of Dr. Stuart, indeed, is an indication of the determination of the United States to exhaust every possible means to bring about a settlement between the Government and the Communists. (The Peiping Chronicle)

New Ambassador to China. Dr. Stuart has been an observer of the Chinese scene for a long period. He has the advantage of an intimate knowledge of Chinese affairs without the disadvantage of having ever exhibited partisan beliefs. ...The Chinese people extend a hearty welcome to the new Ambassador. (The China Daily Tribune, Shanghai)

No Better Choice. The news of the nomination of Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University, as United States Ambassador to China came as a pleasant surprise, though President Truman, in naming the well-known educator to be the American envoy to this country, could not have picked a better and more fitting man for the post. ...In every respect, in every field, the veteran educator and friend of the entire Chinese people is qualified to work not only for his own people, but on behalf of those to whom he is accredited. ...All in all, then, no more welcome news could have been received here at the present time. (North China Daily News, Shanghai)

The following translations from Chinese newspaper editorials are not less interesting. These papers represent the different parties of Chinese politics,

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some liberal and independent, some belonging to the Kuomintang, and others speak for the Democratic League or the Communist Party. But despite their different interests and convictions, they unite, as if in one voice, to laud the appointment of Dr. Stuart.

Point out politic partisanship of each paper quoted from.

Welcome to Dr. J. Leighton Stuart. It might be a surprise for President Truman to nominate this veteran educator to be Ambassador to China, but just as in the appointment of General Marshall, the entire Chinese people, after being a little surprised, are all clapping their hands by way of welcome. (Current Affairs, Shanghai)

Welcome to the New Ambassador. ...Not only has Dr. Stuart been in China for a very long time, but his work as an educator has been greatly appreciated by the people. Yenching University is well-known and the fruit of many years' struggle on the part of its president. Through this institution he has educated and turned out many a talent for China. Despite the fact that he is an American, his efforts in education are just what is required by China today. The entire nation pays its respect to this veteran educator for his efforts for the good of this nation, even at the risk of his personal safety. (Shanghai News)

Welcome Dr. Stuart. Dr. Stuart's career has been in China, and he has spent the most fruitful years of his life here. He has won the admiration of our people by the attitude he showed, when, after Pearl Harbor, he was taken into custody by the Japanese. Everywhere in China you can find his friends and students. He is universally liked by everyone who knows him, or of him. (Ta Kung Pao, Shanghai)

New Mission of Old Educator. Dr. Stuart's appointment indicates the intimacy and depth of Sino-American friendship. His readiness in accepting this appointment, which will necessitate his resignation from Yenching University, is also an indication of his personal love for China, of which his life is also a strong proof. ...He understands the life of the different strata of Chinese society, the ideals and wishes of the Chinese intellectuals and Chinese youth, and the true wishes of the Chinese people in the growth and shaping of the new China. He is the most fitting person to be the United States Ambassador to China at the present time. (Ta Kung Pao, Tientsin)

Welcome to the Ambassador, Dr. Stuart. The famous educator's succession to a post left vacant by a military man foretells the disappearance of the war-like atmosphere of the world and symbolizes the restoration to normalcy of Sino-American diplomatic relations. ...We feel the wisdom of President Truman in making this choice. (Southeastern Daily News, Shanghai)

Welcome to the Ambassador. No other man in the entire United States could have been a better choice. His religious fervour and his spirit as an educator will stand by him in being an assistant to General Marshall. His efforts will be respected by both those in the Government and those in the Opposition. (Wen Hui Pao, Shanghai)

The New Ambassador. We can almost say that his love for China is equal to that for his own country. (The Catholic Social Welfare, Tientsin)

Welcome to Dr. John Leighton Stuart as the United States Ambassador to China. Yesterday from morning till night, all conversations and casual greetings were changed into the question, "Do you know that Dr. Stuart has been appointed Ambassador to China?" Irrespective of the differences of party or class, everyone in town expressed his heartfelt appreciation of this news. ...This is not accidental. Dr. John Leighton Stuart is familiar to all of us, so familiar that we almost forget that he is an American. ...For a distant picture of peace he is going to have to leave Yenching and abandon the happy life of guiding the eager

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young men and women in the western suburb of Peiping. From the past seventy years of his life we know that he is not only one of the best friends of China but a warrior for liberty and justice. When he was taken prisoner by the Japanese, he boldly told them, "If you want to apply any torture to me, do it." This is a manifestation of his great personality, which stood out like a god of justice among a group of monsters. His contribution to modern China lies in the great number of his students, of whom many became martyrs during the revolutionary war of resistance, and others of whom are today important factors in the national reconstruction.

(North China Daily News, Peiping)

Aside from the loud approval of the Chinese press, voices of approbation and welcome come from important and influential individuals of many parties.

A Shanghai newspaper correspondent colorfully described his new appointment as the sudden appearance of a bright-colored rainbow in a long overcast sky.

Dr. Liu Su-chieh, Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, said, "Stuart is a good friend of China's."

A Communist spokesman told Reuter: "Stuart's appointment will be greatly welcomed by the Chinese Communists. Many of us know him as a personal friend. His long experience of conditions in China has given him a thorough knowledge of all phases of Chinese life." Another Communist official said that Dr. Stuart has a "far-sighted approach to Chinese politics."

Chen Chia-kang, Shanghai spokesman of the Communist Party, pointed out that while America's basic policy toward China is decided by Washington, he is sure that Dr. Stuart, being a good friend of many Communists, "will get along with us well."

Miss Teng Ying-ch'ao, well known woman Communist leader, said she personally welcomed Dr. Stuart, for he was born and brought up in China and stood for liberalism. General Chou En-lai said, "Personally I have the greatest respect for Dr. Stuart. I heartily welcome him in his new mission, which will immediately win the trust of the Chinese people." General Yeh Chien-ying, Communist Commissioner at the Executive Headquarters in Peiping, said, "Stuart is infinitely better than those generals."

Dr. Hu Shih, famous author, educator and former Chinese ambassador to the United States, expressed elation over the news, according to a Reuter dispatch.

Pan Kung-chan, former Commissioner of Education in Shanghai and member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, and Chen Li-fu, former Minister of Education and a leading Kuomintang member, both believe that Dr. Stuart would further "cement Sino-American relationships by reason of his many years of experience here."

People of the Democratic League expressed their great joy and hope over Stuart's appointment. A joint congratulatory telegram from seven leading League members says, "Judging from the firm friendship that have built up between the Chinese people and yourself, we are confident that you will bring about brilliant achievements."

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Mr Corbett

C O P Y

The Foreign Service
of the
United States of America

Nanking, Sept. 16, 1946.

Dr. Robert J. McMullen,
Room 903
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City

My dear Bob:

I am enclosing herewith a letter which explains itself, also a testimonial from Randall Gould, which is the first that has come to me in response to letters of my own based on the cable from Winfield. The one from Gould might be quoted in part. I shall get in touch with others named and forward replies as rapidly as they reach me.

I shall be following your activities with keen interest insofar as news comes to me.

As ever yours,

Leighton.

Also one from W.H. Wong

Please tell the others in the office and friends who inquire that the quickest - and cheapest - way to reach me by mail is:

American Embassy
APO 909 C/o PM
San Francisco

6c stamps

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Peiping, China

Sept. 19

Dear Lucius:

This goes via Ch'eng Ch'ing Ho by plane. Grace's news that American Boarders are being held for Tangku only is distressing, as we do need you here just as soon as possible. I have written Louise to see what's what in Shanghai, and whether she can't make arrangements for you there. She may be there by now, tho no word is up yet. Baggage should certainly come to Tangku, as Shanghai is as far away as America. And arriving before it is not so easy, with 65 pounds or so the air limit per ticket. But we can lend and borrow back and forth. Goodness knows when ours will get here.

I write about Stephen Ts'ai. He is very much fed up on the administration here, and badly needs to get away. Would you mind very actively sounding out whether it would be wise for him to go to the US as soon as possible and campaign? We are routing a letter to Harry Luce via Leighton, for the former's advice if Leighton thinks wise. What is yours? Can you pave the way for him in the NY office? I was going to write them, but think perhaps better to leave to you. Hope you will press it, and cable just as soon as possible. The office is not likely to be stirred much unless we press. Steve is really great, and has lots of pep - it is the frustration here that gets him. He and C.W. find each other difficult.

Do keep us in touch with when we may expect you.

Very very best to you both,

/s/ Ran

Just heard from Sid Gamble. Would you mind sending him the enclosed, with any comments re Steve? Don't want to cross wires by writing him without your knowledge. 347 Madison Ave.

0347

Alice M. Boring

Yenching
filed
Nov. 15, 1946

Enrollment

Yenching started classes on Sept. 16. There were 797 students, 518 men, and 279 women. Among the men are 18 Chinese G.I.'s and among the women 5 daughters of the American colonels who are working on these Truce Teams.

Campus

Superficially the campus and the city of Peiping look the same as before the war, and there is a blessed lack of Japs on the streets and of rising-sun flags on the street corners. On closer inspection, however, we find many unsightly red brick buildings in various spots of our campus; they were bath-houses and latrines. Those in most conspicuous places have already been torn down. The landscape looks a bit unkempt as there has been no trimming or weeding for more than four years, but the Landscape Committee has now put coolies to work and we are looking tidier. Of course last year major repairs had to come first. In the Chinese faculty houses we miss the beautiful carved redwood furniture and fine porcelain - most of it has had to be sold to buy food. "Tokyo style" furniture left by the Japanese when they hastily departed, is low and small and cheap-looking. Many of our white bath tubs have been dumped in the backyards and "Tokyo style" wooden tubs substituted for them - these were usually installed in the pantries to be near the kitchen fire !

In our Biology Department, not a microscope was left, and because of the American strikes, not a single new one has as yet arrived. Fortunately some of those at the Peking Union Medical College in the city were not looted and we have been able to borrow 35; so with two students looking through one microscope in all our laboratory sections, and a carefully planned schedule, we are carrying our normal freshman and sophomore work. We have only a few juniors and seniors. But an amazing amount of equipment other than optical has come to us; - glassware, stains, and other chemicals, skeletons, demonstration dissection, exhibition cases, charts, models, the Wilder collection of North China Birds,

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the Gee collection of Chinese sponges, and my Chinese Amphibia. These were found after V-J Day in a government university in Peiping, to which the Japs had moved them. And the gaps where things were lost are gradually being filled in by our old technicians, who are busily making microscope slides, models, and skeletons under the tireless direction of the Chinese Biology faculty, who got back here in October 1945 and found nothing in the building.

Prices sound fantastic, but are not so impossible when translated into American dollars (exchange rate 3500 to 1!). For instance, we are eating a practically normal American diet at US\$1.00 a day. With no rent and no income tax on missionary salaries, our other household expenses come to about US\$.50 a day, a total of US\$45.00 a month, not bad! We get paid US\$90.00 a month. Out of that the biggest item will be coal at CNC (Chinese National Currency) \$75000 to \$100000 per ton (US\$ 25 to \$30). Fortunately we Americans have come out well-equipped with clothes and have found most of our household equipment well cared for by various Chinese friends and servants - furniture, linen, silver, etc. Our food is wonderful:- lots of fruit, delicious tomatoes, and other fresh vegetables, meat every day, a little milk from the Yenching dairy, occasionally butter, and always peanut butter. But for the Chinese, this inflation and these astronomical prices mean real hardship:- the menu in the dormitories is mostly cornbread and cabbage, and some students can scarcely afford to pay for that.

Of course you want to know about the political situation, even though it all may have changed by the time you get this letter. It seems to remain critical. Dr. Stuart, whom we still consider our President, on loan for an emergency, has been planning a visit, which has had to be postponed week after week. Our Chinese faculty are getting to be less and less in sympathy with the Reds. Agnes Chen, Ph.D. in Politics from Bryn Mawr, says that there are three groups within the party:-

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1- the older originals who emphasize agrarian reform, led by Chou En-lai;
2- the Moscow-returned group, who are more interested in factory workers and follow Stalin; 3- the Military group, led by Chu Teh, who go right ahead fighting and trying to claim more territory, regardless of orders from Mao Tse-tung (the head of the whole party) or Chou En-lai, who is making negotiations. As they have been entering new territories lately, there has been the same old wholesale slaughter of land-owners, and impressing of the poor into service, that preceded the present peaceful well-organized regime at Yen-an, so lauded by American journalists. Within the Kuo Min Tang, of course, there is lots of graft, but not so much gestapo business, as is generally supposed in America. The hope lies in General Chen Cheng who has replaced General Ho Ying-chin, the grafter, and in a fine group of elder statesmen, called the Political Science group, and in Sun Fo, the son of Sunyatsen and by far the most liberal of the Kuo Min Tang. The Democratic League is not strong enough to lead in a Coalition Government - in fact, it has already split, the Youth Party joining the Kuo Min Tang, and the rest joining the Reds. Now that the Reds have lost so many cities, we hope that they will consent to take part in a Coalition Government. Dr. Stuart is still optimistic.

On this campus, we go ahead with our work as though no civil war were going on almost at our very gates. The morale here is wonderful. Expenses are high and salaries are low, but our faculty all feel that on this campus there is a freedom, and a friendliness, and a fairness to all that makes them rather stay here than go where they might receive more salary.

Do you wonder that I am glad to be back?

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Peiping, China

November 30, 1946

Dr. Charles H. Corbett,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Corbett:

I have delayed answering your letter of October 15 with respect to the salary of the non-Mission Board Western faculty members mainly because our time has been consumed with ways and means to keep body and soul together. The problem which was quite acute in late spring has dwindled in importance and seems almost a matter of the past. I am afraid to raise the question with the Chinese faculty members simply to create bad feeling which we should by all means try to avoid. My own attitude I already expressed in full, so there is no need to reiterate it.

The new Western members we have been able to recruit so far have been teachers of Freshmen and Sophomore English. While their service is fully appreciated, we wish our academic work could be enriched in the other fields also. We still hope that in the near future our Western members will share in academic leadership to the same extent as they did in the pre-war days. Quite a few of our veteran mission colleagues are due to retire in a few years.

None of our Western members is having anything like a good time. Some of them ought to be receiving much higher salaries if they were Chinese. The point involved is whether we can assure the Chinese members of just the three poor meals a day.

When and if conditions become more or less normal, this episode will have been forgotten. Meanwhile may I assure the Board any new recruit who can come out to join us at this critical time is welcomed with open arms.

There is one small matter I wish to call your attention to. University paid Western members are not supposed to draw salary from our Board while on furlough if they hold remunerative positions in their home countries. For this year, for instance, we have Loehr and the Shadicks who are teaching in American universities with salary.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ C. W. Luh

Chairman, Administrative Committee

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Excerpts from Letters from Miss Mary Cookingham and
Miss Ruth Stahl, Members of the Staff of Yenching University

"Women's Dormitories. We had prepared 3 dormitories for the women students, expecting about 180, but they continued to arrive until we had 266 to be provided with accommodations in the dormitories. We opened the fourth dormitory but it was utterly devoid of furniture, not a bed, table or chair to offer the new students, just a cement floor to greet them, a very cold welcome indeed. For a time, a few of the girls were compelled to sleep on the floor. Fortunately, we were able to borrow some camp cots and mattresses from the city. For a while, 87 girls lucky enough to have beds had no mattresses - and iron beds without any padding are not very comfortable. We have ordered tables and chairs to be made. Gradually, we hope to have adequate furniture for the bedrooms. The sitting rooms are vacant. Perhaps later we can provide a few chairs for those rooms, too. We are eagerly looking forward to the arrival of the shipment of beds from the States."

"Our first effort of the year having been to house the students comfortably and schedule their courses satisfactorily; we are now concentrating on the food problem. That is a serious situation. Last year, the Government continued a subsidy of grain which had been a wartime measure. Now that has ceased. During the first month the daily food consisted of a steamed cornmeal cake (wo-wo-t'ou) and 1 vegetable, no oils or fats. There are relief funds for students with T.B. tendency and we are arranging for them to have eggs, milk and necessary food; but there are many poor students, not belonging to the T.B. weak lung category, who should be provided for lest they too develop T.B. or other physical ailment. With the prohibitive price of coal we are trying to conserve as much as possible by reducing the number of kitchens, serving food in only 3 dining halls instead of 4 as we had done formerly. Then, too, there is not hot running water in the dormitories. The students are all using the same bathhouse, men students on 4 days and women students on 3 days a week."

"Not until I had been on the Yenching campus several days did I realize the tremendous extent of the work of rehabilitation. Last fall when I heard the buildings were intact I assumed that only a limited amount of general repairs would need to be made and the furniture and equipment, if available, could be moved in. Last month I learned that many of the buildings had only their original outside walls remaining; all the inside partitions, plumbing and heating equipment had been taken out. New partitions had been put in, floors had been raised, stoves installed for heating and cooking with stove pipes extending out through windows. Taking out the newly built partitions and floors, putting rooms back into their former condition was a tremendous undertaking as well as the task of installing plumbing and heating equipment. We who have returned from America are filled with admiration for the people who worked so diligently and faithfully last year. They have accomplished remarkable results.

"The task of rehabilitation, however, is far from finished. Weeds are growing on some of the roofs and will cause leaks if not destroyed. Leaky water mains make it necessary to pump far more water into the storage tanks than is required for ordinary use. The city electric current is satisfactory when it is provided, but after a storm the campus may be without light for several days. A diesel engine has been partially restored for pumping water into the tanks in the water tower, but the sewage disposal plant is useless without electricity."

"I had expected to see many of our friends looking poor and undernourished. Some do. Others however look well fed but there is a look of sorrow about their eyes, which to me is indicative of the strain under which they have lived during the war years and with the prevailing general condition it is difficult to revive any spirit of optimism. Some of these people need to be sent to America for a refresher course as soon as funds are available."

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Mr. Harold E. Shadick, Chairman of the Department of Western Languages has accepted an invitation from Cornell University as visiting professor to teach some general courses on Chinese literature during his coming full year. For years a student in Chinese literature, Mr. Shadick has now ready for publication an annotated English translation of the Travels of Lao Ts'an (老殘遊記) by Liu T'ieh-yun of the Ching dynasty and has in preparation another translation of Ts'ang Lang Shih Hua (滄浪詩話) by Yen Yu of the Sung dynasty. The former is a satirical novel in the form of travel memoirs, the latter is a book of aphorisms, devoted to metaphysical dissertations on poetry.

During his internment at Weihsien, Shantung, Mr. Shadick did not suspend his studies of Chinese literature. He finished reading the long Chinese novel, All Men Are Brothers (or Shuei Hu Chuan) in the queues for meals, which, as a rule, lasted for an hour. (cf Yenching Faculty Bulletin, No. 13)

Prof. William Hung of the Harvard-Yenching Institute has, upon request, volunteered to serve on the Advisory Committee of the CNRRA in Peiping, Tientsin, Hopei, and Chahar.

Prof. Hung has recently been invited by Harvard University as visiting professor for Chinese history for half a year starting from February. Owing to the late arrival of the cable and due to the difficulty of getting passports, which can only be obtained from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Chungking, his trip has been delayed. But the State Department of the U. S. Government has notified the local American Consul to arrange for his air passage to America. As soon as he gets the passports for himself and his family he will leave for the States.

Dr. Leo Kandel, a well-known Austrian dentist in Peiping has offered his voluntary service to the University Health Service. Beginning from February 9th, he will see the dental patients among the Yenching faculty and students on the campus every Saturday. No charges will be made for dental examinations and Dr. Kandel has even lent a considerable part of the necessary equipment to the University.

Dr. Kandel got his degrees of M. D. and D. D. S. from Vienna University in 1922 and 1927 and has been practicing in Peiping for six years, acquiring a wide circle of patients. Since the annexation of Austria by Germany, he has given up his nationality, thus tacitly denouncing Nazism. At the earliest opportunity he wants to become a Chinese citizen. He expressed that his deep appreciation of the work of Yenching chiefly motivated him in offering his voluntary service.

Liverpool Scholarship The suspended scholarship offered by Liverpool University in Great Britain to Yenching graduates has been resumed this year with the cessation of war. The University has recommended Mr. Hou Jen Chih, a 1936 graduate and now instructor in geography, as the holder for 1946.

(This scholarship is offered through Liverpool by Holt Company and may be more properly called Holt Scholarship.)

Faculty Forum January 22, 1946.

The question of the admission of overseas Chinese and foreign students was the central topic of the Faculty Forum held in the President's House at 8:00 p.m. People were so interested in the topic that the discussion lasted until 11 p. m. The meeting was quite informal and, of course, it was not the task of the Forum to make any decisions, but the different views which were expressed, represent a good cross-section of the problem.

Everybody agreed as to the value of the admission of such students because this would uphold Yenching's international tendency, one of its most characteristic features. This fact applies to the student body as well as to the faculty.

Discretion, however, should be exercised in the admission of foreign students; the purpose of their coming to Yenching and the possible services the University could in turn render them should be investigated.

As a whole, the attitude was, not to accept any local Russian residents.

The question of board and lodging, although normally a minor problem, at the moment offers many difficulties. After eight years of war and due to the present internal conflict, the living standard of the population of North China has deteriorated to such an extent that students from abroad would find it impossible to adjust themselves to the local living standard. On the other hand, the University authorities would dislike to introduce differences in the quality of food and in the general standard of living. Some expressed the opinion that students from abroad would voluntarily share the "Spartan" life here, if they should be genuinely interested in China. Others feared it would be too hard for them to eat the "wo-wo-t'ou", etc. This problem is acute, because inquiries concerning the entrance of students from abroad are being made all the time and, on the other hand, it may take several years before the living conditions will be substantially improved.

In the discussion, the opinion prevailed to bar foreign students from the Colleges of Natural Sciences and Engineering, because of their limited facilities.

For other studies, (history, social sciences, etc.) it was suggested to give the overseas Chinese and foreign students two years of linguistic training. Until the students had a fair knowledge of the Chinese language, courses on various topics in English should be offered in the various fields of study, thus enabling the students from abroad to fulfil their requirements without having to attend courses in Chinese. But this proposal was met with general skepticism.

A preparatory year of intensive training in Chinese was suggested instead. Subsequently the students from abroad would take the regular entrance examinations. Thus no special adjustments would have to be made (following the pattern of the American institutions which do not alter their system for the accommodation of Chinese students). Otherwise there would arise the danger that some thirty or forty foreign students would upset the educational plan of the whole University.

It would hardly be possible to put this plan into operation. Even if the foreigners should more or less master the spoken tongue within a year's time, that would not apply to the classical or written language.

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After all Chinese is one of the most difficult languages in the world, and the Chinese students have studied it for thirteen years, including the freshman year at Yenching, not to speak of their additional domestic training.

It would also be unfair to expect that the foreign students within a year should master Chinese as well as the Chinese know English, because the latter have studied English for six years in middle school and at least one more year at Yenching.

Hence, it is plain that concessions of one kind or another must be made to students from abroad, otherwise it would be better to exclude them altogether. In American universities, Chinese students in general also receive particular consideration, even if the official requirements are the same as those of Americans.

Somebody else suggested that for the next two or three years only postgraduates be admitted in order to avoid the difficulties arising from the admission of undergraduates.

The main point of the whole problem is a linguistic one, which language should be adopted by the University as a general teaching medium? Or what compromise solution can be found?

Before 1936 English was extensively used as the teaching medium, a number of Chinese teachers also delivered their lectures in English. This was made possible because the students then, as a whole, had a good command of that language. The situation has now completely changed, chiefly owing to the deficiency of the knowledge of English among the students. The presence of a number of students from abroad would make it imperative to introduce a larger amount of English courses.

From the teachers' point of view, the adoption of English as the sole teaching medium would prove impracticable. Among the Chinese faculty, written English is very often much better mastered than the spoken tongue. Moreover, before the war and even more so now, there has been the tendency to deliver all courses in Chinese.

Generally speaking, neither English nor Chinese should be used as the sole teaching medium.

In the case of natural sciences, although the present teaching medium is Chinese, scientific terms are invariably quoted in English only. It would be definitely preferable in this case to use English alone, provided that should suit the teachers and the students.

The development of the Chinese terminology in the social sciences in the past few years has made it possible to deliver the lectures entirely in Chinese without resorting to English terms. Nevertheless, it would be highly desirable that the students should familiarize themselves also thoroughly with the English terminology.

In the College of Arts and Letters courses could be offered in either Chinese or English according to the subject treated. The teaching medium, of course, would largely have to depend on the standard knowledge of English on the part of the teachers and students.

It was then suggested that in subjects offered to two or more sections, one class should be taught in English, but this solution was not thought to be satisfactory.

The general conclusion of the discussion seemed to be that Yenching should endeavour to make its students thoroughly bi-lingual. The foreign students, if they are motivated by a genuine interest in China, should learn Chinese as a necessary tool for advanced studies. The University might even employ special language tutors for them; this was done before the war and the students were charged for the expenses.

On the other hand, Yenching students must acquire a good command of English, because it is more than ever the most important international medium. Only thus can Yenching maintain its place as a Sino-American institution.

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