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March 4, 1947

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans

Publicity

Thank you for the publicity handbook which came with your letter of February 8th. With these suggestions I am sure we will be able to provide better pictures.

Here are two pictures of the Deans' Committee. From left to right, they are Dr. Y.P. Mei, Dean of the College of Arts & Letters, Dr. Cheng-hsin Chao, Dean of the College of Public Affairs, Miss Ruth Stahl, Acting Dean of the Women's College, Dr. C. F. Wu, Acting Dean of the College of Natural Sciences, Dr. Chia-tung Lin, Director of Studies.

Since Dr. Wilson returned, has replaced Dr. Wu. After reading the publicity handbook I realize these pictures are good examples of what should not be done. Now we have the pictures, however, we might as well send them along.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Cookingham

Encls.
Copy by ordinary mail

P.S. We have 749 students registered for the spring semester - 269 men and 480 women. There will be a few more registering this week.

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our file
Yenching University
Peiping, China
March 6, 1947

This is the first time that I have written a letter in the Women's College Fortnightly Series, and since I am a stranger to many of you, perhaps I should begin by telling you something about myself. I was born in Canton and came to Yenching in 1931 to join my brother in the Harvard-Yenching Institute. Although he has recently joined the staff of Lingnan University, I am continuing my work here as Chinese secretary in the Institute. My work is mainly editorial in connection with the Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies, and for which I also write articles. It comes out twice a year. Miss Hag e is the English secretary and we have desks facing each other in a very sunny office, so we have both been warm all winter. The Institute is a graduate school of Chinese studies with headquarters in Cambridge at Harvard; here at Yenching we grant scholarships to students doing graduate work in the fields of history, philosophy, language, archeology, etc. Before the war we had usually 12, but now we have only 4, two boys and two girls, all clever students working in the field of history. I went to West China during the war and was two years with our University in Chengtu and one in Chungking working with an old Harvard-Yenching professor, Dr. Ku Chieh-kang. I enjoyed that experience and the opportunity to see a part of China I had never seen before. Though living and travel conditions in wartime were bad and I had one very serious illness, yet I was much happier living in Free China than under the Japanese. I returned to Yenching last June with a large party of teachers and students, about 60 of us, by trucks and trains. We slept every night on floors of middle schools, Y. W. C. A.s, country inns. We were often wet to the skin, we were sometimes hungry, our bones were sore, but our hearts were happy always on that homeward journey as we sang the old Yenching songs. The Peiping campus looked very beautiful to our eyes when we arrived. Dr. Hung had already written me that very little had been lost from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, only a few of our most valuable books and art objects. We have here a small but important museum containing old Chinese bronzes, specimens of early writing, paintings, and Tang dynasty pottery figures, as well as Han dynasty clay models of household equipment, and other such historical objects. We have also a very fine library.

(more)

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When the Japanese first restored the university to us, the Harvard-Yenching rooms were found to be empty, but later on in the library and other buildings most of our things were found. Only a few of our things are now missing, but they are some of our greatest treasures--our largest bronze vessel of the Shang dynasty, a very rare oracle bone of th Shang dynasty which contains the complete 60 year cycle and of which there is no other such speicmen in the world, and two valuable Ming dynasty paintings. Fortunately, from our library not quite 4% of the books have been lost. On arrival, I first lived in one of the Women's dormitories with the students, but last summer I moved to House 53 in the South Compound which is full of the Chinese women faculty members. I have a large, sunny room there to myself which is a quiet place in which to study in the evenings, and when I look back on the little cubby-hole in which I lived in Chengtu I feel as if I were almost living in a palace. Only oftern now when my room is suddenly plunged in darkness, owing to the fact that we seldom have any electricity in the evenings any more, and I have to light my little oil lamp, I think of Chengtu again and how we strained our eyes there. The coal situation has been very troublesome this winter as no doubt you know. One of my firends said to me as a joke yesterday that she was going to move to Formosa where she would not have to think about coal any more. Before closing this letter I should like to say that I shall always be grateful to Wellesley College because of the help you gave us while we were in Chengtu -- the Wellesley College dining-room which provided all the women members of the faculty with one egg a day. I would like to send you a copy of the Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies which is in the press now, but as it is all in Chinese, I fear it would not be of much interest to you.

Jung Yuan

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March 9th, 1947

Dear Friends:

After a long winter vacation, we were all very glad to go back to classes again last Monday. For the first time in the Yenching history we started the Freshman class in the Spring Semester. All buildings on the Campus again are full of activities of the students. On the 8th of March, the women students put up a very nice meeting to celebrate the International Women's Day. Mrs. Weng Tu-chien, Kuan Jui-wu and I were asked to speak on the women's movement of China and of the world. The Tsing-Hua women students helped on the musical program. They carried out the first part of the program with kerosene lamps and candles because the electric light does not come till after nine o'clock many nights. The men students were guests of the meeting, and they also participated in the mass singing as the last item of the meeting. They all enjoyed the program.

You may be interested in what I am doing in the University. I was invited back to take charge of the Child Welfare Program which is the project of the United Service of China. It aims to train child welfare social workers. I try to make this training program a cooperative project of four Departments of the University: Education, Home Economics, Psychology, and Sociology. Twenty three students decided to take up this training as their major. Except one man the rest are women students as we expected. The USC provided us twelve scholarships. In order to provide a laboratory for students to do field work and to observe, we established a Children's Center outside of the East Gate at Chengfu. In the Center there is a day nursery with twenty two children under four years old. A children's clinic with a full time nurse open for the public. Dr. Li Yueh-lien comes to serve the clinic every Tuesday morning. I am looking for another doctor to take care of two other clinics as planned. The Childrens reading room was just opened two weeks ago for the village children as well as for the children of our faculty and staff members. The milk depot to serve milk to the needy children from new born to twelve years of age, pregnant women, and nursing mothers with babies under six months old, was started on the 17th of December. CNRRA Peiping Office supplies us milk powder and evaporated milk. For the last three months, more than seventy came to the depot every morning. But this service has to be stopped at the end of March as CNRRA will not give any more supplies from the 1st of April. A kindergarden for the faculty children is planned to open on the campus two weeks later. If the house is ready we shall have a recreational and educational program from the children who have no opportunity to go to school.

I have a fine staff to help me in planning the work of the center. Mrs. Lin Ch'i-wu supervises the students who do field work in the Center. Mrs. Kiao T'ai-ch'u plans for the recreational and educational programs. Miss Li K'eng of Home Economics and Miss Yao Nien-Chiu '46, assistant of Sociology, are responsible for the day nursery. Miss K'ang Shao-chuang of '44 is making plans for the kindergarden. Kung Lan-chen and Kuan Jui-wu are considered faculty members of the Child Welfare Program. This semester Dr. Dong of the Children's Hospital comes from the city once a week to lecture on "Child Health and Diseases". What we need now is a teacher to give courses on Child Psychology and Education of Early Childhood.

I must tell you about the wedding of Miss Li K'eng last week. It took place in the President's House on the 4th, a day after the classes started. More than one hundred guests came to attend the ceremony. C. W. Luh was master of the ceremony. It was semi-foreign style. After the ceremony both the bridegroom and the bride made a speech. A very elaborate tea was served, and many pictures were taken;

0362

even with moving picture cameras. It was the first Jenao at the University after the war. Miss Li K'eng of Oregon College just joined the Home Economics Department as the Child Welfare Program teaching faculty member. Many of you probably do not know her personally. She has a charming personality.

You probably have already read about the indiscriminate mass arrest by the government in Peiping, on the 14th of February. No accurate number is given, but it is believed that these arrests are not less than two thousand. Among those arrested, there are about six who are directly or indirectly connected with Yenching, including Miss Yu Ju-ch'i '26, Dr. Chiang Yu-tu of PUMC and his brother of the Bureau of Education, Mr. Ho Pin-Pu, a student at present and a long Peiping resident, and the well known dentist Dr. Chu Yen-nien. They are now all released by guarantors, but we know of no reason for their arrest nor have we been able to find out why they were arrested. Miss Yu Ju-chi had been confined for more than three weeks, and was just released yesterday. During her confinement neither her family nor her friends were able to get in direct contact with her. This mass arrest happened after the so-called democratic constitution was passed, and freedom of the people is supposed to be guaranteed by the government. I surely agree with Theodore White and Annalee Jacoby in "thunder Out of China" that China has come to the point that she must change or die. The present situation cannot last very long. But I am not pessimistic about the future of our country. There is a bright side of the picture if you look at the situation as a whole; so do not let me discourage you if you are planning to come to China.

Ching Yueh is still in Shanghai waiting for transportation to come here. He probably will be here next week to join us. He will teach in the Sociology Department.

After we had a week of nice weather, we had another big snow last Friday. The winter seemed to come back again to us. We are all looking forward for Spring to come as many families are short of coal.

With my best wishes,

Yours Sincerely

Kitking Lie

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. McMullen
Mr. Corbett
Mrs. Mills
Promotional Department
Yenching Office

FROM: Mr. Evans' Office

In a letter received from Miss Cookingham on Saturday,
March 15th, she states:

"We have 749 students registered for the spring semester -
269 men and 480 women. There will be a few more registering this
week."

The letter was dated March 4th.

March 17, 1947.

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MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. McMullen
Mr. Corbett
Mrs. Mills
Promotional Dept.
Yenching Office

FROM: Mr. Evans' Office

In a letter received this morning from Miss Cookingham and written under date of March 7th, the following enrolment figures are given:

"Total enrolment 761 - 490 men and 271 women."

Apparently there was an error made in those sent previously.

K. G. B.

March 20, 1947

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The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

Mr. Wm. P. Fonn
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.
Shanghai, China
25 May 1947

Dear Friends:

Here is the third in my series of pen pictures of my work, written in answer to your query, "Just what do you do?" I hope they'll not only answer that question but give you some idea of the great task of Christian education in China with which you are associated.

I VISIT THE COLLEGES - I. YENCHING AT PEIPING.

My last trip to Yenching University had been in October 1945, only two months after V-J Day, and when the university was just beginning to recover from nearly four years of occupation. Further visits had been prevented by the difficulty of getting away from the Shanghai office for a long enough time, but repeated invitations to share their problems became so insistent that I responded early in April.

Peiping is some seven hundred miles north of Shanghai, reached in ordinary times by a two day train ride (on the famed Blue Express) but now approachable only by air. I made the trip in "St. Paul." The Lutherans originally had two planes, St. Peter and St. Paul, but spare parts being hard to get, they had had to rob Peter to pay Paul! On one recent flight, St. Paul had run into trouble and the passengers had to jettison their baggage, making an unwilling contribution of unaccustomed clothing to the farmers and their families. We - seven adult and five youthful Danish Lutherans, two American Methodists, a Chinese Methodist, and I - had an uneventful trip. The North China plain was a checkerboard of recently plowed but not-yet-green fields crisscrossed by cart-tracks, canals, and paths. Peiping, with its grey roofs cut into regular patterns by wide streets and starred here and there with such landmarks as the red of the Drum Tower, the deep blue of the Temple of Heavens and the green roofs of the Peking Union Medical Colleges, and with the golden roofs of the Forbidden City at its heart, brought as always a lump to the throat.

What a city! Surely one of the most lovable cities in the world. Serene in its dignity, founded on unshaken tradition. Dust and dirt, yes, but a spaciousness and beauty, coupled with quaintness; everywhere, despite trams and autos, a feeling of changelessness. Of course, having lived in Peiping longer than in any other place in China or in America, I may be prejudiced! With my brother there as president of the College of Chinese Studies, it was a real homecoming.

But my goal was Yenching University on its magnificent site six miles northwest of the city. There I stayed in the lovely home that Ambassador Stuart lived in while, as President, he guided Yenching from its early years on. The Peiping spring quite outdid itself, giving me clear, almost windless days - days such as only one who has eaten Peiping dust can appreciate! Fruit trees had begun to bloom, and Yenching was looking very much its lovely prewar self.

However, like other Christian Colleges, Yenching has its troubles. How is it to restore its physical plant to prewar efficiency? And how is it to meet the endless puzzles posed by an inflationary economy? And where is it to find the right leadership to guide it in these troubled times? On the surface, it looks like its prewar self, for a marvelous job of housecleaning has been done since it was taken back from the Japanese. It even looks better in some ways, for a mile and a third of concrete roads and paths have been laid with cement left behind by the Japanese. But

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the powerhouse is badly crippled, they do not dare touch the underground facilities, roofs leak, and unsightly half built, red brick structures and piles of rubble lie next door to lovely buildings. There is barely enough furniture to go around, and much of that is makeshift - packing box laboratory benches, for example. Laboratory stockrooms are still only partly filled in spite of hard work at both ends - Peiping and New York.

Yenching has a budget which, like all college budgets, doesn't balance easily. To balance it next year is going to be even harder than usual, for prices are rising while income is decreasing. Salaries can't go any lower - they're not enough to live on now. Maybe fewer salaries will be the answer. That's not easy when there are fewer teachers than in prewar days, and many more students clamoring for an education. Maybe something can be saved in fuel, so school will start early and end late and close between December 25th and February 26th, the two coldest months. And it will be necessary to raise fees in spite of the fact that students now live on meals of corn flour, soup and one vegetable.

Yenching needs a leader. Ambassador Stuart has retired. Dr. William Adolph (Presbyterian), noted professor of bio-chemistry, is acting as president despite poor health and the call of the classroom. Acting Chancellor C. W. Luh, who with others suffered in and out of prison during the Japanese occupation, needs a rest and a change. But there aren't enough Christian College administrators to go around. One trouble is that the outstanding products of our colleges are so outstanding that everyone else wants them too.

Yenching is not without its loyal personnel, Stephen Tsai, classmate of mine at Mt. Hermon and then Yale '23, is a pillar of strength as comptroller. He has been largely responsible for taking property back from the Japanese and for getting it into shape to use. Ran Sailer, professor of psychology, and his wife Louise, - both under the Presbyterian Board - give of themselves without stint. Y. P. Mei, Chicago Ph.D. in philosophy, acting president in Chengtu during the Exile, carries on as Dean of Arts despite poor health. (I spent a delightful evening with the Meis in the little Chinese bungalow they have fitted up so attractively.) Stanloy Wilson, nearing retirement, sustains the morale of the College of Science. Lin Chia-tung, Columbia Ph.D. and fellow-sufferer with Stephen Tsai during the war, carries the terrific load of a Dean of Studies. Nancy Cochran, determined that Yenching shall maintain its reputation as the center of English-teaching in China, Philip DeVargas, Swiss who stayed on through the war and who is one of the mainstays of the College of Religion, C. T. W. biologists who spent an enforced stay in the Philippines completing a medical course, and a score of others - all loyal to the core - are such stuff as our Christian Colleges are built on and of which their futures will be shaped.

The days passed in difficult but stimulating conferences; wearing because of the unsolvability of many problems and the needs and sacrifices, but very rich because of the personalities encountered. I had no great store of wisdom to offer, but I did have sympathy and, I hope understanding. I returned to Shanghai with a better appreciation of Yenching's needs as well as of her essential soundness. I hope I left Yenching with a realization of the determination of her friends to help her to continue to do the fine things for China's youth she had been doing and wants to do. Above all, I found ample support for my belief in the worthwhileness of Christian higher education in China.

Pray that we all have strength for the days ahead.

Cordially yours,

W. P. Fenn

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SPRING RETREAT

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In this year of reconstruction it has been especially difficult for Yenching to have large meetings which last more than an hour or two. Just the kind of activity which would have helped us to find our united purpose and our common life has been impossible because of the high costs of travel and food.

The Christian Fellowship Spring Retreat ^{at} the Temple of the Sleeping Buddha thus took on special significance as a time after the very long winter vacation and the first hectic semester of a "normal" academic year when we could look back briefly to see the foundations upon which we could look ahead to a spring of cooperative worship, discussion, recreation and ~~service~~ service.

Over eighty students, faculty and visiting leaders drove to the Western Hills in two trucks--a crowded and dusty business. Worship began the day with Chang Kweng Chu, Executive Secretary of the North China Kung Li Hui discussing the "Understanding of Christianity". Later in the morning Chang Hsueh yen, editor of The Christian Farmer spoke from the bottom of a dry pool in the temple grounds on: the Challenge of the Present Situation to the Christian Fellowship.

The focus of the day was upon prayer and thought but the morning included a short recreation period and at the close of the formal sessions all adjourned to the hills. The climax of the ~~retreat~~ retreat itself was a talk by Bishop Chang Chang Chun on: The Christian Fellowship in Action.

All eighteen of the Fellowship Small Groups or cells sent their key leaders to the meeting. ~~It~~ It served as a time of clarification of purposes and plans with a renewed dedication to the work ahead. In this year of beginning again one of the biggest problems has been bringing ourselves together into a real fellowship. During the day in the hills we were all helped to become better friends in a thoughtful, active, worshipping community.

EASTER

Festivals are central to Chinese religion--Easter is central to the Yenching Christian Community. This year the Easter Season began early in Lent with a Lenten Vesper Service followed in the weeks before Easter with Chapel Services, University Services and and Vesper Services all on Lenten themes.

On Holy Week Mr. Chao Fu San, Chinese Secretary of the Tching Hua Christian Fellowship and Miss Ellen Studely of the ~~Women's~~ Women's Training School led Chapel Services. Rev. Philip Lee, ~~self~~ of the Tching Hua Fellowship led the Good Friday Service. ~~On~~ Thursday there was a remarkably well attended Communion Service. Good Friday closed with the University Choir presenting The Crucifixion.

Easter began with a Sunrise Service in our garden of "Blossoming in the Moonlight". The ~~Anglican~~ Anglicans had early communion and we all gathered for the University Service by the lake with Bishop Chang Chang Chun speaking. After the service we broke into little groups for the Easter Picnic on the hills beside the lake--some 650 of us: workers, faculty and students.

"Yenching Spirit" as an expression of vital Christianity is most deeply sensed by the university community at the two great festivals of the Church year. Of the two, Easter seems to be filled with more of the meaning of the Christian faith, though Christmas at Yenta is a gay and thrilling time of fellowship and rededication. In a time of social tragedy the bearing of the cross upon individual, communal and national life is a possibility all are ready to explore. Within Yenching is impressed by the eager acceptance ~~of such~~ ~~of~~ ~~t~~

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by many of the significance of the cross. It is a quiet and devoted dedication without some of the passion associated with such surrender in the West, but one cannot see the University at ~~worship~~ Easter worship beside the lake without knowing Yenching has plumbed profound depths of Christian life and understanding.

The Christian Fellowship during the past year has been a very long and varied vacation and the first week of the year was spent in a "normal" academic year when we could look back to a series of cooperative work which we could look back to a series of cooperative work. The Christian Fellowship during the past year has been a very long and varied vacation and the first week of the year was spent in a "normal" academic year when we could look back to a series of cooperative work which we could look back to a series of cooperative work. The Christian Fellowship during the past year has been a very long and varied vacation and the first week of the year was spent in a "normal" academic year when we could look back to a series of cooperative work which we could look back to a series of cooperative work.

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M E M O R A N D U M

July 11, 1947

TO: Dr. McMullen
Mr. Corbett
Mrs. Mills
Mrs. Dixon
Dr. Winfield

FROM: Mr. Evans

The following is an excerpt from a letter dated May 31st from Dr. William H. Adolph which was received this morning:

"I have one or two items which I wish to report, so that we keep you in touch with plans and developments here.

Miss Audrey Galpin. We are facing a serious program of retrenchment for next year and are drawing up what we call our minimum program of essential needs. In accord with this we are preparing to release from the staff those who are not absolutely essential. This means dropping a number of faculty who have been very much part of the Yenching family, and whose services we will miss, but the financial situation makes it urgent that we do so. About ten or a dozen of our full-time staff have already been informed that their services will not be required next year, among whom is Miss Audrey Galpin. Miss Galpin plans to return to America this summer, and we are making arrangements for her travel and the prepayment of several months of salary in accord with her contract. I am sure this seems a rather uneconomical procedure to bring out a Westerner and after one year of service only to release her from what has been an important teaching responsibility. It seems, however, the only thing that we can do, and I know you, who went to so much trouble to help secure Miss Galpin for us, will understand. Miss Galpin has entered fully into the English Department program, and if it was not for this urgent financial situation we would not consider releasing her.

Student Strike. About two weeks ago, the students of Peiping responded to the student unrest which had its beginning in Shanghai and Nanking. The first day or so of the strike in Peiping was accompanied by considerable excitement, and some conflicts with the local authorities. The local authorities, however, seem to have handled the situation very well, without curbing student activities too much, and have allayed the feeling of alarm and father successfully calmed the student agitators. It is not quite clear as to how much the whole agitation has a political significance. The student slogans have been rather patriotic ones, "Anti-Hunger" and "Anti-Civil War". The first of these, of course, is a protest against the economic inflation. Our own students, while feeling that they had a certain responsibility in sharing in patriotic activities, have not been extremely anxious to suspend classwork, and their attitude toward the University and the University authorities has been one of mutual confidence and a desire for guidance. Our students came back to classes on Monday last, and everything has been going very smoothly. According to a previous program, June 2nd has been set aside as a day for special patriotic exercises, and is the day when they are urging a nationwide strike to agitate against the Civil War. I just wanted to report to you that all is now peaceful on the Yenching

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campus and proceeding smoothly. Dr, C. W. Luh, in the chancellor's office, has handled the student situation with exceptional tact and wisdom. Additional classes, evening lectures and Saturday afternoon laboratory sections are being arranged, so that work missed last week can be made up. The students themselves are insisting that this should be done. The semester classes with Commencement on July 1st."

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學 大 京 燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA

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

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

September 22, 1947

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for Christian
Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

Rehabilitation

I have wanted to report to you for sometime on the progress of the University's rehabilitation, but I thought it would be better to render such a report after the books for the past year have been closed and audited.

The Buildings

As you know, during the first year after our return, we confined all our activities in the Women's College buildings, and all but three of the faculty families were housed in the South Compound. By the fall of 1946 all the academic buildings and student dormitories and faculty residences had been sufficiently rehabilitated to be used. This does not mean that they have been restored to their pre-war condition - far from it. For instance, with the exception of a few windows there are no screens in the dormitories. Many residences have only one screened window to each room. Many doors are still without door-knobs. I may cite the case of the Ninde Chapel as a typical example of rehabilitation of our buildings. The altar and chancel were taken away and the Chapel itself was broken up into a number of small rooms with a hallway in the centre. (The altar was found in the kitchen of a student refectory used as a chopping board, and some pieces of sacred furniture were found in a go-down in Fengtai together with other University things.) We are using temporary chairs for the pews. The steep-sloping roofs of our buildings suffered seriously from the long years of neglect and disrepair. They not only leak badly, but the loose tiles have become very dangerous to the safety of pedestrians. With the exception of the Chemistry and Physics Buildings, which I shall refer to again later, we have repaired all the roofs, which constitutes one of the big undertakings during the year.

The Japanese burnt soft coal for both cooking and heating. As a result, rooms in residences and dormitories look extremely filthy and black. We are having to calcimine all the residences. In the student dormitories we have only been able to whitewash the worst rooms. The rest need to be done over as soon as we have funds available. The wooden floors in the residences fared differently with different houses. Where the Japanese lived in their own style with the rooms covered with "ta-ta-mi" and took their shoes off when entering the house, the floors came through incredibly well. But in the houses where the Japanese used chairs and beds, the floors suffered very seriously from their hob-nailed shoes. A new coat of paint, in some cases new boards, have to be put on to preserve the floor from further deterioration.

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學 大 京 燕
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA

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

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER

September 22, 1947

Mr. C. A. Evans
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150 Fifth Avenue
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Campus Roads

We found the macadam of our roads in a very bad state. The sections used by the Japanese were torn up by the heavy traffic and the sections not used were similarly torn up by the growth of weeds and grass on them. Fortunately the Japanese left behind them a rather large quantity of cement, which we have used to surface our roads instead of remacadamizing them. This new surface has not only given us good walking roads in all weather, but it has also improved greatly the accessibility of our East Compound, which is separated from the main campus by a village. The road through this village used to be a "dust bowl" in dry weather and a quagmire of mud when it rained. One can now feel one's way through the village even in darkness by keeping on this cement road. Incidentally we were able to straighten out the road, which had a very bad curve before, through the help of the Municipal Government and the cooperation of the villagers.

The Grounds

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

The Japanese, for some reason, discarded our sewage system. It might be because they did not know how to maintain it in working order. In any case, they constructed a separate system of sewage pipes on the campus using our lakes as final receptacles! Fortunately their system was not yet in full use at the time of their surrender. Only some of the small lakes were seriously contaminated. We have not tried to extricate the pipes from their imbedment. It would require much excavating.

The levelling of air-raid shelters and dug-outs and tunnels were mostly done during our first year. There was at least one air-raid shelter adjacent to each building or residence. On all sides of the big lake there were fox-holes. The hill where the Bell Tower is situated was tunneled throughout its whole length of over 100 feet. We took out the props and sealed the two entrances. But the tunnel itself remains hollow. It would be a big job to try to fill it up with dirt. Perhaps there is no need of doing that. One of the sponsors of our Industrial Training Program suggested that we keep this tunnel as a practice ground for future mining students.

The taking down of the Japanese erected buildings and moving away of the debris is a job which we have only begun. I am afraid it will be several years before we can restore the grounds to their original condition and thus satisfy the aesthetic taste of our Landscape Committee. The buildings around the Power Plant are being remodelled and refitted to house the activities of our Industrial Training Program. The funds, as you know, for this purpose have been contributed by the sponsors of that Program - one alumnus having given US\$20,000. It would be an extremely perplexing problem for the University in treating these buildings if we did not have these friends of the Program to come forward with funds for making use of them.

The Chemistry and Physics Buildings

I mentioned these two science buildings earlier in this letter. The original trestles of the roofs have been found too weak. There was apparently some miscalculation in the design. During a heavy wind the roofs vibrated - something like that

famous Tacoma Bridge which collapsed during a hurricane some years ago. You doubtless remember the incident. Mr. Doan knew about these roofs before he went on furlough. We did not wish to do anything about them until after Mr. Doan came back. He is to be congratulated for the ingenious way he has strengthened and reinforced the Chemistry roof. The Physics roof still remains to be remedied. We cannot go ahead with the work this year both because of lack of material and the inconvenience of doing anything so extensive to the building when classes are in session. The cost of fixing these two roofs is estimated at US\$7,000. - on the basis of present prices. We wish to ask you how best we can meet this. We can hardly blame the Japanese for our own miscalculation in the original design. Our current budget with its astronomical deficit is in no position to provide funds for this huge unexpected expenditure.

Furniture and Office Equipment

We have nearly replenished the student dormitories with the necessary furniture, although the quality is far below what we lost, because there is no good lumber to be had. We have also made temporary benches and chairs for the laboratories and classrooms. They can last a few years, but eventually we will have to replace some of them with furniture made of proper material. We feel very strongly that the Library tables and chairs should have the top priority. We also need proper reading lamps for the library tables. At present about half of the lights are hung from wires crisscrossing in all directions. The few typewriters we have in the offices were recovered from Japanese go-downs and are old and worn out. We need about 50 good machines. We also must have a few adding machines and calculating machines for the different offices.

Other Lost Properties

Among the lost property which we will find it difficult to replace are the Hammond Organ in Ninde Chapel and the Grand Piano in Bashford Auditorium. We had hoped that, since these articles had no duplicates in North China, it would be easy to locate them. But in spite of our efforts the best we could accomplish was the finding of one of three amplifiers of the organ in a Fengtai go-down. We received back a number of pianos from the Japanese, but the special German made Grand Piano was not among them.

Telephone System

The lack of a quick and dependable means of communicating with one another and between offices has been a very serious hindrance to our efficiency and in many ways a deterrent to our esprit de corps. The Japanese took away our switchboard and 150 telephone sets as well as the cables. We made every effort to recover our lost equipment from the very beginning without success. We have finally succeeded in purchasing a Japanese made switchboard from the city, and we got back 100 Japanese made telephone sets. We are now negotiating with the city company for cable and accessories to have our own system installed. We hope to have it in operation before Christmas. This will cost us about US\$4,000.00, which compares favorably with the original cost of US\$12,000. for our old system. The service will not be equal to that we had before, because the present switchboard can have only 80 extensions - our old one had 120. Furthermore, these Japanese sets are none too good. They get out of order easily and require constant care and maintenance. We hope we will be able to replace them with better sets from America.

Power Plant

I have requested Mr. Dean to give a resume of the state of affairs in the Power Plant. I only wish to register here my appreciation and admiration for the tireless efforts and ingenuity of the staff with which they have improvised methods and devices and means in putting "war worn" Power Plant on a partial working basis that has made the operation of the University possible at all.

Departmental Requirements

Dr. Wilson estimates that he will need about \$40,000 more to restore the science departments to their former footing. Arts and Letters, and Public Affairs are relatively well-off, since they deal chiefly with books and the loss of their libraries was fortunately small.

The Committee on Rehabilitation

Dr. Wilson is serving as Chairman of our Committee on Rehabilitation. The other two members of this Committee are Dr. Wolferz and myself. Requests for rehabilitation have to come before the Committee. Orders or projects must be approved first by the Committee before they can be placed or the work begun. We are fully aware of the great difficulties you are facing in raising funds in America at present, and are keeping this fact constantly in mind in carrying on our task. I will append to this letter a list of our objectives arranged in order of urgency as recommended by the Committee.

Reinstating the University "Pien"

There is one little event in connection with our rehabilitation which took place recently. The "pien" bearing the four Chinese characters "Yen-Ching-Ta-Hsueh" was reinstated over the Alumni Gate on August 29 with a brief ceremony in which Dr. Stuart took part. The "pien" was the one used at our city site. The characters were written by the well known Chinese scholar and educator, Mr. Ts'ai Yaun-p'ei, former Minister of Education and Chancellor of Peking National University. It was moved to our Alumni Gate after it was built in 1929. After Pearl Harbor the Japanese took it down and probably dumped it into some junk heap presumably to demonstrate their sentiment towards the University. Late in 1945 after the Japanese had evacuated our grounds, a workman accidentally turned over a foot bridge across the brook in Ching Ch'un Yuan and was surprised to discover it to be the lost "pien." We had it repaired and repainted. At first we planned to have it put up on August 26 to celebrate the second anniversary of our return to the campus. But we postponed the ceremony until the 29th, in order that Dr. Stuart might take part in the program. We may regard this event as marking the completion of the first stage of our rehabilitation program, as Dr. Adolph eloquently put it in his remarks at the ceremony.

Very sincerely yours,

Stephen Tsai
Controller

0375

September 25, 1947

Mechanical Services and Power Plant Rehabilitation Work
Accomplished and Remaining (Finished and Unfinished)

Six months following V.J. Day, and return to this campus, were spent in helping the Controller's Office to discover what needed to be rehabilitated and to assist in the initial work of restoration of Yenching's physical plant. I have now spent three months, after return from over a year's furlough in America, evaluating what has been accomplished and what still needs to be done. None but the Chinese could have done so much with so little in materials and funds. I am amazed to see what real progress has been made. Every available bit of scrap left by the Japanese has been utilized in a clever way and the relatively small sum spent to carry on the work does not by any means show the magnitude of what has been done.

These efforts, magnificent as they have been, have by no means been sufficient to bridge the gap between Pre-War Yenching and the University plant as it exists today. Much still remains to be done. However, recovery of certain equipment and parts of the buildings not on hand when I left China, and better utilization of the broken odds and ends available than I considered possible, have certainly materially reduced the probable costs of recovery below that previously estimated. It is not yet possible to state exactly what sum will be needed, but in the light of work accomplished and both experience and prices obtained, it is certainly possible to estimate more closely the cost of what still needs to be done.

Power Plant. Electric Power Situation. Thanks to the Japanese occupation of the campus, we are now able to obtain three phase, 220 volt A.C. current from the city power company. Due to the bad condition of that source of supply the current goes off for hours at a time daily. The two 125 K.V.A. generators, direct driven by compound steam units for A.C. power were both in bad condition. Much repair work is still necessary on both of these engines. The 150 K.W. D.C. generator direct driven by a Diesel Engine had been removed by the Japanese and returned and re-erected. It is in bad repair and needs rebored cylinders, over size pistons and rings, new valves and other spare parts. However, one of the 125 K.V.A. generators has been geared to the above Diesel engine and is now used to carry the campus motor loads during the day and the motor and lighting loads at night when city current goes off. Only one A.C. switchboard remains. The other and synchronizing panel are gone and must be renewed.

The 75 K.W. steam driven Una Flow unit was in very bad condition but has been repaired and is now ready to deliver 250/125 Volt D.C. current efficiently. The 100 K.W. 250/125 Volt D.C. Diesel driven unit needs an overhaul which has not yet been done due to press of other work. The 15 K.W. Diesel driven 250/125 D.C. Unit was found in pieces scattered about the power plant floor but is now in running condition, but needs many repair parts. It is not running efficiently as to use fuel oil.

A motor generator set has been set up for the Physics Department.

A 220/110 V., 7.5 K.W. transformer has been set up for the Chemistry Department.

Various motors all over the campus have been and are still being brought gradually into a state of repair. Many still need new bearings.

A large amount of open wiring has been installed in private houses and main buildings all over the campus. A great deal of this work was done with poor quality material available on the local market and will eventually have to be redone. Many

fixtures installed will need replacement since good ones were not obtainable.

Heating System and Plant. Campus Hot Water System for Bath Rooms. Boilers. All six of the Power Plant boilers were fired up by the Chinese firemen working for the Japanese, to a high pressure and temperature and the water let out. The firemen then ran away. As a result the tubes were burned out. The two Babcock and Wilcox straight tube boilers have been retubed and are in good condition. Three of the four Gallway return tubular fire tube boilers have been patched up with the aid of electric welding. The fourth has no tubes at all. All tube sheets of the fire tube boilers have been warped (the rear sheets badly). Some repair tubes are now in Shanghai, having been sent out by the New York Office. We hope to limp through the coming heating season without too many tube blow outs.

Two new bent tube Stirling type water tube American Babcock and Wilcox boilers have been purchased by the New York Office and should arrive this winter. We shall pipe them as far as possible with pipe and valves and fixtures on hand or of our own manufacture. However, there will be a large item of expense to bear in the cost of brick work, labor, etc. These new boilers will enable us to operate both our D.C. and A.C. steam driven units and will free us from the fear of boiler room accidents.

Central Heating System. Our central heating system is a circulating hot water system in which the circulating centrifugal pumps are driven by steam turbines whose exhaust steam passes to the heat exchangers (condensers) and the condensate is pumped back to the boilers. The Japanese evidently ran the turbines with wet steam for the blades are worn off on the inlet side. All blades were removed and sides built up with brazed-on copper pieces. When our new machine tools have arrived, we shall make new blades for these turbines and reblade them.

Over 3000 radiator sections were burst through freezing during occupation. Radiators were reassembled and broken sections re-cast in our foundry and remachined on the machines rebuilt from the pieces of recovered Institute, China-made lathes. The same was done with great numbers of fittings, valves, etc. Many radiator sections and valves and fittings were frozen and strained, but have not yet broken. For some years to come these will continue to break and must be then renewed.

Old records show that in 1936, 4,000 tons of coal were burned in the Power Plant. Last year 1,000 tons of coal were made to do and this year only 1,500 tons of coal have been allowed. This was and will be accomplished by several means; 1st; the University has one and one half months holiday in mid-winter. 2nd; the bathroom hot water system has been shut down entirely. 3rd; the classrooms and dormitories are underheated. The drainage of the plant during the mid-winter shut down is essential to prevent freezing and is attended by two dangers: A) when withdrawing the water, circulation stops and it takes so long to get rid of so much water that everything cools down and portions of the system may freeze before they have been drained. B) Every time new water is added for the following heating season, lime is added with it and deposits will accumulate in the heating pipes.

Before the war plans were underway for changing the central heating system to a vapor vacuum district heating type system. At that time it would have cost US\$20,000 to make the change. At present it will cost about US\$30,000. This would give a far more flexible system of heating than that now used. However, the present system is very economical of fuel while running and is admirable in case all buildings and rooms can be heated the whole time from the start to finish of the cold part of the year.

Hot Water for Baths. Since the students now have no hot water in dormitories for baths, there have been installed small heating boilers and tanks in the gymnasiums for showers. These have proved very inadequate and two Fuel Oil fired boilers from the Peter Moran shipment have been ordered from Shanghai. Just at present fuel oil costs are very comparative to cost of heating by coal in Peiping. Both are expensive.

Plumbing and Sewage Systems. The main campus is carried by a sewage piping system that runs to sumps from which ejector pumps elevate the level and send the sewage on its way to the Imhoff Tank and Sprinkling Filter, thence to a stream outside the campus. The Japanese could not run this system and made facilities of their own, badly breaking up by misuse or neglect, the University sewage disposal plant. The whole system has been put into repair and is working, but is still very far from perfect. The ejector pumps need many repair parts and the Imhoff Tank and Sprinkler Filters need considerable work done on them.

On return to the campus, it was found that so many plumbing fixtures, fittings, valves, pipes, etc., had broken due to misuse or freezing that it was necessary to make a list and study of what existed in all private houses and buildings. The list was then distributed among the various houses and dormitories etc. so that all parts of the campus do have the minimum of plumbing fixtures available. None have anything like the facilities they had before the war, and such facilities as they do possess consist of worn and partially broken equipment which must be constantly repaired. We have to obtain many new fixtures to replace these now gone and to further obtain many, we repair parts to put those on hand into really useable condition.

Shops. The repair shops were wiped out. Some pieces of dismantled and broken up machines were obtained from a scrap pile where the remains of the China-made machines of the Institute of Engineering had been thrown. These were rebuilt and re-combined and form such small facilities as the University has had to use to reconstruct its plant to the present. A foundry was gotten into operation with a cupola also made from scrap material.

The New York Office has purchased new machines for the University's Power Plant and servicing shops. Some of these are already in Tientsin going through customs. Others will be on the way in the next few months time. These machines will enable us to save the University a great deal of money in the making of further equipment, fittings, plumbing fixtures, etc. It has been impossible to put our plant into good condition when we lacked tools and machines accurate enough to do the work.

Gas Plant. The Gas Plant was wiped out and has been rebuilt from junk. It is serving the Chemistry laboratories adequately but inefficiently because the gas holders (tanks) had to be made from available Japanese alcohol still drums. The capacity is too small. When the new boilers are in place we shall use two of the old fire tube boilers to make additional gasometer capacity and thus obtain far better fuel efficiency. We now have to fire the whole time the laboratories use gas. Later we shall not have to fire continuously. The quality of gas now generated is better than that made in the old gas plant. We are not yet quite satisfied with the retorts we have been making in our own foundry and hope to get something better through experiment.

Water Softener. The water softening plant is out of commission. There is some question how well it ever did operate since deposits in hot water pipes using softened water seem to show some lack in the former plant. Mr. Mason, the University Chemical Engineer, is studying the matter and feels that some changes may be needed.

Telephones. The telephone exchange, all telephone cables and telephones were lost. The Controller has obtained a new Japanese switchboard and some rather poor Japanese telephones. To the present there is no cable.

Pipe Channels and Pipes in Them. The Japanese failed to keep the pipe channels free from water. As a result, the heat insulation has deteriorated badly with much heat loss. Much work is needed on the masonry of the channels, the heat insulation of the pipes and on portions of the pipe and fittings.

Motor Cars, Trucks, and Busses. Yenching is six miles outside the nearest city gate of Peiping. It is another three miles from that gate to the railway station. Students, teachers and supplies have daily transportation problems to meet. Previously the University owned several good busses, trucks, and cars. These were lost during the war. However, a number of rather badly used up cars were turned over from Japanese military equipment as were several Japanese made trucks. These have been reconditioned, but though they run they are very inefficient since they need reboring, oversize pistons and rings, new parts, etc. Mr. Mason who has had much experience on motor car repair work is taking over the work of gradually getting these vehicles into more useful condition.

Roofs. Roofs do not logically come within the scope of this report, but since I have had to do something about a number of them they arouse my interest.

Most of the roofs of the Chinese style main buildings were in bad repair and a great deal of work has been done by the Controller and his staff to make them useable at all. The frame work and general design of practically all the main building roofs do not coincide with my particular ideas on the design of Chinese style roofs. It is my belief that they will be a yearly source of annoyance and repair and expense. The Controller has done all that is possible to make them useable for the present without making very major and expensive alterations. This roof condition can be partially blamed on the Japanese occupation because from its start Yenching has been patching away at its roofs every year and when yearly defects were neglected, very serious and major defects did appear over the course of four years. It is however, also partially the fault of the original designers of these roofs.

The three most serious cases of trouble are those of the Chemistry Building, Physics Building and Power Plant roofs. The two former buildings were designed with far too light trusses and framing to adequately support the heavy mud and tile roof. We have torn down Japanese erected structures all over the place and used the scraps of timbers so gained to reinforce the framing in a rather unusual manner fitted to available material. This roof is being redone as to tiling and should be more adequate. We are now trying to locate enough further timber to do the Physics Building. The Powerhouse roof is rather ample in expanse of flat and arched concrete with an asphalt felt membrane water proofing. Twenty years of sun have cooked out the oils so the roof leaks down on to the machines and electrical equipment like a small Niagara Falls. The Power Plant floor is in puddles after every rain and some machines present a queer appearance with their temporary pieces of tin over them to keep out the water. We can scarcely blame the Japanese for this particular trouble. The roofing needs to be recoated with asphalt and a layer of black lime covered over it to keep the sun from stewing out the oils.

I append estimate lists.

Samuel M. Dean, M.E., A.E.,
Consulting Engineer for
Controller's Office.

REHABILITATION OBJECTIVES

September, 1947

Items	Priority Rating and Estimated Cost			
	AAAA	AAA	AA	A
Roofs of Chemistry, Physics, and Power Plant. End cornices of Ninde Hall	12,500.00			
Pews for Ninde Chapel	3,000.00			
Telephone System	4,000.00			
Library Furniture and Reading Lamps	2,500.00			
Hardware and Plumbing Accessories	8,000.00			5,000.00
Window Screens		150 rolls		
Gas Plant		5,000.00		
Recondition Power Plant, equipment, machinery, set and pipe new boilers, revise and recondition water softener plant	15,000.00	8,000.00	5,000.00	
Office Furniture and Equipment		8,000.00	3,000.00	
Gymnasium Apparatus		5,000.00		
Additional Science Equipment		40,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Repair and Renovate Residences		5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
Repair and Renovate Main Buildings		10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Replace all radiators to pre-war basis throughout heating systems of all main buildings and private houses. Repair heating pipes in channels. Repair masonry of heating channels. Repair insulation in heating channels	15,000.00	10,000.00		
Window shades for Residences				7,000.00
Clear away Japanese Buildings				2,000.00
Replace Hammond Organ in Ninde Chapel and Grand Piano in Bashford and other pianos and music records			15,000.00	
Bring Electric Wiring to Pre-war standards		5,000.00		
Added Boilers for Hot Water in Men and Women's Gymnasiums	4,000.00			
Recondition central hot water system for bathrooms to pre-war standard. (Not now being run) (Cannot afford coal to run now)			2,500.00	
Recondition sewage disposal system				3,000.00
Change present circulating hot water central campus heating to vapor vacuum steam				30,000.00

0380

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Type	Extent of Damage	Present Status
Gas Plant	Nothing left.	Rebuilt from Scrap. Gasometer too small. Otherwise O.K.
4 Galloway Boilers	Firetubes all burned out	Three boilers retubed. In use, but dangerous.
2 Babcock Wilcox Boilers	Bottom firetubes burned.	Retubed. Reasonable useable condition.
4 Feed water pumps	Packing and parts worn.	Repacked with motor car casings. Reasonable useable condition.
1 75K.W. D.C. Uniflow steam unit.	Run no overhaul - bad oil. Terrible condition	Overhauled. Governor tuned. Excellent condition. Good as a new machine.
2 125 K.V.A. Compound steam units--A.C.	Partly dismantled--piping gone. Eccentric straps broken. One generator and three switchboards lost. (Two A.C. and Synchronizer)	New eccentric straps made by our shops. One engine repaired. Good condition. Other engine not finished. One switchboard and generator regained. Generator and switchboard one unit used with Diesel as standby when city power goes off(daily occurrence.)
1 15 K.W. D.C. Diesel	Entirely dismantled.	Running condition. Needs new spare parts. In use.
1 100 K.W. D.C. Diesel	Neglected. No overhaul	Not yet overhauled. All spare parts missing.
1 150 K.W. D.C. Diesel	Totally removed. Pieces recovered. Reset.	Running but inefficient condition. Needs new spare parts. Now used as standby geared to 125 K.V.A.--A.C. Generator.
Machine Shop	Precision machine lost. Some pieces of China-made machines recovered from previous Institute machines.	Machine shop constructed from rebuilt junk parts of China made machines and University repaired with this outfit. Precision machines already purchased by New York Office.
Intercommunicating Telephones	Whole system gone.	Controller has obtained Japanese switchboard and 100 Japanese phones. No cable
Central coldwater system	Fittings, valves, pipes frozen and burst all over the place.	Reasonable present repair. Future trouble expected from strains.
Central hot bath water system	Fittings and pipes burst. (frozen) Pipes limed up.	Not in use at all. Supplementary bath boilers in gymnasiums.
Sewage Disposal system	Was entirely out of commission.	Entirely in reasonable condition and running. Needs new parts for ejectors and considerable work on Imhoff tank and sprinkler filter.
Electric wiring	Neglect, damage, destruction everywhere. Wire and fixtures entirely missing. Need to repair wire in 25 buildings and 38 residences. Totally rewired parts of above buildings and 5 residences.	Rewired or repaired. In use. Much poor wire and poor fixtures. Must be eventually redone.

0381

Type	Extent of Damage	Present Status
Water Softening Plant	Sand filters need cleaning.	Mr. Mason studying. Believes present plant needs changes.
Central Heating System	Neglected-frozen-burst-pipe, radiators, valves, fittings; Over 3,000 sections of radiator burst.	Radiators reassembled. Burst sections recast and machined. Private house and main building heating systems in useable but not complete repair.
Cast Iron Boilers.	Burst by freezing. Eleven or more arcolas and two or more boilers.	All arcolas and boilers recast, re-machined, and in use in private houses (when found broken). Further defects from strains will appear each heating season
Kitchen Stoves	40 sets tanks, tops, ovens, coils missing in stoves.	All tanks, stove tops, coils, etc. needed made in foundry and stoves rebuilt. All stoves repaired.
Kitchen sinks.	19 missing.	Still missing.
Laundry Tubs.	34 missing or broken.	Replaced with pottery tubs.
Flush toilets.	32 missing or broken.	Still missing. All flush fittings bad. Need replace.
Bath tubs.	25 missing or badly broken.	Still missing.
Showers.	30 missing or badly broken.	Still missing.
Floors.	10 residences--one kindergarten floor rotted by exposure. Floors all over--bad condition in houses.	Temporary absolutely needed repairs done to make floors useable. Need much more work.
Ceilings	Cracked in eight residences due to exposure to weather.	Repaired.
Partitions.	63 partitions removed or added to dormitory, class, chapel or private house rooms.	Returned to pre-war positions.
Roofs.	Roofs on 25 main buildings and 18 residences are leaking and need major repair attention.	All repaired except Chemistry (nearly finished); Physics (underway) and Power Plant. Most repair work is temporary. Few permanent solutions made to roof problems.
Windows.	Windows of 25 buildings and 21 residences need repairs to woodwork and glass.	All repaired but wood used is from Japanese scrap pile. Not permanent in most cases.
Doors.	Doors on 25 buildings and 12 residences need major repairs or new doors. Hardware missing.	Repaired and made all needed doors from poor available Japanese scrapwood. Poor stuff. Must be renewed later. Much hardware missing, especially door locks and door knobs in private houses.
Central Heating Turbines.	Not yet investigated.	All blades built up by brazing. Need new blades throughout.

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Copy of Cablegram Oct. 7, 1947

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EVERAGE SALARY CHINESE TEACHER FORTY AMERICAN DOLLARS STOP INDIVIDUAL
STUDENT TUITION TWENTY FOUR AMERICAN DOLLARS STOP SEPTEMBER INDEX
FIFTYTHREE THOUSAND STOP EXCHANGE RATE FIFTY THOUSAND STOP INCOME FROM
TRUSTEES SIXTY PERCENT STUDENTS TWELVE PERCENT REQUIRED THIRTY EIGHT
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0383

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China
October 26, 1947

618

Dear Friends of the Womens College:

It seems to be some time since anyone has written to you about the Christian Fellowship here and as I am chairman of the Religious Life Committee this year and am spending a great deal of time on Fellowship work I should like to share with you some of our main interests, problems and hopes.

Beginning from our relationships with the outside world we can report with some pride that two of our women students (one Methodist, one American Board and Y.W.C.A.) were at Oslo this summer and have come back to us full of the interest of the Conference and of their exciting trip by air there and back in the now quite famous Lutheran plane. While they and several more Yenching alumni were in Norway our students here took a considerable share in helping with a good summer conference for the students of North China held at Tungchou. The old Wo Fo Ssu Conference estate is now almost completely out of action. Communist scares in the further hills have been so frequent very few people dare to stay at the Temple now and the Y.M.C.A. has taken away almost all its equipment and presumably the rent too for the monks are having a hard time and the buildings in the outside courtyards are in a very delapidated state.

In Yenching itself the Christian Fellowship is running on pretty much the same lines as it has done for many years. One change you would notice this year is the combining of the two worship services on Sunday so that Chinese and foreigners worship together at the 10:30 a.m. University service and the old English Vespers has disappeared. This is mainly because in the absence of any foreign children most of us feel happier in throwing all our energies into one good service in which there is no race distinction. We have so many ordained men here now we have decided for this year to experiment with a scheme of dispensing with one official chaplain and using instead a small committee of lay folk who do all the bothersome technical work of arranging for the services which are lead in turn not only by the ordained men but by Christian members of Faculty often working in cooperation with a senior Christian student who leads the worship service in Chinese if the preacher is a foreigner and uses English for the sermon. Hymns can be sung in both languages, Bible readings are always easy to follow, and preachers in Chinese now kindly provide a short typed summary of their remarks in English. The students almost indignantly refused the suggestion that foreigners speaking in English should offer a similar outline in Chinese for the use of freshmen - perhaps an indication that wartime troubles over English are beginning to pass. Weekday Chapel services go on much as usual but I think that both there and in the Sunday worship service there is more enthusiasm on the part of both students and members of Faculty and a greater willingness to share real responsibility for the services than there has often been in the past.

Fortunately many students see that much of the most vital work of the Fellowship can be done without much concern with a constitution and in the last week two really vigorous Bible Study groups have been set up. Social service in Ch'eng Fu goes on steadily, and altogether I feel that the Fellowship is more vital than I have ever known it. We are very fortunate too in our paid officials. The Chinese Secretary, Ch'en Yung Ling is one of the best we have ever had and he is helped, and so are we all, by the part time work of Philip Lee Woolf a young London Mission man who is also doing Christian work with students at Tsinghua. We are hoping for great things as the year goes on. Your friend
Lucy M. Burt.

0384

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China
October 26, 1947

616

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It seems to be some time since anyone has written to you about the Christian Fellowship here and as I am chairman of the Religious Life Committee this year and am spending a great deal of time on Fellowship work I should like to share with you some of our main interests, problems and hopes.

Beginning from our relationships with the outside world we can report with some pride that two of our women students (one Methodist, one American Board and Y.W.C.A.) were at Oslo this summer and have come back to us full of the interest of the Conference and of their exciting trip by air there and back in the now quite famous Lutheran plane. While they and several more Yenching alumni were in Norway our students here took a considerable share in helping with a good summer conference for the students of North China held at Tungchou. The old Wo Fo ^Ssu Conference estate is now almost completely out of action. Communist scares in the further hills have been so frequent very few people dare to stay at the Temple now and the Y.M.C.A. has taken away almost all its equipment and presumably the rent too for the monks are having a hard time and the buildings in the outside courtyards are in a very delapidated state.

In Yenching itself the Christian Fellowship is running on pretty much the same lines as it has done for many years. One change you would notice this year is the combining of the two worship services on Sunday so that Chinese and foreigners worship together at the 10:30 a.m. University service and the old English Vespers has disappeared. This is mainly because in the absence of any foreign children most of us feel happier in throwing all our energies into one good service in which there is no race distinction. We have so many ordained men here now we have decided for this year to experiment with a scheme of dispensing with one official chaplain and using instead a small committee of lay folk who do all the bothersome technical work of arranging for the services which are lead in turn not only by the ordained men but by Christian members of Faculty often working in cooperation with a senior Christian student who leads the worship service in Chinese if the preacher is a foreigner and uses English for the sermon. Hymns can be sung in both languages, Bible readings are always easy to follow, and preachers in Chinese now kindly provide a short typed summary of their remarks in English. The students almost indignantly refused the suggestion that foreigners speaking in English should offer a similar outline in Chinese for the use of freshmen - perhaps an indication that wartime troubles over English are beginning to pass. Weekday Chapel services go on much as usual but I think that both there and in the Sunday worship service there is more enthusiasm on the part of both students and members of Faculty and a greater willingness to share real responsibility for the services than there has often been in the past.

Fortunately many students see that much of the most vital work of the Fellowship can be done without much concern with a constitution and in the last week two really vigorous Bible Study groups have been set up. Social service in Ch'eng Fu goes on steadily, and altogether I feel that the Fellowship is more vital than I have ever known it. We are very fortunate too in our paid officials. The Chinese Secretary, Ch'en Yung Ling is one of the best we have ever had and he is helped, and so are we all, by the part time work of Philip Lee Woolf a young London Mission man who is also doing Christian work with students at Tsinghua. We are hoping for great things as the year goes on. Your friend
Lucy M. Burt.

0385

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China
November 24, 1947.

Dear People:

As I write this letter, I think (as I do often) that it is very comic that I am a member of the Faculty at all. Those of you who were here when my father was in the Journalism Department will remember me as a faculty child, and I still feel that way. Whenever I find myself in some kind of faculty meeting, I feel as if I should only be there to pass the sandwiches and see that the teacups are refilled.

Perhaps the best way to start this letter is to tell those of you who know our family what I am doing back here. As you know, we went to America "for a year" in 1936, and I did not get back until 1945, when I went to Kunming with the OSS. After the war, I was sent back to America, but I felt frustrated because I had gotten as far as China and still hadn't paid a return visit to Peiping. So in 1946 I came back, still working for the American government, to a job in China. This time I got stuck in Shanghai, except for a short time, however, my luck came in. I became engaged to John Bottorff, who was working for the same organization I was, but who was stationed in Peiping. He also loved Peiping, and wanted to live here permanently. We were married last Christmas, and lived in town for six months in a Chinese house just north of the Presbyterian Mission compound.

John then decided to leave the American government service, and to study architecture at Tsinghua University in preparation for a career as an architect in Peiping. He had studied Chinese while in the Army (in ASTP), and so was able to attend classes given in Chinese. (It is a great embarrassment to me that his Chinese is so much better than mine, although he had never been in China until two years ago.) This brought up a problem of where we should live. Tsinghua has a great housing shortage and could offer him only a room in the dormitory. We thought this would make for a poor family life. Therefore, I became a part-time assistant at Yenching, teaching a course in Advanced Composition. My salary consists of the house we live in.

Many of you will remember it. It is the little summer house beside the beautiful wisteria vine in the Lang Jun Yuan, surrounded by the ornamental stones from the Old Summer Palace. In my childhood, Prince Tsai-tao kept the house for his own use and gave occasional teas here; but just before the war, he allowed the university to rent it. They added a small bathroom, and built a kitchen behind the house. Mary Hutchison lived here very briefly just before all the foreigners moved in to San Kuan Miao. During the war, we hear that it was used for a Japanese office, and when we came here there were still remnants of tatami flooring.

Now about Yenching in general. Really, it is impossible to exaggerate how well it looks. The big lake has been cleared and the water tower still reflects in it. The willows are enormous, and at night the lights of the men's dorms still shine bright through the branches. The buildings, except for an occasional dimness in the paint under the eaves, look unchanged. When I was in Bashford Auditorium, I could almost smell the same dry-curtain smell to the drapes of the stage. It seems impossible that the campus could have passed through so long a war. In some ways, it is improved. For instance, the new cement roads are both more handsome and easier on bicycles and feet than the old cinder or gravel paths.

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Less, of course, has been done in the Lang Jun Yuan, because the main campus naturally comes first. The lotus concession for the lakes was rented out, and the workmen just cut off the flowers and leaves, leaving the stalks polka-dotted the lakes. Now the ice has come, the poor ponds look like an invalid with three days' growth of scraggly beard. Next year, however, the Landscape Committee has big plans for starting on the residence gardens, and getting them back to their former beauty.

And that reminds me that the biggest improvement is the acquisition of Ching Ch'un Yuan, between Lang Jun Yuan and the University, so that they could all be thrown together into one campus. Instead of going through Chengfu, one can now go directly through by road to the Men's Gymnasium, or by shortcut path to Ninde Hall.

During this month, we had our second student strike of the school year. However, the situation has now passed, and we have asked a committee to consider how we may set up an organization to consult with the students and attempt to give them guidance when matters like these come up again.

Sincerely yours,

Ann Nash Bottorff

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Yenching University,
Peiping,
November 25, 1947.

Dear Friends,

There is skating on the Yenching lake and our thoughts turn again to Christmas. Ruth Stahl, Hilda Hague and I continue to live in House 58. Some repairs on the house are still needed and fresh paint would make the rooms more attractive but we are comfortable here and we are grateful for the improvements which have been made during the past year. Besides the canary, Orpheus, we now have a dachshund, named Susan, which was given to Hilda by some friends who left Peiping when the American Executive Headquarters folded up last spring. Both our pets are interesting and companionable.

It has given us great pleasure to welcome thirteen of our American friends who have returned to Yenching during the year. We also have ten new faculty members, four of whom are British. We are fortunate in having new missionaries who are filled with youthful enthusiasm and energy.

Last June 117 students were graduated from Yenching. We have more than filled their places by taking in 250 new students this fall. Our dormitories are crowded. More than half of our students receive scholarships or grants. The tuition for the fall semester was CN\$1,200,000 or about US\$20 at the exchange rate prevailing in September. The cost of board rises every month and was CN\$300,000 this month, about US\$3.00 at the present black market exchange rate.

Fortunately we were able to close our accounts on June 30 without a deficit. This was largely due to the rise in the official exchange rate in February. We hope we will be equally successful next June. The purchasing value of the American dollar is much higher now than it was a year ago. This means a great deal to us since a large portion of our income is in American money.

Our electric lights are sometimes dim but we do not have to use kerosene oil lamps to read by any more. When the city electricity is turned off the University supply is switched on and we continue our work without interruption. The Power Station does not have its prewar equipment and cannot provide an adequate amount of electricity but it does give us a limited supply during the periods when the city current is off and that is a great help. The Controller has promised us telephones by Christmas time. We have had a telephone in this house for some time but since there are only two in the South Compound we find it rings for our friends more often than for us. Perhaps we will miss the news and local gossip when all the residences have telephones.

I wish all of you who have been at Yenching could see our new cement roads. There is something very attractive about a cement road with trees on either side and it is pleasant to have sidewalks and roads which give us good walking from residences to offices in all seasons of the year. It is the one thing for which we feel grateful to the Japanese. They left the cement which built our roads.

The new Vocational Training Program has a distinguished looking five story home nearing completion not far from the pagoda. The views of the campus and the Western Hills from the windows in the top story of the new building are superb.

Last year when we went to town we had to ride in open buses or pedicabs except when official business or illness necessitated the use of a car. This year we have covered buses and it is possible to hire a car or jeep for personal use. It seems quite wonderful to travel in comfort occasionally.

The cost of living, in terms of American money, has dropped considerably during the past six months. We are grateful for the improved diet which our money now provides. We are eating eggs for breakfast, butter or margarine instead of peanut butter and in general better food three times a day. Coal is cheaper than last year and we expect to be warmer both in

0388

in/ our homes and in our offices.

We Westerners are more comfortable than we were last year but our Chinese friends are still struggling to get sufficient food and clothing. Fortunately American friends have provided several boxes of used clothing. Last month there was a sale of winter clothes and the money from the sale was used for relief. Twice CNRRA has sent clothing for distribution. Much more is needed.

Recently a friend brought two Chinese dresses to one of my housemates and tearfully asked her if she would buy them. The girl's mother-in-law had come for a visit and they had no money with which to buy food. The husband had tried to borrow from the bank and was refused a loan. The bank on the campus has a limited amount of money for loans each month. When the supply is exhausted all loans are refused. My housemate provided the girl with a million dollars to help her temporarily and has since made arrangements to get some additional funds for her. There are so many more cases of this sort than we are able to help. Perhaps some people would become hardened to these appeals but we are constantly disturbed by them. Although we have spent many years in China we were never surrounded by so many poor people for such a long period in the past. "Make us ever mindful of the needs of others" is not one of the things we pray for at present.

Sun Ming Po, the son of our servants, who was ill with T.B., died last summer. He spent his last months at home where he was happier and more comfortable than in the hospital. Even though the doctors had reported before that there was no hope of his recovery, the parents were very sad to lose their promising young son.

Last spring I invited a group of people who work in the administrative offices in Bashford to come to my home for devotional services. We have started meeting together again this fall and have had some worth while discussions. We are now beginning the study of the Gospel of St. Mark.

Some of you already know I spent several weeks of the summer in the Methodist Women's Hospital. While it was not an ideal vacation it did give me a complete change and plenty of rest. We have often wondered how we would fare without the Peking Union Medical College Hospital. We manage very nicely I find as long as we have surgeons like Dr. Parker and Dr. Loucks and hospitals like Sleeper Davis. I had splendid care and, strange though it may seem, I am getting along perfectly without gall bladder and appendix.

Photography has given me great pleasure this year. I have sent over 100 pictures to New York for publicity and many of them have appeared in the "Yenching News", "The China Colleges" and various other publications prepared at 150 Fifth Avenue. Most of my pictures show faculty or students in action and some of them have come out surprisingly well considering I have no professional training in this line. I am hoping to get some colored films so that I can take a few pictures in the springtime when our campus is gay with beautiful flowers. You see I am already looking forward to spring!

"There will always be a Christmas
And it will always bring
New faith, new hope, new courage,
Joyous carols ring - - -
And, always through the darkness
The Christmas Star will shine
A plodge of Peace and Freedom
To this Land of Yours -- and Mine!"

May you enjoy a happy Christmas and a peaceful New Year.

Affectionately yours,

Mary

0389

Yenching University
Peiping, China
Nov. 25, 1946.

Pois
Dear Friends,

It will soon be Christmas and I do want to send you greetings and best wishes for the New Year.

Many things have happened since July 19 when four of us sailed from Galveston for China. We had a delightful cruise including a trip through the Panama Canal, which none of us had seen before. We also had the very thrilling experience of returning to Peiping from Shanghai by air. You who have visited the Temple of Heaven, the Forbidden City, the Jai Hai, the Summer Palace and Yenching can imagine to some extent how beautiful Peiping looks from the sky when the sun is shining brightly.

We arrived on the campus on September 3 and found our Yenching friends carrying on in the face of countless difficulties. Our President had gone to Nanking as ambassador. Only four western members of our faculty were on hand to help before we came. The group which had worked at Yenching in Chengtu during the war years was back but with very few possessions. Prices were soaring. There was no assurance that even half the money required for the college year could be provided by our Trustees in New York. Our Chinese faculty were facing the future with faith and courage and an indefinable something which, for a better name, we will call the "Yenching spirit".

Seeing old friends was wonderful. Sympathizing with those who had lost dear ones was heartbreaking. Hearing news of trusted clerks who had been killed, of faithful servants who had died of starvation brought tears to our eyes.

The campus had never been so beautiful before, it seemed to us. The trees are larger, the vines are thicker and the buildings have lost their newness. There is a mellowness which is quite lovely.

After Preseasonal Conference the students arrived from all parts of China. Some had come by boat to Tientsin and then by rail, others had flown up from Shanghai while others had come by truck and train from Chengtu. There were about 800 of them and the Deans soon discovered that practically every one was a special case. Some had learned very little English and others had had no laboratory instruction. A few from the cities had quantities of money but many came with no money at all. They had passed our entrance examinations and they were determined to get an education. In most cases sheer determination brought its reward. China needs leadership and these students are promising.

Food in faculty homes is a problem. In the dormitories it is more serious. "No wo to" or steamed corn bread and cabbage soup constitute the usual diet. Without proper food how can the students do their work?

In September there were not enough beds for all the students. Now there are sufficient beds but bedding is wanting. Blankets for the Chengtu people have already been provided and recently more blankets have come for other people who need them. One of my friends who came from Chengtu told me the members of his family did not have enough blankets to keep them warm so at dawn they do setting up exercises each morning. Faculty members and students joke about their hardships and seldom complain.

Our former servants, the Sums, came back to look after our needs as soon as our house was ready for us. Apparently they always expected us to return as they sold none of the things we gave them before we left Peiping to go to the Wehsian Internment Camp. Cooking utensils, dishes, brass flower bowls, candlesticks and even my collection of "Kuan Yins" were all returned.

The second son is ill in a hospital in Peiping. During the Japanese occupation he was trying to work his way through college by teaching. His food was not adequate and he contracted T.B. His hospital bills now largely fall on our household. His sister who helped the family survive during the war years is to be married next month. We do not want the burden of her brother's illness to spoil her happiness so we are trying to find the money required.

Did you ever read these lines of Edward Wilson's of the Antarctic? "I am getting more and more soft and dependent on comforts, and this I hate. I want to endure hardness, and instead of that I enjoy hotel dinners and prefer hot water to cold, and so on -"

0390

These words ran through my mind many times when my bedroom was between 42 and 50 in the morning. Fortunately we do have hot water in the bathroom. Working all day in a cold office is depressing. One thing which makes it easier is that we are thoroughly in sympathy with the University's coal saving plan. When coal is so scarce as well as expensive we feel we must conserve all that we can. The part which surprises me most is that our bodies have adjusted so well to the low temperatures.

My office is busy but very interesting. An unbalanced budget, salary adjustments to meet the rise in the cost of living, distribution of special grants, exchange problems - there is never a dull moment.

Sometimes when I walk into Beshford Administration Building I can hardly believe the Japanese were there for four years. It seems more like a bad dream. But the hardships which people are suffering as the result of the war are real. I hope that I can alleviate a small part of the suffering.

When Alice Horing, Hilda Nagas, Ruth Stahl and I arrived we were the only western women on the campus. The men also were few - Ben Sailer, Jimmy Pyke, Tom Breece, Stewart Mitchell, Rudolph Lowenthal and two new members of the faculty, Edwin Payne and Malcolm McFee. Later Louise Sailer flew up from Shanghai and toward the end of October Audrey Galpin, Clarence Overzet and Nancy Cochran arrived by plane. Soon after that Dr. de Vargas came. He flew all the way from Switzerland in twelve days. Lucy Birtt has now arrived. We wonder who will be next. Our newcomers are enthusiastic and well prepared for their work. They do not complain about the rugged life. ~~road last year was about \$3,000,000.~~ Peiping is still the same beautiful city. There are too many American uniforms around to suit me. Of course I prefer American to Japanese uniforms but I would like to see Peiping again with only peace loving citizens here.

Fortunately most of the furniture we had left in the American Embassy storeroom had been brought to Yenching and our beds had been shipped back from Weihsien so we were able to arrange our house attractively in a short time. We have the same blue rugs in the living room and a canary to add a note of cheer.

We have had a great many visitors this fall. I still wonder why the State Department grants passports to visitors instead of missionaries.

This seems to be the busiest year I have ever known at Yenching. When the foreign community is small it means there are more things for each of us to do. We wish more of you were here to help. We are leaving many things undone.

Love and best wishes.

I think how unsatisfactory a letter like this is but I sincerely yours,
find myself pretty busy. I hope this will be better than nothing. I gave \$3.00 of the money you sent me to Sun Tsun-chun, your former cook, who is now working for the Americans at Nan Yuan airfield, and 2.00 to Na Nai Nai. Both gifts were much appreciated. Money is needed everywhere and our American money has so little buying power in comparison with the past we all feel helpless. Mr. Yang looks as though he needed financial aid. Salaries, even though increased, are quite inadequate. We have our furnace going now and the central heat is on in Beshford but it has made no impression yet. The Miss. Tsais and Ruth Chou are coming for Thanksgiving dinner and bridge. The Sailer and Nancy are also entertaining. Hilda is with Ruth and me in #58 and Nancy, Alice and Audrey on the other side.

Love,

Mary

Mr. Corbett

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

A Letter from the Acting-President

December 22, 1947

Dear Yenching Alumni:

I write this letter because we wish you to be informed about Yenching; you should know about our problems and difficulties. We want you to know about our plans.

Enrollment. Yenching now has about 900 students. We do not plan to receive more than this number, because we desire quality rather than quantity, and because we believe in intimate contacts between faculty and students. The ratio of teachers to students is 1:9.8. Journalism is the largest department. This year's freshman class of 250 was carefully selected from almost 3,000 applicants; I believe this class will be a credit to Yenching.

Finances. The annual income from both China and abroad last year was about US\$300,000. This was expended as follows:

General Administration	15%
Instruction	41%
Library	6%
Buildings and Grounds (including heat and other services)	34%
Scholarships	4%

Our actual costs on a U.S.-dollar basis are four or five times greater than before the war, but our academic program is practically the same as before the war. We face a serious deficit this year, but every effort will be made to reduce expenses. A six weeks' recess in winter will save coal.

Cost per Student. From the above figures you can calculate that the cost per student is about US\$350. Each student pays fees equal to about one-fifteenth of this.
(per year).

Scholarships and Student Aid. Many students are not able to pay the tuition fees. We need more scholarship funds for worthy students with high scholastic grades. We also need relief funds to help needy students purchase more nutritious food. About 400 students now receive financial aid.

Postwar Academic Aims. Yenching has played an important role in higher education in China; we have a widening responsibility. We must adapt our curriculum to postwar needs. We believe in high standards. We should not duplicate the work of other universities, but we should develop intensively a few subjects of study and do these well. The faculty are now studying this problem and important changes may result.

Industrial Training Program. A new part of Yenching is the Industrial Training Program, carried on by our departments of chemistry and physics. Courses in industrial chemistry and in general engineering are offered. Friends of Yenching among the industrialists and manufacturers in Tientsin and Shanghai are contributing the funds. The 5-year course of study will include both laboratory and classroom instruction and also practical work in factories. Buildings erected by the Japanese on the campus during the war are being reconstructed for this work.

0392

December 22, 1947

Rehabilitation. Our telephone service is being partially restored; roofs of the main buildings were repaired last summer; the main gate is newly painted. But it will take several more years before the rehabilitation is complete. We cannot yet supply hot water to the dormitories; many repairs are needed; there are no campus lights; the power plant needs new boilers.

Faculty Furloughs. This is so important that, in spite of difficult finances, we are resuming the furlough arrangement which was interrupted before the war. Our faculty must have the opportunity to keep up-to-date.

For American Students. More American students are applying for entrance to Yenching. A special course of study on Chinese culture in English is being organized.

Faculty Publications. This is an important university activity. The List of Publications shows a total of 50 journal contributions or books written by our faculty last year. The "Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies" has already resumed publication. It is hoped to revive the "Yenching Journal of Social Studies". Printed news letters from the various departments are beginning to reappear.

Child Welfare Training Program. This course of study was started a year ago; special funds were provided. It includes practical work; nursery school, health clinic, and courses in sociology, home economics, education.

Cooperation with Tsinghua. Some suggest that Tsinghua and Yenching should cooperate more closely. Last year a number of Tsinghua-Yenching seminars were jointly organized. This year we have actually begun on a small scale an exchange of students. This avoids duplicating some courses.

Distinguished Visitors. The list of visitors on the campus during the last few months includes such names as: H.H. Kung, Chang Chun, Chu Chia-hua, Han Li-wu, John D. Rockefeller 3rd, William C. Bullitt, Walter H. Judd, Robert R. McCormick; also the Canadian Ambassador, the Indian Ambassador, the Australian Minister, - and the American Ambassador!

With greetings for Christmas and the New Year.

Very sincerely,

Wm. H. Adolph

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December 22, 1947

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Wm. H. Adolph

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