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CHINA TOLERANT OF CHRISTIANITY

**Yenching U., Supported by
U. S. Money, Changes Plan.**

DROPS ONE RELIGIOUS COURSE

**Government Aims to Separate
Education From Any One Sect.**

By EDWARD KUNTER.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

PEIPING, China.—Yenching University, built and supported on the outskirts of Peiping by American money as the result of church connections in the United States, is beginning the autumn term by dropping its last religious course, as the result of instructions from the ministry of education at Nanking.

However, this does not mean that Yenching has abandoned religious teachers, for it has organized a separate school of religion on the same campus and under the same president, Leighton B. Stuart, who recently returned to China after a campaign for additional funds in America.

"What the Government is doing is nothing more or less than an attempt to dissociate education from religious training in the interest of any one sect," Mr. Stuart said in an exclusive interview today with the Consolidated Press Association correspondent. "The Nanking Government is not attempting to destroy

religion as such, and it feels that in its policy it has the precedent of American practice.

"The probabilities are that religious organizations will not be interfered with in the teaching of religion through processes that do not conflict with this educational policy. If religion is primarily a life, then we who are interested in extending the Christian way of life in China have an opportunity such as we never had before to demonstrate its vitality and value when the usual accessories of administrative control and acquired discipline have all been swept away."

No Persecution Seen.

Mr. Stuart emphasized his belief that the orders from Nanking are in no way a persecution of Christianity, as has been charged, but are merely an attempt to halt that type of religious teaching which is in the interest of special doctrines. This does not prevent, however, the operation of schools entirely for the purpose of training students for a life profession in Christian church activities.

Such a school is operated at Yenching, although details are yet to be completely decided as to its form. It is proposed to segregate this school of religion at Yenching, in so far as organization is concerned, so as to make it a separate entity, probably to be registered under the Ministry of the Interior instead of the Ministry of Education. Under this system, for all practical purposes, it will function as it always has under the charge of T. C. Chai, dean of the religious school, a returned student from America and graduate of Vanderbilt University.

There are only about ten regular students in the school of religion at Yenching and about ten others who take special courses. Mr. Stuart pointed out, however, that as they are trained for life work in religion

and can only enroll if they are college graduates, the number of students necessarily must be small. There are too few openings for them after graduation.

Yenching University itself is stressing the ideals of Christian life instead of the dogma. Kindness, loyalty, honesty and other similar phases of an upright character are inculcated on the students.

Funds From America Ample.

Mr. Stuart revealed that his campaign for funds in America provided enough money to enable the institution to carry on its program during efforts to obtain endowments which will assure a permanent income. He said he was encouraged in the United States by the widespread interest noticed everywhere in the progress of China and the anxiety to help the Chinese in every way possible.

The educational ministry at Nanking recently reiterated that no religious ceremonies should be held in primary schools, and no religious books should be taught in the junior middle schools. A petition by representatives of Chinese missionary schools and colleges requesting that religious instruction be allowed by their institutions was turned down with the emphatic statement that the order was final and would not be reconsidered.

SHANGHAI, MAY 3, 1933.

Roosevelt's Eyes Turn Eastward

AN intensive study of Far East problems has been undertaken by President Roosevelt, according to news from Washington. Apparently his first act in this connection has been his reception of Dr. John Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching university at Peking, followed by a request that Dr. Stuart submit a written memorandum embodying a summary of his views.

Dr. Stuart will do an enlightening job. It is safe to say that his views on Japanese military action in China proper will be pungent, and one may believe the *United Press* report that he will recommend use of political and economic forces by the Western Powers in support of the Chinese case.

Always a sympathetic and perceptive student of things Chinese, Dr. Stuart has at times been considerably closer to advanced thought of the people among whom he has cast his lot than to the opinions of other leaders of Occidental thought in China.

That was the case in 1927. As the Nationalist advance swept northward, more than one Legation in the then capital of Peking developed acute fidgets and quietly advised its nationals in North China to pack their suitcases and betake themselves to Dairen, Japan or points even farther removed, lest anti-foreignism provide them with some variety of sudden and unpleasant doom.

It is an open secret that Dr. Stuart became highly unpopular in certain official circles because he said "Poo-poo!" in tones he did not trouble to muffle. Although Yenching is some distance outside the city walls, he declined to order any evacuation of foreign teachers. So far as the troubled conditions permitted, he followed a policy of "business as usual."

This policy proved justified by events. Dr. Stuart continued to follow a policy of intelligent and independent action which left him in a sound position hardly true of that of his critics. Best of all, it left him with nothing to change when the hysteria had died down; moving along quietly in his own way, he was wholly in step with the most liberal thought of his own country as it developed to meet the new and increasingly complex Far East situation.

Thus Dr. Stuart is today a most congenial adviser for an Administration which has committed itself to continuation of the somewhat over-narrowly christened "Stimson policy" and which seems disposed to retain as its Minister a man who is, like himself, thoroughly acquainted with China and the Chinese as well as sympathetic with Chinese aspirations—Mr. Nelson T. Johnson.

President Roosevelt's rapid movements among the urgent problems of American economic and political life have been made on a basis, not of impulse or "hunch," but of sound planning by experts who have worked on forward-looking policies long before there was a chance of their realization. That he calls for a man like Dr. Stuart when he turns attention to the Far East may be a significant indicator that he intends no more inaction in dealing with the Orient puzzle than in difficulties nearer home.

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Mme. Chiang at Yenching



Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Generalissimo, photographed with Chinese and American college-women at Yenching University yesterday afternoon. Mme. Chiang is in the centre (see cross).—*Chronicle Photo.*

Mme. Chiang pays Yenching Visit

Wife of Generalissimo tells of New Life Movement at College Reunion

Graduates of American women's colleges who are residing in Peiping—most of them connected with Yenching—held a college reunion at the University yesterday afternoon, when the gathering was graced with the presence of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who obtained the consent of her medical advisers in the P.U.M.C. to make the trip.

Mme. Chiang lunched at the house of the Misses Augusta Wagner and Margaret Speer in the South Compound of the University with the Wellesley group.

After luncheon they were joined by both Chinese and

foreign college-women. The distinguished visitor chatted with delightful informality, explaining the New Life Movement of which her husband is the founder, the part that women can play in the movement, and other subjects of moment, dwelling on the need for rural reconstruction in China.

She charmed her listeners with her friendliness and unaffectedness and answered a number of questions on the subjects under discussion. Mme. Chiang consented to pose for a series of informal snapshots on the lawn.

Tea at another house on the campus followed after the luncheon and discussion, Mme. Chiang then returning to town.

Among those who journeyed from town to attend the college reunion were: Mrs. W.B. Pettus, Mrs. F.R. Dieuaide, Miss Mary Ferguson and Miss Elinor Ulman.

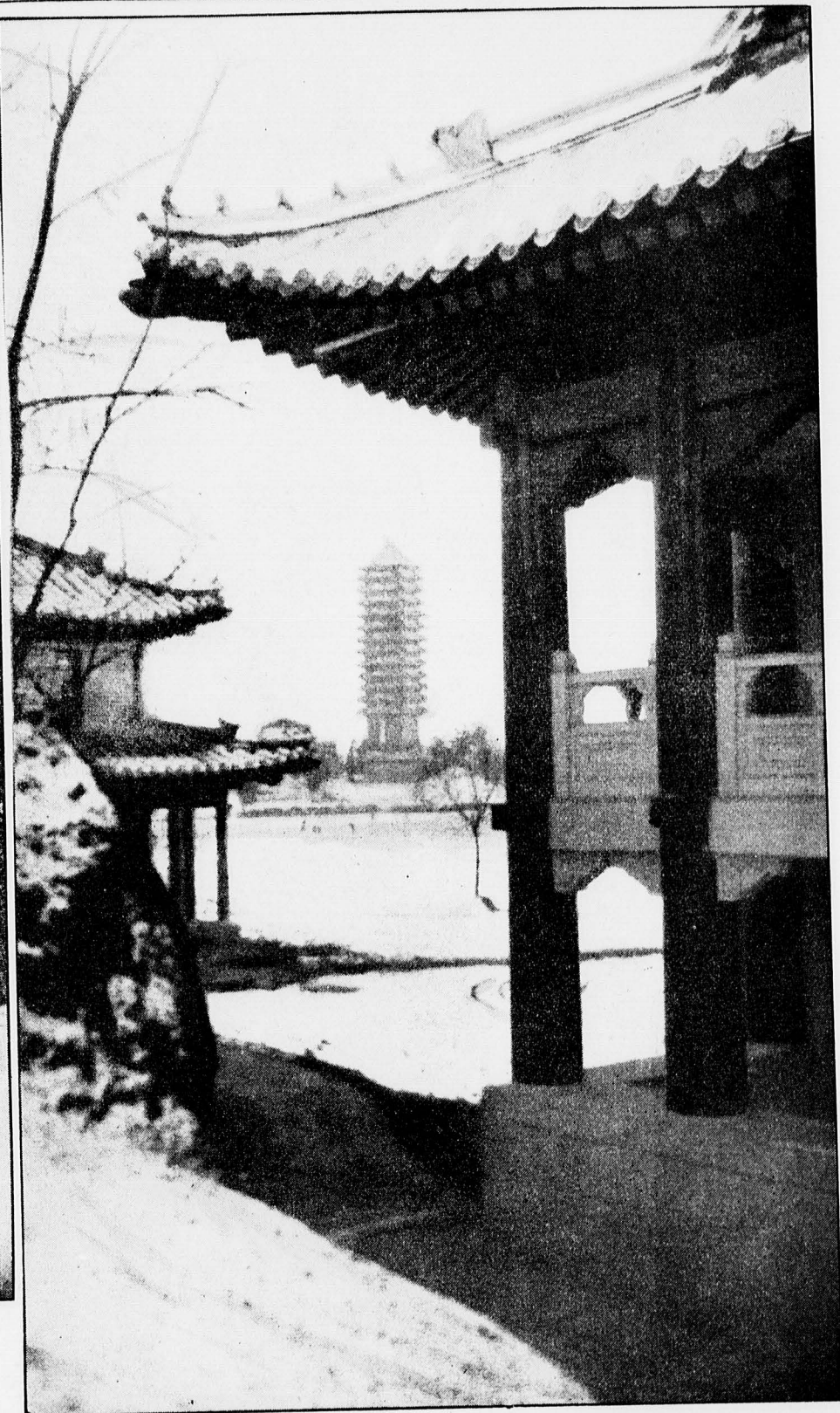
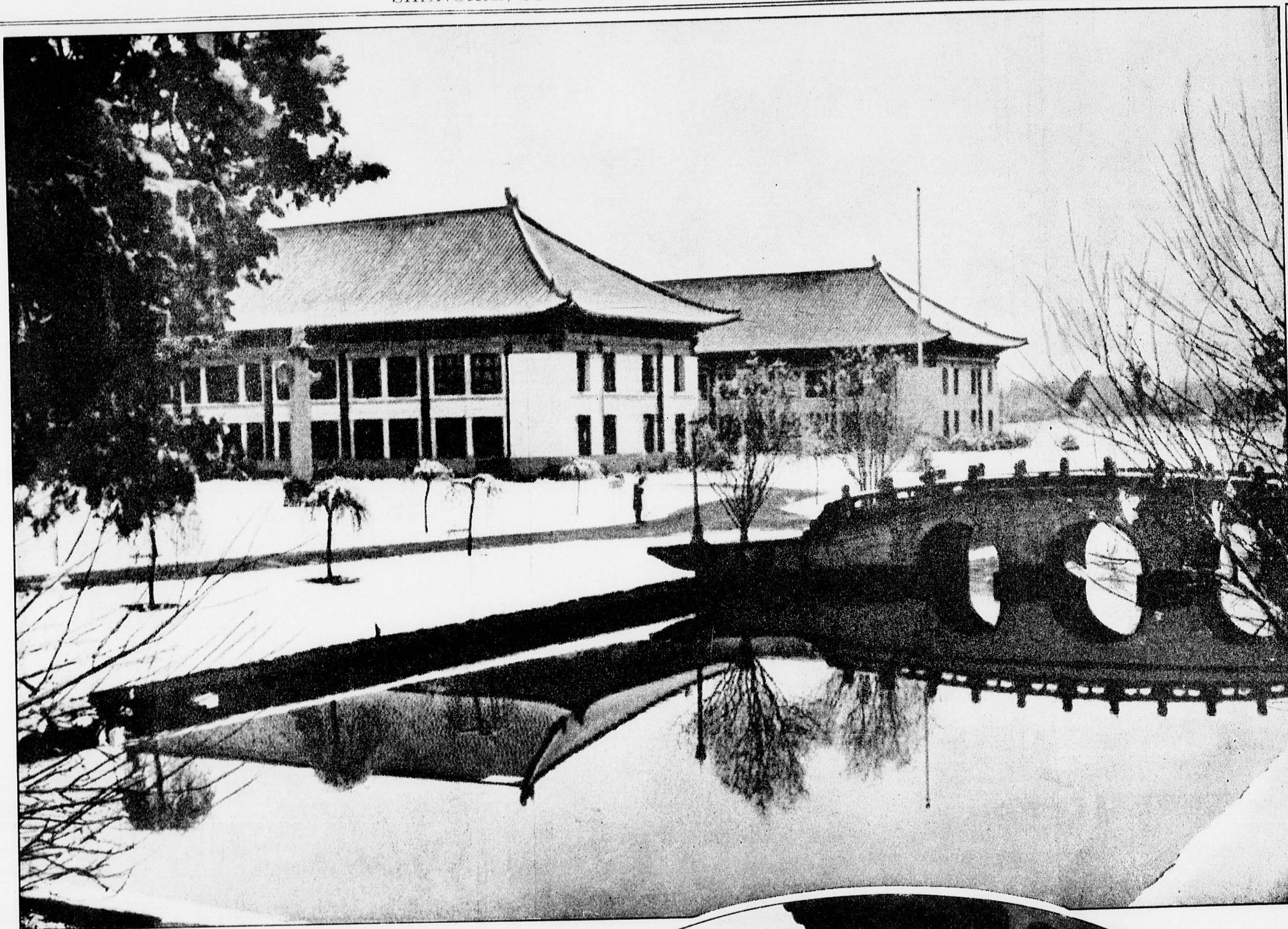
The China Press

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JANUARY 20, 1935

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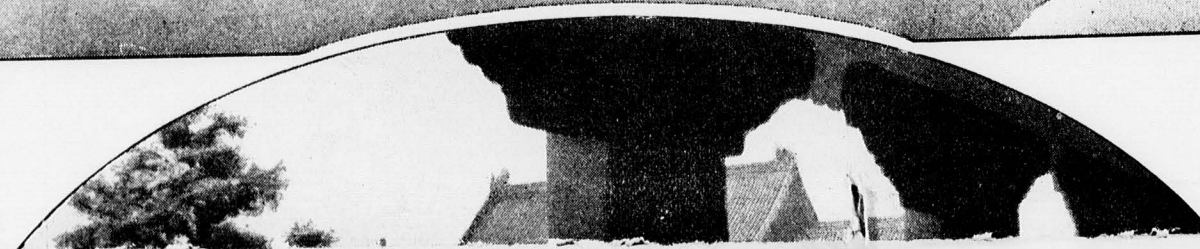
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Pictorial Review Of The Week's Activities
In Shanghai And The Far East



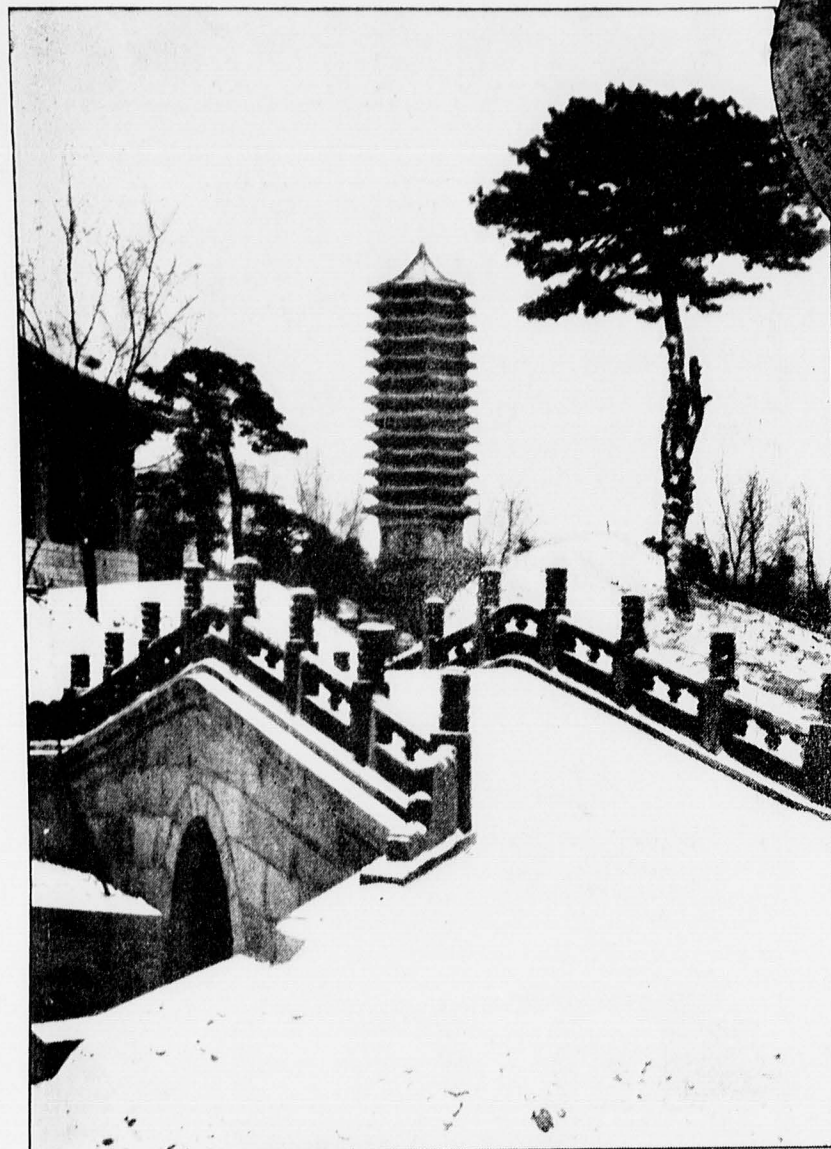
Above.—CURVING EAVES and stately columns form a picturesque picture with the snow as a background. One gets a fine view of

YENCHING UNIVERSITY UNDER SNOW: Here are some of the latest pictures of Yenching University, Peiping, taken this winter. Founded by the merger of three universities in North China less than 20 years ago, Yenching is one of the youngest co-educational institutions in China. Buildings, modeled

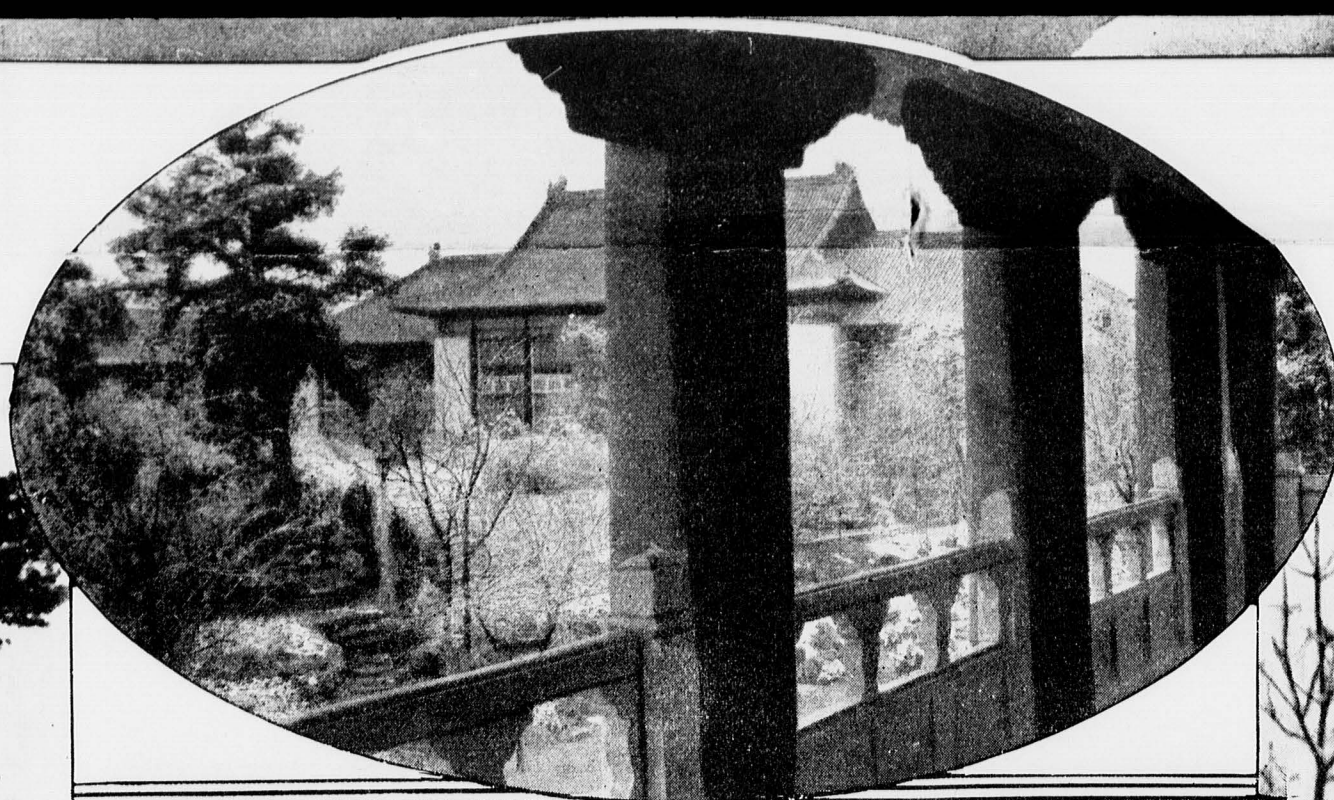


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Above.—YENCHING PAGODA, built at a cost of \$80,000, which serves as a water tower for the university.



Above.—CURVING EAVES and stately columns form a picturesque silhouette with the snow as a background. One gets a fine view of the pagoda across the lake from this corner.



Above.— HERE ARE the famous Sister Halls at nightfall, resembling two huge lanterns placed on the ground.



Left.— BLACK and white stand out distinctly from these buildings when snow falls on the Yenching campus.



Above.—FOUR DORMITORIES for men, each accommodating 100 students, as they appear under snow. The small creek with its rugged rock banks lends a unique touch to the buildings.

ely to get much, if any, . The Baltimore Sun, message above, says with ity that "the G. O. P. would not have to wrig- to get into Mr. Roose- s." Fortunately, Mr. in The New Republic Baltimore sneer. Mr. ost respects is hostile to believing it to be com- iful and self-indulgent On successive days so- ties on national politics ANDON a radical and a The truth of the mat- tile he talks liberalism, onservative." liberal-conservative and ernal; the perfect candi- der. He is balanced, as ts to be. He is not in- eral with the taxpayers' is rich in the essential a Republican candi- ent this year.

LAST STAND.

200 German philan- thro- fifteen million marks arch organization in the oposal made a century HELM VON HUMBOLDT. ership of the theologian RNACK the Kaiser Wil- ft was born. There can at patriotism played a vement. Germany saw premacy threatened by kefeller and Carnegie The Gesellschaft was e purpose of enrolling science, history, art al law to pursue their pered by bureaucratic necessity of lecturing Twelve Nobel Prize be found among those oled to work in care- At the head of the

with the fraudulent sale of member- ships in fake automobile clubs. Mis- representation in the G. O. P. quite another.

HOLDING ON IN CHINA.

Yenching University, a co-education- al American-sponsored institution in the environs of Peiping, with a stu- dent body of nearly a thousand and more than a hundred teachers, two- thirds of whom are Chinese, has, through its American trustees, an- nounced that it will remain where it is and carry on, "come what may." This it does out of a sense of obligation to its students, who come from all parts of China, and to its graduates, who for the last half-century have had a helpful part especially in the scientific, rural reconstructive, educational and engi- neering service of their country. It will continue its program of preparing the most promising young men and young women for leadership. It holds a New York State charter as well as Chinese credentials and is in a bet- ter position to serve the nation's needs than the schools that are exclusively national.

The Chinese people whom it serves will remain, and the university proposes to stand by them (as it has done through all the changes and upheavals of more than sixty years, including the Chino-Japanese War, the Boxer Rebel- lion and the Chinese Revolution), free of involvement with political issues. The endowment funds are held in the United States, and the continued inter- est and support of Americans are sought in the belief that this notable institu- tion has "the possibility of even larger opportunities before it." Its roots are deep in the very soil of China.

Topics of The Times

One of the ironies of time

THE SUPREME CO

Laws Are Found in F Majority Dec

In the Editor of The New Yo Your editorial of Ja Hosac Mills case plac Court's holding upon ty firm of these, that th vald because it conte payments to special lo definitely not a ground Both majority and m were in accord that F must be for a nation neither so much as proper payments in ai during recent years w the general welfare."

stitutional grant of pov many millions spent Farm Board, to peg th artificially, would othe made without constit

The whole decision w second ground mention toring, that the manne payments constituted invasion of States' right that the tax was "not but the means by w reached the larger qu scope of the Federal Granting that Congres tax, that it has power national welfare, still conation its spending pointed out by the m out effectually the pur tify the spending in the the whole structure n Because, in the view this would constitute rights reserved to the it could point to no constitution requiring grant of power to Cong the general welfare mu

The "Coercion"

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Another Ten Years.

BY JOHN C. FERGUSON.

It is fifty years tomorrow since Dr. J. C. Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson arrived in China, now to all intents and purposes their home-land. Ten years ago Dr. Ferguson contributed to 'The Peking Leader' a Retrospect of Forty Years in China. Today he surveys with his accustomed acumen and clear-sightedness the passage of the past ten years and the scene as it is today. We are sure that our readers will appreciate with us the timeliness and the essential hopefulness of his present contribution.

Onward rush the years and now another ten have passed bringing me to the end of fifty years since my wife and I first set foot upon the soil of China on October 25, 1887. During this period I have passed out of the "and ten" sector of the days of our years and by reason of strength am headed for the four score goal. Perhaps I should feel old but I do not; likely I should stop writing but I still feel that I have something to pass on to my fellows. If life begins at forty there seems no reason to expect it to end at seventy. I can carry my great-grandson on my shoulder with as much ease as I did my first son. This is not to boast but only to encourage some who at fifty find the pace of the rising generation already too rapid for their torpid tempo.

The last ten years have been eventful. In them the National Government at Nanking was established, Peking has become Peiping and now locally again Peking, chains of tradition that bound China to her past are broken, new ideas, new phrases, new hopes, new purposes flourish everywhere. It is not easy to write of what has happened, for it is a medley of conflicting ideals and clashing methods, in which the only tangible aim has been that a new strong nation must emerge, self-respecting, self-reliant, and self-preserving. There has been much talk of national unity, but unity has been narrowly interpreted by some as conformity to the standards of the National Government but by the majority as fusion of the opinions of all who have been interested in accomplishing the same result. Personal ambitions, factional rivalries, and sectional prejudices have not been absent, but on the whole there has been an increasing realization of the fact that what concerns one part of the country cannot be a matter of indifference to any other.

During these ten years the Kuomin Tang has been in full control of all governmental activities through the Central Political Council, which is elected from members of its Central Executive and Supervisory Committees. This Political Council de-

This desired result has always been the same during the fifty years I have been in China and it can be summarized in the words I have already used, viz. national preservation and national regeneration. This result has been the ideal in the minds of Li Hung-chang, of Liu Kun-yi, of Chang Chih-tung, of Tuan Fang, of Yuan Shih-kai, of Hsu Shih-ch'ang, of Li Yuan-hung, of Tuan Chi-jui, of the indomitable leader Sun Wen, and now of the fearless Chiang K'ai-shek. The places of these men in history will be assigned on the basis of their individual contribution to this great desideratum.

I am writing in the midst of the densest fog I have ever experienced in China. It lies thick over the whole country including the parts which have been already forcibly alienated, those which are in the process of subjugation, those which have boasted their semi-independence, and those which have been under the undisputed control of the Central Government. Through the fog I have heard the droning of aeroplanes, the booming of cannon, the swish of machine-guns, the burr of powerful stations overlaying the wires of my radio whilst I have strained my ears to hear the latest propaganda news. I cannot see any distance in front of my face, nor can I see my surroundings. Am I in Peiping or Peking, China or Huapei? I am told that I can wire to my son in America but not to the one in Shanghai. I can telephone to my old friend in the Japanese Concession of Tientsin but not to the one who lives in the British Concession. I write postcards which can be easily read by a censor instead of a sealed letter which gives him trouble and delays dispatch. However, cheering news has come during the last few days. It says that the fog has begun to lift and that within two or three months it will be gone. We may then again have daylight and sunshine.

The fog does not prevent me from thinking back over these last ten years of my own life. They have been more leisurely than the previous

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During these ten years the Kuomin Tang has been in full control of all governmental activities through the Central Political Council, which is elected from members of its Central Executive and Supervisory Committees. This Political Council decides upon all financial administrative policies and upon all important political appointments. Under its control are the five Yuan, executive, legislative, judicial, examination, and control; also the nine Ministries and the various Departments and Commissions, as well as the Provincial and City governments. From the Ministries downward the organization has not been changed to any large extent from the traditional system which has been the outgrowth of centuries of gradual development, but from the five Yuan upwards the system is new and is still in process of trial. In many respects it has been found to be cumbersome, but it has had the great advantage of providing fixed status and financial support for all the leaders of the Party in Committees where they had an opportunity of expressing their opinions and exerting their influence. Probably many changes will be gradually made in the organization of the upper strata of the government at the close of the period of Political Tutelage and as the veteran leaders pass away.

The foregoing statement has been necessary in order to explain a very commendable feature of the Kuomin Tang administration. Whereas it has strictly reserved all positions in the Political Council and higher bodies to members of the Party it has made free use of talented men wherever found and without any discrimination on account of their non-membership in the Party. The only restriction has been that such outsiders should not do or say anything subversive to Party principles. This policy has given the Kuomin Tang the great political advantage of being recognized in all parts of the country as the party of progress. It has come to be the symbol for national preservation and national regeneration. I have not observed that this favourable position has any relation to the political inheritance or party principles of the Kuomin Tang but only to its accomplishments. There has been a kindly tendency on the part of the general public during these ten years to make generous allowance for difficulties and obstacles, domestic and foreign, which lay athwart the paths of progress and reform. The chief demand has been that something should be done so that the people could become more prosperous and intelligent. They have accepted without too much complaint petty regulations about what they should eat and drink and wherewithal they should be clothed, but always in the hope that these were temporarily necessary in order to accomplish the great result for which they longed.

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The fog does not prevent me from thinking back over these last ten years of my own life. They have been more leisurely than the previous forty. I have been free from any regular duties. My last tie to these was broken when I sold my controlling interest in the "Sin Wan Pao" to a group of bankers, thus severing a relationship that had lasted for thirty years. I have retained my close connexion with Nanking University, Chiaotung University, the N. C. B. Royal Asiatic Society, the Peiping Museums. I also withdrew from my delightful association with Mr. Sowerby in "The China Journal" and later formed a new acquaintance with the group of talented younger men in the "Tien Hsia Monthly". I simply could not allow all connexion with Shanghai to be severed. The National Government has invited me to become an adviser of the Executive Yuan and has conferred upon me its highest decoration. I have also published some books. With Mr. Lien Nan-hu I brought out the supplementary catalogue of the Bronzes in the Imperial Collection of Ch'ien Lung and in collaboration with Mr. Kuo Pao-chang a new edition of the Porcelains of Successive Dynasties by Hsiang Yüan-pien. There have been also my Catalogue of Recorded Paintings and my Catalogue of Recorded Bronzes, both of which required an infinite amount of continuous labour. My greatest satisfaction these years has been the completion of the illustrated catalogues of the articles in my collection. This has not been published and probably will not be until after the collection has been transferred from its temporary home in the Wen Hua Tien of the Old Palace to its permanent place in the University of Nanking. I have had the rare privilege, perhaps the unique one, of gathering a collection, classifying and describing it both in English and in Chinese, and finally of placing it on exhibition. So much for a personal note to kind enquiring friends.

And now to return to my musings. What do the last ten years suggest as to the future of China? Of one thing I am certain, and this is that I am neither more optimistic nor pessimistic than in 1927. The real entity that is China remains unchanged. There is a united solidarity in the race that no military defeats can destroy. The Chinese of "Manchukuo" remain Chinese as do those of Formosa, of Hongkong, of the Philippines, of Java, of Honolulu, of San Francisco, of Mauritius. They may be Russian citizens or Japanese, British or American, French, Dutch or Portuguese, but their hearts are in China "the country of worth" as truly as Burns' was in the Highlands. Whatever may be their

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service and bring
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of tomorrow.

Radio

Already China has begun of radio and to a degree every vince has tasted some of its bene but this utility has not been enjoy

choice amongst friends of other races the highest ambition and keenest hope of the myriad Chinese of the dispersion are to see their motherland freed from all foreign domination, including the domination of the country they like best. China may be cut into several slices, but it will require only a minimum of heat or ferment to cause them to coagulate.

The achievements of the last ten years have not been chiefly on military lines, even though most of her sons and daughters are inclined to be proud of what has been accomplished. There have been during this time several serious internal struggles between rival parties, but since the Sian incident of last December a new unity amongst military leaders has been evident and in the life-and-death conflict with Japan now raging at its fiercest there are no longer any signs of dissension. There is a united front against what all have come to recognize as a common enemy. This is doubtless a great achievement, but there have been greater. One need only look over the Table of Contents of the 1936-7 Chinese Year Book to gain some idea of what has been done in education, publication of books, in development of railways and mines, in electrical communications, in aviation, in forestry, in agricultural economy. Probably never in the history of the world has any nation ever done more in a period of ten years in wholehearted adoption of new methods. There has been feverish activity amongst all ranks of the promoters of a new life, resulting in general advance of the material and intellectual standards of the people. This is a movement which bombs and cannon can retard but not destroy. It has become too deep-seated for possible removal by such means. In the changing conditions which are now engulfing China in a maelstrom of unknown violence it is difficult to predict in what way this new life will assert itself, but of this I am certain that assert itself it will. It may find its maelstrom to be a navigable channel when the capricious wind is not blowing too hard against it.

THE PEIPING CHRONICLE Thurs



The cast of scenes from "Victoria Regina", at the Garden Party of the Peiping Association of University Women yesterday. Reading from left to right: Seated, Mrs. E.A. Kracke, Jr., as Queen Victoria in her youth, and Mrs. J.B. Taylor as Queen Victoria in later years. Standing, C.B.B. Heathcote-Smith, Mrs. Pierpont Moffatt, Capt. D.D. Barrett, George R. Merrell, Jr., Cecil B. Lyon, Dr. Lucius Porter, Paul W. Meyer and Brian MacDermot.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

CARRIES ON
UNDER HARDSHIPSDr. J.L. Stuart Keeps
Up Good WorkEDUCATION OF CHINA'S
YOUTHS MUST GO ON

Hankow, July 18.

How Yenching University, a missionary institute devoted to the educational and cultural advancement of China has been kept running under the most trying circumstances in Japanese-occupied Peiping largely through the faith, courage and prudence of one man was revealed by a missionary who just arrived here from the old capital.

This man, according to the missionary, is Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of the University, who is an American. Born of a missionary family in Hangchow referred to by Chinese as the "Paradise on Earth," Dr. Stuart has spent the greater part of his 62 years in China with occasional trips to America. It was largely through his efforts that Yenching University has been brought up from an unknown missionary institution, housed in a few old Pekingese-styled buildings and with a limited staff and student enrolment, to what it is today.

Upon the fall of Peiping last July, the missionary said, it was widely rumoured that Yenching University, being considered as one of the centres of student patriotic activities, would have to close down. But Dr. Stuart was convinced that so long as the fundamental principle of academic freedom could be maintained, the University, as one of the centres of higher learning, must carry on the education of the Chinese youths upon whom the future of China depends.

He saw the government and private universities and colleges in Peiping and Tientsin suspended or removed to the far interior. A more threatening gesture was adopted by the Japanese military authorities in Peiping in turning the premises of the National Tsing Hua University, which lies barely a mile away, into barracks for Japanese troops.

WORK CONTINUES

Dr. Stuart collected his staff, many of whom had gone away on their vacation, and announced that the University would be re-opened after the summer vacation.

It did re-open in September last year. At first the students doubted how the University could carry on under such unfavourable circumstances. But they came back when Dr. Stuart assured them that the University would tolerate no external interference or coercion and no compromise of principle.

Besides its own students, many students of other Peiping and Tientsin universities and colleges which had been forced either to close down or move to the interior also entered the University. As a result, the enrolment increased from about 500 to 600, the normal figure being 800.

Whilst assuring the Japanese authorities that the students of Yenching would not take part in any political activities, Dr. Stuart declared that the University would be operated on the principle of strict academic freedom.

OBJECTION OVER-RULED

Soon Japanese agents, the missionary recalled, were busily investigating whether the students were susceptible of any political activities. But they could not find any. The only thing to which they raised objection was a stone monument erected on the campus in commemoration of a girl student who was killed during a patriotic demonstration when the late Marshal Tuan Chi-jui was Chief Executive and asked that it be removed. The request was turned down by Dr. Stuart and today the monument still stands.

Then the Hsin Min Hui was formed by the bogus Peiping government. The new puppet society

has the mission of rooting off anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese. Eager to "convert" the Yenching students, it asked permission to contact them. Knowing that college students can make their own judgment, Dr. Stuart replied that the University would have no objection to the society contacting the students but would tolerate no coercion to make them join the society.

With Peiping still under Japanese occupation Yenching University will have even more harrowing experiences ahead, the missionary believed. But the aged American educator will try his best to guide it through with faith and courage.

Dr. Stuart came to Hankow last winter on a business trip. The local alumni enthusiastically welcomed him at a party. They saw him a little bit thinner and his hair somewhat whiter than before—but still with the same undaunted and confident spirit.—(Central News).

YENCHING VARSITY

Continues Work Under Trying Circumstances

JAPANESE PRESSURE

Hankow, July 18.

How Yen-ching University, a missionary institute devoted to the educational and cultural advancement of China, has been kept running under the most trying circumstances in Japanese-occupied Peiping largely through the faith, courage and prudence of one man, was revealed by a missionary who has just arrived here from the old capital.

This man, according to the missionary, is Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of the University, who is an American. Upon the fall of Peiping last July, the missionary said, it was widely rumoured that Yen-ching University, being considered one of the centres of student patriotic activities, would have to close down. But Dr. Stuart was convinced that so long as the fundamental principle of academic freedom could be maintained, the University, as one of the centres of higher learning, must carry on the education of the Chinese youths upon whom the future of China depends.

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More Students Enroll

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Then the Hsin Min Hui was formed by the Peiping puppet government, with the mission of rooting out anti-Japanese feelings among the Chinese. Eager to convert the Yen-ching students, it asked permission to contact them. Knowing that college students can make their own judgment, Dr. Stuart replied that the University would have no objection to the society contacting the students but would tolerate no coercion to make them join. So members of the society can contact the Yen-ching students but how far they have been able to win them over to their "cause" is doubtful.

Japanese Demands

Anxious to have "cultural co-operation" with Yen-ching University, the Japanese Foreign Office and Ministry of Education, the missionary continued, offered professorships to the University in a joint note last winter. Dr. Stuart's reply was that as an international institute of higher learning, the University welcomes foreign professorships and when time is feasible, it will consider inviting Japanese professors. But he expressed the doubt whether it is feasible to do so at the present time, and made it clear that except a few requirements, all other courses offered in the University are elective, and the University authorities can not force any student to take a certain course.

Recently Japanese gendarmes and police of the puppet government tried to search Yen-ching University, but the request was flatly turned down by Dr. Stuart on the ground that as the University is American property, it cannot be searched without raising international complications.

With Peiping still under Japanese occupation the University will have even more harrowing experiences ahead, the missionary believed. But the aged American educator will try his best to guide it through with faith and courage.—*Central News*.

1938

It is quite uncertain whether the three foreign colleges in Peiping, the Yen-ching University, the Catholic University and the Sino-French University will re-open for the fall semester, states a message to the Shanghai *Standard*. The authorities of Yen-ching University, it is stated, are considering its removal to Tientsin in order to prevent the activities of a pro-"Provisional Government" Society within its campus, from which it has steadfastly steered clear. Meanwhile, says the message, the Catholic University and the Sino-French University, which have resisted attempts at control made by the northern regime by asking it to negotiate with the French authorities, are finding the growing pressure daily more intolerable.

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Shanghai, June 27, 1938, Vol. 61, No. 178

Christian Educators' Dilemma

YENCHING UNIVERSITY just outside Peiping has won a species of victory against pressure from the Japanese military and their Chinese "provisional government", but it is the sort of victory carrying within it the seeds of considerable misgiving for the future.

Since the Japanese consolidated their hold on Peiping, they have exerted rather steady pressure on students to join in "spontaneous demonstrations" designed to show their pleasure at the arrival of a made-in-Japan brand of peace and good government. In some cases they have rewarded the students by small gifts of money, candy and so on, but they have also resorted to forms of pressure as cheaper and perhaps more effective.

Yenching, supported from the United States but during recent years very Chinese in complexion, is now quite American again and this gave a bargaining point with the Japanese who finally consented to a deal whereby the students of Yenching need not join in pro-Japanese demonstrations providing they will not engage in activities against the Japanese and their Chinese instruments. Just how durable this truce will be remains to be seen, but for the moment it settles the immediate issue.

Foreign educators in China, however, are reported to be thinking with increasing seriousness of the whole problem of Chinese student loyalty within the Japanese-occupied areas. Obviously the foreign missionary has to sympathize with the Chinese Government in the present struggle; he may be realistic enough to conceal this feeling when required, but it is there and it would go against his conscience to support an invader. On the other hand the question arises as to whether any system of education, especially the Christian system, can go on without effort to build loyalty to a nation and government. If this is granted to be necessary, what is the answer to the obvious problem in the Japanese-occupied areas?

Sooner or later, it is declared, this problem must be faced and with it is coupled the problem of whether foreign educators want to go out of business in Japanese-occupied China. We can see no easy answer. The one thing of which we are certain is that conscience will rule if and when the problem becomes really acute.

1938

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

Rumours of Its Removal To Tientsin Denied

Hankow, July 13.

Rumours that Yenching University has been forced to advance the date of closing for the current session and will be removed to Tientsin were described by Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of the University, as "baseless," according to a Peiping message. Commencement exercises, according to Dr. Stuart, will be held as usual and the University is planning for the next session.

Dr. Stuart reiterated that no external interference with the University and no compromise of principle will be tolerated.—*Central News*.

Japanese Stand

Peiping, July 12.

A Hsin Min Hui official unofficially told the United Press that the Hsin Min Hui expected foreign universities to obey orders and carry out the policies of the Chinese Government. He said that under the Kuomintang some foreign universities followed their own policies due to extrajurisdiction, but the Provisional Government and Hsin Min Hui will not sanction this. The Hsin Min Hui wants all schools to be controlled by the Provisional Government's Ministry of Education.

He said that it was hoped that foreign Embassies will understand the Government's attitude and will order schools to obey the Government's rules, otherwise the Government and Hsin Min Hui will not hesitate to close the schools by force which will be made possible by ordering the transfer of the students elsewhere.

In this connection the recent resignation of Mr. Chen Yuan, head of the Catholic University, and his replacement by a German is due to the University Board's belief that a foreigner is in a better position to deal with the Government interference.—*United Press*.

June 15, 1938

Schools Non-Political June 14

Negotiations are proceeding between the municipal government and the universities and middle schools under foreign control respecting their participation in a mass parade and demonstration against communism on June 19.

It is explained by the foreign school authorities that under their regulations they are not permitted to participate in political activities. They have been visited by officials of the municipal government, and it is understood that notification has been served that the schools may not be permitted to open for the Fall term, unless they comply.

Inasmuch as the foreign institutions, by withholding from political activities are serving the best interests of the Peking government, and carrying out the ideal of schools for teaching academic subjects only, it is believed an eventual agreement will be reached. Other foreign institutions are similarly concerned.

* * *

ON PARADES

The Editor,
The Peking Chronicle
Sir,

As I see it, the idea of next Sunday's mass parade is in the way of a popular demonstration against communism, has nothing to do with so-called victory demonstrations, and aims to unite the people behind the government's policy of rehabilitation.

Nevertheless, it occurs to me that the present administration might profit by the mistakes of the Kuomintang. That party all along tried to link politics with education, with the dire results we have seen. No foreign educational institution was free of interference, and the schools were used as channels of party propaganda.

The present government, taking a more thoughtful line, would be well advised to keep politics entirely away from the universities, colleges and schools. Parades of a political nature, even when held with an avowedly worthy object, are likely to fail of their intention. Mass parades, too, are always a danger point, as the enemies of the government might easily try to turn them to their own advantage.

Peking presents an excellent example of the gradual amalgamation of the Japanese and Chinese people in a common idea of peace and friendly understanding. You cannot expect too much cordiality at once, but at least there is mutual toleration and a great deal of real co-operation. Anything likely to interfere with this worth-while progress is not in the best interests of either peoples. I feel sure mature consideration will show the wisdom of going carefully in the matter of school parades.

Yours sincerely,

CAREFUL

Peking, June 15, 1938

School Inspections June 17

President J. Leighton Stuart of Yenching came to an agreement with the local authorities yesterday whereby every effort will be made to prevent subversive political activities among students, in return for the non-intervention of local organs on the university premises. Permission was given for Hsin Min Hui representatives to approach the students in an effort to secure their participation in next Sunday's parades. It is understood that, as a result of mutual understanding there will be no further efforts made to inspect any of the foreign-controlled universities and schools. A friendly tour of the P.U.M.C. was made yesterday by local officials.

* * *

Former Peking Resident In U.S. Teaches Basic English

**Graduate Of Yenching University Miss Tan
Now Broadcasts Regularly From Boston**

The following article reprinted from "The New York World-Telegram" concerns a former Peking resident, Miss Tan Pin-pin (Majorie C. Tan).

After receiving the appointment of Whitney fellowship for foreign students from Radcliffe College, Harvard University, in 1937, Miss Tan took her A.M. degree with the highest honor in the following year. In the autumn of the same year, she was awarded a fellowship by the Rockefeller Foundation, New York, and assigned to do research work with the Orthological Committee of the same city. When the Orthological Committee moved its office to Boston, Professor I. A. Richards arranged with the station WRUL for daily broadcasts in Basic English on short wave for Latin America and the Far East and put Miss Tan in charge of the broadcasts, which include news reports, features, and a daily lesson in Basic. Besides lecturing at the various clubs and universities in the Eastern States, Miss Tan is the author of many articles in English on Basic and other subjects and co-author of several Basic Readers.

BY FREDERICK WOLTMAN

She lived in China until only four years ago, but Miss Pin Tan (her first name is pronounced "Bin Bin" and means, appropriately, "elegance") speaks meticulously perfect English.

Hence, it is not so strange that her principal enthusiasm, at this stage of life and the age of 24, should be:

1. To promote an international tongue in which 850 (English) words do the work of 20,000, and

2. To talk by short wave to the peoples of Europe, Latin America and, especially, the Far East in this simplified or, as it is called technically, Basic English.

Both of these unusual objectives Miss Tan, the daughter of a retired Peking banker and graduate of Yenching University, '36, has been pursuing quite to her delight.

En Route To China

She was in New York en route to China where she is scheduled to teach Basic, as its advocates call it, to both students and teachers at her alma mater and to take up a waiting chair of English instruction.

A sudden shift of events in the Orient changed her plans at the last moment and Miss Tan was called back to direct the broadcasts over the Far East beam opened recently by WRUL at the University Club in Boston the non-commercial World Radio University, which seeks to cultivate international understanding by short wave directly to the people of the world.

Since she got her Master's degree at Radcliff in '38, Miss

Tan has become one of this country's authorities on Basic, a system invented by C.K. Ogden of Cambridge, England. In the past year she has been broadcasting daily programs to Europe, Australia and Latin America over short wave from WRUL.

Recently she had charge of the station's first three test broadcasts to the Far East, to Japan, China, Australia, Indo-China and India.

Clear Broadcasts

Her eight broadcasts of Basic lessons brought letters from every Latin-American country except Bolivia. Fausto Vasquez wrote from Cerro de Pasco, a mining town 14,000 feet up in Peru, praising the "clearness of those broadcasts—it seems as if the teacher or teachers were in my home."

And from Buenos Aires C. Flores sent "my congratulations to the lady who speak in English, she pronounces the words so clearly that I am delightful to hear her." Miss Tan, incidentally, attributes her English to her childhood American governess in China.

Basic, as Miss Tan explained it today, is easier to learn than Esperanto or any other international language.

"The vocabulary is broken down to the lowest common denominator and there but 16 verbs, usually the hardest part of any language," she said.

Thus, "dismount" involves three ideas—act, direction and object. So the Basic teacher uses three of the 850, fundamental words, instead—"get off a horse." "Disembark" is "get off a ship." And "jour-

nalist" is broken into three simple components, news, paper and man.

The 850 words include 400 general names, like machine, flight, distance; 200 pictureable names, as table, pen, seat (not chair, because chair is too specialized and seat gives the idea); and 150 qualities such as good and bad, hard and soft. In addition, there are special lists of 50 words each, for science, Bible reading (worship pray-er for instance) etc.

'Dead-End' Languages

"Unlike the mechanical languages, which are dead-end streets," said Miss Tan, "Basic is simply a stepping stone to full English." Basic teachers are in great demand in China, she added, where the Ministry of Education is pushing it as a secondary language.

The idea of a nonprofit in-

ternational radio station was conceived by Walter S. Lemmon, its president, who is a radio engineer and inventor, and, incidentally, on the executive staff of the International Business Machines Corp. Thomas J. Watson, president of I.B.M. is chairman of the WRUL board. The Rockefeller Foundation is one of its chief supporters. Members of the Listeners' League in 32 nations also help support it with \$2 contributions.

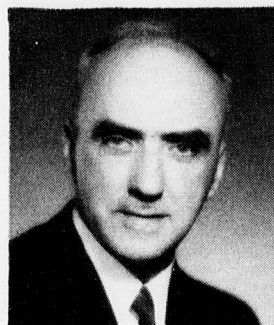
EDUCATION

YENCHING

NO. 1 CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY IN CHINA STANDS
AMIDST THE JAPANESE INVADERS WITH STEADY
SUPPORT OF AMERICAN CHURCHES AND COLLEGES



Flag rush on Yenching University campus is similar to American undergraduate class contests. Idea is to climb the pole and capture opponents' flag. In background is water tower.



PRESIDENT STUART

In the midst of the Japanese invaders of China, surrounded by the khaki hordes of the Rising Sun, there still stands an American university, supported by Americans for Chinese. The Japanese Army would long since have taken over its beautiful campus but for concern for U. S. feelings. They ordered its President J. Leighton Stuart (*left*) to hoist the puppet regime flag, to propagandize against China's Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and to call on the local Japanese garrison to give his personal "thanks" for the invasion. President

Stuart ignored these "orders" and continued to fly the American flag.

The university is Yenching. The place is five miles outside Peking, ancient city of emperors in North China. Yenching is the biggest, richest and best-equipped Christian university in all China, a leader of the many American Christian schools and colleges in that country. Out of thirty colleges in North China, it is one of only three to have survived the Japanese occupation. It is the only surviving women's college. For a time some Chinese patriots suspected Yenching of "appeasing" the conqueror. Today Chinese know better. For from Yenching campus, whose academic tranquillity President Stuart defends with endless labor and pain, go new hundreds of Chinese to lead the Chinese people. On the following pages are shown some pictures of the life on Yenching's

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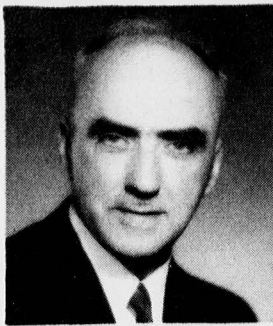
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Flag rush on Yenching University campus is similar to American undergraduate class contests. Idea is to climb the pole and capture opponents' flag. In background is water tower.



Yenching undergraduates in a good humor bestride Chinese stone fence and chant the song of Walt Disney's Seven Dwarfs: *Heigh-ho, heigh-lo, it's home from work we go* in good English.



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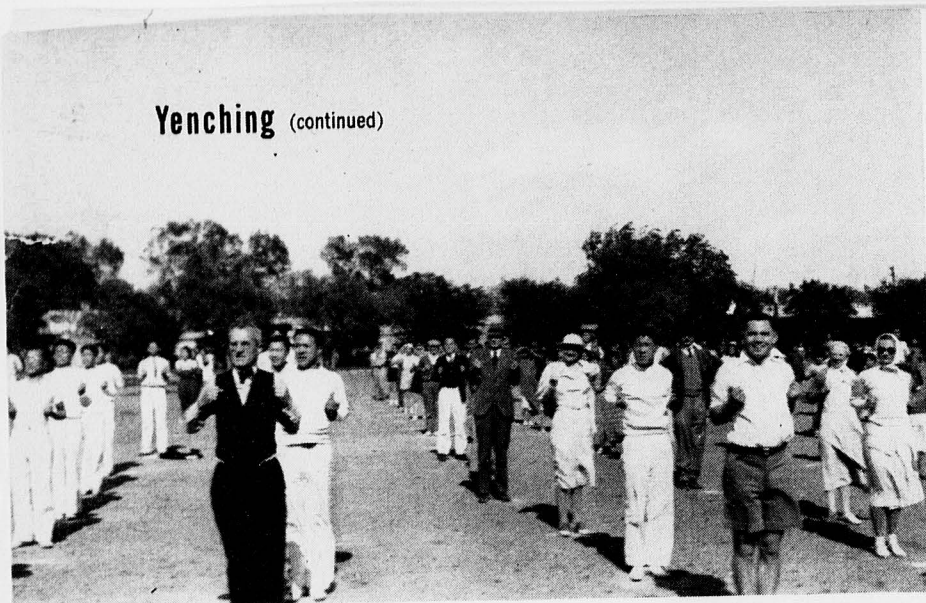
Yenching grew out of a number of American missionary schools for boys and girls founded in the mid-19th Century. One became Peking University, another North China Union College, a third North China Union College for Women. The first two combined in 1918. President Stuart took charge in 1919. The Women's College joined them in 1920 and they took the name of Yenching. They got additional American money and slowly built a campus five miles outside Peking. In 1926 they moved to it.

Eventually, the campus cost \$2,500,000. It was backed by an endowment of \$2,800,000, the biggest for a Christian college in China. It got help from four missions, Presbyterian, Methodist, American Congregational and English Congregational; from Princeton, Harvard and Wellesley universities in America and from the Chinese Government. Since the invasion began, Chinese support has all but stopped. Surrounded by forces hostile to everything it stands for, Yenching is now hard up.

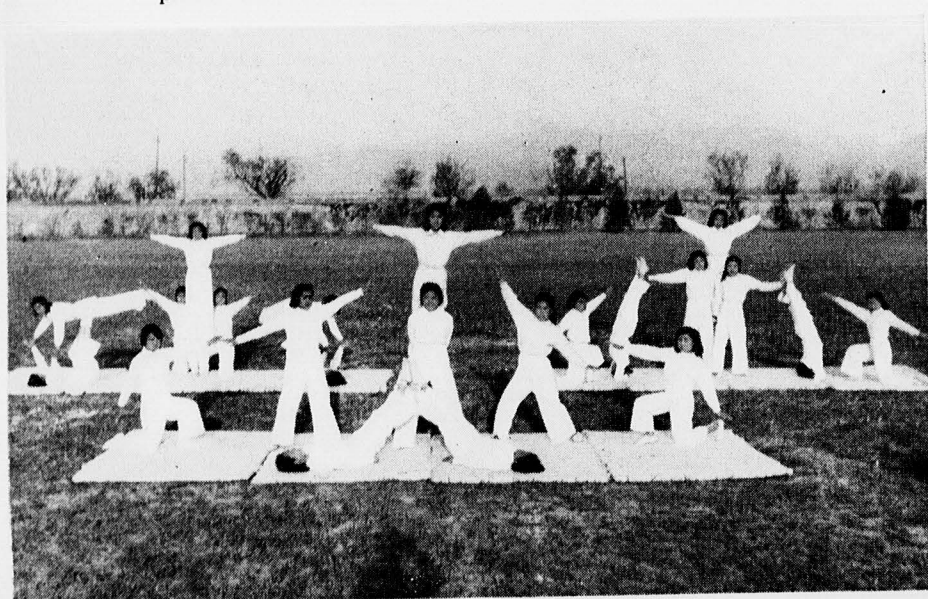


Madame Chiang Kai-shek (*left*), wife of China's fighting Generalissimo, talks earnestly with students. She has told the Yenching faculty: "The effort you are making . . . is a noble one."

Yenching (continued)



The faculty, headed by English professor in his shirtsleeves, joins the students in setting-up exercises on the campus. This kind of vigorous informality jolts and impresses ceremonious Chinese. It sets a tone of direct action for Yenching University.



"Pyramid-making" is great favorite of Yenching's girl students of gymnastics. This is just one of dozens of set pieces that they have in their repertory. It is suggestive



At baseball, this batter for the Yenching University team swings wildly and too soon for clean-cut strike.



Archery is an old Chinese sport but it is generally new for modern Chinese women at Yenching.

YENCHING STUDENTS DO AMERICAN THINGS IN

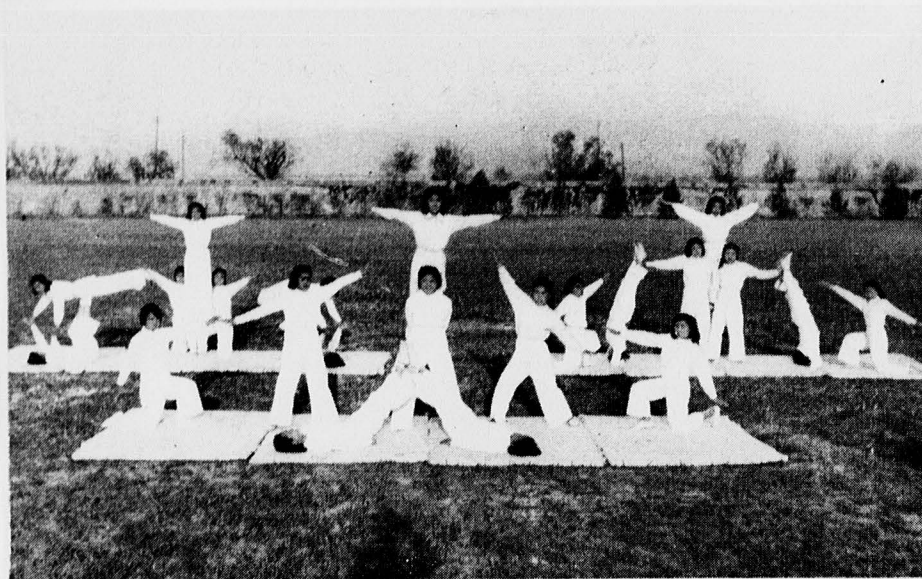
Europe has had only a foretaste of the horrors of war that China knows so well. Certainly the old China of classic morals, clans and bound feet is dead. A new China is already emerging and Yenching University, teacher of Protestant Christian spirit and tolerance, is helping to create it. The new China is perhaps most clearly to be seen in the far hinterland, but it is found here too at Yenching, squarely in the camp of the enemy.

Yenching was built for only 800 students, but by putting in doubledecker beds and four students in a single room, this year it has a student body of 1,085, of which 770 are young men, 315 young women. Even so, it turned away four times as many qualified applicants as it admitted. The University is divided into five faculties: Arts and Letters, Natural Sciences, Public Affairs, Religion and the Graduate College. Most of the men go in for science and public affairs. The students are drawn from all China, many of them coming from the populous heart of China south of the Yangtze River.

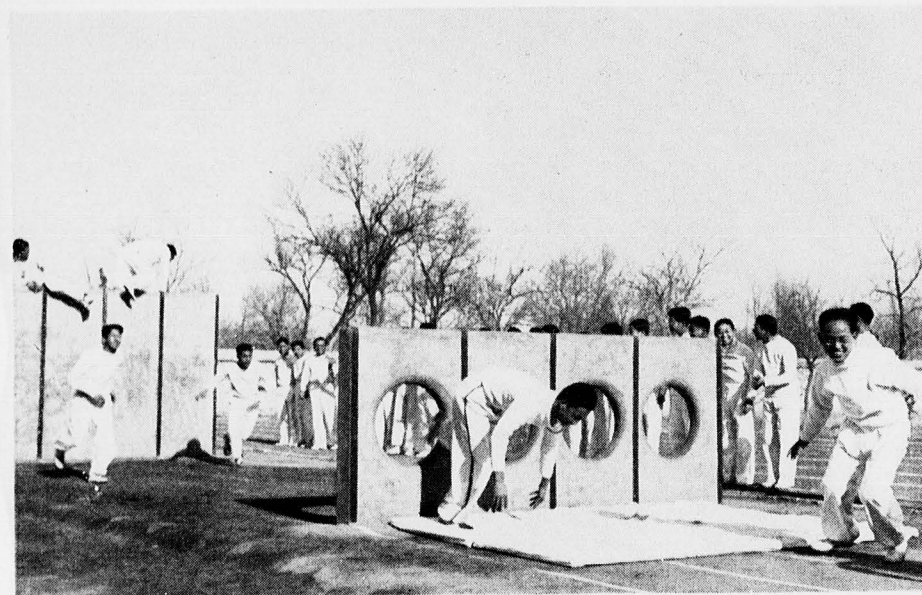
Under a faculty of more than a hundred, three-quarters of whom are Chinese, they study the civilizations of all the world. In the same day they may read Shakespeare, Goethe, the Old Testament, Aristotle and the history of the Chin, Han, Wei, Tsin, Sui



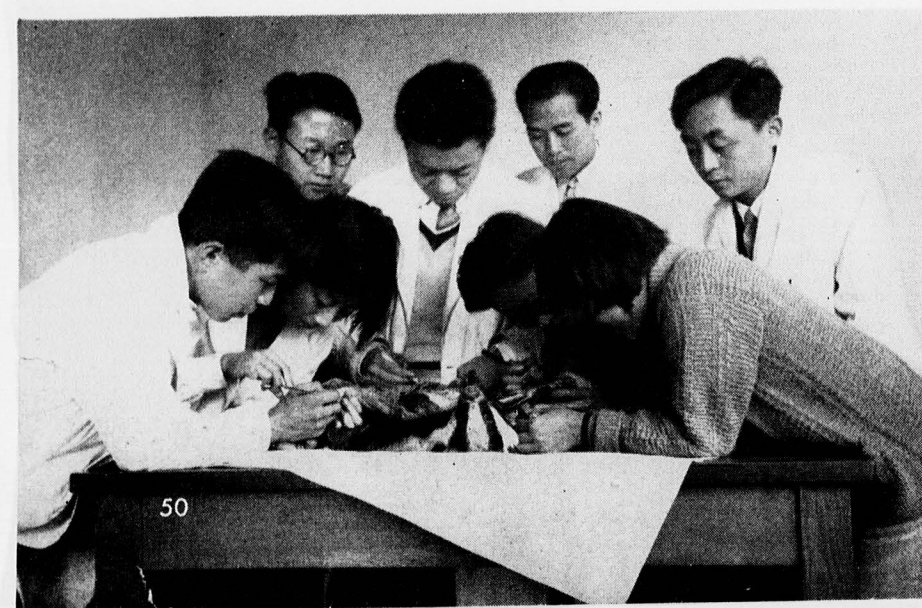
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"Pyramid-making" is great favorite of Yenching's girl students of gymnastics. This is just one of dozens of set pieces that they have in their repertory. It is suggestive of the beautiful balustraded marble periphery of Peking's famed Altar of Heaven.



Obstacle race (above) is typical American stunt introduced to the Chinese by Yen-ching. Notice that it makes the Chinese laugh just as hard as anyone else. Below: a class of boys and girls dismember what appears to be a pig for a course in biology.



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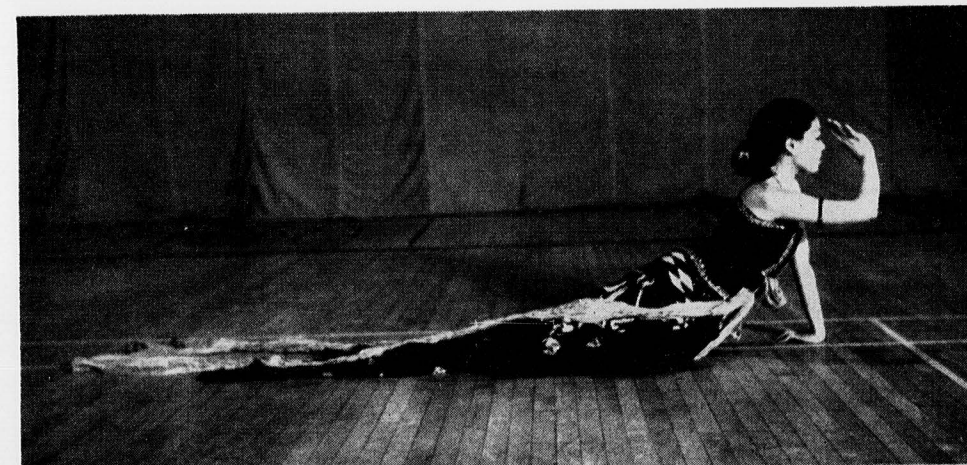
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Yenching students lead an anti-Japanese demonstration at the gates of nearby Peking. This was be-

fore the war. President John Leighton Stuart does not permit his students to provoke Japanese now.



A Javanese dance is put on during the war by a Yenching student, Chao Ching Hsin. Nearly all of

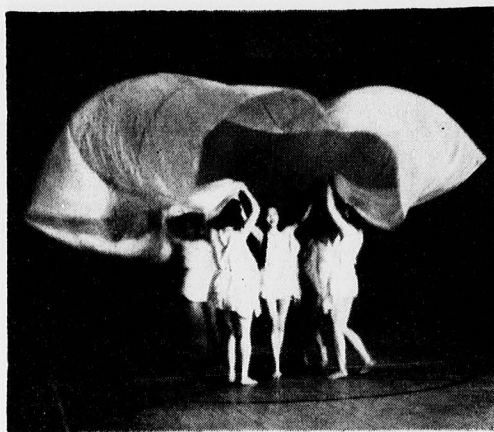
the pictures on these pages were taken during the war. Many of them were taken during the past year.

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Girl with a sword gracefully practices so-called "Chinese boxing," an excellent beauty treatment.



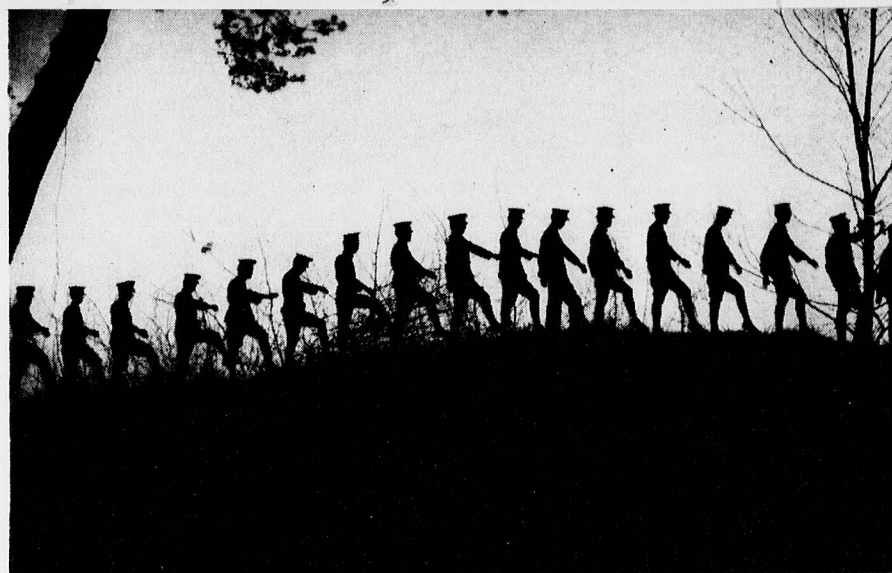
Scarf dance, a banal European form, is performed by these five of the younger Yenching undergraduates.

A CHINESE WAY AND THEY SEEM TO LIKE IT

Tang, Sung, Liao, Ming and Ching dynasties of China. Some of these more esoteric subjects have been dropped in this war year of 1941, to give more time for the things China needs: science, economics and social leadership.

These young people are getting away from the meaningless Western scholarship many Chinese have, letter-perfect on dates but enthusiastic about nothing. There is too much for them to do for China. Of Yenching's 2,000 graduates, 38% have gone into teaching, 18% into government service and 14% into research work. Less than 10% have taken up commercial careers. Yenching men in key positions include Premier H. H. Kung, Railway Administrator C. C. Wang and William Woo, manager of Chungking's power station.

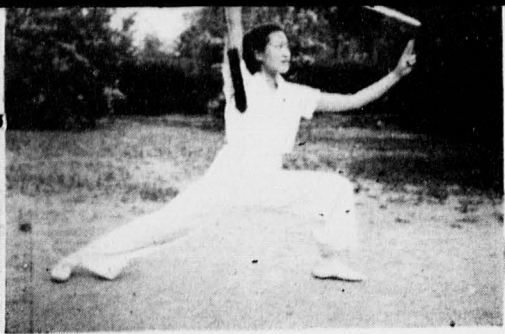
Yenching is not China's only Christian university. Supported by Yale University is famed Yale-in-China or Hua Chung, which fled before the Japanese with what it could carry and is now functioning in Hsichow. Soochow University has 1,058 students, Shanghai 829, Hangchow 756, West China Union 591, Lingnan 626, Nanking 651. But eleven of the 13 Protestant colleges have fled and are making shift where they can. Yenching is the only one that has been able to stand its ground in occupied territory.



Military training was a part of the Yenching course before the war. Here uniformed students maneuver on the campus. But since the war, Yenching has avoided any evidence of militarism, for fear of giving the Japanese Army an excuse to intervene.



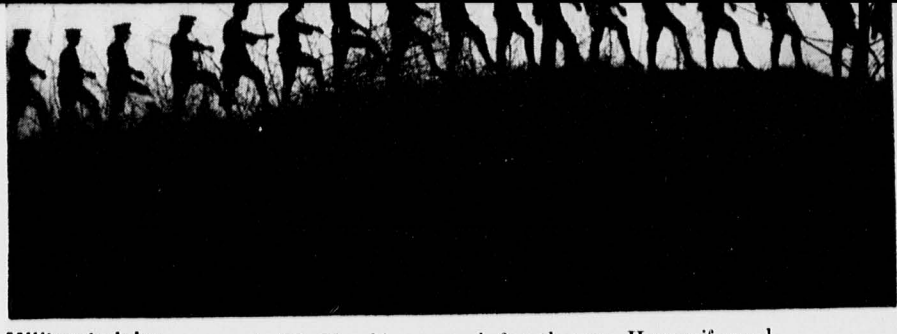
Program of dancing shown the students in May, 1938, included this imitation of an 18th Century European dance by trained girls of Women's College. Some teachers



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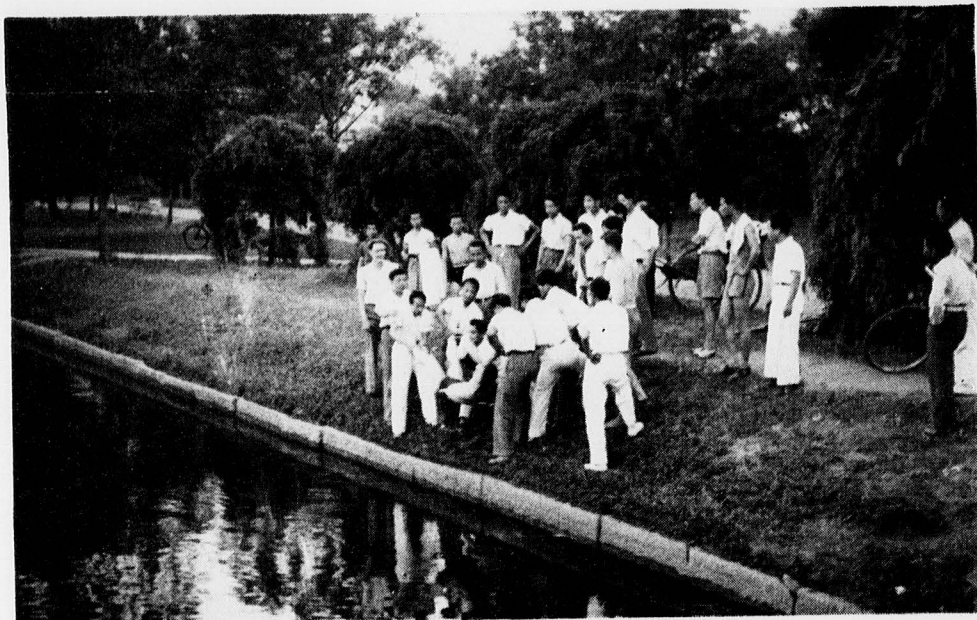
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Freshman is being thrown into the lake by upperclassmen in an exact imitation of American haz-

ard practice. Notice one ricksha and three bicycles beside the lovely row of acacia and willow trees.



Bearded coach in Chinese boxing puts on demonstration round with a student. Traditional and use-

less in practice, Chinese boxing is wonderful training in muscular co-ordination, control and balance.

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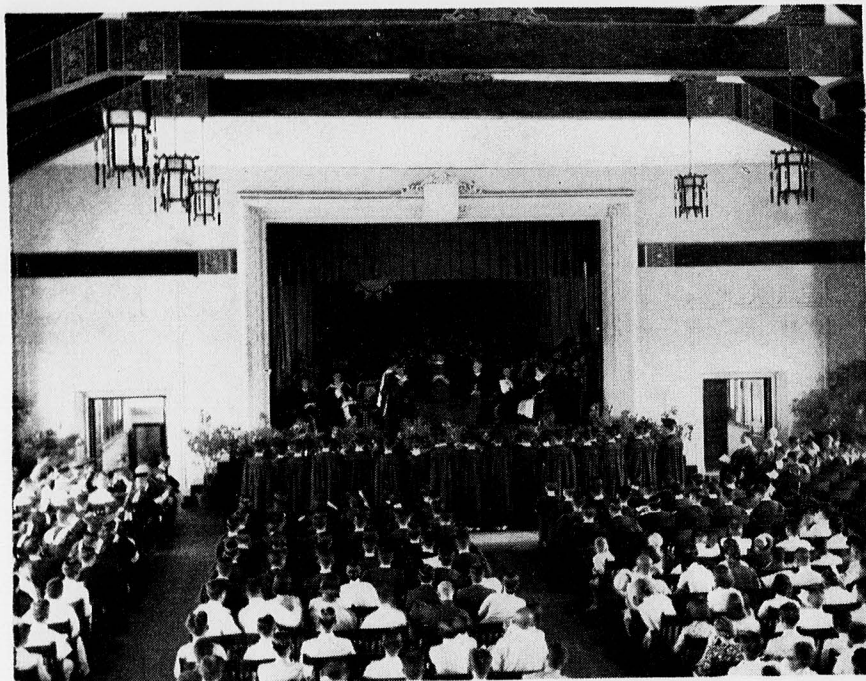
Program of dancing shown the students in May, 1938, included this imitation of an 18th Century European dance by trained girls of Women's College. Some teachers in the Women's College are always recruited from Wellesley College near Boston.



A picnic is held by students of the College of Public Affairs. One boy is roasting a hot-dog, another a marshmallow, while a third drinks old-fashioned Chinese tea. Below: Yenching pennant is carried by a group going to the U. S. on the *President Hoover*.



Yenching (continued)



Last pre-War graduation was in June 1937. Here one class stands for its diplomas, while three others await their turn in Bashford auditorium. One month later the Japanese began invasion.



YENCHING'S CAMPUS AND STUDENT BODY COMBINE BEST OF OLD AND NEW WORLDS

Few American colleges have a campus as lovely as Yenching. Not far from the old Imperial Summer Palace, it combines ancient Chinese eave forms with severely useful concrete, durable and easy to heat. The Chinese color tones of the Yenching campus are shown on the following two pages. In a long-term sense, this campus and what it stands for are probably the biggest investment that U. S. money has in China. The dividends pour in an unceasing stream from Yenching in the young Chinese seen below. Today they are hard-pressed, for living costs in Peking have risen nearly 400% during the Japanese invasion. Yenching's enrollment is now bigger than it has ever been and its income is less than it has been in many years. Even its income from American sources has dwindled.

What Yenching is really fighting are the twin temptations China faces of becoming either Japanese or Communist. One would be about as disastrous as the other. For the Chinese people have always had an ancient and rugged feeling for democracy. They are emphatically not a robot people. Yenching teaches, above all, self-reliance and self-respect, responsibility and self-expression—the middle-class virtues of U.S.



COMBINE BEST OF OLD AND NEW WORLDS



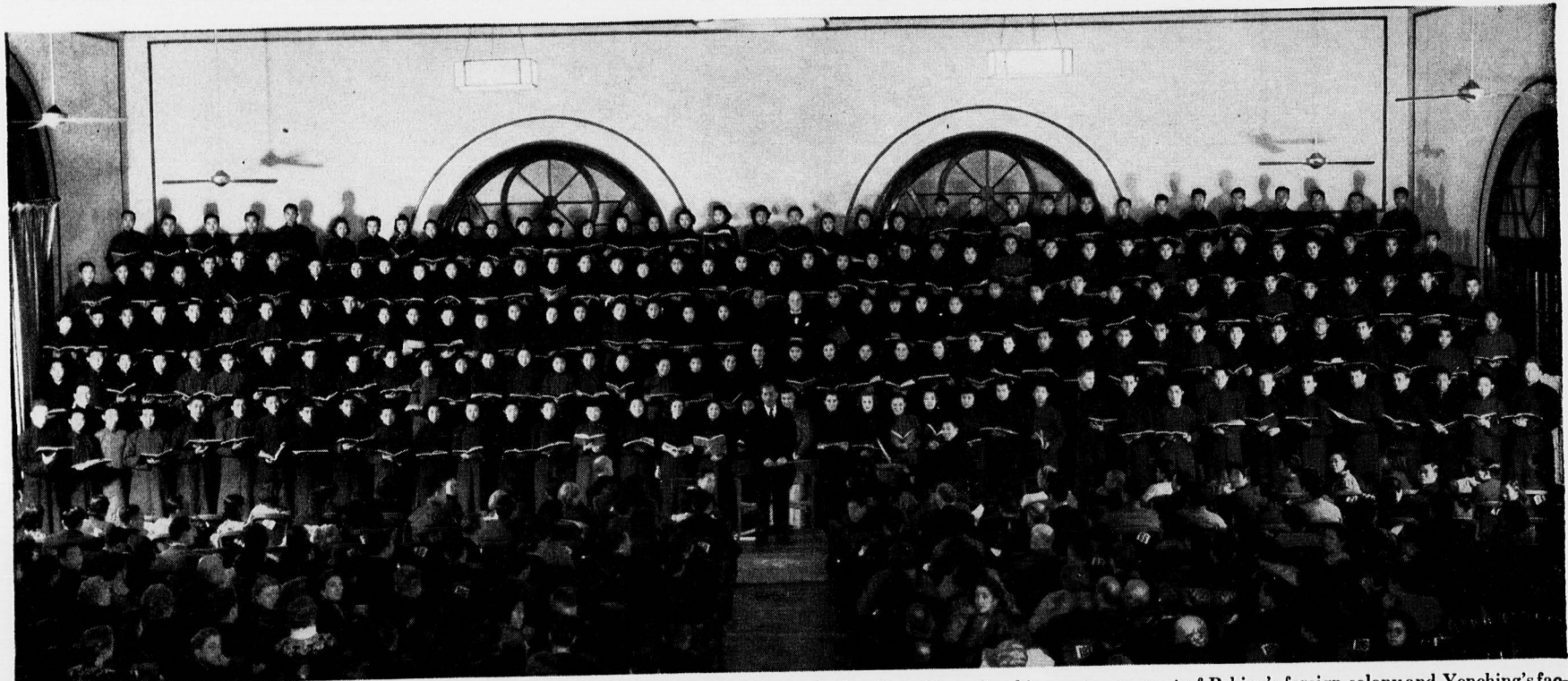
Last pre-War graduation was in June 1937. Here one class stands for its diplomas, while three others await their turn in Bashford auditorium. One month later the Japanese began invasion.



The Sociology Department poses for its photograph in the spring of 1940, after three years of war. Instructors stand front, center. Notice the increasing number of Chinese gowns on men.

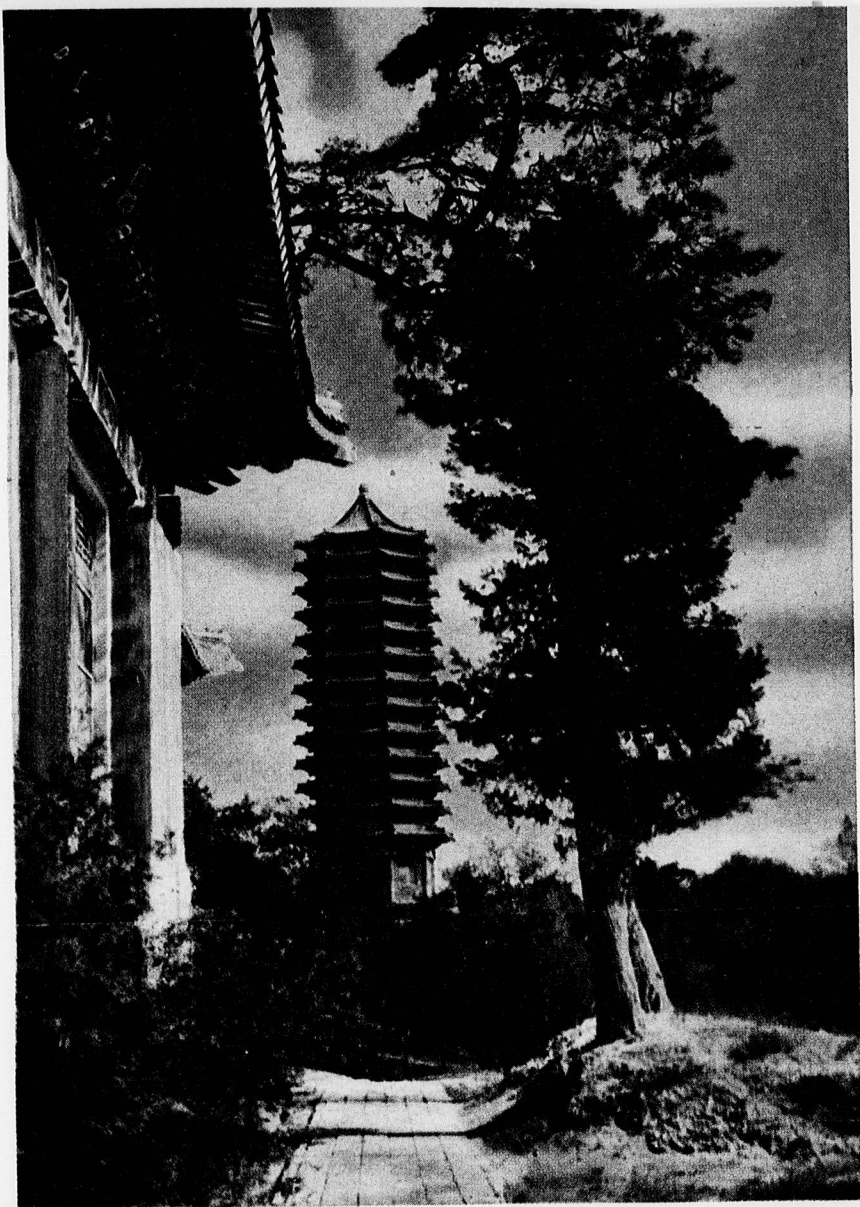


Home Economics Department of Yenching draws the younger and some of the prettier girls. But few women graduates of Yenching are content to have merely domestic careers.

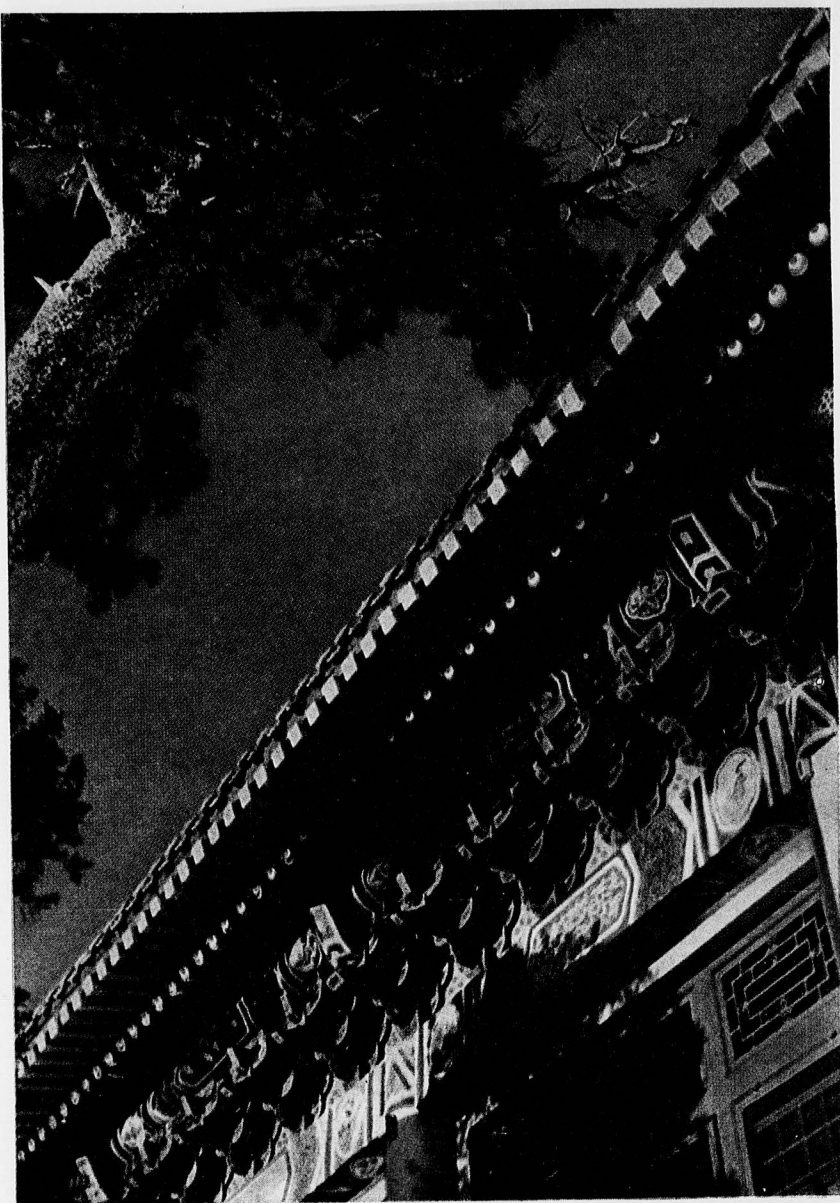


The massed choirs of Yenching assemble in the Peking Hotel auditorium to sing Handel's *Messiah* just before Christmas during the war. Group totals about one quarter of the student

body. In audience for this event were most of Peking's foreign colony and Yenching's faculty. Most Yenching Americans refused to take State Department's advice to leave China.



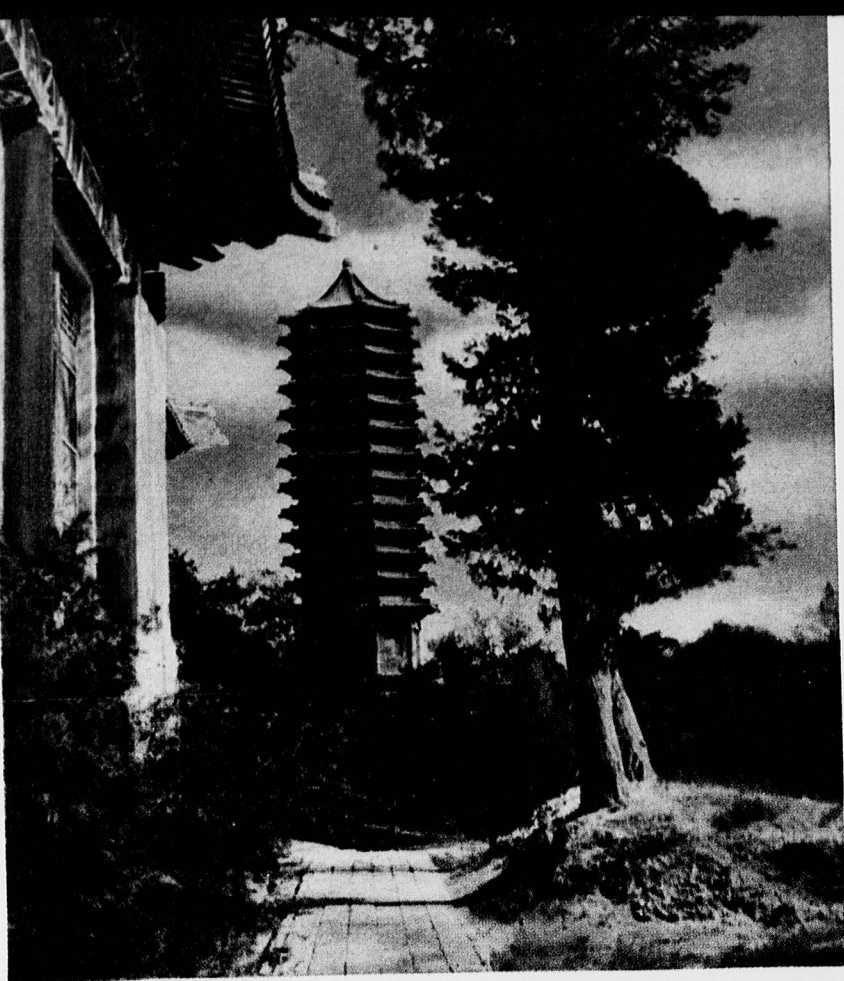
Yenching's only pagoda is used as a water tower and is a copy of a 10th Century 13-story pagoda at nearby Tungchow. This is called the Po-ya Pagoda by Yenching undergraduates. At left is the Warner Gymnasium for Men, a detail of whose eaves is shown again at right.



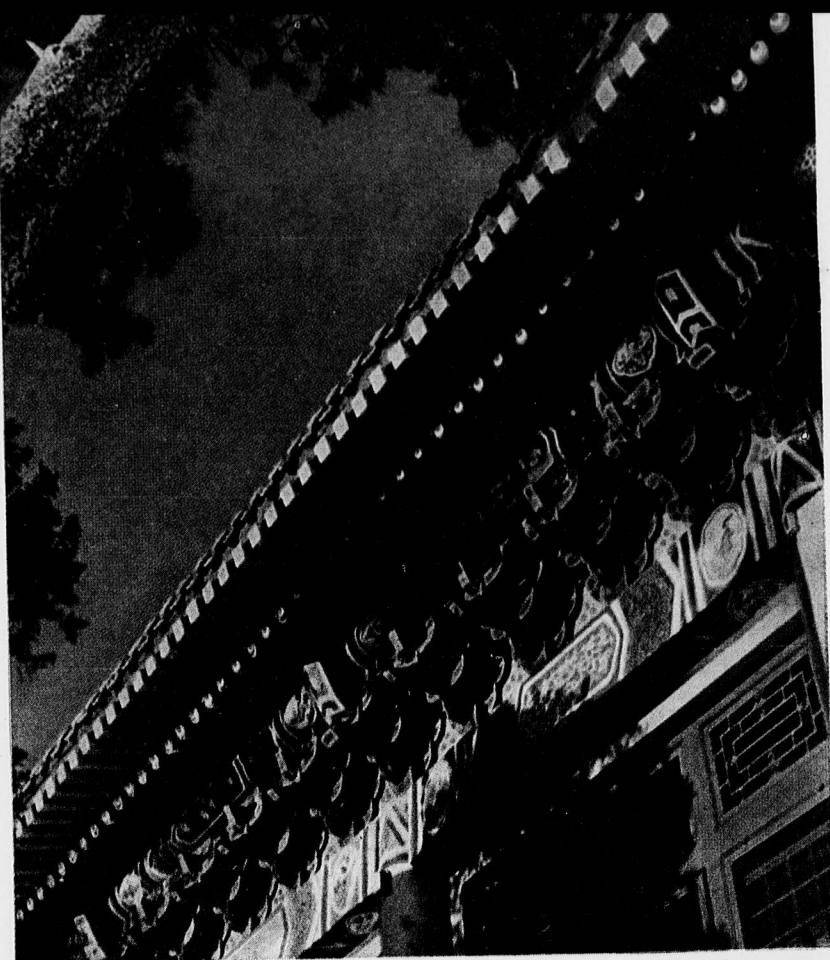
Chinese eaves of men's gymnasium at Yenching University look like an inverted yellow xylophone. Beneath it can be seen multicolored paintings and the strange bracket construction of the Chinese architectural style. Tree is an umbrella pine, symbolizing long life.

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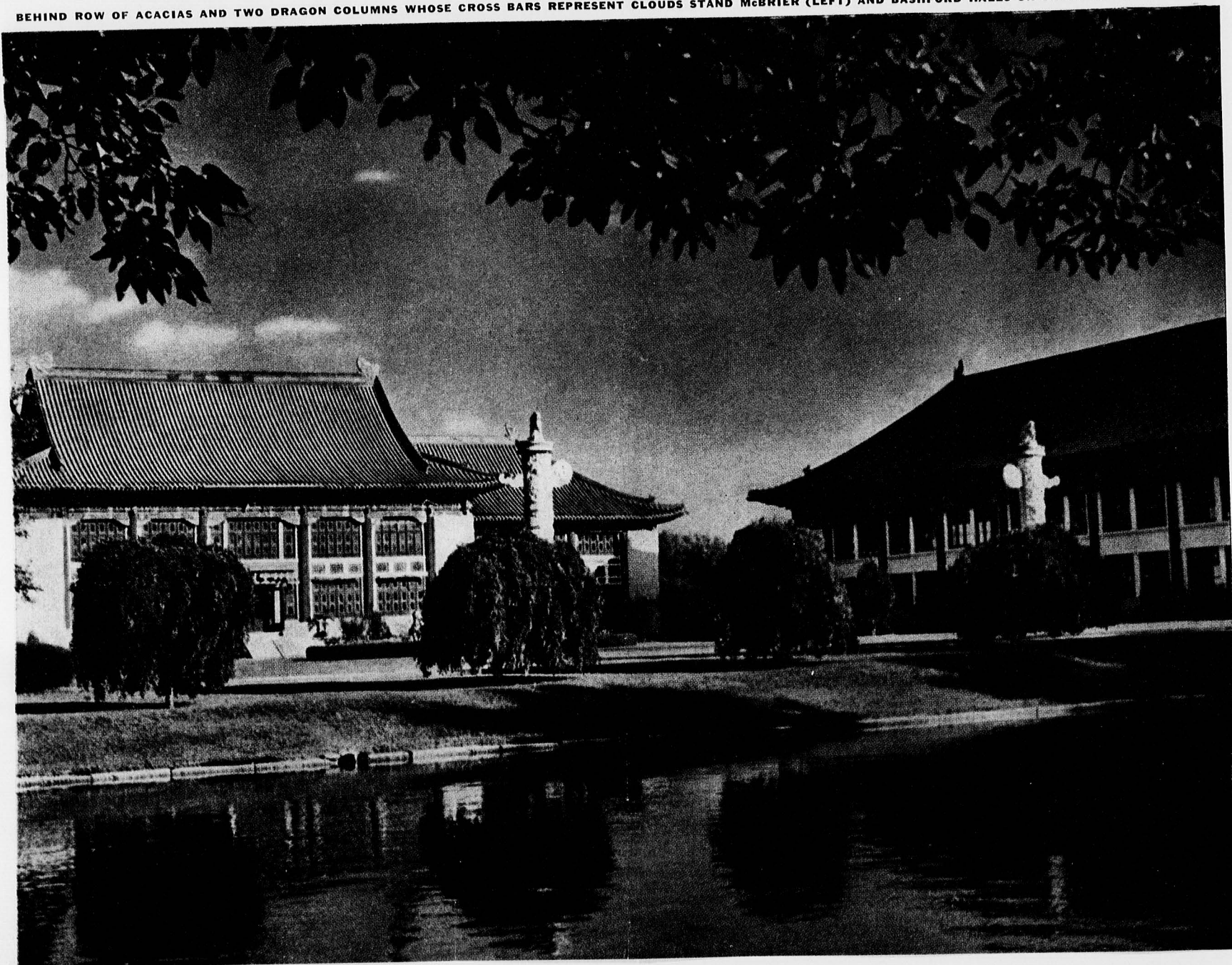


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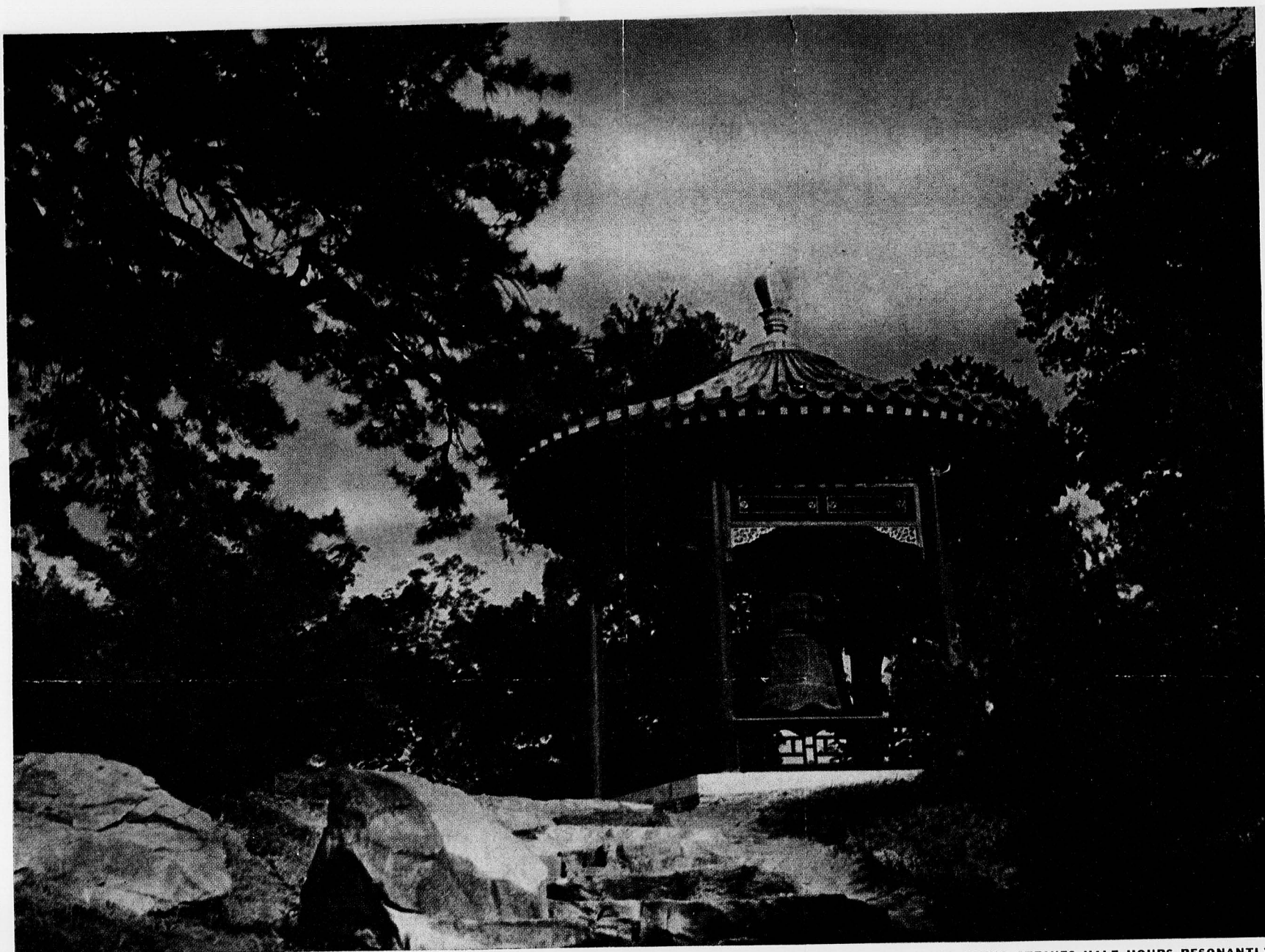
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BEHIND ROW OF ACACIAS AND TWO DRAGON COLUMNS WHOSE CROSS BARS REPRESENT CLOUDS STAND McBRIER (LEFT) AND BASHFORD HALLS ON SHORE OF LITTLE LAKE



0802

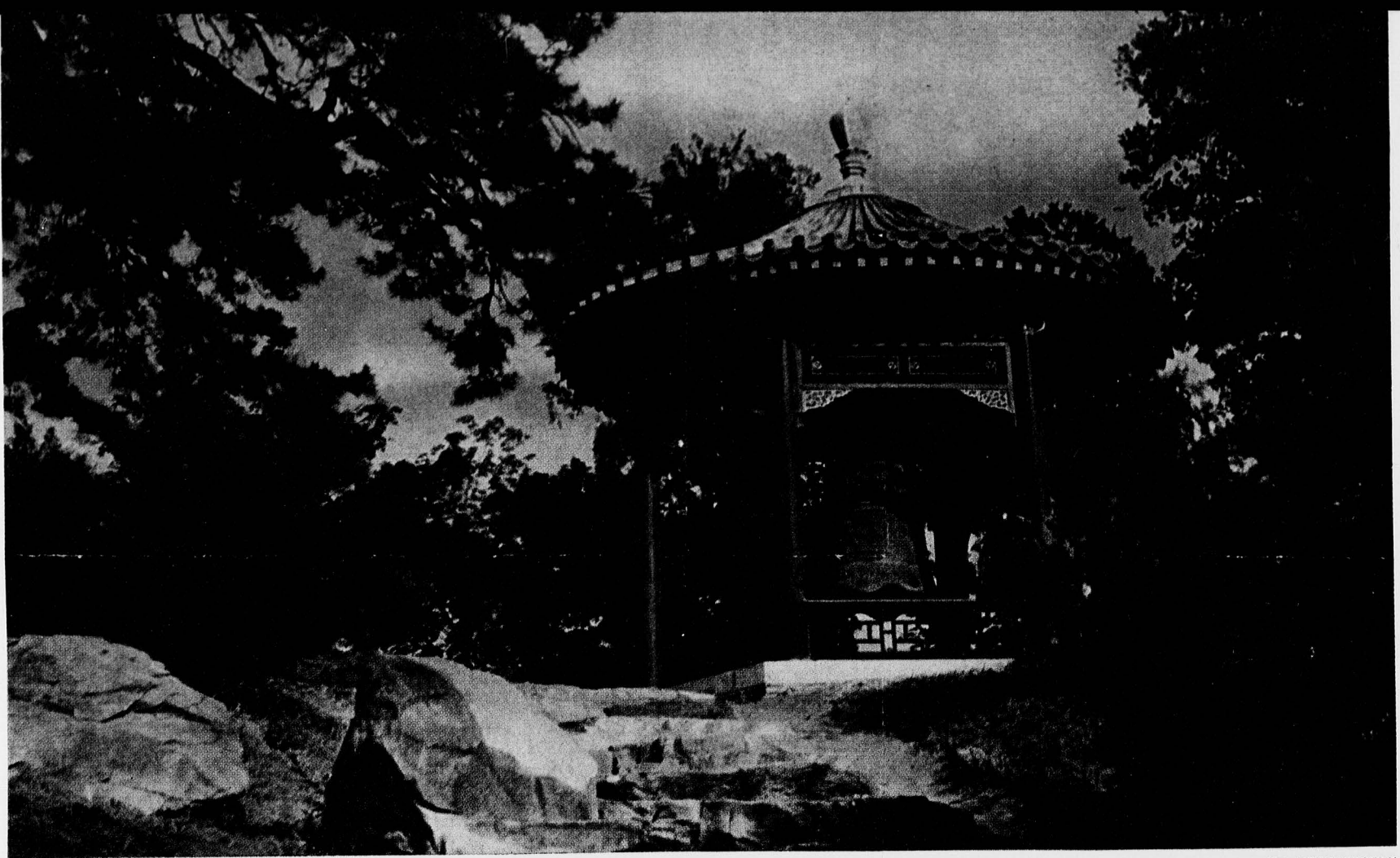
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ON A LITTLE HILL IN THE HEART OF THE CAMPUS STANDS THIS BELL PAVILION. BELL CAST BY 18TH CENTURY EMPEROR YUNG CHENG STRIKES HALF HOURS RESONANTLY

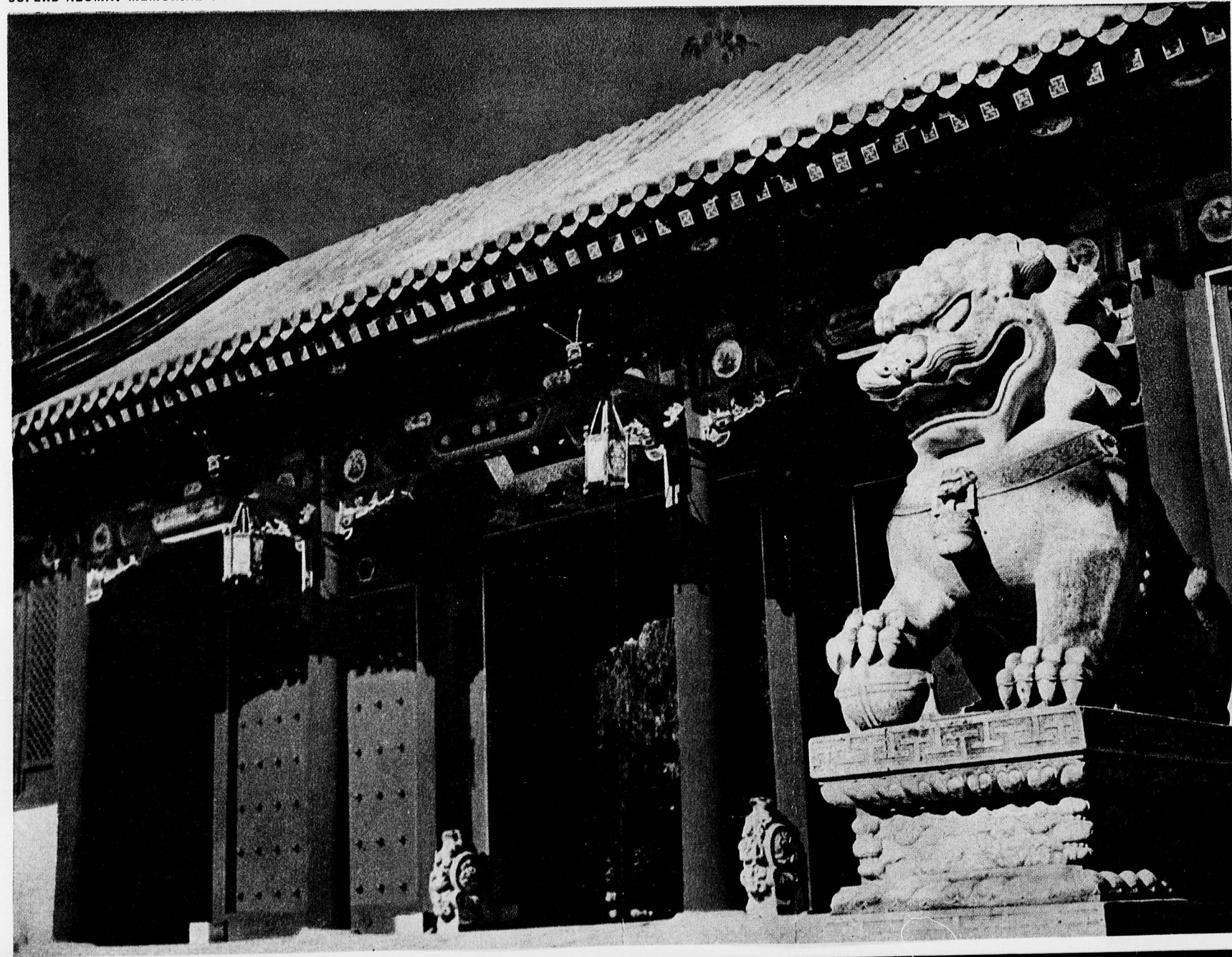
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ON A LITTLE HILL IN THE HEART OF THE CAMPUS STANDS THIS BELL PAVILION. BELL CAST BY 18TH CENTURY EMPEROR YUNG CHENG STRIKES HALF HOURS RESONANTLY

SUPERB ALUMNI MEMORIAL GATE ONCE LED TO MANCHU PRINCESS' TOMB. LION WAS GIVEN YENCHING BY THE IMPERIAL FAMILY, FROM RUINS OF OLD SUMMER PALACE



001570

0804