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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

January 4, 1948

Mr. Sidney D. Gamble
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sid:

Dr. S. D. Wilson, Stephen Tsai, Dr. Chu (physics) and myself went to Tientsin yesterday and met (from eleven to three) with over twenty of the heads of the largest cement companies, cotton mills, mines, etc. in North China. It seemed very significant to us that these hard pressed men should leave their businesses at this time of crisis and give valuable time to helping Yenching University work out still further their Industrial Training Program. These are the men who to the present have actually raised \$69,000.00 for the program and have given still further promises which if fulfilled would mount to about \$90,000.00. They were naturally very anxious to know what we had done with their money and we were equally desirous to show them what we had spent and what had been accomplished. I have the feeling that they were well pleased with the results. I have a shrewd idea that we didn't tell them much they didn't already know from various of their sons who are studying with us. They are going forward to organize means of giving practical experience in their companies to our boys during their first practice period which will begin April 1949. They have also asked for summer school classes for their employees. These we might be able to give during the summer of 1949 but could scarcely manage this coming summer. I am sure that they are going to continue to back us up financially but not to the extent we at first hoped for the simple reason that they themselves are hard put to it at present due to circumstances about them. It is fortunate that we have done things more modestly than they asked for and I think they themselves now feel the same way about it. Just at present we have 86 engineering students in the first, second and third years of the five year course. We also have 21 students in the foremans training course.

The attitude of the Science College Students in general and of the engineering group among them in particular evidently pleases a lot of the more conservative people of this part of China and especially these business men. For instance during the student strikes the engineers stuck pretty tight to making up work in the unsupervised class rooms and to work in our shops. Our staff did not go to class but were on tap in our offices and students came and went all day long with their problems. They feel in any case that we load them rather heavily and were glad to have the time to catch up.

Young Higgins has pitched in and done very well. He does almost everything better than could be expected or hoped for except teaching. He is excellent in his extra curricular work on the campus and in his engineering work but to present he hasn't quite discovered how to present the subjects in a way suitable to Chinese student psychology. This he is getting and we are all sure that in time he will make an excellent teacher. His strength is probably

0393

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in administration. He is very meticulous, hard working, can take responsibility, is efficient, practical and has a fine Christian spirit.

I have no doubt but that you have heard rumours of the big upheaval being worked toward here at Yenching. All ranking professors have been sitting weekly discussing the matter for months and expect to do a great deal of further work on the matter during the coming six weeks winter vacation. There simply is not enough available money to run this University in the way it is now going. Naturally everyone wants some other department to be cut out and their own to be strengthened. Something very drastic will have to be done. The procedure seems to be to find first what departments are supported by definite funds which cannot be used elsewhere and then to strengthen the work about these oases in a financial desert. Added to this seems to be the policy to have fewer professors, have everyone handle more work; pay Chinese staff better salaries and keep only the best and most needed faculty members. It seems to be planned to strengthen faculty salaries at the expense of other running and upkeep expenses. At this point, I have had to warn that the physical plant is by no means in repair, that it is limping along with fewer men available to both repair and service a poor plant than we had before the war to run a good plant and that much of the work we were doing was actually restoration and not servicing work at all. A few more cuts to our servicing staff and budget and the Yenching Physical Plant will be like the old man's horse that was taught to eat sawdust. There just won't be any such plant in operation.

Dr. Stuart has been here over Christmas and New Years. It has meant much to the morale of the whole campus to have him here. He looks well and is as active as ever. His theme song is, "America will help China just as soon as she can discover how to do it in such a way that China as a whole (and not merely a few persons) will be benefitted."

We have been having rather a tight time to get thru the winter with one-third the pre war coal supply to run the campus with and the same buildings to be heated. This coupled with patched and wrecked boilers and the only coal we could procure being so high in ash content that we wheel out about as many cubic feet of ashes as we shovel in cubic feet of coal, has kept us on our toes.

Some of the equipment ordered by New York is starting to appear. 96 cases are in Tientsin in the hands of Bryner and Co., a Swiss firm. Before the war they were the most reliable but just now they are hamstrung by the fact that being neutral they worked with the Japanese during the war so the Chinese officials won't let anything get thru that they handle. Nice situation, but we know it now. Evidently we are to be taught a lesson, namely to use the government agency China Travel, for Goods sent thru them more recently have come right thru spinning while goods have been in Bryners hands in Tentson for six to thirteen months and can't come up.

I suppose that you have been up to your neck in the save the China Colleges campaign, that we hear has made everyone work so hard. In all this fuss about what can and what cannot help the Chinese people it would seem that money raised for the China Colleges is certainly money which is going to be used properly and which will raise leaders for the country.

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Yours very sincerely,
Samuel M. Dean

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C O P Y

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China

January 8, 1948

Dear Friends of Yenching:

There were so many interesting activities happened among Yenching students during the last year. Here are some of the high lights.

Chu Hsueh Yun Tung (Student Aid Movement)

The war with Japan has stopped for a long time, but the cost of living keeps on jumping up all the time. Our students are having the worst food, though they are living in the best campus in China. The school authorities and several relief organizations are trying to give help, but still can not meet the desperate need. Many students have to drop out and where they go we do not know.

"Let us unite and do something for our fellow students!" was shouted out by the students of Peiping. A drive of three hundred million dollars CNC for helping needy students was sponsored by the Peiping students union last summer.

There were almost ten thousand students - boys and girls from colleges and high schools who worked together under a well organized plan in this movement. Most of them were sent out by groups all over the city to sell honor badges at different prices on streets and in restaurants. Several concerts and dramatic performances were held in the city and in schools. Articles were collected among students and faculty and then turned into money at a rummage sale. Some artistic students drew sketches and made silhouettes for sale.

One could not refuse to give a sum of money or contribute some articles for their rummage sale. Even the rickshaw men and laborers did their share. It took only one month for the students to collect a total sum of CNC \$500,000,000. A surprising amount coming from Peiping, where there is not so much wealth as in other cities.

The fund was handled by a special committee. Every student had the right to apply for help. Through an investigation by the committee the fund was distributed to those who were really needy.

This movement gave a chance for the students of different schools to cooperate together, and it served as a test of the ability of students in managing their own business. The consensus of opinion was that this movement was carried out in a swift and efficient manner, and with fair distribution.

During this movement Yenching ranked first in the work of approaching greatest number of contributors.

0395

Tze Chih Hui Hsuan Chu (Election of Student Self Government)

While the whole country is talking about Democracy Yenching students have put it into practice. At the end of October when the new students had become acquainted with the school environment and the old ones had their study under control, they turned their attention to the election of representatives for the student government organization. Names of candidates were mentioned everywhere, loud speakers shouted during the class intervals, big posters with pictures and slogans were pasted all over the campus even on the pavement. No one would like to give up his or her votes.

There was a bonfire the night before the election on the open ground. The platform was decorated with lanterns and flags. Each study group, different class and various departments took this opportunity to win votes for their candidates by whatever attractive means like dramatized folk dances, stunts, special songs and cheers.

For the first time in Yenching, an election became attractive and was carried out in a really democratic procedure.

Tsun Shih Yun Tung (Honoring Teachers' Movement)

According to Confucius' teaching that students should pay respects to their teachers on festivals by kow-tow, our Yenching students modernized this old fashioned custom by giving a Tung Le Hui (faculty-student entertainment) in honor of their teachers.

On New Years Eve. the auditorium was packed with people. Faculty members were seated in front rows. A banner was presented to the faculty. It says "honor to our respectable teachers." An interesting programme started at 8 P. M. that evening and led the audience to greet the New Year early the next morning.

"Yenta a family" was fully expressed in this happy occasion and is also true when facing problems. Last year there were three nation-wide student strikes, protesting the government's policy and asking the government to give back the freedom to the people. Yenching students were involved in all these three strikes. Each time the school authorities tried to see into the problem, to understand the students opinion and to discuss among faculty members how to help the students to see better and to do more constructively. During the last strike a joint declaration by the whole student body and faculty members of Yenching was issued last November.

For the first time in the history of the Chinese student movement teachers expressed openly the same stand with their students. Freedom through truth for service shines in the heart of every member of Yenching to greet 1948.

Sincerely yours,

Li K'eng

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEKING, CHINA

Office of the President
January 9, 1948

To the Officers of the United Board and Members of the Yenching Committee:

My last report to you was written about six months ago. I am taking advantage of a pause at the end of our fall semester to write again to summarize important aspects of Yenching's administrative problems. Attached is a copy of a recent alumni letter, which gives a general survey of plans and outlook. I am omitting statistics on enrollment, etc., data which I believe has already been placed in your hands.

FINANCES

I think I have kept you in touch from time to time with our general financial problem. You realize of course that our present total income reckoned in US dollars is about the same as before the war. At the same time, the purchasing value of the American dollar is about one-fourth of its pre-war purchasing value. Yenching should, I suppose, reduce its program therefore by about three-fourths, but we have not done this. The problem of where to cut, how to cut, and how to trim our activities to fit the present income status, so that we do not lose in efficiency and intensity, is still our main problem. We are grateful to the efforts which are being made in our behalf in the CCC campaign, and I want to assure you that we are undertaking nothing whatever in the way of expansion. Any income which may come to us this year will help reduce our deficit. We are definitely looking upon the next year or two as a period of adjustment; expansion may be for the future, but not now.

STAFF SALARIES

You will remember that the discrepancy between Western and Chinese salaries, which developed after the close of the war, was the source of some ill feeling and caused us all considerable concern. A committee of the faculty this fall has studied the whole salary situation rather carefully, and certain changes are now being undertaken in response to their recommendations. In the first place, it was felt unwise at present to make serious changes in the salary arrangements already in force for Western staff appointed on a US\$ basis from New York. In the second place, it was realized that if Chinese members of staff were to be given a minimum subsistence allowance, these salaries would have to be increased to the point where our highest-ranking Chinese professors would receive salaries comparable to the Western staff.

We are now setting out to do just this, and are adopting a new university salary scale, beginning January 1948. This new scale, we believe, can serve as a satisfactory basis during the present emergency, or at least till the situation becomes more stable. Both Western and Chinese salaries will still be low and will barely meet basic living costs. Western salaries have been practically uniform and are presumed to cover living expenses. Chinese salaries have been and will continue to be graded according to rank. We would like to restore the pre-war status where both groups are paid on exactly the same basis. No new Western appointments are being made on the university budget. We are urging the missions to maintain their full staff quotas.

To enable us to carry these higher salary commitments we are continuing vigorous retrenchment, cutting down on non-essentials and also releasing staff. We are agreed upon a policy of keeping our teaching work on a sound and efficient level. This will mean a reduced number of teaching staff, but staff who are relieved of anxiety and who are given a reasonable security. I believe, with reduction in number of staff, we can carry these salary increases with practically the same total salary budget.

0397

POST-WAR ACADEMIC PROGRAM

The university faculty is now re-studying the curriculum and our entire academic structure. We have decided that Yenching should not attempt a full-fledged development of all departments after the pattern of the government universities, which have much larger potential resources than we have. But we are setting out definitely to decide on, say, the seven or eight fields in which Yenching as a private Christian institution can make a unique contribution, and to develop these. To make such a new program effective will involve faculty adjustments, i. e. releasing some members of staff and replacing them in part by others who can fit into the new program.

REHABILITATION

Essential repairs in making our buildings usable, the residences habitable, and in restoring the main part of the campus have been accomplished. The roofs of the main buildings have been repaired. Some replacements in furniture have been made, but not very much has been attempted on interiors. The laboratory equipment purchased in New York in 1946 is still in process of arriving and will enable us to put our first two years of science work on a firm basis. In the power plant we have undertaken only makeshift repairs. In the course of another year or so we hope to work out detailed plans for restoring all university services: heat, light, water, etc. It may be wise to shift our central heating plan from hot water to steam. Very considerable sums will be required; nothing can be attempted till supplies can be imported from abroad; this is now almost impossible. Temporary repairs are being made this winter to enable us again to operate the telephone system.

COAL

There are coal mines near Peiping and good power plant coal is available in North China; but transportation difficulties are so considerable that coal prices are very high. The university was able this year to secure enough coal to allow us to heat buildings partially, and to save fuel we plan a long winter recess; during this period the main classroom buildings and some of the dormitories will be closed. Whether or not we will be able to secure coal for another winter is closely linked with the political situation.

FINANCIAL AID FOR STUDENTS

An increasingly large number of our students are in serious financial difficulties. Families which once had means now find themselves unable to support sons and daughters at Yenching. Half of our students now receive some kind of financial aid, but additional applications are being received for aid (board and tuition) this next semester. We are not lowering tuition fees, which are still only nominal, but instead we require those able to do so to pay full fees; the university then turns back a large portion of this student fee income into scholarships and grants-in-aid. Alumni and friends throughout the country have been sending us contributions to be used for scholarships and student relief. The problem of student financial assistance is so important that we have created a new faculty committee to administer this very important phase of our program.

LOCAL RELIEF

Occasional relief supplies from UNRRA and CNRRA are placed in our hands for distribution to faculty, students, employees, and to needy in the surrounding community. While the civil war continues, emergency relief will be increasingly needed. Homes of workmen and employees may be crowded with refugee relatives from the combat zones. This simply enlarges the scope of our post-war responsibilities.

ALUMNI LOYALTY

One of Yenching's finest assets is an enthusiastic alumni body, who are becoming well-organized and who are active in constructive enterprises throughout the country. The building up of this alumni esprit-de-corps is one of Dr. Stuart's greatest accomplishments, and is an assurance for the future. Alumni are on their own initiative securing funds for student relief and for emergency needs. I believe their interest in Yenching's future will be an element of stability when the university must seek indigenous sources of financial support.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

The political situation almost defies analysis. The actual facts of the conflict between the National Government and the Communists I think are known to you. It is probable that this problem will never be solved by military means. The war is causing much distress and tremendous destruction of property and especially of the arteries of communication. The object of the Communists is obviously to embarrass the Central Government in every way, and to destroy everything possible. The railroads are under constant attack and bridges destroyed; the government forces make temporary repairs and traffic is resumed for a time. All lines out of Peiping are now cut except that to Tientsin.

The military situation (January 1948) is extremely critical, and the government forces are being hard pressed. General Fu Tso-yi, one of China's ablest military men, is now in command in North China. A few days ago a series of battles took place north of the city of Peiping. We could hear the field guns in action.

There is a general feeling that the year 1948 will make a turning point, and that before very long things will either improve or become definitely worse. If America should decide upon aid to the National Government of China, the Communists, who are practical-minded, may possibly come to terms. If the present National Government goes under, general chaos will probably result. If the Communists take over North China, conditions would probably be such that Yenching could not continue.

There is a general pessimism in the air, and this means that much of the thinking and planning in all fields of endeavor are of a temporary nature. Many of the people in the North China area are frankly critical of the National Government; there is an absence of loyalty to constituted authority and a lack of substantial moral support to the government. On the other hand, the same critics are not always inclined to be pro-communist. Among students in China there is much sympathy expressed for the theories of the Communist program and an uneasiness over reactionary tendencies in the National Government. The spirit of the day in China is 'freedom from controls', 'democracy' and 'free expression', which means that students take delight in championing all points of view.

I do not mean in the above paragraphs to paint too black a picture. At Yenching we are forging ahead, laying the groundwork for a better day.

ECONOMIC SITUATION

The economic situation is closely linked with the political situation. Trade is practically at a standstill. Some industries in the large cities are managing to continue at a profit, but most industrial enterprises are not flourishing. The national currency is still undergoing inflation (\$1US - \$170,000. CNC); this causes constant worry and uncertainty. The National Government, without much success, is trying to control prices and to curb black market transactions. No one keeps money in the bank, but cash is used for immediate purchase of food supplies. Because of

A letter from Harry T. Silcock, dated Jan. 27, 1948 describes his trip to Yenching (See Central Files)

The following are excerpts

"A House of Retreat. We were kindly welcomed into Lucy Burt's home, a charming Chinese house just outside the main Compound of Yenching University and quite near Tsinghua Univ. which trains students for indemnity scholarships in America. Lucy teaches in the Yenching History Dept. Besides entertaining streams of visitors, also, she has two young Americans living in her house; but her main energies are given to the service of the Chinese Church, largely through the medium of the Yenching Christian Fellowship, and the life of the home is directed to that end. She expressed much gratitude for our visit and for the opportunity of discussing the future of her work. At present it is called a 'Friends Centre,' but its character seems rather more of a House of Retreat; she feels (and we agree) that she must be guided by developments and cannot see clearly as yet. ---"

The Political Situation. Rumours of fighting about in Peiping. The city is quiet but fighting has taken place more than once at villages in the Western Hills, only a few miles away from Yenching. Two Chinese preachers have been killed not far from Peiping on account of their connection with Americans. (No doubt the foreign press has reported the recent summary shooting of three American missionaries near Laohokou in Central China and of two Chinese fellow-travellers

0401

who ventured to protest.) Naturally, sympathies are divided, but it is noticeable that enthusiasm seems at present to be the monopoly of the Communists and their side...

Bishop Chiang is the man in charge of Methodist work in the Peking & North China area. He is responsible for a large number of Chinese and American workers. Two of his Chinese preachers have been killed recently because of their connection with American colleagues, and he evidently felt his responsibility keenly. He realized that foreign help sometimes proves an embarrassment, as identifying the Church in the minds of its enemies with foreign capitalism and imperialism...

--- I attended a Sunday morning service of the Teaching Christian Fellowship. The service was conducted by a woman student in the School of Religion. It was simple, reverent and dignified, but its remarkable and outstanding feature was its depth and reality. I had been thinking - as we all must have been - of what the near future might bring to that group, and I do not know when I have been so deeply moved by a period of common worship.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China

64 South Compound
January 30, 1948

Dear Friends:

First of all, let me greet you all with my Chinese New Year greetings! Chinese New Year will come next week. Even now, to go to the city or even to Haitien you will see signs of the New Year - firecrackers, eatables, red flowers for the ladies' hair. Today is the "small New Year". It is the day when the Kitchen God leaves the household to make a report to the Heavenly Ruler. Before he leaves on his weekend absence, he is given an offering of candy. This is supposed to sweeten his speech and even to stick his lips together so he will not say anything unpleasant about the household in his report.

One needs something to cheer us up when one thinks of our North China plight! The people of North China are really unfortunate. As a result of the virtual isolation Peiping and Tientsin commodity prices are much higher here than in Shanghai and Nanking. For instance, a bag of flour in Peiping costs \$1,200,000 and in Nanking and Shanghai it costs only \$600,000. It is said that many who have been driven to desperation are reported to have thrown in their lot with the Communists for better or worse. Even before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, the Northerners were not as well off as fellow countrymen of the South. They were first to fall victim to Japanese aggression. They endured greater sufferings and privations under Japanese occupation. Since V-J Day it is North China which has had much of the fighting between Government and Communist forces. The fact is cited that although people of North China have suffered more in both Sino-Japanese War and the civil war, the total shipments of UNRRA relief supplies and the materials to North China were insignificant. The money market is said to be pretty tight now and with the approach of the New Year, it is feared that more industrial and business firms will have to close up and more people to be thrown into the streets. It is a very sad picture and we see no solution coming forth. However, on the surface here on the campus things go on as usual. We are in the midst of our winter vacation prolonged this year because of the high cost of coal. Most of the students have left for home and only those whose homes are isolated because of the civil war or for other good reasons are allowed to stay on the campus. Those students who have stayed have started a free school for middle and primary school children during the vacation. There are also many activities going on for their various interests.

Recently there has been a great interest in folk dancing. We have a mixed folk dance club that meets every week and the students are very much interested in this activity. They are taught dances of many nationalities. One group in particular is interested in Chinese folk dances. When these students were in Chengtu during the war, they visited the provinces of Hsin-kang and Sinkiang on the Tibetan border. There they watched dancing and learned their songs and then adopted dances to Peiping for a charity performance at the Peking Hotel. It was a Tibetan Tribe Dance they did to folk Chinese music played on Chinese musical instruments by the students. It was a great success.

Although there is so much suffering and sadness about, we are fortunate that Yenching can continue with very little disturbance. We are thankful for all the opportunities we have here on the campus and realize, too, that much of it is possible because of our many American friends.

My best wishes to you all.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth Hou

0403

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China

February 17, 1948

Dear Yenching Friends:

Registration for the Spring Semester begins on Friday, February 27, so our long winter vacation is nearly over. I do not know how much coal we saved this year. More than half of the buildings have been closed, but there has still been a little heat in the closed buildings - just enough to keep the pipes from freezing. Mr. Dean thought this plan would work out better than the one used last year when an attempt to drain all the pipes in the closed buildings necessitated a great deal of extra labor and in some cases the radiators were so clogged that the water could not drain out and consequently there were a number of burst radiators. This year there has been one casualty when a radiator in an attic storeroom burst, but fortunately it was discovered before much damage was done.

Salary payments are different almost every month. In January we paid on the 15th and the 30th of the month on the basis of a formula which was like this - basic salary minus \$10 multiplied by 26400 and added to a million and a half. Then we divided the result by two as we were making the payments in two installments. This month we advanced a flat amount on the 6th so that people could settle their accounts before Chinese New Year and we will make another payment later in the month. We make six deductions from salary payments - annuity, rent, light and water, drugs, coal, and flour. Not all of these deductions are made from each individual's salary, but the last two were made from nearly every person's salary in January as we had just received a ration of flour from the Government.

Perhaps you are bored with all of this information about how we run the office during this period of inflation. I wonder if you have heard much about the Industrial Training Building. When the Japanese were here they started several buildings in the vicinity of the Power Station and Pagoda. One of these has now been completed and is in use. It is a four story building with one large room on each floor and heated by a Russian type of stove with a large chimney running from the base to the top of the building. Mr. Dean, Mr. Mason, and Mr. Higgins all teach in the building, and they say the heating system is quite satisfactory. The top story has large windows on all four sides and is to be used for the drafting room. The views from the windows are interesting. One can see almost as far as from the top of the Pagoda. At first I thought a four story building would not look well on our campus, but in the location near the Power Station it looks quite attractive. It looks so much better than the other unfinished buildings left by the Japanese that we feel happy to see something useful constructed. I should add that this building is made of grey brick so the color blends with the other buildings on the campus much better than the partly finished red brick buildings.

Last week the students who are still on the campus during this vacation investigated some 600 homes in the neighborhood of the University and gave out tickets to the ones who were in the greatest need of relief. On the Friday before Chinese New Year the students distributed flour, corn meal and money and clothes (from CNNRA) to the people with tickets. There was great rejoicing among the people who received these special gifts. It also gave the students some good training in social work.

Some people have spent several days vacation in the Western Hills at a cottage belonging to the Anglican Mission in Peiping, which is located near Pa Ta Chu. From the cottage it is possible to take long walks to Fa Hai Ssu, Tien Tai Ssu and many other beautiful places. Other people have made trips to Peiping and Tientsin. We had rain this morning which makes us realize the long winter is over and we shall soon enjoy the beauty of the springtime.

0404

Last summer a Faculty Bridge Club was organized and it meets once a fortnight at the homes of the club members. For those who enjoy bridge it gives an opportunity for inexpensive recreation and relaxation.

This afternoon the people of the South Compound will meet at the Wiant's home for a Valentine Party. The children are providing the entertainment - musical numbers, dancing, and recitations. I am sure we will have a jolly party as the people of the South Compound always enjoy getting together.

Recently two members of the London Missionary Society, Miss Moss and Miss Stickland, visited the campus. They have been working at the Mission Hospital at Tsang Chow for several months. Dr. Millage, of the same mission, is also there. The two women, both nurses, came to Tientsin to get drugs and other supplies for the hospital. They traveled by Peking cart and spent about four days on the way. They are the first missionaries we have known who are working in "liberated" areas. During the winter they have no coal and have had only sufficient wood for a kitchen fire for cooking. Their food has consisted of native products only. Sugar is one of the things they hope to take back with them.

Sincerely yours,

Mary Cookingham

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燕 京 大 學
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA.

February, 1948

Dear friends far and near :

Greetings at last from Yenching University and China! We apologize for their delay but circumstances have forced us to wait until this moment to write.

Our trip

We arrived on the campus on October 27th after a 56-day trip from Delaware, Ohio by auto, ship, train and ricksha. We were a month aboard the S.S. Marine Lynx which is an all-steel craft. It seemed to get harder every moment of the trip! However, we had the thrill of seeing that romantic, antique Spanish city of Havana and its marvelous harbor and environs. We were the only passengers off the ship at the Canal Zone due to the fact that our very dear friends, Will & Esther Fisher who live there, came aboard at Cristobal to escort us to the shore, to their fine Packard car, thence to their home and to see many glorious, fascinating sights during the twelve hours we had with them. We even saw our own ship proceed through the Gatun Locks. Close-up views of typical tropical life were not only interesting but informative. At Balboa we again boarded the ship.

At Long Beach we were graciously entertained by the Veghtes, formerly residents of the Yenching campus. It was a joy also to be with Joe & Mrs. Keeler & Mr. Perkins. From there we followed a "bee line" to Shanghai without stop, 16 continuous days of ocean only.

Arrival in
China

It was a cool but comfortable October morning when we docked in Shanghai and saw my brother Paul, from a pile of boxes frantically waving his arms in greeting, hours before we were able to disembark. Later on his wife Hallie came with him to meet us after we had accomplished our first round with the customs officials and take us to their apartment which was our home for 11 days. During that time we wangled customs day after day with trunks, radios, etc., etc. and visited friends and the big city sights during the interstices.

In order to have all our baggage with us we took a small coastwise vessel the very morning that Paul went in the opposite direction by ship to attend the big centennial celebration at Foochow. Our trip, like his, was a stormy one and we were all very seasick. During our hours in our bunks we tried to forget our misery by singing all the Bach chorales we could recall, and though our little family quartette may have sounded pretty seasick it was a comfort. This was the first time in the lives of three of the quartette that we had ever been reduced to such. When the ship docked at Tientsin it was cold, windy and drizzling but our hearts were warmed by the presence of the Dixons who were waiting for us.

The next day we entrained for Peking arriving there in the bright sunshine of late autumn. At the station were several of our former students with helpers who took every care of baggage etc. upon themselves and we were free—back again! The city evidenced the military struggle of the past years by the many pill boxes here and there, barbed wire, etc.; but in general the aspect of the imperial streets and buildings, though somewhat shabbier and older looking was most natural. Peace prevailed.

Arrival at
Yenching

The maples of the glorious Yenching campus looked more gay than ever in their gorgeous autumnal colors. The scars of the occupation were barely visible in contrast to terrible conditions which prevailed when the first folk back to the campus arrived after VJ Day. Then many small buildings dotted the landscape, most of them bath houses and latrines especially Japanese in construction.

0406

were carefully preserved and now in use together with those we brought back with us.

Our old cook who came into our employ 16 years ago came to offer his services. His wife, who had never been employed as a house servant also is now helping in the home. One of their sons, formerly our helper but now otherwise employed comes to do the washing and ironing for his mother each week. So we are most happy to have this family take the heavy burdens of house-keeping from us. Mildred feels much frustrated at times in not being able to handle the cooking entirely herself, but with the rather primitive equipment of kitchens here it would be almost impossible for her to carry such a burden and do any teaching. We thoroughly enjoy our Chinese food, but it is very difficult to produce an American meal which tastes really good. So very many of the food supplies we used daily and lavishly at house are unavailable or too expensive. Now we miss abundant dairy products, good bacon, ham, citrus fruits and juices!

Yenta
Chorus

Our first academic task was to take over the Chorus. A colleague had started it in September but only some 40 were attending. Within a couple weeks the number had increased to 140 so that it was mainly a new group. In spite of the lack of the first six weeks of rehearsal, the two concerts of the MESSIAH were the finest we have ever experienced. Mildred was the only non-Chinese soloist. The concert in Peking was well attended, very orderly and worshipful. Two days later (Dec. 21) was the local concert in the Bashford Memorial Auditorium. Never have we seen such a crowd of auditors in that room. For two hours many students sat right in the aisles on the floor runners and paid rapt attention. These facts are all witnesses to the advancement in the skill of choral singing and to the interest in such at present. Besides the big chorus, the students themselves have a chorus which sings Chinese folk songs from many places, brought in by people who have been scattered during the war to the four winds and who have brought back songs and dances from distant cultures.

Other
musical
activities

We have ten major students including piano, voice and theory. We expect a greater number of voice and theory majors henceforth with less and less emphasis on piano. Public concerts of recorded music several times a week conducted by Mr. Hsü, our colleague and acting head of the department, are well attended. For these the United States Information Service has loaned us a splendid electrically-operated phonograph which uses 18-inch, slow-revolving records which play a whole symphonic movement at one time. We have a secret hope that they may eventually donate their equipment to us—a very wild idea! In the meantime we learn from Dr. Danford of the Dayton Ohio District, that the good people of his district are to give us money enough to recoup the 1000 and more records which were looted from our library.

Ninde
Chapel

The rehabilitation of the Chapel is progressing slowly but surely. Marks on the floor still remain which indicate where the walls dividing the cubicles for the nurses were. Pews will be made this summer from elm and other trees which have recently been removed from our large campus. The scarcity of wood in N. China is appalling. In the meantime we are using chairs taken from the balcony of Bashford Hall.

Everyone is eagerly anticipating the word that money for the replacement of the Hammond Organ is available. Dr. McIntosh of the Toledo Dist. has assured us that it is only a matter of time until the good news will come. You folk have no idea how much that instrument means to our communal life. If you did, you would not hesitate for a moment with your gifts. Bibles, hymnals, music bought by gifts from the Defiance District are now in everyday use and have bookplates pasted inside the covers reminding us of the Hickeys and the

Learys and the others every time we open a book! - Other articles which will be secured from funds of the Springfield District friends and many others are being added from time to time. We thank Dr. Johnson and every single person who has had a part in enriching our lives here. A full report and a picture of the chapel will follow in a future letter. Our new Weaver grand piano, generously supplied by gifts from dear friends and the Troy Church, arrived in damaged condition but is now repaired and in use.

Religious
life

The religious life needs strengthening. A groping for Reality, for God as a personal help, a secure Foundation for life is apparent among the students. Coupled with this is an attitude of skepticism, the product of disillusionment and the 17 continuous years of war in this part of China. Students from N. China now in college have never known what political peace means,—born and raised in war. It is a real challenge to all of us who are here to assist them in the rehabilitation of their souls as well as bodies and environs.

Thirteen students, all with B. A. degrees compose the student body of the School of Religion. Never before have we had such a fine and entirely consecrated group with which to work. These students face many difficulties in a broken Chinese society but they devoutly prepare, with courage, for their tasks. We are righteously proud of them.

Last week several church leaders, both Chinese and Western, spent a day in conference with our faculty, trying to discover how best we can both serve this day and generation in China. The items discussed aroused so much interest that another session in the city will be held in February. Chinese students are now struggling (among other things such as poverty, poor clothing) with a conflict between science and religion. Fortunately, western men of religion have much to offer at this point as a solution. The political situation also arouses questions, vivid tensions.

Political
situation

There is a lack of stability on all sides. There is no use blinking the question for we do live in danger. On several occasions we have heard the heavy report of field artillery not far from our campus. Peking has been a strategic center in Chinese life for nearly a millenium and during our brief residence a place of continuous struggle by contending armies. There is little evidence at present of any change.

In spite of it all, millions of people live here, maintain life—now at a pitifully low level. Speculation as to what will happen is rife and is the subject of much conversation among students and faculty. Calmness still prevails. American aid is hoped for by many people. We can not commit ourselves to any one course of political or military action. It is an extremely complex problem which consecrated statesmen like Leighton Stuart find baffling. Chinese intellectuals whom we love and deeply admire, offer able criticisms on every situation but many feel that until more than criticism is brought to bear, the problem will not be solved. These feel the only hope may be in the formation of a third party.

Economic
base

One has to live here to experience how it feels to have the form of a millionaire but the content of poverty. Due to the terribly unstable economic base of life, prices on commodities are constantly fluctuating. Prices have more than tripled within three months. It is as if you were to pay \$1. for a pound of butter on Nov. 1st, \$2 on Dec. 1st, \$3 on Jan. 1st. Only we deal in thousands and millions. The highest denomination bank note in use today equals only about 15c in US\$. Imagine paying all your bills in units of 15c! Fortunately we have a bank account in the local branch of a large Chinese bank so that we avoid carrying around huge piles of bills and spending time counting them out.

Another confusing item apart from the bills and the many zeros one has to write is that after one gets to a figure above 9000 the Chinese unit changes to a "wan"

or 10,000. Thereafter all things are figured in wans, in tens or hundreds or thousands of wan. But our checks must still be figured in thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions!! Is it any wonder that our pattern of economy is hard to visualize and realise?? Rumor has it that Chinese currency is to be changed to a silver basis. Then we will return to a proletariat base again.

In case you wish to make contributions to the work of our campus (if you do not, our Christian colleges in China are forced to serious retrenchment, if not to actually closing) we suggest that you send money to :

Mr. C. A. Evans,
Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York 11, N. Y.

In case you wish to aid us personally we would suggest that money be sent to our personal account where we can draw it out from this end. The address :

Irving Trust Company,
162 Fifth Avenue, N.Y. N.Y.

Checks or cash sent through the mails are also negotiable.

In case you wish the local church to receive credit then it must be sent through either the Conference treasurer or direct to the Bd. of Missions. It is then sent out through the official channels and arrives in our hands about 60% depleted by the "official" Chinese rate. In other words, a gift of US\$25 arrives here as actually US\$10.

We are living in a war-torn country which is grasping for every source of revenue possible to carry on the civil war. Many people feel that we are fully justified in trying to bypass this situation and thus render help in more fundamental ways. There are times when illegal acts are highly moral. We feel that in avoiding the official rate we are being entirely moral. The need for help to students and faculty is so urgent and insistent that it seems terribly immoral to squander funds given for that purpose on anything else.

Social life Due to the unstable economic life of the nation there is a marked elimination of dinner parties, teas, and social functions, in contrast to an abundance of such in prewar days. Social life has been reduced to the barest essentials. When students are compelled to eat meals composed of steamed corn bread and a few plain vegetables, and many faculty members have no better fare, it is understandable why life is lived at its minimum level. One of our greatest contributions as Americans is to share, in a simple way, some of the amenities of life. We want to make our home that kind of a place and will use some of the gifts that you send in that manner.

We have noticed among the small groups on our campus, which are organized under the Christian Fellowship—24 in number—a strong tendency towards spending time in merely playing social games, fine in themselves, and of neglecting such things as Bible study, discussion of timely student problems. The war crowded out much social life, and this may be a reaction. The other, we feel, is more important. At least there should be a balance.

Family Our oldest son Allen (23) will finish his bachelor's degree in Elec. Engrg. this year at Ohio State Uni. He then plans to continue in graduate work and eventually to spend his life in China. We have a secret hope that he may find a place in the Industrial Training Program which Yenching is just now inaugurating.

Our next son Leighton (20) finished 14 months of service in China with UNRRA and the Church of the Brethren Tractor Unit on Dec. 1st. After settling his account there he came back home to spend a month here and has just recently left

again. It was wonderful to have him here to sing in the concerts of the MESSIAH and in the many musical events at Christmas on our campus—the candle light service, the carolling behind the donkey cart which carried a reed organ as it led in the singing for nearly three hours on that glorious moonlit night, etc. He installed a splendid shortwave radio we secured in America through Allen from the war surplus so that now we can hear messages from whatever quarter shortwave comes. He is now employed by the Church of the Brethren in a project near Nanchang, Central China where a model rural community is being established. Every phase of human life is being Christianized according to their plans. Leighton will be there until summer after which he hopes to enter Yenching for a year of study in Chinese culture so that after his professional training in America he will be equipped to give his life to Chinese rural communities. A letter from an UNRRA official whom we do not know, entirely unsolicited, praised Leighton in the highest terms for the quality of his spirit, the splendid results he achieved in preparing land for poor farmers, in providing for the welfare of his team of workers 200 miles from the base of operation and in meeting personal problems. Such a letter is most gratifying to parents.

Cecilia and Ben are both in the Peking-American School in the city, 12 miles from our campus. Cecilia stays during the week with the Tewksburys at the College of Chinese Studies who have a daughter her size and a little younger. Ben is able to endure the daily bus ride through cold and wind but is finding it difficult to gear into a curriculum already two months in operation before arriving at school. This school is quite international in character with 45% Chinese, 25% American and with ten other nationalities represented. Cecilia is taking piano lessons with Miss Stahl, professor of piano on our campus. Both of the children are taking Chinese painting lessons from one of our graduates.

“Pa and Ma” will have their hands completely full of music-teaching next semester with plenty of students asking for help. The Chorus will sing a program of selections from the great choral works beginning with Carissimi and ending with an oratorio in Chinese, words by Dean T. C. Chao of our School of Religion dealing with Christmas and the music by Mr. Chang, now head of the Music Dept. at Tsinghua Uni. but formerly a student here. When the spring comes we will all be busy in the yard restoring it again.

Scarritt The group of Scarritt students who decided to devote their lives to China when we were living on the Scarritt College campus in Nashville are mostly here at the Language School and about ready to enter into their life work. It gives us unspeakable joy to observe their devotion to the common task before us all.

“I know not what the future hath
Of marvel or surprise,
Assured alone that life and death
God’s mercy underlies.”

It is in the spirit of this Whittier sentiment that we anticipate the days ahead. We earnestly and sincerely solicit your prayers that we may be truly effective in our Christian ministry, that it may be possible for us to continue to work here and that you will give us every means of support at your disposal to this end. We are workers together in a worldwide task which demands the most devoted service every one of us can give, in whatever way we can give it.

Affectionately yours,

The “Blissful” Wiants

March 4, 1948

Dear Bob:

There are several matters involving Teaching personnel, memoranda on which I wish to place in your hands, so that your office is properly informed.

Bellesley College & Yenching University have been projecting a student assistantship exchange. A copy of my last letter to President Horton of Bellesley is enclosed. If this plan is put into operation, we would like to ask your office to assist in making travel arrangements for the Bellesley appointees who would come to Yenching.

We are receiving a large number of inquiries and applications from American students who are interested in studying at Yenching under the C.I. Bill of Rights. How many of these will eventuate I do not know. We can handle a maximum of fifteen next fall, who have had the proper foundation in Chinese language as a prerequisite. I think we can avoid bothering your office about these students. So far all the correspondence has been carried on directly with our Admissions Bureau by the applicants themselves, and with the present favorable air mail service, I think we can continue to operate in this way.

Prof. David N. Rowe of Yale University is being invited to be a professor at Yenching University next year. Dr. Rowe is a former resident of China and comes with research grants to pay his expenses. He may desire to contact the New York Office before making final plans. A copy of our letter of

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0412

invitation to him is enclosed.

Dr. Frank Brown of Oregon, who has contributed to our work in
Asian Economics, has expressed an interest in paying a visit to
Beiping. Copy of letter is enclosed.

The question of visiting lecturers to China under the Fulbright Act
was raised a short time ago, and we considered the following names: -

- 1) Education : Prof. Donald Tenkesbury (Columbia)
- 2) Economics : Prof. J. Douglas Brown (Princeton)
- 3) Journalism : Dean F. L. Mott (Missouri)
- 4) Education : Prof. Goodwin Watson (Columbia)
- 5) Political Science : Prof. W. S. Carpenter (Princeton)
- 6) Chemistry : Dr. J. B. Parsons (Chicago)
- 7) English : Prof. A. A. Hill (Virginia)

We had indicated some inquiries as to whether any or all of these gentlemen could consider
accepting an invitation from the United States government to come next year. Then, a couple of
weeks ago instructions from Peking suddenly reached us, indicating that our nominations
for visiting professors must be in their hands immediately. We sent an additional
cable or two and have endeavored to secure definite responses from these possible nominees.

Prof. Tenkesbury & Prof. Brown indicate they cannot come next year. Dean Mott & Dr.
Parsons are interested. Prof. Hill could probably consider an appointment. We have asked
Dean Brown of Princeton to recommend some one for economics or political science from the
Princeton group.

The procedure, I understand, is as follows. The Peking
Committee of USEFC receive nominations and pass on their own recommendations
to the State Department, who will then get in touch with those whom
they wish to invite, and make appropriate financial arrangements.

ments, etc., etc. We have no details and have had to act rather rapidly and in the dark. My presumption is that the State Department will carry out arrangements for whatever appointments are made directly with the individuals concerned, without having to bother your office.

Very sincerely yours

Wm. H. Adolph

Acting President

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China

March 7, 1948

Dear Yenchingians in America:

We are just beginning the Spring Semester, and looking forward to the spring blossoms on our campus, which should appear within a month. The ice is already melting on the lake, and a few green blades of grass can be seen on spots which are bathed in this gorgeous North China sunshine all day. Doesn't this make you homesick? But it has been a good winter, milder than last year, or perhaps we Americans are more used to working in classrooms and laboratories at a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit. For the most part, people wear Chinese padded gowns and fur-lined boots, and I must confess that sometimes I carried a muff and slipped my hand out to write on the blackboard! I am lucky and have an office facing south, where the sun streams in, and there I can always warm up. Also this year, we know that we can live on our salaries, and can get coal, so we are keeping our houses warmer than last year. Of course this is all from the point of view of a spoiled American!

Next in importance after the weather comes Politics! Let me beg that you do not believe what you read in American newspapers. They have had North China almost given up to the Reds, Yenching moving away, and Ambassador Stuart resigning or being replaced, none of which is true. Of course the Reds are in the country around about, and make occasional sorties into villages within five miles of us, and they keep tearing up the railroad tracks, so that transportation is a bit uncertain, and anybody who can afford it, travels by air. But they would not know what to do with a big city, and our campus is practically part of Peking. We are planning budgets for next academic year and hiring faculty, and discussing changes in curriculum, a la Harvard. And the newly-opened P.U.M.C. is doing likewise. Dr. C.U. Lee, the Director, has just returned from America, where he has been arranging for some medical professors to come out next fall. Life on the campus is just as peaceful as of yore.

Perhaps the greatest change since before the War is the money and prices. At present I have on my bank account, CNC\$18,000,000.00 and I have just taken a Chinese gown to the cleaners in Chengfu, for which I shall have to pay CNC\$80,000.00. Last month I had a new Chinese gown made to the tune of CNC\$2,490,000. That sounds like a lot, but it was of silk (which is cheaper than rayon because it is not imported) and padded with sze-mien, and at an exchange rate of 150,000 to each U.S. dollar, that was only U.S. \$16.00. This week exchange is already 270,000. So it goes by leaps and bounds. What next? Well, of course, we do not ask that! I suppose we are living on Faith, but it has always worked in China before, except of course when the Japs caught us all. There would not be any Yenching if nobody had been willing to go ahead without knowing what was going to happen next. Isn't that part of the fascination of working here? It is still a pioneer job; you must keep on your mettle, do your best, and be ready for anything.

I am still Advisor to the premedical students, and still sure that my pre-medicals are the best students in Yenching. We sent only six to P.U.M.C. last fall, but no one was entirely sure that it would open until the summer. Now we have 24 juniors, 26 sophomores, and 52 freshmen who want to be doctors. The whole swing in the Science College is toward professional training. Most of the Science students are either in Premedicine or in Industrial Training. Probably that is a natural tendency, seeing the need for professional scientists in China. There are almost as many girls as boys among these premedicals. I should like to persuade some of the girls to study Nursing - there is a dearth of nurses at present, but it is hard to influence the young in China as well as in America.

0415

I have just had a group of my Premedical students here for lunch, and have been hearing about a project of theirs to help the doctors with a village clinic, and also with the vaccination and inoculation of the 800 children in a nearby orphanage. I am glad to see this interest in social service work, since it is safely under the direction of the doctors. Too many of our students go through medical school and settle down in the big cities where life is easier, instead of making the effort to work in the mission hospitals in the interior where there is so much medical work needed. We keep on trying to plant these ideas of service in their minds, and hope that some will take root.

The disastrous effect of the Jap occupation on the English of our students has almost passed away. Nancy Cochran says that the classes this year are almost back to pre-war standards. The English Department has been using the most modern methods of teaching language to non-natives, and it is producing results. A year ago I was not allowed to teach Freshman Biology because the students would not be able to take lectures in English, but this year, I have carried the Freshmen without too much difficulty on their part, and they have done as well as before the Jap occupation. Nancy Cochran's methods are so good that she has been invited to give lectures at Pei-Ta this spring on Phonetics. We are very proud of her. We are housemates this year, so I am particularly enjoying this glory.

The Je-nao Dramatic Club has been revived this winter, under the leadership of Anne Nash Bottorff, and we have been amused and edified by "The Importance of Being Earnest", "The Barretts of Wimpole Street", "Arms and the Man", "Cyrano", and "An Ideal Husband". House 57 seems to be good for the theater, but Porters and Masons have also served. Shaddicks, Marnie and Augusta, and of course Pi Laoyeh are awfully missed on such occasions. Lucius, Nancy, and Grace still star on some occasions.

The A.A.U.W. Peiping Branch is going strong, and a Chinese Association of University Women is being organized by Mrs. Wei-sung New in Shanghai, and should begin to take over in Peiping before too long. The A.A.U.W. has just put on a benefit performance of three one-act plays for scholarships for Chinese women, which are naturally usually given to Yenching girls. The plays were given in the Auditorium of the Language School to a full house.

These are rather scattered notes, but I hope they give the impression of how really normal life here is. Practically all our Shanghai students who went home for the long winter vacation have returned, so that is another indication that the Chinese do not consider life in North China as dangerous or abnormal.

With the best of greetings to all,

Sincerely yours,

Alice M. Boring

0416

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

March 31, 1948

Dear Yenchinians:

It has been more than three weeks since the last letter was sent to you. The whole campus has returned to its beauty and activity. I need only tell you that the peach trees are blooming and the willow trees are full of green new leaves and you can see how beautiful the campus is in your memory. There are really moments when we can forget the troubled world and enjoy the "Hu-kwang and Ta-ying" (Reflection of the pagoda in the lake).

Easter Sunday was a very nice day. We celebrated Easter as usual, sunrise service at Lang Jun Yuan, University service at the open ground east of the Bell Pavilion, followed by fellowship picnic in the hills along the lake, and a children's Easter party offered by Dr. and Mrs. Adolph at Lin Hu Hsuan in the afternoon. We were not the only group who enjoyed the Yenching environment that day. We shared with the Hua Pei Hsueh Lien (the North China Students' Association). There were about three thousand students coming from Tientsin and the city. The next day was a holiday (March 29th is marked as the Youth Day).

Now let me tell you something about our community services. In spite of the financial difficulties we still think we are better off than lots of people around us. We have been trying our best to help those who are in great need, but because of the meager amount of money we can get as compared with the cost of commodities, we have to limit the help to emergency cases only and a few cases of loans. We are now trying to revive the village clinic which is very much needed and for which we need lots of money to start with. Last week the community chest decided to give seventy millions for medicine only (this sum is equivalent to only \$120 U.S.) which they later on found out could not buy much. The Yenta Fellowship, the Community Chest and the Women's Association will cooperate in seeing that the clinic is re-established. Mrs. Wolfers, Mrs. Adolph and Mrs. C. F. Wu are the persons taking active part in the whole thing.

In mentioning the Women's Association I want to tell of some of its activities. There have been several meetings held since last semester each one with a special program and almost every one accompanied with a rummage sale. The proceeds have been used for village children's play ground, relief, scholarships for the poor students in the Practice School, etc. Several classes have been organized among the members such as English classes, a cooking class, sewing class and bridge class. We are going to have another meeting on April 3rd with a children's program and the cooking class is planning a party for husbands. So we are paying attention to everybody.

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

Before the end of this year, there will be at least nine baby-Yenchinians added to the faculty families.

Best wishes to everyone of you.

Yours sincerely,

Chu Hsuan Tsi

0417

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= We accuse! =

==We accuse! =

= We accuse, with tears & blood, before the elders brothers & sisters =

= throughout China & the world. =

= To accuse the "1-29" bloody incident on Chi May Road. =

= To accuse the "1-29" incident in the auditorium of the Tung Chi =

= University. =

= What are the answers given by the Government to our appeal for =

= freedom, aid the educational crisis, demand for democracy and a rea- =

= sonable solution for our problems? More than ten thousand armed police =

= men & gendarmes who surrounded two thousand students with cavalry =

= men, machine guns, tanks, armed cars & bayonets to stage the most- =

= cold-blooded massacre & arrest of hundreds of students. =

= Who violated peace & order? =

= Who massacred youth? =

= We accuse K. C. Wu, Hsian Tieh-wu, Pan Hung-chuang, Fong Chi & Tsao =

= Chin who ordered the most sanguinary murder of youth. =

= We accuse K. C. Wu who controlled the press and the Central News =

= Agency which distorted the fact and cheated the public. =

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THE BLOODY INCIDENT AT THE ENGINEERING SCHOOL OF
TUNG CHI UNIVERSITY, January 29th, 1946.

The students of the Tung Chi University, Shanghai, in order to op-
pose the intentions of President Ting Wen-yen in controlling the Student
Self-governing Body as the government have manipulated the election of
delegates in the National Assembly & the Legislative Yuan, elected their
legal representatives & Committeemen for the Self-Governing Body in ac-
cordance with the will of the whole student body.

But president Ting, with the full support of the Government, dis-
missed eleven students. After fruitless efforts at interviewing Presi-
dent Ting & asking him to repeal the dismissal, the students, in protest
staged a strike which lasted for more than ten days. In order to seek
a solution at eh dead lock, the students resolved to go to Nanking en
bloc & to petition to the national authorities.

In the evening of January 28, large numbers of policemen and gen-
darmes surrounded the Engineering School of the Tung Chi

0418

missed eleven students. After a long time, the students, in protest, staged a strike which lasted for more than ten days. In order to seek a solution at the dead lock, the students resolved to go to Nanking en bloc & to petition to the national authorities.

In the evening of January 28, large numbers of policemen and gendarmes surrounded the campus of the Engineering School of the Tung Chi University on Chi May Road. Tung Chi Students from the School of Law on North Szechuen Road & students from other colleges & middle schools in town coming to see the Tung Chi Students away, finally reached the front gate of the Engineering School Campus after breaking through lines of mounted policemen and "flying Fortress" & by taking the small paths & wading the small rivers. At the same time, students in the Engineering school Campus, also broke through the lines of policemen & gendarmes & reached the outside of the gate. The procession, three thousand strong, stood on Chi May Road.

After 10 a.m. K.C. Wu arrived and proposed, for the purpose of delaying, the formation of an Arbitration Committee of five. The Students agreed to wait & the procession stood on Chi May Road from morning till three o'clock in the afternoon. But arbitration still did not begin. Instead, the Kung Lung Cafe by the side of the Road had been turned into the head-quarters of the party, the police & the municipal authorities. In front of the procession lines of guards consisting of policemen on foot, mounted policemen, machinegun, armed cars & "flying Fortress". Surrounding the procession were policemen & gendarmes making up a "man-wall". A total of eight thousand men were present at the scene.

At about 3 p.m. the procession began to move forward. K.C. Wu came forth & tried to stop the students. After the first three lines of policemen were broken up, orders were given the mounted police to charge. More than ten horses in three rows, galloped directly toward the procession. Hoofs trampled on the bodies of students, mounted police hit what they could reach with sabres two feet long. As they charged, policemen on foot followed & struck with rifle butts & arrested the victims. The whole procession was broken up & trampled. A part of the students fell into the fields & swamps by the road side amid screams & cries.

0419

In this massacre, five to six hundred students were trampled by horses scores were wounded by sabres, two received cuts in their stomachs and scores were arrested. K.C.Wu also fell to the ground in the midst of their turmoil. All the press in town ran their headlines with such phrases as "student outrage", "Mounted policemen retreat in front of students throwing stones", "Mayor assaulted". The diplomatic and bureaucratic way in which K.C.Wu spoke was more astounding. But from his own word "patience before action", it is evident that this massacre was planned before-hand.

The procession began to recover after this assault. All the flags and banners which the students carried were seized and burned by the police. At this the students cried in anguish and protest. Since it was getting dark, the student returned to the campus to rest and have supper, while representatives were sent to continue negotiation with K.C.Wu. But now he no longer concealed his cruel and outrageous intention and arrested the four representatives.

Meanwhile, students gathered in the auditorium and held a meeting. They joined hand with each other and sang "Unity is Strength", waiting for the final decisions of the negotiation. While a part of the policemen guarded outside, the rest broke into the campus, surrounded and stormed the auditorium. Furniture were broken into pieces, many arrests were made and platform was occupied when the police finally broke in. Hsian Tieh-wu stood on the platform in plain clothes while a commissioner of the police forces demanded that the dismissed students and the "ring leaders" be handed over otherwise force would be used. The students shouted "we shall live and die together" and "police and gendarmes withdraw from the auditorium". The mass was in very high spirits.

Suddenly a whistle sounded from the platform, police and gendarmes twice as many as the students broke up the student groups, kicked and struck with clubs, rifles butts and legs of stools. Many students were seized and dragged out of the auditorium and insulted or struck at will.

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together" and "police and gendarms withdraw from the auditorium". The mass was in very high spirits.

Suddenly a whistle sounded from the platform, police and gendarmes twice as many as the students broke up the student groups, kicked and struck with clubs, rifles butts and legs of stools. Many students were seized and dragged out of the auditorium and insulted or struck at will. On the platform secret agents directed the arrest of students. Painful howling and yelling shook the auditorium.

Those students who were forced out of the auditorium gathered into small groups on the lawn. The police surrounded every group and flashlight were used to identify the wanted students. It was then 12 o'clock in the night.

At the same time, a part of the police surrounded and searched the dormitory of the Fudan University nearby. More than ten students were arrested.

The loss of this outrage is still not quite known. The number of students arrested is at least over a hundred. Nearly all student were beaten, trampled or insulted. Scores of seriously wounded student now still lie in Chung Mei and Kung Chi Hospitals.

This incident fully illustrates how the government treats the people and the students as enemies and the mad plot of massacring youth. Even with its controlled press, the government cannot cover this bloody fact. The government have sown hatred deep as the sea. Everybody will never forget. Blood has to be paid in blood.

Shanghai Students Anti-oppression Fight for
Democracy and Support to Tung Chi University
Students Federation.

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Excerpt from letter of William S. Adolph to R. J. McMullen April 10, 1948

... We have just been through a week of students unrest & suspension of classes due to strikes of various sorts. A series of very unfortunate events has taken place in the city, in which students have been maltreated by authorities. About 24 hours ago, about eight or ten students were dragged out of their beds at midnight in the dormitories by plain-clothes police, for no apparent reason other than that they were officers of student clubs & associations, and they were submitted to a serious beating. Yenching joined the other university authorities in prompt protest to the government, and I hope we can look to an improvement in the general situation. We have just had a general meeting of staff and students this morning. There is a genuine desire on the part of the students to work with the university in establishing order & a spirit of calmness at Yenching. The outlook is good, and I think we may be able to weather the storm. There is a strong feeling on the part of both faculty and students, that some device must be worked out for continuing even in the midst of political unrest and excitement the essential educational program of the university.

0422

Mr. Corbett

A Letter from the Acting-President

June 10, 1948

Dear Yenching Alumni:

June 9, 1948

I write again to share with you our plans and our problems. We are optimistic for next year and the future.

Alumni Day. Our annual Home-Coming was held on April 24th. About 300 alumni gathered for a luncheon in Peiping. A number of interesting exhibits were arranged, including the new micro-film equipment in the library. The Acting-President addressed the luncheon; informal gatherings were held in the afternoon, followed by an evening program in Eastford Auditorium. We were encouraged by the many expressions of loyalty and the intense interest shown by all in the university.

The following is an excerpt from letter dated June 4th received today from Mr. Stephen Tsai of Yenching University:

"The China Relief Mission has asked the University to release me for a year to join them in their program and in the program that is to follow under the Economic Cooperation Administration. The University has agreed to this, and has asked Mr. Bliss Wiant to take my place during my absence. Bliss is no new comer to the University administration for, as you may well remember, he was our Treasurer for many years. He is a good Methodist like yourself. I have great confidence in Methodists as good and efficient executives. My only concern is that Bliss will do so well and set up a standard which will be hard for me to keep up with. I am to begin my new job at once, next Monday, June 7. But I will still be on part time with the University until such time as Bliss can take over the ropes completely. My assignment will be in Peiping first. Later I will make Shanghai my headquarters. My position will be that of a Consultant whatever that means."

Foundation for China, an English Language Institute will be established at Yenching next fall. This Institute will offer opportunities for research and advanced study in linguistics and the teaching of languages. It will arrange for extension courses and the preparation of textbooks for middle schools and colleges. New Faculty from China and abroad will be invited to conduct the Institute program. Yenching was selected as the location for this Institute, because of our achievements in English language teaching.

Wellesley-Yenching Cooperation. Wellesley alumnae in the United States are raising funds to aid our Department of Western Languages. This will make possible more adequate work in the field of comparative literature.

Wellesley-Yenching Exchange. Beginning with September 1948, Wellesley College will send to Yenching each year a graduate student assistant, who will represent Wellesley on the Yenching campus. Yenching University will reciprocate by sending a graduate student assistant to Wellesley College. During 1948-49 Wellesley will be represented on the Yenching campus by an assistant in the Department of Chemistry.

Visiting Professors. Next year we will have with us an unusual number of visiting professors from abroad. Their coming will make possible special courses in economics, sociology, English literature, philosophy.

Financial Income. The subject of financial support is causing us considerable anxiety. You will remember that a large amount of our current funds come from abroad. Recently, however, contributions from donors in America have decreased, and the prospect for next year is discouraging. Our regular program may need to be still further reduced. Research work has already been curtailed. Subjects of study which are not absolutely essential to the basic undergraduate program are being suspended.

0423

A Letter from the Acting-President

June 10, 1948

Dear Yenching Alumni:

I write again to share with you our plans and our problems. We are optimistic for next year and the future.

Alumni Day. Our annual Home-Coming was held on April 24th. About 300 alumni gathered from Tientsin and Peiping. The buildings were open for inspection; a number of interesting exhibits were arranged, including the new micro-film equipment in the library. The Acting-President addressed the alumni at the luncheon; informal gatherings were held in the afternoon, followed by an evening program in Bashford Auditorium. We were encouraged by the many expressions of loyalty and the intense interest shown by all in the university's welfare.

Curriculum Changes. After careful restudy of the undergraduate curriculum, the faculty is planning for next year two new programs of study, one in Chinese Culture and another in Western Culture. This new type of study-program, it is hoped, will ultimately replace the present rather restricted and highly specialized departmental requirements. Students who have completed the freshman year in the College of Arts and Letters will next year have the privilege of selecting one of these new study-programs. Details of the new plan will be published and circulated as soon as possible. In addition to this, the faculty favor tutorial methods of instruction and small classes.

English Language Institute. With the aid of the United States Educational Foundation for China, an English Language Institute will be established at Yenching next fall. This Institute will offer opportunities for research and advanced study in linguistics and the teaching of languages. It will arrange for extension courses and the preparation of textbooks for middle schools and colleges. New faculty from China and abroad will be invited to conduct the Institute program. Yenching was selected as the location for this Institute, because of our achievements in English language teaching.

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June 10, 1948

Faculty Salaries. The funds saved by retrenchment in other parts of the budget are being used to maintain faculty salaries at a proper level. We propose to continue this policy. Our desire is to retain on the faculty our most experienced and effective teachers.

Physical Education and Athletics. The Annual Field Day on May 8th was a tremendous success. Students in increasing numbers are participating in intra-mural sports. The General Championship Cup this year was won by the College of Natural Science. The Good Sportsmanship Cup was awarded to the College of Arts and Letters. The fine spirit of healthy competition which these occasions develop has permanent educational value.

Extra-Curriculum Lectures. A schedule of special lectures has continued on a bi-weekly basis throughout the academic year. Distinguished scholars have come to Yenching from China and abroad.

University Assemblies. These all-university gatherings have been held this year every three or four weeks. Recent programs included an oratorical contest in English, and an instructive talk on musical themes and techniques. Honors Day, when scholarship awards for the year were formally announced, was held on June 3rd.

Student Health. This is an important problem. The University Health Service has been alert; we are glad to state that tuberculosis and other health conditions related to poor nutrition are not on the increase. During the present year special relief funds enabled us to supply an extra ration of eggs, milk and meat to certain selected students. More recently the China Relief Mission has granted funds to effect more general improvement in the food served in the university dining halls.

Alumni Contributions: Scholarships and Student Aid. We are happy to acknowledge the following alumni gifts:

Shanghai alumni	CN\$ 24,000,000.
Tientsin alumni	" 120,000,000.
Peiping alumni	" 144,987,500.
Formosa alumni	" 10,234,000.
Nanking alumni	" 20,000,000.
Canton alumni	" 4,270,000.
Hongkong alumni	Hk\$ 1,800.
Alumni in USA	US\$ 466.

These funds are being used for scholarships and grants to students, who are in need. More than half of all Yenching students are now receiving financial assistance of some sort.

Student Unrest. The political situation has caused repercussions among university students, and our campus has shared in the general unrest. During the middle of the semester we lost a week and a half of classwork. All of us, students and staff, feel that the strike as a means of expressing student sentiment, is out-of-date; and at Yenching we are trying to work out some device which will take its place. One of the accepted Yenching traditions is that all classwork lost on account of student strikes shall be made up.

Campus Rehabilitation. Tremendous progress has been made in beautifying the campus. Trees have been trimmed and bushes replanted. New boilers are soon to be installed in the power plant. Student cooperation is being enlisted on campus projects; a "thrift campaign" is being launched; one of its objects is to economize on electric lights.

0425

June 10, 1948

Visitors. Among recent visitors have been Miss Mary Sweeny of the Merrill-Palmer School, Miss Ava B. Milan, Dean of Home Economics at Oregon State College, and Dr. C. B. Fahs of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Y. T. Tsur and Mr. S. J. Chuan, members of the Board of Managers, have also paid visits to the campus.

Faculty Notes. British Council Fellowships for study in England have been awarded to Professor Tu Lien-yueh (physics) and Professor Liao Tai-chu (education). Dr. T. C. Chao has been awarded the Press Literature Prize for 1947, in recognition of his book "An Interpretation of Christianity".

Commencement. On June 29th, we will grant A.B. and B.S. degrees to a senior class of about 115. The commencement address will be delivered by the American Ambassador.

President's Office. My term of office as Acting-President comes to a close this month and I look forward to returning to laboratory work. I have appreciated the privilege of working closely with a loyal faculty and staff and being associated with so many loyal alumni.

With greetings,

Very sincerely,

Wm. H. Adolph

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Yenching University
Peiping, China
July 24, 1948

Dear Elisabeth:

Your most heartening letter of May 13 arrived a few days before I took up residence in a darkened room for almost one month, experiencing the blessings of skilled care from a Chinese surgeon who took his premedical work at Yenching and then took his doctor's degree from P.U.M.C. and now is head of the Methodist Eye Clinic. He is very young - has never been abroad, but he has carried me successfully through and I hope I may contribute to his professional reputation. Of the goodness of friends there is no end, and while being unable to read and write was a new experience, it had its compensations. Now I am at home again and in a week or two the eyes will have settled down to normal behavior. At present I am allowed to use them for short periods of time, and am turning to the letters which I should have written weeks ago.

You have given us at Yenching more than we had felt we could expect, since the document was drawn up as a counsel of perfection and we knew the contributions had understandably fallen off. But when the grand news came, Nancy drew a deep breath and proceeded to go ahead on your green light. The first thing I am to do in this matter is to report the progress in the program she could not touch before.

Staff. First of all she has been able to engage a much needed and valued member of our faculty who was dropped from our budget by the administration. This is a Mrs. Martin Hughes, an Oxford woman who did her work in English literature.. She is young, charming, most successful with her students, and adds greatly to our work in literature.

Nancy tried to get charming Sandra Rama Rau, the young Indian Wellesley alumna who visited us this spring, to join us. We felt this connection would have been grand publicity on the Wellesley campus, and moreover, we fell in love with her, and apparently she liked us. The connection seemed to be made and then the thing fell through, because the administration felt obliged to change the financial arrangements. We had the money which would have brought Miss Rama Rau to us, but were not allowed to use enough of it, so to our great regret and hers, she took a job in Shanghai. We believe that this points up a need to work out an administration of Wellesley-Yenching funds that have a smoother machinery - but more of this later.

Books. We have ordered a lot and they are already coming out and will be ready for next semester. Our students are so poor that they can not buy any foreign texts, so we order what we use in sufficient numbers for reserve shelf use - this will improve our work vastly to have in hand in class and available for individual study.

The task of recouping our library losses has been entered upon, and references for the courses next fall come first on our list. Professional magazine files are also being completed.

Equipment. I feel like a poor relation suddenly transported to a Ritz Hotel when I enter upon this subject. I'll just list our riches already being industriously and economically assembled:-

- a. Office desks, chairs and lights - maybe now I'll have a chair that does not threaten to collapse whenever I sit down!
- b. Departmental Library tables, chairs and lights - our previous collection looked to me like a practical joke in the guise of furniture.

0427

- c. Periodical stands and case which can be locked.
- d. Audio-visual Laboratory completely equipped, and what an array of gadgets this involves:- soundscribers, victrola records, charts, files, etc. Nancy proposes to have each student make three pronunciation tests in both freshman and sophomore years on one record which plays a half hour, fifteen minutes on each side - three five-minute tests done throughout the two years will point to the students both their errors and their progress. (Each such records costs only four cents gold!) I can see how hard they will work to have those records good ones!

Texts. Yenching now emerges on the scene in Chinese educational circles. Nancy is now in a position to print her long series of carefully tested exercises in Grammar, and she is beginning to distribute to other institutions. She is also invading other fields than English. She borrowed from Wellesley-Yenching the funds to print a Russian-Chinese handbook - the first of its kind in China, written by our instructor in Russian and proofed by Greek Orthodox priests in Peking who desperately need to earn money. Nancy will return the capital she borrowed when the sale of this locally printed text begins. Without Wellesley-Yenching funds she could not have done this.

Well, you see the Department staffed, equipped, and given funds for publication, is going forth conquering and to conquer! It is immensely exciting and rewarding, and Nancy is creating a splendid reputation for us and enabling us to render signal service in Chinese education.

We are all much interested in what you tell us about Mr. Moore's connection with Mr. Hoffmann, and we view his picture in Life in a proprietary way! Mr. Lapham is already in China, and I hope we may see him later in Peking.

There are many more things I could comment on, but I do not think my eyes will do any more this time. Fortunately there seems to be a bright future for them and for Yenching Western Language Department!

I hope you have some rest this summer,

As ever affectionately,

Grace M. Boynton

0428

Miss Grace M. Boynton
Yenching University
Peiping, China
August 19, 1948
Received August 27, 1948

Dear Friends at Home,

I always wonder what phase of a missionary's life will be of interest when I sit down to write these semi-annual letters. Last time it was the Christmas season; now I sit in face of my Western Hills which lift themselves in blue shadow at the bottom of my garden vista, and they wear white heat haze around their bases instead of winter snow on their slopes. Since some of you have written that you liked hearing about our Christmas festivities, I have decided to tell you this time about guests, as an allied topic. The Bible says one should be "given to hospitality" and a missionary has quite a good chance to practice this pleasant duty. So here are a few of my privileges of the past few months:

... A letter from Hsiu Ling. She is an old friend, a little hunchback, 48 years old, the mother of eight girls, only three of whom are alive. She said she was pregnant again, had no way to make preparations for the event, and was eating only one meal of corn bread a day so that she felt very weak. She simply left it at stating the case.. did not ask for anything. I sometimes rejoice that I live in a village house off campus where I may do some unacademic things like entertaining the stork..who like the angels, takes one unawares. I wrote Hsiu Ling to come and pay me a visit, and the day after she got the letter, she arrived. I had a sunny room prepared with the things she is accustomed to use, and she settled in for a month of milk and eggs and meat and white rice, plus vitamins sent me from America, and for long hours of complete unbroken rest. I wouldn't have dared entertain the stork unaided, of course, but three doors down the street is a midwifery centre established with missionary help and Nurse Chang agreed to examine the patient and to be on hand at the crucial moment. So, one morning before I went off to classes we sent for her; and when I came home at noon I found her in the act of weighing a little boy who lay very still while she tied him in a handkerchief which she hooked to a meat scale and found he registered six pounds. Consider what elation I felt over this man child born under my roof and wrapped in the blankets and clothes from a layette prepared by women in America who would never see him or his mother but who had taken thought for them. The two thrive in the sunshine and warmth of the spring days. Hsiu Ling was my guest for two months and when she went home arrangements were made to improve on the one-meal-a-day schedule.

.... Half past ten at night. All in my courtyard were sound asleep when a great banging began at the gate. Military police. A whole squad swarmed in while I hastily put on a robe and slippers, and when I emerged, one very crisp officer took charge of me while two subordinates went through all the house, the courtyard and the garden to the west, searching for young men hiding from conscription or for communist students. Fortunately there were no suspicious characters within my walls and in a half hour we were quiet again.

..... A voice on the telephone. "Miss Boynton do you remember me? Jerry Lin?" and as I hastily reviewed student generations to identify "Jerry" a reproachful accent came over the wire.. "You married me." Light broke. In 1940, two days before I was to leave on furlough, Jerry had turned up with a scared-looking young girl and asked me to superintend their wedding which was to take place the next day. Jerry was of exalted lineage but had lost touch with his somewhat impoverished family, so I was said family's substitute. Jerry wanted the Chapel decorated, the refreshments ordered and served, the bride's bouquet made, and finally would I lodge the bride until the ceremony was over? All of this I managed to do in addition to completing my own arrangements for going home. The fortunes of war had separated us, and I had not heard from Jerry since. And now

0429

he occupied my guest room, and during the evening we had together, I lived through the war years with him and his family. ..His escape after arrest by the Japanese -- his trek to West China during which he was bombed, bandited and reduced to absolute destitution. His career in the war time capital..a position of importance in the Ministry of Information. Then service with our U.S. army. Early return to Shanghai where he is forging ahead in spite of the horrible conditions there. A record to be proud of. And a picture of the three year old son for me.

.... A letter from Japan. A Wellesley graduate, an Indian of high rank who was translated "Princess" (I don't know how accurately) was coming to China and wished to get in touch with Chinese students. Would I have her at Yenching? I would. She arrived one week-end in early spring and we had two and a half days of life at the modern pace. I had planned a fairly time-consuming number of meetings and eatings with our students. In addition two young men from our diplomatic service who took a great interest in her (and no interest at all in each other!) added themselves to the entourage of the Princess, came for breakfasts, (those repasts being free of other guests) and who felt that visits to the Summer Palace and the great temples of the Western Hills were important. So I did my best to be a good guide as well as a provident hostess and a shock absorber for differing political points of view when we all met with the Yenching students. I must remark that I fell victim to the charms of the Princess. She has a refreshing candor and vigor of mind combined with the urbanity of the East, and a most magnetic personality. She was keenly concerned about the future of young Asia. Imagine how absorbing and sobering it was to sit and hear young India consult with young China. I have never enjoyed a guest's visit more.

...A telegram from London. A graduate, my most distinguished pupil, returning by air. ...would be in Peking..notify so and so etc. I last saw him in 1939 when he had already become a power in Chinese journalism and was rising rapidly as a man of letters...writer of poetry, essays, fiction. He spent some of the war years in England where he became a member of a small group connected with E.M.Forster, and there he came to know in person, people whom he had studied in my courses on Modern Literature. Now he was coming to tell me more of his personal and professional history than he could put in the letters which he has always sent me from time to time. His return, and his confidence were such joys as come, but come rarely, to a teacher of many years' standing.

The stream of guests was somewhat decreased by the departure of the hostess to the hospital for eye-surgery (entirely successful); but even in my absence there was one notable arrival. Two young members of my Mission decided to have a wedding but where could they enjoy a honeymoon? The answer was my guest-room and my garden plus my cook. The moon was full, and everything passed off idyllically as I heard in hospital when they came to see me and tell me about it.

Late in June I was allowed to return home and with me were Dr. and Mrs. Vaughn Dabney who could pause only for a brief hour in the garden but whose presence was a great joy. The next day was June 24, Leighton Stuart's birthday, which, for many years he has celebrated with a group of his Yenching friends. This year the festive occasion was held in my garden, and he flew up from Nanking in time to walk in my door in late sunshine. The food and all the arrangements were supervised by other people, but I presided just as if I had done it all, and had the ambassador at my right on a little shiny black stool which is one of ten to go with my "Board of the Eight Immortals" table in proper Chinese style. (Stools also make good cottage equipment because they can be used as chairs or tables, and can even be put together to make a Chinese bed if necessary.) We were in the midst of student attacks upon American policies in Japan including painful criticism of the Ambassador himself; but the confusions and misunderstandings outside our circle only served to draw us closer in the

0430

Information File

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA

57 South Compound
Sept. 7, 1948

Dear Yenchinians in America:

Yenching is starting a new year, the fourth since V-J Day, the third since I came back after repatriation. It is amazing how normal and cheerful we feel in spite of all the retrenching that has had to be done. Last spring the students in the required English courses passed a standard diagnostic test as well as the students did before the Jap occupation - that means something!

Summer vacations are not exactly as they used to be. No one now ventures into Mongolia, to Wutaishan, or even to Peitaiho Beach. Those places are too colorful! But we have found the temples at Patachu and the houses at Hsiangshan delightful and good places for many pleasant hikes among the first range of mountains. Some of us have rented one house at Patachu for a year, and after enjoying it for several weeks this summer, are looking forward to week-ends there during the fall and perhaps the winter. Peking people long to spend the summer on the Yenching campus, but we long to get away from telephones, students, committees, and teas! And Patachu does just that. Dr. Stuart seems to have found Tsingtao a good substitute for Peitaiho.

We started with a Preseasonal Conference of faculty as usual, but I believe this has been the best we have ever had, largely because our Chinese faculty spoke so freely and interestingly. Dr. C. W. Luh spoke of the three greatest difficulties before us - a transition administration, that is, no full-fledged Chancellor or President; scarcity of money; and student unrest. Mr. Dwight Edwards, who has joined us as Executive Secretary of the Administrative Committee, said that he had not joined Yenching to attend a funeral ceremony. He stated that from what he had seen of Yenching students all over China, he was sure that we were accomplishing much that is worth-while in spite of handicaps, and that in general, if we failed, it would not be from the Faith of the Idealists, but from the Cynicism of the Realists.

The reports showed some interesting statistics. We are admitting 300 freshmen out of the 4000 who took our entrance examinations. The vocational curricula are at present the most popular ones, shown by the fact that last year's freshmen are distributed in departments as follows: - 38 Premedicine, 29 Economics, 23 Sociology, 21 Industrial Training, 20 Journalism, 17 Western Languages, and a few scattered among all the other departments.

The reports of the Student Welfare and the Student Aid Committees, and the Community Chest showed some of the stringencies under which people are now living. At least 45% of our students receive some financial aid. The Community Chest helps the families of our workmen and clerks, etc., with medical aid and funeral expenses.

You may be interested to know that some of us old-timers are getting old. The Porters and the S. D. Wilsons are retiring and returning to America at the end of this academic year. But it must be said that Lucius is making a very active

0432

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Chairman of the Yenta Christian Fellowship, and S. D. Wilson is as effective a Dean of the Natural Science College as ever. I myself was officially retired last June, but allowed to stay and teach year by year, at least until they get someone to take my job as Premedical Advisor. Incidentally, it is still possible to live in China on about one-third what it costs in America, and with servants and many more comforts.

This Preessional Conference was held in the "Korean Garden", a property which has never been developed for residences or meetings, but has been used for agricultural purposes. There are old buildings with fascinating possibilities for residences. The Fulbright Bill, or the United States Educational Foundation for China, has voted to start an English Language Institute at Yenching, and we had been hoping to house the experts and fellows in these houses, but it turns out that the cost of the piping of running water from our water tower into this compound would be prohibitive. But there are courtyards and arcades, moon gates and latticework windows, and all the features that make Chinese houses alluring. It seems as though there should be some romantic American who could fix this up for us!

The P.U.M.C. (which we feel is almost part of Yenching) is progressing rapidly in its rehabilitation. Their second medical class enters this fall, and they have their most important departments well staffed. The hospital opened in May and is gradually enlarging, so we can now get sick without worrying! By the way, 16 out of the 25 students admitted this fall come from Yenching, so we are not losing our reputation there!

The new money may be relieving the economic situation, but it is fast driving me to drink. All our checks must be made out in Gold Yuan, but when I hand a check for G.Y.\$5.00 to the bank, they give me CNC\$15,000,000 for it, and then I have to think to myself that it represents only U.S.\$1.25. The trouble is that CNC\$3,000,000 make G.Y.\$1.00, while G.Y.\$4.00 make U.S.\$1.00, so whether to multiply or divide by 3 or by 4 is always the frantic question. Do you wonder that we do not keep our accounts very straight?

As to the political situation, nobody knows anything, so we forget about it, and enjoy ourselves working. One friend suggested that I send home to America my grandmother's silver spoons. I thought about it, but decided not to, for two reasons: - first of all, I like using them and in the second place, keeping them here is a sort of act of faith.

As I think of you all, I find myself being so sorry for you, taking for granted that you must be homesick for Yenching and longing to be back here, for I do not believe that there is a single one of this faculty who would rather be anywhere else.

With sincere sympathy for all people who cannot be here, I am

Sincerely yours,

s/ Alice M. Boring

0433

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Peiping, China

October 23, 1948

Dear Friends:

Certainly October is the choicest month of the year and the busiest. It is the strategic moment for all undertakings, and in addition all nature beckons to come out and dance in the sunshine, climb the hills, and make merry generally. I am developing much sympathy for Nero and his violin. Yesterday we sat in a large audience in Bashford Hall while Mrs. Trevon Bowen gave a beautiful piano concert of finest music. I had just come in from sketching on the campus, trying to capture a little suggestion of its beauty. There was an aura of golden light filtering through the autumn foliage that was most unearthly. Ghastly events such as falling Tsinan and Chinchow seemed to be very unreal.

But such matters are pointed up by certain other items. On the same day, I had been negotiating for some of the newly harvested rice at a price (U. S. currency) ten times the price of three weeks earlier. I also tried in vain to buy any millet, cracked wheat, or oil. In other words, we have moved into a siege economy when simplest food is most valuable, and a catty of cotton outranks a piece of silk.

The other constant reminder is the endless roar of planes overhead. Most of these fly directly over or near the Yenching campus and give us a fellow feeling for Berliners. But instead of bringing supplies in, these planes seem to be taking supplies out of Peiping to points of actual siege - Mukden, Taiyuan, etc.

In the meantime campus life is proceeding. Just now campaign posters are vying with the gold and crimson foliage in the first all-out election I seem to remember. They have learned from the movie "Wilson" and Life's pictures of party convention methods. So we are going to the poles on Monday to elect our new student government officers. There has been hot competition between those in power and a newly active, more conservative minority. This is very wholesome even if the issues are confused by principles that seem to mean all things to all people, just as they do in other parts of the world.

Classes are going very well and even with great gaps left in several departments by shortage of staff, good work is being done. The hard-pressed Chemistry Department wants to put in a very special "thank you" for Miss Ruth Wick from Wellesley. Those of us who teach the freshman English feel that this new class is really better than last year's and we hope for high achievement.

To me, an interesting event of the month was the distribution of clothing sent by the students of Pomona College. There was enough for one article for each girl, drawn by lot with the expectation that things would be traded about. Many of these were very fine things; all were useful. It was a wonderfully kind and friendly gesture by American students.

Many parcels have been received from other people and these are now being distributed or sold. The desire for these things is so great that they have to be handled with much care. It has been a great joy to have warm clothing to give to some of the truly desperate refugees - often people unaccustomed to want. Some of

0434

you will remember the tall Shih Hsien Sheng who taught many of us Chinese and later worked for the Women's College as business manager. He went south with his family in 1942 - found work to do until this summer when Kaifeng was devastated. He spent all he possessed to bring his family of six back home with great difficulty, arriving last week to find Peiping in its present state where mere survival strains many of its inhabitants and certainly no paid work is to be found!

Relief projects take on heightened urgency. The students of the Christian Fellowship have their free school with about one hundred pupils lodged in a permanent court down by the dairy. This is going to be a great advance over the former way of tucking in a class here and there on the campus. It will give real unity to the planning and work. This school represents a much greater effort on the part of the students than you may infer. They put much devoted work into it - kept it running most of the summer vacation as well as in term time.

The faculty women are enlarging their relief work carried on in the Community Center so that it now includes food in addition to milk. The food will be supplied by U. N. Relief Funds for children. But we worry about how to get coal to cook it, for the price of fuel is fantastic. Perhaps the situation will stabilize, who knows? In the meantime our Center runs a full day schedule seven days a week, and many people give valuable time to run it.

During all this, guests come and go. Dr. Morris of Chicago University is lecturing here, also Dr. and Mrs. Howard Preston of the University of Washington, Rev. Noel Slater from the Christian College Association of Britain, Miss Linda Grier from the British Council, and others fly in and out to find hospitality available. They are so dazzled by this autumn beauty that they may not notice other matters.

Dr. Stuart spent a very much appreciated week here over the Double Tenth. He seems younger and more sprightly every time he comes. Our own Dr. T. C. Chao returned from Amsterdam elected one of the presidents of the World Church Council - in this capacity representing all Asia.

I had some very nice letters in reply to my last "fortnightly" and I wish to thank you all. Air mail comes even if flour doesn't. Perhaps some of you could whisper to the strikebound ships of our west coast that many lives in China are in peril if those ships don't move.

Very truly,

s/ Anna Lane Wilson

0435

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China

October 26, 1948

Dear Friends:

A new semester has begun and classes have started. The final figure of registration this year as reported is 600 men and 341 women, a total of 941. This number of women is the largest in the history of the Women's College. According to the freshman doyens Mrs. Martin Hughes and Mrs. Robert Chao, we have a very active, alert and promising new class of freshman women. From the Home Economics Department we hear that the students have two rice meals a day and millet and cornmeal bread for breakfast. Each student on an average receives $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of oil, one catty of vegetable and $\frac{1}{2}$ catty of rice each day, and the cost of food per month is set in terms of the cost of one bag of flour. There is a food committee which consists of members of the Home Economics Department and representatives from each dormitory who manage this difficult task in a very wonderful way during these days when there is a scarcity of foodstuffs. This year in physical education there are 246 women taking required work. We have joined the 5 University League which includes Peita, Tsinghua, Fu Jen, Shih Ta and Yenching, the five leading universities in Peking. One of its activities is intercollegiate games and we have joined the basket ball, volley ball and baseball tournaments.

It is difficult to find things about which one can be optimistic during these days. It is true the currency has been converted and regulations for stabilizing the currency have been made, but the whole situation is very complicated and diverse. The amount of Gold Yuan (the new currency) issued far exceeds the amount of fapi (the old currency) which was in circulation. This, among other causes, has brought about rise in prices. But the increase in commodity prices is not entirely due to inflation. The lack of production, the shortage of material resources, and the military autumn offensive which has been favorable to the Communists are some of the factors for the soaring of prices. It is not only this rise in prices that makes life difficult these days, but it is a difficult task to buy foodstuffs. The food situation is very serious, especially in North China. The common people who live from hand to mouth are most pitiable. One difficulty is that North China has never been self-sufficient and the coarse grains that used to come from Manchuria and Inner Mongolia cannot come through because these sources have been cut as the result of civil war. Unless the general situation turns for the better, the economic situation cannot improve.

"Autumn with horses growing ever so freshly and weather ever so fine ushers in a season of war" - translated from a T'ang poem. For many years in the past autumn has brought new wars and again this year the season has brought on new military operations. The new Communist offensive has been moving in the Manchurian Corridor, Tsinan and Suiyuan, the rear of Fu Tso-yi's area. The Manchurian Corridor controls the gateway to Shanhaikuan which in turn controls North China. So with the fall of Chinchow and Tsinan and with the drive into Suiyuan it is believed that these movements may be forerunners of fresh Communist sorties into Peking, Tientsin and Paoting and Kalgan areas. It all seems very near home now and there are many who feel that before spring we may see action here around Peking. Many military observers feel it is inevitable.

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China

November 16, 1948

Dr. R. J. McMullen
U.B.C.C.C.
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Bob:

This is a report letter which meant to keep you in touch with the developments of the situation and which I hope you will show to C. A. Evans. So far our situation is as follows:

(1) The Consul General gave warning to Americans a few days ago to send out their property in case they wanted to be sure of being able to get it out. A few days ago we received notice that the American government had provided three LST's for the evacuation of Americans who desire to leave at the present time. One of these LST's goes to Japan, and two to Tsingtao and Shanghai. The Yenching people who have taken advantage of this opportunity are as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. Higgins; they are leaving the university anyway and have simply been waiting for opportunity to get away.
Mr. C. Overzet; he was waiting in the hopes that the English Institute under the Fulbright Bill would open. Manifestly, that is indefinitely postponed and hence there is no particular reason for him to stay.

Dr. Kenneth S. Ch'en and his family. They are proceeding to Lingnan where he hopes to make arrangements for the continuance of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, in case there should be a turn-over in North China. He plans to come back. In the meantime Miss Hilda Hague is left in charge here.

Mr. W. T. de Bary is leaving on a special Fulbright plane. He is one of the student research men and will go to Nanking for re-assignment.

(2) Railroad service to Tientsin and air service between Peiping and Shanghai is operating without any diminution. Miss Boring has just received a letter from her sister which stated that she was informed by our office in New York that air service between Shanghai and Peiping had been stopped. The letter from her sister came through in seven days, which is sufficient evidence that such is not the case. There are not even rumors of this service being stopped.

(3) As to the plans of other people, the Porters, Wilsons, Breeces, are retiring next year. They hope to be able to finish the first term's work; if the situation does not clear by that time they will probably leave. If the situation looks favorable I think they may stay on through the second term. Dr. Philip de Vargas is planning to go on a six months' leave to a theological school in the Philippine Islands. He seems to be the one member of our faculty who is completely convinced that he cannot carry on his program under Communist control. He reacts very strongly to this because of his European experience. It is very manifest that he should leave.

(4) General Fu Tso-yi has been put in complete control both of military and civil operations in North China. A man like Dr. Hu Shih feels that he will be able to handle the situation. The general feeling of our Consulate and military

0438

authorities is that he can put up a good fight but that it is too much to expect that he will hold out indefinitely. But that he can be counted on, I feel sure, to maintain his loyalty to the National government, and he knows best of any of the National leaders how to identify himself and his forces with the people.

(5) As to means of exit in case of the development of an emergency, the American government has an LST at Tienstin which changes with another LST from Tsingtao once a week. This boat can be available for Americans who wish to leave. Furthermore, in case of emergency every effort will be made to provide air service, the success of their efforts depending on whether the airport is under fire or not.

This gives the main points of the situation here.

With very best regards, I remain,

Cordially yours,

/s/ Dwight W. Edwards

Dwight W. Edwards
Executive Secretary

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China

November 17, 1948

Dr. R. J. McMullen,
U.B.C.C.C.
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Bob,

Your wire has just reached me and I am sitting down to type a reply at once.

(1) The Situation Facing the University

During the last two months the situation in North China has deteriorated seriously and rapidly. Mukden and Chihnsien have fallen and the way is open for direct attack upon Tientsin and Peiping. General Fu Tso-yi will put up a good resistance but there is grave reason to doubt his ability to stave off the evil day for more than a protracted period, to say nothing of being strong enough to win a final victory. The American government in this region has advised "unessential" Americans to leave and for all to ship any property which it is desired to save at once. The military situation is complicated tremendously by the defection of Chinese units with all equipment. This occurred at Tsinan, Changchun, Mukden, Chihnsien and now is reported at Hsuehow.

In other words, there is general feeling that a turn-over in control is a probability. In most people's minds the uncertainty is only as to the time. Because of the rigor of major military operations in the coldest months in North China some people guess that the Communist forces will not make this all-out drive on Tientsin and Peking until late winter. Others, however, say they will hurry up and get the occupation over with in December before the severest cold has come. The question of time is anyone's guess but there is general agreement as to the probability, approaching certainty, of change in control in North China.

Again, after the turn-over there appears to be no factor which gives any reasonable ground for hope that the new authority will be of short duration. The chances of recovery by force are remote and the processes of developing a more democratic control from within will take a very long period. In other words, Yenching is compelled to make plans on the assumption of an indefinitely protracted period of Communist control.

(2) The Alternatives before the University

The possible choices before the University might be listed as follows:

(a) To carry on at the present site in the hopes that a modus vivendi may be reached with the new authorities whereby the university may be allowed to carry on its educational program without sacrificing completely its Christian purpose and spirit and its academic freedom.

A majority of our Chinese faculty leaders feel that this is possible. They have had rather direct assurances from Communist leaders that they desire to have Yenching continue its work, and that they desire the foreign members of the faculty to stay on. They think of the Chinese Communists as a school of thought more agriculturally minded, more purely Chinese and less Sovietized than the other Communist groups. At any rate, it is clearly the present Communist tactic to welcome foreigners continuing on in their work. Regret has been expressed by the Yenan radio that foreigners are planning to leave. The Friends Service Unit has received permission to operate their own hospital in northern Honan. Yenching has a number of graduates among the Communists, so that there will be those on the inside who

0440

understand the Yenching position and spirit. Doubtless the grapevine telegraph has been operating and indications of viewpoints have come through. At any rate, many of our leaders feel that there is a good possibility of making out under the new regime when and if it comes into control, and they are ready to take the risk in giving it a try.

Others may feel that the more realistic position to take is not one so optimistic. They feel experience with Communism has shown that in such a turnover there is first welcome, then restriction, and finally elimination. They see very little prospect of maintaining academic freedom for any long period of time and fear that the university will eventually be bound by controls which will force it to be a propaganda rather than an educational institution. Realistically, I personally share such a viewpoint. But in spite of this I favor staying on for the very reason that Yenching is a Christian institution, and motivated by a Christian spirit. Such is an adventure in Christian living. The choice before Yenching is not that of one of two evils by taking a partisan position in support of either the National government of China or the Communists, but under either to carry on its program in the Christian spirit, influencing its environment towards its ideals. This may prove to be impossible as an institution and the final event be closing, or nationalizing. Then the Christian witness must rest with individual Christians who may elect to stay on. At any rate, we must not withdraw the witness until forced to do so. A number of our leaders feel the present prospect is an opportunity to come to real grips with Communism in the use of spiritual rather than material forces.

It is pertinent at this juncture to point out that Fu Jen University and the PUMC plan to stay on. This also seems to be the policy of the national universities. Churches and schools will stay on. I have been informed that certain of the foreign steamship companies will continue service between Tientsin and ports such as Hongkong. The National City Bank in Tientsin has, at least, not decided to move and will probably remain open. The Peiping and Tientsin Consulates will continue.

(b) A second alternative is to close down and liquidate Yenching until such time as it may be able to reopen on its present campus or elsewhere as decided by the policies of the United Board.

One great difficulty in such a step is that there is every reason to assume the new regime will be in control for a long time. This attitude may be over pessimistic but there is very little in present prospects to justify any other basis for planning. In the closing under Japanese control there was confidence in the restoration of Chinese sovereignty due to the opening of an Eastern front with direct American military participation. There is little if any prospect of such a development in the present situation. The possibility of return of Nationalist control if once lost is so remote as to preclude basing policy thereon.

If it is hoped to reopen later on the present campus under a proved liberalized new regime or a regime which has become liberalized over the years through the inner processes of change, once having deliberately and voluntarily closed down and abandoned the university campus to whatever use the new government may have desired Yenching might find it difficult to recover the property and reopen its work. Its position in such an eventuality will probably be stronger if it stays on and tries to operate. The onus of closing then rests not with the university but with the authorities. The property will be better safeguarded at the time of turnover if the university is in full swing and a more orderly arrangement for its disposal can be made in case it shall be necessary to close.

If it is planned to reopen Yenching in territory under non-Communist control, one may first raise the question as to where there is any surety of such security, and

secondly, query as to whether the UBCCO feels the need of an additional University in such territory. With eleven of the thirteen Christian universities in West China or south of the Yangtze and Cheeloo refugeeing there, the value of adding another on a more or less permanent basis is questionable.

(3) The Course Recommended by the Campus Authorities and Being Put into Effect under the Pressure of Events.

In the first place Yenching will not close but remain open in the hope of reaching a modus vivendi whereby the university can run with some measure of independence still bearing its Christian witness.

In the second place, full respect will be given to individual conscience. Pressure will not be brought to bear upon student or faculty member to remain or go - the only exception will be in the case of those whose health does not justify facing the austere physical conditions which are anticipated. These are being urged to go. Any who go will carry with them no onus of having deserted the university. In spirit they are still one with those who stay and part of the Yenching group. Every effort will be made to help them in their new adjustments and financial obligations to them will be carried out. In particular students who are now in their junior year can be credited in selected universities as guest students and be given a Yenching degree. It is also possible that professors leaving may be credited as guest professors for the balance of their contracts at least.

In the third place, any further steps which may be taken to maintain the university continuity and esprit de corps will be left to the action of the Board of Managers, a majority of whom are located in Nanking and Shanghai.

The above is written in explanation of the request for action of the Board of Trustees for approval or at least non-disapproval of the policy as outlined in (3) and the continuing to remit funds as far as available and as far as means of remittance are open. Without any illusions as to difficulties involved, this is the program which the campus feel will best conserve the spiritual and the material heritage of Yenching and make it effective under the critical circumstances which it faces.

With assurance of our appreciation of your help through the years and of our confidence of full unity in the essential purposes which are served by Yenching,

I remain

Faithfully yours,

/s/ Dwight W. Edwards

Dwight W. Edwards
Executive Secretary

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA

American Office

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

THE ATTACHED LETTER FROM THE
UNITED BOARD GIVES THE LATEST
INFORMATION ON THE SITUATION
THE COLLEGES FACE.

November 22, 1948

Dear Friend of Yenching:

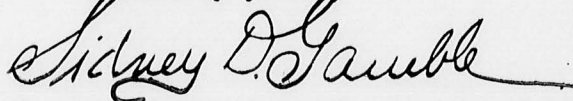
The news from China reports a situation that is becoming increasingly grave and that portends mounting difficulties for Yenching and the other Christian Colleges. We do not know what decisions the Board of Directors in China will take to meet the situation as it develops. Latest reports give reason to believe that Yenching may choose to remain and carry on even if the Communists take Peiping. They may decide to move South. We cannot now know just what we shall need to do to assist our valiant Chinese colleagues there.

Many things about the immediate future are uncertain, but there is no uncertainty about our purpose. We propose to do everything in our power to help Yenching as an institution and the faculty members of Yenching as individuals to carry on as long as they are able to maintain the Christian purposes for which Yenching has always stood.

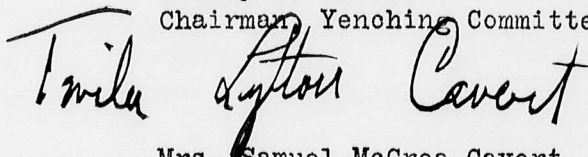
Years of work and much money have gone into the development of Yenching's splendid faculty. That faculty, if it is to serve Christianity and the Chinese people, must be preserved. Just what will have to be done to help them weather the storms that seem to be ahead is not clear. It is perfectly clear that we can do nothing for any of them under any circumstances unless there is money to do with.

The need is urgent. The challenge to courage and faith is great. We must not let them down now. Won't you look at your benevolence budget with special care to determine whether you can't make, before the end of the year, a gift larger than usual?

Cordially yours,



Sidney D. Gamble
Chairman, Yenching Committee



Mrs. Samuel McCrea Cavert
Co-Chairman, Yenching Committee

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UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

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

Tel. WAtkins 9-8703

Cable: ABCHICOL

November 17, 1948

Dear Friend of the Christian Colleges in China:

As a long-time contributor the news from China must disturb you as deeply as it does us. We want to share with you some recent information and some of our thinking about it.

Dr. William Fenn, Director of our China Office wrote on November 8th: "Conditions are changing so rapidly that I hesitate to report what is likely to be either ancient history or proved wrong by the time you read it. Confusion is the order of the day, resulting both from ignorance and from the concussive impact of events."

"Militarily, it is hard to see any hope for the Nationalists forces. There appears to be no hope of stopping the Communists short of the Yangtze, and competent observers doubt if the river would prove an effectual barrier. It is quite possible that Nanking could be in Communist hands by the first of December. Shanghai would fall soon after."

"Politically, there is almost universal turning toward the idea of the elimination of the Generalissimo and some sort of dicker that will bring peace--and food. I have had on good authority, that outside of a few diehards, most of the people in the government are thinking along these lines. Various possibilities are mentioned, but they all boil down to something like this: The Generalissimo steps out, either an individual (such as Li Tsung-jen) or a group takes over and a coalition government is formed."

"I am inclined to the possibility that this change may occur overnight and without fighting reaching Nanking or even its outskirts. Within the next few weeks it is possible that we may be living under a new government, and probably under one which is largely Communist."

0444

"You have, of course, been stirred by reports of evacuation from Nanking and Shanghai. We have had the usual warning, and American Advisory Group dependents have been ordered out. I think most Americans who are usefully engaged will remain. Shanghai American School is still functioning and will, I think, carry on for sometime. There are a lot of hollow stomach-pits, but there is no panic."

"People are finding it easier to think of the possibility of life under the Communists than they ever did when the threat was more remote. When I returned to Nanking after a ten-day absence, I was startled by the change in the thinking of people at both Ginling and The University of Nanking. Whereas there had been serious consideration of the possibility of removal in case of a collapse of the Central Government, there was now almost complete unanimity in recognizing that there was no alternative to staying on."

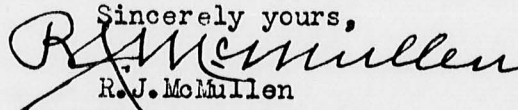
What should those interested in the Christian Colleges do in the face of this dire situation? Years of effort and large sums of money have gone into a program of Christian Higher Education in China. The validity of this program cannot be changed by the Communists' gaining control in China. Indeed the need for the Christian witness in a land in which Communism seeks to win the hearts of the people as well as control the power of the government, is even more urgent than ever. It seems certain that some of these institutions will soon be behind the Iron Curtain in China. They will face the alternative of closing or of carrying on under a Communist regime. Some will endeavor to continue their work in spite of all dangers.

To such we say that the United Board is not nearly as much concerned with the survival of any one institution as it is in the type of institution which survives. As an institution of Christian higher education it cannot surrender to atheistic materialism or the use of hate and force as methods of social change.

Once again, many of our faculty members may have to endure imprisonment and torture. Some may become martyrs in the defense of their Christian principles and practices. As long as the college is loyal to the Christian purposes for which it was founded, the United Board will support it in every way possible.

No one can tell how the situation will develop nor the special need of any one of these institutions at any specific future date. Without funds in hand the United Board cannot help any institution any way, at any time, under any circumstances. It is absolutely necessary to have adequate means to render at least the minimum service required. Although their situation is desperate they will not despair as long as their friends stand by them. What a privilege it is to do so!

Sincerely yours,


R.J. McMillen
Executive Secretary

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James C. Farley
Yenching University
Peiping, China.
December 18th 1948
Received Dec. 28, 1948

Dear friends:

December 4 (1948)

Christmas comes nearer, and we want to get a greeting to you for that blessed season when, the world over, men trust their hopes more than their fears because "The Lord is come!"

"The dark night wakes, the glory breaks,
And Christmas comes once more."

May each of you have the joy and gladness of hope and love, and, with these, strength to push forward in the task of building in the wilderness of this chaotic world the "highways of our God" and His love incarnate in human living.

Yenching is preparing for Christmas, too. Our Christian Fellowship is **SHANGHAI** services for children and workers, and the annual services are announced; Handel's Messiah will be sung for the 20th time by our chorus, the Castle Light **MCMILLEN ABCHICOL** and a midnight mass will mark Christmas eve.

NEWYORK but the Communists are also coming nearer. We wonder when they will take over our city, and why they have not done so yet. We are in a state of "watchful waiting." We are reminded of past experiences somewhat similar to this situation. Yenching has been surrounded by **YENCHING BOARD APPROVED CONTINUING PEIPING AND ESTABLISHING** forces re-

placed by **INFORMAL SHANGHAI OFFICE STOP NO DISCUSSION SECOND YENCHING TIME CONSIDERED** troops - how the population was treated then! We lived in a number of **STOP** of the campus after we were surrounded by soldiers at the gates.

UNRIPE STOP BREECES STALL COOKINGHAM WICK WILMER SHANGHAI HAGUE EXPECTED the slow progress of the **STOP** recovery

WITH HYI SHORTLY OTHERS PERHAPS LEAVING LATEST STOP 150 STUDENTS DEPARTED and now that there is a **STOP** for the next overture confident

will **STOP EDWARDS RETURNING NORTH SOON STOP NO DEFINITE DATE COORDCOM** say that Yenching has never been better prepared for an emergency. Our whole community, faculty, students and workmen are heartily united in spirit and co-

operative effort. We respect each other, those who have left or are going, and those who decide to stay. We are calm and confident as we face the experiment of getting along with new rulers and new theories of life. We have no slightest intention of compromising Christian principles or freedom of conscience, but we are sure someone must experiment in trying to maintain both while living with those who differ from us on some points. It seems to me that we are ready for a fresh adventure in Christian living, following our Master "where cross the crooked ways of life" and witnessing for Him to those who have misunderstood His spirit and the religion He taught. To Him and to those who follow His way of love there can be no enemies. We feel that we can have a personal share in the great, world-wide experiment for peace and goodwill among men.

The past semester has been one of the best and happiest of our way at Yenching. In addition to four interesting classes I have been chairman of our Yents Christian Fellowship. Lillian has enjoyed again her class in freshman English. She has been busy, too, in her campus work. The campus in its richness and beauty shows the results of her careful supervision and planning. There have also been many old jokes thrown our way; planning for student-faculty assemblies each month, sharing in the recreations of bridge-club and faculty dramatic club, **as** well as social service through the faculty women's association, and the Fellowship. I have been interested in getting the primary school for poor village children into permanent quarters. The school is under the care of the Fellowship social service committee, and is taught by student volunteers. Last year it had

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Lucius C. Porter
Yenching University
Peiping, China.
December 12th 1948
Received Dec. 28, 1948

Dear Friends:

Christmas comes nearer, and we want to get a greeting to you for that blessed season when, the world over, men trust their hopes more than their fears because 'The Lord is come!'

"The dark night wakes, the glory breaks,
And Christmas comes once more."

May each of you have the joy and gladness of hope and love, and, with these, strength to push forward in the task of building in the wilderness of this chaotic world the "highways of our God" and His love incarnate in human living.

Yenching is preparing for Christmas, too. Our Christian Fellowship is planning parties for children and workers, and the annual services are announced; Handel's Messiah will be sung for the 20th time by our chorus, the Candle Light service, carol singing and a midnight mass will mark Christmas eve.

But the Communists are also coming nearer. We wonder when they will take over our city, and why they have not done so yet. We are in a state of 'watchful waiting.' We are reminded of past experiences somewhat similar to this situation. Yenching has seen war-lords take and lose Peking, has seen Manchurian forces replaced by the enthusiastic Kuomintang troops - how the populace welcomed them then! - we vividly remember the day when Japanese baby-tanks came rumbling by our doors; we had interesting interviews with soldiers at the gates. The recovery of the campus after VJ day was one of our days of glory; we have watched with concern the deterioration, and corrupting influences in the National government, and the slow oncoming of the opposition with its persistent military victories. And now, we wait, rather calmly when all is noted, for the next overturn, confident that there is about our educational work and our Christian spirit something that will outlast and eventually overcome all these conflicts and hatreds. I should say that Yenching has never been better prepared for an emergency. Our whole community, faculty, students and workmen are heartily united in spirit and cooperative effort. We respect each other, those who have left or are going, and those who decide to stay. We are calm and confident as we face the experiment of getting along with new rulers and new theories of life. We have no slightest intention of compromising Christian principles or freedom of conscience, but we are sure someone must experiment in trying to maintain both while living with those who differ from us on some points. It seems to me that we are ready for a fresh adventure in Christian living, following our Master "where cross the crowded ways of life" and witnessing for Him to those who have misunderstood His spirit and the religion He taught. To Him and to those who follow His way of love there can be no enemies. We feel that we can have a personal share in the great, world-wide experiment for peace and goodwill among men.

The past semester has been one of the busiest and happiest of our many at Yenching. In addition to four interesting classes I have been chairman of our Yenta Christian Fellowship. Lillian has enjoyed again her class in freshman English. She has been busy, too, in her campus work. The campus in its tidiness and beauty shows the results of her careful supervision and planning. There have also been many odd jobs thrown our way; planning for student-faculty assemblies each month, sharing in the recreations of bridge-club and faculty dramatic club, as well as social service through the faculty women's association, and the Fellowship. I have been interested in getting the primary school for poor village children into permanent quarters. The school is under the care of the Fellowship social service committee, and is taught by student volunteers. Last year it met

0447

in rooms here and there on the campus, and suffered from dispersion and the lack of a place it could call its own. By scouting around we found a compound used by the dairy for calves that could be released for 'kids'. It has been refurbished a bit. About 100 children get three hours of instruction now each weekday, and it furnishes a center for religious instruction for the village children on Sundays under student management of the Fellowship evangelistic committee. Generous gifts from American friends have made possible this improvement in our equipment for helping the neighborhood. The eagerness of students to help in such service is characteristic of our student spirit.

The activities of the Fellowship generally have gone on at a faster pace than last year. The executive committee meetings each week have become sessions that we enjoy attending, as there are many constructive plans discussed, screened and carried out. The weekly prayers together after our business sessions have been a vital addition to our spiritual resources. The executive contains students, faculty and workmen, with students in the majority. It has been a joy to feel their willingness to take up responsibilities, meet problems and freely take the initiative. They are not in the least dependent on faculty leadership and suggestions. Our executive secretary, Miss Sun Yu-yün (Mrs. Stephen Ch'en) is full of energy and ideas, and keeps us all alert and forward-looking. The twenty-four small fellowships (about 20 in each group) are active and have a much more definite connection with the general Fellowship, and with a Christian emphasis, than has been true in the last two years. The relations between our Fellowship and the Student Self-Government Association have been very happy. They have several avenues for expressing social service in the community, and we co-operate with them and they with us very helpfully.

At the beginning of the semester there were some weeks of very active discussion among the students of some of their problems of organization. Quite a vigorous opposition party developed, and there was healthy democratic expressions of opinion. The faculty welcomed the discussion for it meant learning by direct action something more of the meaning of democracy. At one time a split in the student body seemed imminent, but eventually co-operation was established, and the opposition has become a part of the regular organization, contributing by its advice and criticism to a better balance and a reduction of "one party" unlimited control. The student leaders have been unusually co-operative, also, with faculty committees and individuals. I think we have rarely had such friendly relations all around. The revitalized Christian activities and the spirit of co-operation among all our varied groups is an admirable preparation for whatever happens as we move on quietly and calmly toward whatever the future may bring.

There has been a very fine group of Western students enrolled at Yenching this semester, some in the undergraduate classes, most in post-graduate work. Two of the latter have been Fulbright fellowship men. Our Wellesley exchange student can be counted in this group. They have established good relations with Chinese students, and have added to the community life. We hope that Yenching can render, in the future, service to more students of this type, for the need of Westerners to know China is as important as the need of young Chinese to know the West. We want to be trainers of world-citizens to cope with the global problems of a more united humanity.

In addition to these students we have had professorial visitors from America, two of them, Prof. H.H. Preston of the University of Washington at Seattle, and Prof. Rob't. Redfield of the University of Chicago, have been Fulbright appointees. These men and their wives have been very pleasant visitors in our midst. The Prestons had a very live Christian interest. Prof. Redfield had expected to do most of his teaching at Tsing Hua University but found he could not live there. Part of Lillian's task has been the management of our guest house. Prof. Charles

0448

Morris, also of the University of Chicago, spent two months with us studying the Chinese reactions to his 13 'patterns of life' questionnaire, and drawing comparisons between the record of 200 Yenching students and 100 more from this region in other institutions with results gained from the thousand examined in the U.S.A. His lectures were very stimulating and informative, and he himself an interesting companion very eager about all things Chinese. I enjoyed taking him on several observation trips. Sherwood Eddy and his wife spent a day at Yenching and Tsing Hua, and gave us real uplift. Dr. Noel Slater of the British Universities Committee also visited us in a tour of the universities to which his group contribute. We have felt in closer touch with movements in other parts of the world.

After the fall of Mukden and all of Manchuria from the Nationalist ranks it seemed advisable for some of our colleagues to consider leaving. And those of us expecting to retire in 1949 packed up the goods we wanted to keep and sent them off. We Porters had sent two trunks with our Josselyn sister and brother-in-law when they retired from Singapore and the consular service. On November 10th 42 pieces of heavy baggage were sent off from Yenching Westerners, and were shipped shortly after from Taku. We had quite a scramble to get packed up. With the heavy stuff off we are free to stay without anxiety about things. With clothing and handbags we can skip if it becomes necessary.

The few Westerners from our staff who have left were urged to go by their Chinese colleagues. They were not in the best of health. Some of the Western students have also left. About 140 Chinese students have gone, most of them under orders from families in the south who are more excited than we are. Indeed the threat to Nanking and Shanghai seems greater than that to Peiping. We have still about 800 students.

A very successful farewell reception was given to all the departees. The whole teaching and administrative staff turned out; there was a fine sense of family unity, with warm expressions of gratitude for all the service of many years. There was a cordial speech of appreciation from our Chancellor, Dr. C.W.Luh, another from a student representative, and farewell gifts. Just as I thought the exercises over Dr. Luh called on Prof. Ch'i Szu-ho, of the History Department, for a "surprise". Before he had said two sentences I realized that Lillian and I were being honored. Our forty years of educational work in Tungchou and Peiping were mentioned, the 40th anniversary of our wedding, and our 70 years of age (by the Chinese way of enumerating). Next a group of students enacted a West China border dance with words in our honor set to the tune. It was a planting and tree-growing song, and combined reference to Lillian's campus work and my teaching and early work in organizing with others, the beginnings of Yenching. It was all a complete surprise, very heart-warming, and much appreciated. I had to respond in a speech in which I tried to tell how our early dreams for Yenching, as a union Christian university, had been more than realized, and suggested that the foundations laid must be used for advance and working steadfastly forward. A quotation I used from the Tao Te Ching,

"Production without possession,
Activity without aggression,
Development without domination,
Such is its mysterious power."

seemed to match our university motto, "Freedom through Truth for Service" as an expression of the spirit we want to cultivate, a balancing of the values of East and West, of Chinese culture and Christian idealism. Many spoke appreciatively of my use of the quotation, and were pleased to have the sadness of farewell overcome by the glow of looking forward. We can look forward confident that in

0449

the end the values that live in Yenching's past work and present effort belong to the permanent and enduring values that live on beyond all confusions and depressions. It is faith in those values and in God who supports and upholds them that enables us to standfast. May He establish the work of our hands, and of yours.

Faithfully yours

Lucius C. Porter

Rev. and Mrs. Lucius Porter are missionaries of the North China Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. They are stationed in Peiping, where Dr. Porter teaches at Yenching University.

This letter was distributed December 29 by the Missions Council, 14 Beacon St., Boston 8, Massachusetts. Notification of change of address should also mention the Porters' name.

0450

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You may find this useful. C.H.G.

LETTER FROM MISS ANN COCHRAN OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY

DESCRIBING THE BATTLE THAT OCCURRED NEAR THE CAMPUS

WRITTEN ON DECEMBER 14th & 26th 1948

Dearest Family,

I wrote you all Sunday night, and mailed the letters yesterday morning. Rumor has it now, however, that those letters won't get through by air mail. So I have decided to see if I can't get this through to you by Hilda Hague (who is leaving for Canton with the Harvard-Yenching Institute).

The first important thing about this letter is to wish you all a very Merry Christmas and to give you all loads of love, just in case the other letters don't get through in time. I have not sent any Christmas presents this year, what with one thing and another, but I am suddenly realizing that Christmas is about upon us, and I do want you all to have the best time there is. "Merry Christmas to all," and "God bless you every one."

Meantime, we are alternating between Christmas and the situation like a violent case of malaria. One day all plans for Christmas are uppermost, including even Alice Boring's sanguine idea that Dr. Stuart will be with us, and the next day the alarms and excursions drown all sounds of Christmas carols. But yesterday we had our first real, tangible sign of war, the kind of thing they've been having in Paoting for the last two years. Bill and Mary would have been quite at home, but we, inexperienced ones, had all the flurry and fun of a major crisis. Saturday everybody in Peking was jittery, but we've gotten so used to that it meant nothing. Sunday night things were a bit tense around here. Fu's army began retreating through Haitien and Chengfu (the two villages at our gates), and soldiers were breaking into all the houses to find lodging for the night. They told us Nankow had fallen (the town just below the pass through the Great Wall). One of the soldiers told Pao Yuan (my cook) that he didn't know why they were retreating as they could lick the Communists out of their boots. The soldiers were most orderly and thoroughly polite. Pao Yuan said that if they took anything or misbehaved in any way, you could always appeal to the officers, who made them behave. Anyway, Pao Yuan tried to get out of the South Gate after supper, but saw so many soldiers about that he stayed in. Unfortunately he didn't tell me, because I would have passed a much pleasanter night if I had known there was a man in the house. All was quiet, but you could hear the distant cannon all the time, and at intervals you could hear the calls and shouts in the village which showed that a new group of soldiers was trying to find shelter. I heard a rustling in the back yard, and Alice and I, both tense and breathing deeply, finally got up our courage to challenge the rustle, and at last even to turn a flashlight on it. Ignominiously we had to admit it was nothing, but I went to bed and pulled the covers over my head. Meantime Jimmy Pyke, whose bedroom windows are right by the wall, was startled by a great rock which was hurled through his window. It shattered the glass and Jimmy's nerves completely. Yesterday morning dawned - a grey and glowering day - Dec. 13th, Monday - everything combined to make life really blue. The people in the villages were thoroughly frightened, and all crowding onto the campus with their pitiful little bundles of grain and old clothes and cooking utensils. About eleven o'clock the firing started in real earnest, so near us that reports flew around that they were attacking Tsinghus station, which is only 2 1/2 miles away. I taught my Sophomore class to the tune of light artillery and machine

0451

guns, but the kids and I concentrated on Julius Caesar and "The Ides of March" quite as if nothing were happening. Grace Boynton, who lives in the village, had decided to move all her valuables in, so after our eleven o'clock classes, three strong young men from the Department dashed out to help her, as there were no carts or rickshas or anything to be had. I offered the cohorts lunch, and dashed home to prepare Pao Yuan for three stalwart men completely unexpected. For once Pao Yuan was flustered. I got home to find him moving all his family goods in, and rather flabbergasted at guests for lunch. At my gate was Kuo the Fat, the enormous contractor for the university. He had asked if he could move his grain into our house, and I consented most graciously, feeling that Kuo the Fat (the Chinese say it's not fat, but muscle) with all his carts and men was a most judicious person to have on our side in a crisis.

Such he immediately proved, for he had a cart to move his own grain, and smilingly offered it for all Grace's, Pao Yuan's and the Amah's stuff. While they saw to the moving, I opened a huge tin of army corned beef hash for the lunch of the multitude. We sat down to it about two, Alice took one bite, and declared it was spoiled. The boys, however, scouted the idea, and ate it all with relish, and since we all seem to be perfectly healthy today, that was a worry we needn't have sustained. After lunch Ann Bartorff, who lives in the village with a four months baby, called up and asked if she could come in with the baby, as John, her husband, was going to stay and protect the house. I cordially consented, and Alice, in her usual sensible way, saw it was the only thing to do. By mid-afternoon we took stock of all we had within our one little house. Alice and I and the baby and Ann wallowed in luxury in the master's quarters, and in the back Pao Yuan, his five children and wife, and the amah with all sorts of various young girls, bearing strange Chinese relationships to herself, which she kept smuggling in, and all the possessions thereof, to say nothing of Kuo the Fat's grain, in large burlap bags. (We, of course, all have our own grain and flour etc. all stored up for a rainy day). The battle was spreading to the north and west as well as the east and getting more intense. The planes had stopped flying, and they said the airfield had fallen. There was no electricity, and they apparently had gotten the power plant.

I had just gotten to this point in my account, when somebody dashed in and explained that Hilda had just been swept off the campus, all alone in a large bus (the bus being chartered for the occasion, but proving unwilling to wait for anybody else to collect themselves and their luggage together. She was dashing it for Peking with the retreating army - and my hope for getting this letter off by Hilda was foiled. I did not know when I was writing those last pages that Tuesday was to be our last day under the old regime, that at that moment we were living, in fact, in no-man's land. And now, from the objective point of almost two weeks later, I shall briefly summarize those events. All the night of Monday, Dec. 13th, the battle was raging on all sides of us. We could see the fire of a burning village in the north, and blazing stretches on the hills to the west, and could hear the firing spreading all around us, and finally about four o'clock in the morning, very heavy artillery began to sound between us and the city, to the south and east. All night long the men patrolled the campus, each gate and each section of the wall having its own particular guards. We kept the fire going all night and had tea, coffee, hot soup, and cocoa for them when they dropped in, very cold and extremely bored. We felt like the faithful women of the lighthouse keepers, with hot coffee and warm socks for our men as they came in after battling with the storm that had caused the wreck. Of course we could hear the soldiers going by all night, and the battle going on all around us, but with all those people covering for refuge within our walls, and with our faithful patrols trudging by our windows, we had the cosy feeling of being at home in a thunder storm, rather than the lonely, creepy sensation which raised the hair on my head the night before. There was some excitement early in the evening. About eight o'clock Jimmy was summoned to the main university gate - the West Gate - to argue with some soldiers who were trying to get in. They were completely bewildered, poor lads. They had walked all the way from Nankow without rest or food, and were asking the way to Peking. When Jimmy yelled it was south, they

0452

were so mixed they didn't know which way south was - which is the last stage of befuddlement for a Chinese. Another, greater excitement was when a group of thirty or more soldiers broke through the East gate, and opening up one of the gates that had been bricked up in the Lang Jun Yuan, started to set up a gun emplacement there. At first they refused to move, and continued to build themselves a little fort, saying that orders were to protect this alley, and this was the best cover from which to guard it. However, after about an hour, they were persuaded to go away, taking their machine guns with them, and the gate was closed again. Everyone admits that the soldiers were perfectly well behaved that night, not acting at all the way soldiers are supposed to act.

After the action of the big guns that Monday night and the heavy firing between four and seven in the morning, everything was exceedingly calm for most of the day, and the rumor went around that they had been defeated and withdrawn. It was just as I was writing the first part of this letter that we realized that it was the nationalists who had withdrawn, and that all access to the city would be cut off at almost any moment. I rushed out from writing this letter to see the flames and smoke of an oil dump going up at the airfield. Then three heavy CYNRA trucks swept on to the campus, bringing two Presbyterian families (the Moffets and the Crothers) and most of their bag and baggage. The workmen were all out hauling flour, so we all fell to and got those trucks unloaded in about fifteen minutes, and a family which was trying to get away on Hilda's plane but had missed her bus, piled on to them, and they streaked out of the gates on two wheels just as the sun was setting. That night we had a different system of patrols. Practically all the students were out in well organized groups, dashing about a great deal on bicycles from gate to gate, and holding emergency meetings in the gate houses, where the air got fruitier and fruitier as the night wore on. All the heads of the university were out, for they expected that the first thing the take-overs would do would be to drop in and give us the glad hand. The rumor flew about that 200 students were gathered in the auditorium to meet them. The women faculty patrolled as well as the men. Jimmy and I were on guard at one gate from twelve to two, and paced solemnly up and down in the moonlight, watching with sardonic smiles the frenzied gyrations of the students, and occasionally passing rumors with strolling administrative heads. Such, indeed, is the lot of heroes.

We could none of us have classes the next day because we were all so sleepy. By noon we all knew that the turn-over had happened, and that the line was firmly drawn between us and Peking, but not a soul came near us, much to the disappointment of some who were a little more surprised than pleased. They seemed to have more important things to do. By Friday, the seventeenth, we were back at classes again and had started our Christmas plans afresh. The financial situation and the food situation is extremely involved right now - but our most wise administration laid in bounteous stores, and we all did the same, and we are living along practically without spending money. The diet has dropped to the level that we had when we were on the campus here after Pearl Harbor - fearfully dull but perfectly adequate. Cabbage, carrots, beans, occasionally bean curd, and our stores of millet, corn meal, and plenty of flour. This is much enlivened by such things as jam, sugar, cheese, some tinned meats, coffee, and the tea that Aunt Jeannie sent, besides the pound of Lipton's I got cheap last Saturday.

For the first week we had no light, which is always discouraging at this cold and dark time of year, but on Tuesday night, the 22nd, the new regime had it all in order and put through again. We are, of course, much luckier than the city, for we have the power plant and the coal mines and the surrounding country to draw off. The present army has taken a lot of grain and vegetables, but their technique so far is so perfect that the people gave it to them gladly, accepting the promisory notes in exchange with the greatest gratitude.

0453

I must confess that for the first week I was pretty low - practically ready to reach up to touch bottom - but the glorious Christmas we have had has dispelled all that. I doubt if anybody else in the whole family had such a lovely Christmas as I did. I feel it would have been worth while staying in, just to carry off that Christmas. Wednesday night we sang Messiah, and they proclaim that it was better done with our fifty than with the 120 we usually have. It was the first night the lights were on, and that helped. Christmas Eve we started with the beautiful candle light service just at dusk. Nine passages from the Bible are read by nine representatives of the community - a workman, a clerk, a school child, a man student and a woman student, a dean, a minister, a musician, and the last by the president of the university - and the choir sings an appropriate carol for each one. After this we had a hurried supper, and then put the play in the students' party. We gave The Second Shepherd's Play, a famous medieval miracle play. It was a huge success. Then we got into evening clothes and went to a Christmas eve party at Agnes Ch'en's, then to midnight communion in the chapel, and back to the party. Jimmy Pyke and Ed Payne came to Christmas breakfast and presents, and we had eleven to a full Christmas dinner, all out of cans. In the evening we had open house to more than four hundred students. Wasn't it lovely?
.....

Nancy

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Dec. 23, 1948

This message was given to Dr. Cartwright by an amateur radio operator.
It is intended for a Mr. Ching.

The message reads:-

ALL SAFE CLASSES CONDUCTED ON REGULAR SCHEDULE STOP
COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVE ASSURED US OF THEIR CONCERN
FOR OUR WELFARE STOP . THEY URGED CONTINUANCE OF EDUCATIONAL
WORK PROMISING ACADEMIC AND RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

WIANT & PORTER

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Message received by:

Mr. Z. G. Sheldon
#6 Amherst Place
Livingston, N.J.

8.45 am December 28, 1948.

#1 C-7-M-H Henking

DECEMBER 28 1948 URGENT

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

ALL ARE WELL AND FRESH. MEMBERS OF AMERICAN BOARD MISSION REMAINING ARE
AS FOLLOWS:

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2. MR. ED. MANNICE MANNICE
3. MR AND MRS L. PORTER
4. MR AND MRS S. D. WILSON

MEMBERS OF METHODIST BOARD:

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0456

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Los Angeles, Calif.

MR. J. REGIUS
c/o Mr. Tracol
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c/o Henry Tang
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TAIING HOA UNIVERSITY

MR AND MRS HAVILAND
Conn.

MR. ROBERT WINTER
Rockefeller Foundation

MR HAI LOKER
MUNICH, GERMANY

(UNRECORDED)

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Olds Yenching file

LETTER FROM WM. H. ADOLPH TO ROBERT J. McMULLEN,
WRITTEN AT PUMC, PEIPING, DECEMBER 26, 1948
RECEIVED IN NEW YORK JANUARY 3, 1949

I am pleased that an opportunity has arisen for me to write you again--at least semi-officially. A ten-days' spasm of quasi-military activity in the Peiping area has brought a pause. Communication with Yenching was cut for about 10 days during a period when there were constant reports of Communist activity in the suburbs of Peiping. An official message came in yesterday to the American consulate asking me to communicate with you, with Shanghai and with the official representatives of the various mission boards in Peiping the simple message "All well." I sent you a cable yesterday reading "ABCHICOL NEW YORK YENCHING MESSAGE ALL WELL ADOLPH." At the same time I wired Associated Mission Treasurers, Shanghai and also through them Dwight Edwards who is in Shanghai. Feel at liberty to use me or the American Board office in Peiping as contact points if necessary. Their office is running full-force with Albert Hauske in charge. My cable address is MEDICAL, PEIPING.

The reports on the "fighting" around Peiping have been highly colored and highly exaggerated. I have not been informed of any casualties. More serious effects were caused by cutting off of the tram lines power, electric light, water system, dislocations of air traffic, closing of city gates to food supply from suburbs, financial anxiety, etc., etc. The schools in the city however have continued without interruption and PUMC carries forward a normal program. We have our own light and power.

A few reports from Yenching while informal seem well-founded; as follows: a few Communist advance guards visited the campus and assured them that they had no desire to interrupt regular university activities. Yenching has its own light, heat and power and so is not inconvenienced. There was an interruption of 3 days of classes only, while students and staff patrolled the campus. The regular annual recital of "The Messiah" was given on the campus at the beginning of this week. A small group of students were marooned in the city when "hostilities" broke out. Mr. Mannis of the English Department came in 2 days ago, corralled them and conducted them back to the campus. I talked with him over the phone; he made the trip into the city without encountering pickets of either of the armies.

I know nothing about Yenching's financial situation. Peiping is open by wire and air to the outside world and we are still able to do our regular banking, sell New York drafts, etc. The railroad to Tientsin is cut. I am not certain that genuine attempts to restore rail traffic are being made.

Keep in touch with Miss A. M. Pearce at our CMB office in New York for information on the situation in Peiping city.

An opportunity to send this by special courier presented itself, so I hope this reaches you without too great delay. Air mail service is subject to delays. Two air fields in Peiping suburbs are not being used, two new ones are being constructed inside the city walls!

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peiping, China

Office of the Controller

December 30, 1949[?] 1948

Dear Dwight:

It has been some considerable time since I have written and so far we have not had any word from you except the telegram saying that the things were being sent via airplane, etc.

Two weeks ago yesterday was my last trip into the city. When I came out, through the P'ing Tse Men, the soldiers had to remove the barbed wire gates before we could proceed. We were actually in the battle line which broke into action an hour after we passed.

Since then the iron curtain has fallen. But several people have been into the city on bikes, walking in, etc. and have brought small sums of money a little mail and news. Mr. Manice, Mr. Reclus, Mr. Crothers and a couple others have been in. If and when this reaches you it will be because of Mr. Manice's trip to the city.

We are and have been in a battle area ever since I came out, with heavy firing a great deal of the time, wounded soldiers here and there, communist leaders who have been in to talk, etc. It is surprising how anxious the communists are to please us. They seem to be looking right at America for help and if we can break their loyalty to Russia a new day will have dawned.

They have given us about 4,100,000 in "Great Wall" bank notes, 10 tons of coke and have allowed us, up until yesterday, to use our broadcasting station set up in the 5-story ITP Bldg. (also electricity). Negotiations for the administration of the educational and cultural institutions of this area has been going on successfully. It appears that Yenching will have an important part in shaping the policies of the new regime.

We borrowed some cash from the Haitien Chamber of Commerce so that just before Xmas everyone had some money. Now we are again negotiating for a second loan to pay some more on Jan. 3rd. I have been able to secure 7000 cabbages for the community so that there will be a small amount of that item in the community. A pig was killed by a friend of mine and the pork distributed just before Xmas. No merchant wants a large supply of cash on hand for when the turnover takes place it will be some time before conditions reach a normal stage. At that time they wish to settle.

The medicine you secured for us was not given to me because it was in large boxes which had to be redistributed before we could get our share. The man in the office had not yet opened the boxes so we have secured nothing so far. We are still hoping though.

The IRC brought out in their jeep the things for you. Not knowing whether or not there might be medicine in these boxes I opened up one to find that they were your own canned goods, etc. Now they are all stored in the rooms at the Lin Hu Hsuan.

It is surprising how peaceful and calm we are and have been. Rumor has it that Peking will be attacked very soon and thus end the war in this area. Several days ago the Kuo Chun came into this area with trucks and stole everything they could

0459

