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President's Report 1931-32

Annual Report Pres
Rec'd in N. Y. 6-27-32

To the Board of Managers:

An institution in its formative period, struggling to maintain itself and worthily to perform its accepted function in the midst of such radical and rapid changes in environment as those through which we have been recently passing, suggests the analogy of a living organism.

Among these environmental changes are political and economic conditions in China, the world-wide financial depression, especially as affecting American philanthropy, and current thought and practice in regard to Christianity.

If life consists in correspondence with environment, we who are responsible for the affairs of this University must think constantly and carefully and creatively as to those adjustments which will enable Yenching not only to survive, but to draw fresh sustenance for healthy growth and useful activity from each new development in its surroundings.

It may be pertinent to glance back in retrospect through the fourteen years since Yenching became reorganized under the present administration, and to note alike the changes within itself as to physical plant and annual budget, western and ecclesiastical proportion of control, size and sources of student body, scope and quality of academic work etc., and those turbulent, and largely unpredictable changes which are incessantly occurring in its outward relationships.

How much in the process of adjusting has been due to fortunate accident or opportunist shifting, and how much stronger our university organism might be now in each aspect of its life had there been more insight into the consequences of these happenings or tendencies all around us and more alert, anticipatory planning, are questions of only speculative interest except in so far as they stimulate the determination to aim at flexibility in structure and wisely calculated preparedness for further changes in those environmental relations upon which our future growth depends.

The problem may for convenience be studied under four different aspects, though these are, and always ought to be, closely inter-related.

Religion.

This is mentioned first as being the originating cause of the University's establishment and the continuing cause of that distinctive quality in its functioning without which it has no sufficient reason for existence. Whatever else this may involve,

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we shall agree that it permanently requires the endeavor to apply the principles and spirit of Jesus to every phase of our corporate activity, to exert every proper influence to develop these ideals and habits in our students individually and as a group, to furnish every facility for the study of Christian knowledge and the practice of Christian living, together with whatever else may help to nurture the finer urgings of the human spirit, and in general to bear our witness to the abiding reality and value of Christian faith for the people of China and in terms of contemporary thought. This is a challenging demand upon all who are concerned with the functional purpose of the institution, and the very difficulties accentuate the zest with which we shall try to meet it.

Education.

This is of course the only purpose for which any school can be rightly conducted. What has been discussed under the previous heading is intended as an essential factor in broadly conceived training of the whole personality.

The sort of education that Chinese young men and women should receive is a topic that calls for unprejudiced, imaginative, experimental, laborious inquiry. The extent to which undergraduate studies should be vocationalized, the method of securing a proper balance between technical and humanistic courses, encouragement to the more gifted students, our relations to secondary schools, emphasis on graduate work, the vexed problem of the summer session, limitation of enrollment, research and extension, are mere suggestions as to the academic issues that are more or less in flux at present.

It may suffice to testify to the open-minded and conscientious attention which the faculty, through its various divisions, is giving to these and similar problems. With such leadership in academic affairs as Yenching is fortunate in having, we can safely entrust this aspect of our future policies to these qualified specialists.

National Relations.

An institution located in China but founded by those from other countries should be scrupulously careful, not only to conform to all expressions of the national will whether in government relations or in authentic public opinion, but also to render its utmost contribution to the national welfare, particularly in making of its foreign connections an asset to be utilized rather than an atrophied organ to be tolerated or discarded.

In this respect our intentions are revealed in our prompt registration under the Government, the increasing proportion of Chinese among administrative officers and teachers, the emphasis on Chinese studies, the architecture of our buildings, and our attitude in general to political, economic and other national issues. These are mentioned not as a ground for complacent satisfaction.

faction but as giving direction to whatever other adjustments may relate the institution yet more intimately and with mutual benefit to the country we are endeavoring to serve.

Finances.

It is in this respect perhaps that at our approaching Annual Meeting the analogy of the necessity for the living organism to make adjustments to its changing environment will be most suggestive. Money is as essential to the nourishment and growth of an institution as food is to the animal. Hitherto we have depended almost entirely upon securing this in the United States and by more or less generally recognized methods. The continuance of the present economic depression is, however, proving so disastrous and so far-reaching in its effects that it will be all but hopeless in the immediate future to raise funds as needed, not for expansion but for maintenance, from our present constituency.

The trip from which I have just returned has given convincing evidence of the shrinkage of incomes and sense of insecurity affecting almost the entire population, especially those who hitherto have been most prosperous. All religious, educational, and philanthropic agencies are in serious difficulties and are appealing for funds, or have temporarily abandoned such appeals as futile. Naturally the most conscientious and internationally-minded givers are forced to ask themselves at such a time whether they are justified in contributing to an institution in China.

There is no real indication yet as to when business conditions will improve nor what changes this will bring in the distribution of wealth. It can be assumed that in any case we must develop what will be largely a new and perhaps a much more numerous constituency, by methods different from those hitherto employed. Much of my time on this trip was occupied in planning with the Trustees for such altered promotional efforts.

But the emergence of this new and unexpected factor in our financial outlook, resulting in shrinkage of our endowment funds, precarious sources of annual support and uncertainty as to the effectiveness of appeals in the future to the people of America, compels us to explore, with an earnestness which has hitherto never seemed necessary, the possibilities of securing funds in China and those adjustments in our internal organization and policy which will equip the institution for the largest measure of success in such efforts.

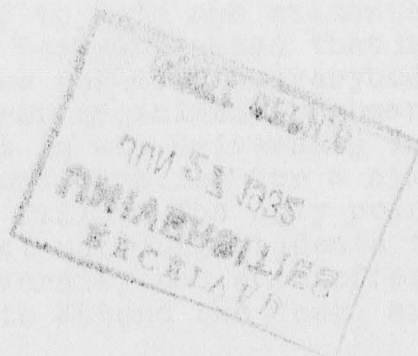
Apart from purely financial exigencies it would seem desirable to relate the University more closely to its permanent locale in this as in all other aspects of its life. Even when immediate results in money are not achieved, the constituency upon which it must chiefly rely in the not very distant future will be forming and its own organization will be shaping itself to respond to these altered conditions.

The problems briefly outlined above are those which seem to me to be of supreme importance to the welfare of the University just now, and they can be dealt with only through the activity of the Board of Managers.

May I request therefore that at this Annual Meeting sufficient consideration be given to them to lead to such decisions as you may feel are appropriate. It happens to be at this writing primarily a financial issue, but this should be thought of in relation to the other aspects mentioned. Let us determine never to dissociate monetary from educational, social and spiritual functions, but rather through our consciousness of these financial needs to aim at a more complete and fruitful integration of our University life.

Respectfully submitted,

J. Leighton Stuart



TRANSFER

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF STUDIES

YENCHING UNIVERSITY, 1931 - 1932

To the Chancellor and President of the University.

Dear Sirs:

The Office of the Director of Studies came into existence in the University on July 1st, 1931 according to the amended Constitution of the University. The amendment further specifies that this Office is to be responsible for carrying out all actions pertaining to studies passed by the various legislative bodies of the University; and for registration, admission, etc. through the different bureaus under the Office. A more tangible instance of the gradual changes in academic administration is the election of the Director of Studies as Secretary of the University Council, the Committee for the Graduate Division, and the Deans' Committee. It is expected that this arrangement will help to introduce organic unity and continuity in the field of academic administration. Practically all the routine administration has been carried out through the different bureaus. The Admissions Bureau already rendered a comprehensive report of its activities for the summer of 1931 last winter, and a detailed report is also being prepared by the Alumni Bureau. The present summary will confine itself only to the more remarkable features of the Office during the year.

I. GENERAL

Besides what might be grouped under the three headings of Admissions, Alumni Work, and Registration, I wish to make mention of the following few points:

(1) The Freshman Week

To offer proper guidance and assistance to the new students, a Freshman Week was conducted last fall. The Committee included the Freshman Doyens and two student representatives. A one-week program including talks to freshmen, tests, games, receptions, and hiking parties was planned. About half of the freshman class and a number of other new students participated in the program. All members of the University concerned cooperated splendidly. The returns to a questionnaire sent to both new students and the faculty who participated in the Week indicated that it was a pleasant and profitable experience for almost everybody. As far as we know this is the first organized Freshman Week conducted not only in Yenching but in any University in China. Preparations are already under consideration for a similar if not improved Week for the coming fall. The only point of dissatisfaction lies in the fact that not more students took advantage of this offer. If the University had some effective means of requiring every freshman to attend the Week, an even better spirit

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may be expected not only of the Week itself but also of this group of students during their residence in the University

(2) The Patriotic Week

It is needless to say that the Japanese invasion on the Northeastern Provinces has greatly affected the atmosphere of the University during the current year. It is remarkable that our students controlled themselves so splendidly and did not make any more trouble for the University than they did. The Patriotic Week conducted by the University with the assistance of student representatives from November 30 to December 5 is a very conspicuous demonstration of the possibility of faculty-student cooperation even under the most difficult situations. Mention of the Patriotic Week in this report seems appropriate on account of the fact that the staff of the Office of Director of Studies not only participated in the Week's activities as all other members of the University did, but also shared rather heavily in its organization and preparation

(3) Guest-Students

The Japanese invasion on the Northeastern Provinces has made it impossible for almost all of the educational institutions in that region to function. During the early part of the fall semester more and more of the Northeastern University students and Chinese students in Japan came to Peiping. In answer to the repeated requests from the Northeastern University and the educational authorities of the Government, we admitted altogether 35 such students in the middle of the semester under guest-student regulations. For the spring semester 29 such students as well as 28 guest-students from the Shanghai region were again registered. In each semester our dormitory space has been filled to its capacity.

(4) Summer Courses

For the benefit of students who have deficiencies in their studies and the considerable number of students who cannot leave the campus during the summer, three courses of general interest were offered last summer for six weeks in July and August. Between 60 and 80 students registered for each course. There were offered also a few summer reading courses for which the students could do the work at home. These courses did not prove as successful in the opinion of the Deans.

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(5) Constructive Academic Policy

Owing to the special circumstances of this year, some of which have been cited above, I have found very little time for constructive study into the educational problems and policies of the University. Fortunately a special Committee on Academic Policy of which I am also a member has been in session during the last two years. It is expected that their report will contain a number of suggestions towards academic improvement and modification. One feature that seems most conspicuously missing in our University is vocational guidance service to students. I am not certain under which department such service should be organized and offered, but there seems to be an urgent need among the students.

II ADMISSIONS

(1) Accredited Schools

One of the distinctive features concerning admissions in Yenching is our system of accredited schools. It is the belief of the Admissions Committee that we could select better students from among a group of carefully selected schools under constant supervision of the University than from an open and free-for-all entrance examination. Our accredited school list has during this year grown from 24 to 44 schools, including a few of the best private and Government schools. I visited in the spring of 1931 all of the 13 accredited schools in the Peiping and Tientsin region. And in a number of other ways we have tried to maintain a close contact with the accredited schools.

(2) General Statistical Table of Admissions

For a summary view of the admissions situation last summer the following table will probably be helpful:

	<u>Number of Applicants</u>		<u>No. of Students Admitted</u>		<u>No. of Students Registered</u>	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Graduate Division...	132	19	76	12	58	10
School of Religion..	7	2	6	2	6	2
Transfer Students...	107	43	27	15	22	12
Freshman Students...	352	138	130	58	98	45
Short Courses.....	14	30	14	15	14	12
Auditors	4	9	4	8	4	5
Total	615	241	257	110	202	86
GRAND TOTAL	856		364		288	

(3) Outstanding Problem of Admissions

There is naturally a large number of problems connected with admission of students. But the most important problem is the one of getting a reliable device by which good college material will be selected and bad material excluded. To study this supreme problem in admissions two approaches are being undertaken. First the Commission on Admission Policy have been making a survey of the entrance examinations and the standard for grading them. Secondly several statistical studies are being undertaken in order to find out the correlation between the different factors in the entrance examination and subsequent success in college. It is hoped that conclusions will be furnished soon from both angles towards an improved standard for admissions.

(4) Prospects for the Coming Summer

The extraordinarily large graduating classes at this Commencement will leave probably 400 old students on the campus for the coming year. This means that the University will have to admit practically the same number of new students to make its quota. The Women's College dormitory capacity and the Natural Science College facilities for offering the elementary science courses make it all the more difficult to admit the desired number of students in the proper groups. It is remarkable that a rapidly increasing number of foreign students is applying for entrance to the University each year.

III. ALUMNI WORK

(1) Alumni Visitation

The Secretary of the Alumni Bureau took one extended trip along the Peiping, Pukow, Shanghai and Hangchow Railroads and to Foochow. He visited over 200 alumni and a chapter of the Alumni Association was organized at Ningpo and one at Foochow. Besides a side trip to Shansi he has latterly concentrated visitation work in the Peiping base. About 750 alumni in and around Peiping have been visited personally this year. At the present there are organized chapters of the Alumni Association in 31 cities while in 5 others there are representatives. These local groups are scattered over 13 provinces in China, and one of them is in America.

(2) Alumni Home-Coming Day

The Alumni Home-Coming Day for this year was held on Saturday April 30. 286 members came back to visit their alma mater on this occasion, some from as far as Nanking, Harbin, Tsinan, Shansi, Tingsien, and Tientsin. It was estimated that over 1,200 relatives and friends of alumni joined them in their home-coming and visited the University

that week-end. The number recorded for 1929 was 183; for 1930, 184; and for 1931, 240.

(3) Employment Assistance to Alumni

Much effort has been spent in trying to place graduates in suitable positions. Members of the graduating class are being interviewed and circulars soliciting employment have been sent to a large number of schools and organizations and friends of the University. 39 graduates of the University have been definitely placed in suitable positions with the assistance of the Alumni Bureau during this year. 10 or 12 others are in the process of negotiation.

(4) Alumni Directory

The first issue of the Alumni Directory was published in September 1929. Two more classes have graduated since, and much additional information has been collected concerning old graduates. A second issue was published in December 1931. It includes detailed information of 1,643 graduates and former students of the University, about 400 of these are graduates of the constituent institutions of the University before the amalgamation.

It is to be noted that the alumni group is increasing by 400 to 500 each year. It means both a great opportunity as well as great responsibility for the University. The size of the alumni group has already outgrown the budget and staff for this work, and unless provision be made soon, the work will become more and more inadequate.

IV. REGISTRATION

(1) The Student Body During Present Year

The total number of students registered for the fall semester is 811, of whom 578 are men and 233 women. Among the undergraduate colleges the College of Public Affairs leads with 251, and the College of Natural Sciences follows with 233 as a close second, while the College of Arts and Letters has 150. It is to be noted that during the last two years interest in natural sciences among students has been on the increase. It is estimated that in two more years the College of Natural Sciences will probably lead in enrollment among the three colleges. In point of departmental majors, the Department of Economics has the largest group of 97 while both the Department of Political Science and the Pre-Medical Course have each over 70 students. The other departments range between 3 and 50 major students each.

The Graduate Division has an enrollment of 111, somewhat exceeding its tentative quota. The short courses total 52. Beginning with the coming year most of the short courses

will be suspended. It is to be expected that the undergraduate colleges will have an increased enrollment.

By province, Kuangtung leads with 20%, Hopei follows with 15%, Fukien comes next with 12%, the rest are distributed over all the provinces of China and also a few from Korea and the United States. The plurality of students' parents belong to the merchant class, who make 28%. Students' parents in educational service make about 13%, the next largest group.

The University is offering a total of 305 courses. The Department of Chinese with 31 courses leads in this respect, the Department of Jurisprudence offers 23 courses, while Home Economics Department offers 6, the fewest of all departments.

Students with Christian affiliations make a little over 45%. The per-centage is a little higher than that of the last year, but it is not a reliable indication that the Christian student body is on the increase.

(2) Comparative Study of Student Body 1928-1932

To enable you to get a conception of the trends and developments of the student body in the University during the last four years, I am attaching the following tables:

(a) Comparative Table of Ratio between Men and Women 1928-1931

	<u>1928</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>
Men	3.29	2.98	2.53	2.48
Women	1	1	1	1

(b) Comparative Table of Increase of Students of Each Division and College, 1928-1931.

	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>
	(1928 figures as 100%)	(1929 figures as 100%)	(1930 figures as 100%)
Graduate Division	9 (16%)	28 (42%)	17 (18%)
Undergraduate colleges	23 (4%)	42 (7½%)	33 (5½%)
Arts & letters		-13 (-8%)	5 (3½%)
Natural Sciences		42 (26%)	27 (13%)
Public Affairs		13 (5½%)	1 (2/5%)
Short Courses	-6 (-15%)	-22 (-21%)	-31 (-37%)
Total	35 (5%)	56 (7½%)	3 (2/5%)

(c) Comparative Table of Relative Size of each Division and College, 1928 - 1931.

	<u>1928</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>
Graduate Division	8%	9%	11½%	13½%
Undergraduate Colleges	37%	74%	74½%	78½%
Short Courses	15½%	14%	10%	6½%
Others	3½%	3%	4%	1¼%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

(d) Comparative Table of Relative Size of three Undergraduate Colleges, 1929 and 1931.

	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>
Arts and Letters	28½%	24½%	24%
Natural Sciences	29%	34%	36½%
Public Affairs	42½%	41½%	39½%
Undergraduate College total	100%	100%	100%

(e) List of Degrees and Certificates 1929 - 1932

	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>
Graduate Division				
Master of Arts	6	9	14	24
Master of Sciences	6	3	10	17
School of Religion				
Bachelor of Divinity	1	1	0	3
Religious Edu. Certif.	-	-	3	1
Undergraduate Colleges				
Bachelor of Arts	66	76	64	140
Bachelor of Sciences	39	41	44	49
Vocational Certificate	13	16	14	23
Premedical Certificate	15	8	18	14
Short Course Certificate	41	38	41	35
Yu K'ue Certificate	11	-	-	-

Respectfully submitted,

Y. P. Mei

June 11, 1932.

DIRECTOR OF STUDIES

TRANSFER

REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

Submitted by Henry H. C. Chou, Dean.

On account of the world economic depression and the depreciation of the value of University investments in the United States of America, the College of Arts and Letters has been directly affected. In order to maintain the same amount of work as the year before but under a reduced budget, members of the faculty of this College have been called upon to shoulder responsibilities either in the way of increased teaching load or in other university activities. It is gratifying to report that they have shown a splendid spirit in doing their part to meet the situation.

We have this year twenty professors, four assistant professors, ten full-time lecturers, eleven instructors, nineteen part-time lecturers and three honorary lecturers. They are distributed in the various departments in the following manner.

Departments	Profes- sor	Assist. Prof.	Lec- turer	Ins- tructor	Part-time Lecturer	Honorary members	Total
Chinese	5		1	1	12		19
English	2		3	4	1		10
Euro. Lang.				3			3
History	4	1	2		1		8
Philosophy	3				1		4
Education	2	1	1		1		5
Journalism	2			1	3		6
Music		1		1		3	5
Religion	2	1	1				4
Phys. Educ.			2	1			3
Total	20	4	10	11	19	3	67

This year there are two hundred and eighteen students in this College. Thirty-four of these are graduate students, forty-seven seniors, forty juniors, twenty-six sophomores, thirty-two freshmen, and thirty-nine short course students. The last mentioned are distributed among three departments - twenty-eight in the Department of Chinese, one in the Department of English and ten in the Kindergarten Primary Course of the Department of Education. The following table gives a clear idea of the distribution of all the students in this College.

Departments	: Graduate :	Senior :	Junior :	Sopho. :	Fresh :	: Total
Chinese	: 9 :	9 :	9 :	5 :	7 :	28* : 67
English	: :	8 :	5 :	7 :	10 :	1** : 31
Eur. Lang.	: :	:	2 :	:	1 :	: 3
History	: 15 :	10 :	4 :	3 :	2 :	: 34
Philosophy	: 4 :	3 :	3 :	:	1 :	: 11
Education	: 6 :	10 :	9 :	8 :	4 :	10*** : 47
Journalism	: :	5 :	7 :	3 :	5 :	: 20
Music	: :	2 :	1 :	:	2 :	: 5
<i>total</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>39 218</i>
*Chinese Short Courses **English Short Course ***Kindergarten						

*Chinese Short Courses **English Short Course ***Kindergarten Primary.

Of the students who expect to graduate this year, there are nine who expect to receive the M. A. degree and fifty-one the B.A. degree. There are also nineteen students in the Chinese Short Course, one student in the English Short Course and four in the Kindergarten Primary Course who will finish their courses and receive professional diplomas from these departments.

The work of the different departments has been carried on as during the year before except for slight changes in personnel and reorganization in certain departments.

This year the Harvard-Yenching Institute of Chinese Studies was reorganized and the academic side of the work is shared by three departments of this College, namely, the Departments of Chinese, History, and Philosophy. The main emphasis is laid upon research and graduate studies. Scholarships and fellowships are provided by the Institute for worthy students. Through this arrangement salaries for one full time professor was given to the Department of Chinese; for two full time and two part time professors to the Department of History; and for one part time professor to the Department of Philosophy. With such financial assistance, the College is enabled to put special emphasis in doing research along the line of Chinese studies.

Because of the different nature of the administration of physical training for men and women, the Department of Physical Education was reorganized into two sections one for men and one for women and each has a sectional chairman to administer affairs of its own section. This was considered to be the best arrangement and so far it has worked out very satisfactorily.

The Department of Journalism has come to its fourth year of the five year experimental period. Mr. Nash, the first chairman of the Department went to the United States in the middle of the year to the University of Missouri as exchange professor for twelve months after which he will try to raise funds for an endowment of a more permanent nature. It is felt, however, that the general economic depression in U. S. A. will make his task most difficult. We are very happy to have the expert assistance of Dean Frank L. Martin of the University of Missouri during the period of Mr. Nash's presence there. He is certainly a valuable addition to the staff of the College.

College of Natural Sciences

Dean's Report, June 1932.

The academic year 1931-1932, has on the whole, been a period of steady work and good progress for the College of Natural Sciences. The dean will confine his comments to the following items:- (1) the need for certainty and stability in our financial support; (2) the continuing academic stability of the College as indicated by the very small turn-over in faculty and courses, and the fine spirit of interdepartmental and faculty cooperation; (3) the continuing fine student morale, even in the face of the Manchurian affair of last September, and the good understanding between faculty and students; (4) the problem of restriction in the number of students allowed to register in the College.

- (1) Finances. The most pressing need of the College is a greater financial stability. The trustees have recognized that the College may be trusted to plan its budget and use its funds once they have been obtained. We are now supported by three annual grants. The Rockefeller Foundation has made two conditional grants of one quarter million gold each for the endowment of the College. One of these grants must be matched before July 1932 and the second before July 1935. In the meantime the foundation pays the interest on these sums even before the capital is matched. The Harvard Yenching trustees give us the interest on one quarter million annually until July 1935 while the second conditional grant from the Rockefeller Foundation is being matched. Due to the very difficult financial situation in America very little progress had been made towards fulfilling the conditions set up by the Rockefeller Foundation in respect to their conditional grant expiring June 30, 1932. It has been hoped that the Foundation would extend the time for fulfilling these conditions. However they decided not to make such an extension. Very great efforts are therefore being made to meet the conditions before the end of the present month. It is hoped that these will be successful. If they are not, the College will be seriously crippled in its work. The only method by which it could continue would be to decrease the numbers of its staff by several. This would be a disaster as these men have been especially trained for the positions which they hold. The College therefore earnestly hopes that all responsible bodies will make all possible efforts to meet this present crisis at once. As soon as this is met vigorous plans to meet the conditions of the second Rockefeller Foundation grant must be undertaken. There will not be a feeling of security and confidence in the College until these conditional grants are made secure.

- (2) Academic Stability. The number of changes in ranking faculty and courses offered have not been many during the year, and this makes it much easier to maintain well rounded courses of study for our students. Dr. R. Mohling Ma was added to the staff of the department of Biology at the beginning of the year. She has had charge of the work in Botany and has assisted in some of the work in Zoology. In the Department of Chemistry, Dr. S. D. Wilson returned from furlough at the beginning of the year and has carried the work in Advanced Organic and Physical Chemistry. Mr. Ts'ai Liu Sheng will receive his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago this June and will return to the Department of Chemistry and will take over the work in Physical Chemistry. This will enable Dr. S. D. Wilson to give his personal attention to the freshmen courses in Chemistry. It is hoped that a few years of experimenting here will improve the quality of work in this important and fundamental field. At the middle of the College year, Dr. George G. Barbour found it necessary to withdraw from the Department of Geology and Geography because of the health of his family. This is a irreparable loss, as Dr. Barbour was one of our outstanding investigators and teachers. The College hopes that he will be able to return when the health of the family becomes better. During the second semester, Dr. E. T. Nyström was engaged to continue Dr. Barbour's course in Advanced Geology.

At the end of last year Miss Mills left the Department of Home Economics and her place for the present year has been filled by Miss Mary K. Russell who leaves us this summer for special rural work at Cheloo University. The Department has been fortunate in securing the service of Dr. Kung Lan-chen who has been studying at Teachers College Columbia for a number of years. Dr. Kung will begin her services this autumn. The department also hopes to secure a third member in order to extend the amount of work offered in this important field.

The Department of Mathematics has been very severely handicapped this year by the continued illness of Dr. Chen Ts'ai Hsin. Because of this it has been necessary to drop all courses except the most essential. The absence of Miss Hancock for furlough next year will still further handicap the department. Some method must be found to strengthen this department. A better training in mathematics is needed for minor positions in Universities and Colleges and the Middle Schools of the country. As soon as possible the staff of the department should be strengthened to the point where it can give adequate work for the master's degree.

In the Department of Physics there has been no change of staff during the past year. For next year Dr. Hsieh Yü ming will be on furlough at the University of Chicago or at the California Institute of Technology. Dr. Hsieh has carried a very heavy administrative burden for the past few years, and will profit very much by this opportunity for further study. The department will be somewhat handicapped by his absence but an increase in assistance will enable the more necessary work to be continued. At the beginning of the Autumn quarter, illness caused the withdrawal of Dr. Roberta White of the Department of Psychology.

There have been but few changes in courses offered. Some new courses have been added in order that our advanced undergraduates and graduates might have more opportunities. Throughout the year there has been the most harmonious and happy relations between all the departments of the College. All the faculty have tried to see the problems of the College as a whole rather than from the point of view of their own department.

- (3) Student Morale and Student-Faculty Relations. The close relations of faculty and students during long hours in the laboratories has minimized the problems of student morale and student-faculty relations. Our students know their teachers and understand their point of view and the teachers understand student problems. In the Autumn the Students were much agitated by the Sino-Japanese situation at Moukden. For a time we were afraid that we might have to stop classes, but students and faculty cooperated in a week of "patriotic activities" where both had an opportunity to learn more about the background and significance of the happenings. This resulted in most pleasant relations between the two groups and the students continued at their work with renewed resolves to succeed. To be sure, a few students were too disturbed, and as a consequence, did not do as well as usual in their work. On the other hand the majority of the student body did even better than usual in their studies, and this in spite of the fact that most of them were doing extra work of a patriotic nature in addition to their studies. As the year has passed even the few who were so excited and disturbed at the beginning have settled down and done good work.

Because of the restrictions on social gatherings it was found impossible to carry out our plans for a considerable number of parties and gatherings for students and faculty of the College. We are most sorry that it has been impossible to do this, as it is an added means for bringing about understanding. It is expected that another year we will be able to resume such meetings.

- (4) Student Numbers. The departments of Biology, Chemistry, and Physics, have reached the point where they cannot accommodate greater numbers of students. The need for limitation is brought about by three factors: (a) Our laboratories are completely filled. (b) The present budgets just barely suffice for our present number of students, and that with the utmost economy. (c) If we have succeeded in our teaching, it has been due to the fact that we have had relatively small classes and have had very close relations between student and faculty. This has resulted in a very high quality of teaching. That we have had some small measure of success is indicated by the fact that our bachelors and masters are in demand. In spite of the fact that conditions are very disturbed in China and the financial situation is very unsettled every student who receives a degree from the college who has at all a good record readily obtains a position. The Universities, Colleges and Government Departments and Research Institutes are taking many of our better graduates. Should we accept large numbers of students the quality of the work will suffer. The College has only been organized for a few years and needs an opportunity to settle down and become more firmly established before it enters upon a period of expansion. On the other hand the number of students who try to enter the College of Natural Sciences is increasing each year. Some means must be discovered to enable us to select from the candidates, those who have an aptitude for science.

The above four points appear to your dean as the most important ones to mention at this time. Our needs are the Million Dollar Endowment, more laboratory space, and while these are being obtained more money for library purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Stanley D. Wilson
Dean

B. Major Students

	<u>Grad.</u>	<u>Seniors</u>	<u>Juniors</u>	<u>Soph.</u>	<u>Fresh.</u>	<u>Trans.</u>	<u>Uncl.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Biology	11	3	5	8	6	-	-	33
Chemistry	11	10	9	11	12	-	-	53
Geology & Geography	-	3	1	3	2	-	-	9
Home Economics	-	4	3	11	4	-	-	22
Mathematics	-	4	3	7	1	-	-	15
Physics	7	5	2	6	12	-	-	32
Psychology	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	6
Premedical	-	2	14	27	29	-	-	72
Prenursing	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	12
	<u>30</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>74</u>			<u>254</u>

TRANSFER

Appendix

Statistics for College of Natural Sciences 1931-32.

A. Student Enrollment for College as a Whole

	<u>I Semester</u>	<u>II Semester</u>
1 - Regular College Students:		
Freshmen	78	73
Sophomores	79	75
Juniors	38	37
Seniors	33	32
Unclassified		
2 - Graduates	30	30
3 - Guests from North-Eastern and Yangtze Valley		15
4 - Auditors	4	5
5 - Short Courses:		
a. Leather	2	1
b. Prenursing I		

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TRANSFER

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Dean's Report, June 1932

The academic year 1931-32 has been a momentous one for the nation and for the College of Public Affairs, because the work of the College is very closely knit with the problems of the nation. In this report we would like to present three aspects of our work:

1. National Consciousness.

The national crisis has provided an unexpected laboratory for social science students. This has been a time when both faculty and students have had to undertake far-reaching self-searching in an attempt to apply theory to the national problems, and when both have had a unique opportunity of contributing to the thought and action of the University, and to the country as a whole. Throughout the year the members of the staff and many of the students have been engaged in giving lectures, conducting discussion groups, writing articles and pamphlets, and during the Patriotic Week organised by the University in December they gave especial help. We are glad to see this wholesome influence of the College in the University, and extending far beyond its bounds.

2. College Consciousness.

Through these patriotic activities students and faculty have been brought together in close touch with each other. There are also much closer inter-departmental relations. In the practical task the work of these four departments is one and deals with the same field from differing angles. We have had an actual demonstration of the common purpose of the College being consciously realised by the College as a whole.

Correlated Programme. An attempt has been made by the three departments of Political Science, Economics and Jurisprudence to have a common plan for their courses of instruction with the same Freshmen courses and beginning specialisation from the Sophomore year. The work is then divided into seven programmes.

This spirit of College consciousness became audible in an informal College gathering when all of those present expressed their desire to have some sort of machinery through which their common ideal could be realised, and we hope that a means may be found in the near future.

3. Personnel and Work.

The work of the College has reached a stage where concentration of effort by means of reduction of courses is necessary, both on account of financial difficulties and for more effective work. This action has been quite satisfactory resulting in a greater depth and thoroughness of work.

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Personal.

Dr. Shuhsi Hsu attended the Shanghai meetings of the Institute of Pacific Relations as Chinese spokesman on Manchuria. He has been a member of the North-Eastern Foreign Relations Commission under the Presidency of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. In March he went to Shanghai as member of the staff of the Chinese Assessor to the League of Nations Enquiry Commission, and has also been Marshal Chang's advisor during the Commission's stay in the north.

During the first semester of the year Dr. Leonard Hsu was in America as exchange professor in the Department of Sociology of Chicago University, working with Professor R. E. Park. After his return to China he was appointed as Counsellor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Judge Kuo has been asked by the Ministry of Justice to make a study of the Judicial Administration.

Mr. J. B. Tayler has been loaned for a further year to the National Christian Council. During the summer he made a trip to England and Europe, and attended and presented a paper at the Conference arranged by the International Relations Institute on Social and Economic Planning. He has also acted as advisor to the Laymen's Missionary Enquiry.

Mr. Huang Cho has spent a second year in England, and is expecting to return to Yenching this summer after completing the work for his M.A. degree.

Dr. B. H. Li and Miss Wagner have returned from two years spent in America.

The new members of the faculty are Mr. Peng Shih in the Department of Jurisprudence and Miss Kit-king Louis in the Department of Sociology.

We have passed through this eventful year with an unusually good record of work. In addition to their usual classroom work both students and faculty have worked hard in trying to help to understand the significance of the national crisis.

Respectfully Submitted,

Gideon Chen

(Acting Dean)

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Appendix

A. Student Enrollment for College as a whole.

	<u>I semester</u>	<u>II semester</u>
1. Undergraduates:		
Seniors	83	73
Juniors	45	47
Sophomores	61	60
Freshmen	57	52
2. Graduates	53	41
	Y 304	273

B. Student Enrollment by Departments.

First Semester - 1931-32

	<u>Men.</u>			<u>Women.</u>			<u>Total.</u>		
Department.	U.	G.	T.	U.	G.	T.	U.	G.	T.
Jurisprudence	21	-	21	3	-	3	24	-	24
Political Science	69	16	85	4	-	4	73	16	89
Economics	80	15	95	17	-	17	97	15	112
Sociology & Social Work	32	16	48	24	6	30	56	22	78
Undecided				1		1	1		1
<u>Total</u>	202	47	248	49	6	55	251	53	304

Second Semester - 1931-32

Department.	<u>Men.</u>			<u>Women.</u>			<u>Total.</u>		
	U.	G.	T.	U.	G.	T.	U.	G.	T.
Jurisprudence	21	-	21	3	-	3	24	-	24
Political Science	59	11	70	4	-	4	63	11	74
Economics	77	14	91	15	-	15	92	14	106
Sociology & Social Work	29	11	41	24	5	29	53	16	69
<u>Total</u>	187	36	223	46	5	51	233	41	274

C. Faculty

Rank	Jurisprudence.	Political Science	Economics	Sociology
Professors	2	4	1 [#]	4 [#]
Assistant Professors	-	-	5	1
Lecturers	2	-	1	1
Instructors	-	-	2*	3*
Research Fellow	-	1	-	-
Research Associate	-	1	-	-
Part-time lecturers	3	2	4	-
Hon. lecturers	-	-	-	2
	7	8	13	12
Research assistants	-	2	1	3
	7	10	14	15

*one absent on furlough.

[#]one on leave of absence.

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D. Publications.

Department of Political Science

Dr. Shuhsi Hsu:

- ② Questions Relating to Manchuria
- ② Revised Edition of "The Manchurian Question"
- ② Manchuria at Hangchow
- = Japan's Fifty-four Cases.
- = The Treaties and Notes of 1915
- = Japan's Right and Position in Manchuria (in preparation)
- % Background of the Manchurian Situation
- % Japan's Violation of Treaties (in manuscript)

Dr. Shuhsi Hsu and Dr. R. M. Duncan:

- ② The Manchurian Dilemma: Force or Pacific Settlement.
- (② Prepared for the China Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.
- = Prepared for the North-Eastern Foreign Relations Commission.
- % Prepared for the Chinese Assessors on the League Manchuria Commission)

Department of Economics

Mr. Gideon Chen:

- Labour Organization as affected by the Trade Union Law.
- Economic Boycott Against the Japanese.
- Prevention of Unemployment in China.

Dr. Huang Hsieh-ju:

- Sino-Japanese Trade Relations (Yenching Anti-Japanese Association)

Mr. Lee Tai-lai:

- Suspension of the Gold Standard in Gt. Britain.

Mr. Hou Shu-tung:

- Japanese Bank Notes in Manchuria
- Japanese Economic Activities in Manchuria (Anti-Japanese Assoc.)
- Japan and the Kirin-Hueining Railway

Dr. B. H. Li:

- The Economics of Transportation in China (in the press)
- The South Manchurian Railway Co. (Anti-Japanese Association)

Mr. J. B. Tayler:

The Hopei Pottery Industry and the Problem of Modernisation
(Chinese translation and reprint in English)
Small Scale Industry in Europe (in manuscript)

Department of Sociology & Social Work

Dr. Hsu Shih-lien:

Political Philosophy of Confucianism
Outlines in Political Science for Chinese Students.
Sun Yat-sen; His Political and Social Ideals (in press)
The Social Work Program in Soviet Russia.
Poverty and Population in China.

Dr. Cato Young:

Revised Study of the Community Pact System (in press)

Dr. Wu Wen-tsoo:

Contemporary Sociology: (Vol. I in the press, Vol. II in pre-
paration)
Von Weise's Systematic Sociology
French Sociology: (three articles)
I. Durkheim School
II. Le Play School
III. Rene Worms and his Group

Miss K. K. Louis:

Problems of Second Generation Chinese in America.

Department of Jurisprudence.

Judge Kuo:

Analytical Tables of Juristic Acts, Application of Laws, and
Validity of Foreign Judgements.

Judge Pan:

Lectures on Administrative and Criminal Law.

Joint work of the Department:

Coloured Map of the existing legal systems of the World.

TRANSFER

YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Dean's Annual Report

1931-32.

It is twenty-seven years since Miss Miner, with courage and vision, gave to the women of North China their first opportunity of a college education, and during the whole of this period the leadership of the College has been held by only two women; first, during its existence as one of the North China Union Colleges, by Miss Luella Miner, and latterly, as a part of Yenching University, by Mrs. Murray S. Frame. The resignation by Mrs. Frame of the Deanship of the Women's College was announced in the closing paragraph of last year's report, and action was taken at the Board of Managers meeting last June, expressing the Board's deep sense of the loss to the University entailed by Mrs. Frame's leaving, and giving to her the title of Dean on Leave of Absence.

The loss to the Women's College cannot be over-estimated; Mrs. Frame has given ten of the best years of her life to its up-building and to the development of successive generations of students and a part of her lives on amongst us. We are glad indeed that she has consented to serve on the Administrative Committee of Yenching College for Women where we may still have the benefit of her experience and wise counsel.

She resigned that we might get a Chinese Dean, and it is with regret that we have to report that the securing of the long-hoped for Chinese Dean has been delayed by the serious illness of one whom we all hoped might have accepted our invitation, and the search is still being continued.

ACTING DEAN'S COMMITTEE - Meanwhile the Women's College had to make temporary arrangements, and in September the Faculty nominated a committee of three, Miss Ch'en I, Miss Margaret B. Speer, and Miss Myfanwy Wood (the last named being chairman) to undertake the duties of the Dean. This nomination was confirmed by the Administrative Committee of Yenching Women's College, and the appointment was made by the Chancellor.

STUDENTS - Our enrolment has been the highest on record, and we have reached the utmost capacity of our dormitories. Further expansion is possible only by the building of another dormitory. This limitation of dormitory space presents now an embarrassing problem to the Admissions Committee. Shall there be a higher entrance standard set for women students than for men, or how otherwise can the increasing number of women students applying to us for admission be kept within the bounds of our dormitory accommodation?

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Our figures for this last semester are as follows:

Graduates	15
Seniors	35
Juniors	36
Sophomores	56
Freshmen	48
Kindergarten Training Course	10
Chinese Short Course	8
Auditors	7
School of Religion	3
Religion and Social Service	5
Guests	<u>20</u>
Total	243

which is 30% of the total for the University.

A study made in the office of the Director of Studies reveals that the standing of women students in each class is from .024 points to .95 points better than that of men students, and that while the average grade ratio for men students is 1.259, that for women students is 1.307.

Including graduates and students of short courses, but omitting auditors and guest students, the women students are divided among the academic colleges as follows:

School of Religion	8
College of Arts and Letters	79
College of Natural Sciences	79
College of Public Affairs	52

Their choice of their major study is varied, and covers all but two of the departments. Four departments, viz., Sociology, Pre-Medical, Home Economics, and Education, have each more than twenty women taking their courses as their major study.

Sixteen of the provinces of China are represented in our women student body, Kwangtung claiming 25% of the whole. 52.4% are registered as Christians and take an active part in the life of the Yenta Christian Fellowship. It is significant that the North China branch of the Student Christian Movement which was founded in 1928 has had each year as President a Yenching woman student.

Of our varied activities two deserve this year to have special mention. For the first time in our history two women students are graduating with a Bachelor of Arts degree from the Department of Music while three other seniors have taken music as their minor study. The high standard of work done in this department as shown in a series of five recitals given during this spring, is due in no small measure to the work of Miss Adeline Veghte, and we trust that the Presbyterian Mission will renew her appointment to Yenching after her time of leave.

The Physical Education department has rejoiced in a full year's work in our wonderful Boyd Gymnasium, and increased keenness in games and all required work has had its results in increased physical development and vigour among the girls. During the first semester Miss McGowen had the most acceptable assistance of Miss Margoliouth a missionary of the Sheng Kung Hui (Shantung Diocese) who came to Yenching as a student in our Kindergarten Training Course; and during the second semester the tennis class was so fortunate as to have Mrs. C. W. Parr as their coach.

GRADUATES - Of our fifteen graduate students this year, two receive their M. A. this June, and two their M. S. degrees. Of these four, two return to their Alma Mater, Ginling College as assistants, and one remains with us as an assistant in the Department of Sociology, to continue a unique piece of social work in a nearby market town.

SENIOR CLASS - Ten years ago we graduated our first Yenching women B A, and this year we have forty-six women taking a Bachelor degree. The majority go out to teaching positions in the middle schools all over China, but even with this increased number, the supply does not equal the demand. A sign of the new times is that several are taking positions in Banks, and two hope to enter Government employ. Two come on to our Women's College Faculty, one as assistant secretary in our Dean's Office, and the other as assistant in the Music Department.

FACULTY - Our faculty for the last year numbers twenty-three of whom four have been on furlough. Of the nineteen here, six were new last September; Miss E. L. Waddell and Miss Gwladys Wood have given much needed and appreciated service in the English Department, and we are glad that Miss Waddell is able to stay on for another year. Sociology rejoiced in having Miss Grace Chu with her wide knowledge of industrial conditions and philanthropic institutions take charge of the Peking field work of its students for the year. This department also welcomed Miss K. K. Louis last September for Social Work, and is delighted that she has been able to accept appointment for another year. The Women's College appreciates the action of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in making available for us the services of Miss M. K. Russell in the Home Economics Department for the last year. We have been especially favored in securing as our Women's College Physician Dr. Clara Nutting, who has been 12 years of service in Shansi and Fukien, and has been able to begin work on preventive measures, as well as taking full charge of general oversight of the health of the women faculty and students.

We were distressed last summer at the breakdown in health of Dr. Roberta White, a most promising member of our faculty, and it was with deep regret that we said goodbye to her in the autumn. We are glad that the news from America tells of her steady recovery of health.

VISITORS - Among our many welcome visitors during the past year we have been especially glad to see Mrs. F. Louis Slade, a member of our New York Committee, Miss Ada Comstock, President of Radcliffe, who adds another link to the chain of friendship that binds us to the great women's colleges of America, and Miss Ava B. Milam, Dean of Oregon State Agricultural College. To Dean Milam is due the founding of our Home Economics Department, and her two months' stay with us last autumn made available to us again her ripe experience, and keen enthusiasm for this department of the University.

BUILDINGS - In this time of financial stress and world-wide economic depression, it hardly becomes us to speak of expansion, but as a matter of duty to the women students this report must bear record to three pressing needs: 1. another dormitory; 2. a music building; and 3. an infirmary to take the place of the present inadequate temporarily-adapted Chinese house.

We here on the field are continually mindful of our fellowship with those who give so generously of time and thought and money of the work in our Yenching College for Women. We especially remember our Mission Boards, Wellesley College, Wheaton College, and our many friends, many of whom are old members of our faculty. We welcome the newly-formed Universities Council in Great Britain and look forward to the strengthening of ties between that country and ourselves.

To sum up, the complexities of modern life bring countless problems to our students and of times these bear especially heavy upon the women. We accept these conditions as a challenging opportunity for more consecrated service, and the College for Women is glad to have had another year's share in the steady progress of Yenching University.

On behalf of the Acting Dean's Committee

Respectfully submitted,

Myfanwy Wood

TRANSFER

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SCHOOL OF RELIGION

1931-1932

STUDENTS

a. Enrollment

Regular Students

11

St. John's University graduate	1
University of Shanghai (Baptist) graduate	1
Canton Union Theol. College graduate	1 - woman
West China Union University	1
Lingnan University	1 - woman
Fukien Christian University	2
China University	1
Yenching University	3

Special Students

3

St. John's University graduate	1
Canton Union Theol.	1
Teacher at Anhui Middle School	1 - woman

Students of Short Course for Social and Religious Workers-5 women 5 men

10

Auditors

4

Total Enrollment of the School

28

b. Student Activities

1 - Sunday School: A number of our students teach Sunday School regularly.
Two of the regular women students carried on out-door Sunday School in the neighborhood throughout the year.

2 - Church Work: One student works regularly on Saturdays and Sundays in a Presbyterian Church in the City, under Rev. John Hayes.
A number of students carry on Evangelistic work in the vicinity.
One of the regular students is chaplain of the Workmen's Service of the Yenta Christian Fellowship.
A number of others are active in various Committees of the Fellowship.

3 - Literary Work: Contributions to the "Truth and Life" and to the "Amethyst".
Translation of Kagawa's Gospel of Divine Love, by Hsiao Wen-an.

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- 4 - Church Visitation
- 5 - Prayer Meetings and other religious activities
- 6 - One student - Cheng Shao Huai - went to the South for Flood Relief work for two months.
- 7 - Student Conferences: A number of students attended Students' summer, autumn, and spring conferences and contributed to the religious life of the students of Hopei.

c. Graduation

Three students - Cheng Shao Huai, Wu Sheng Teh, Ma Ching Hsuan - have completed their three years' regular course and are candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. All of them have done very good work. Mr. Cheng's thesis is on "Pauline Chronology". Mr. Wu's thesis is on "Legal and Diplomatic Cases Affecting Christian Missions" and Mr. Ma's thesis is on "A Critical Study of Rudolf Eucken's Conception of Christianity."

One will receive certificates for having completed the one year graduate course in Religious Education. One special student took this course during the first semester and the other special student not being a college graduate will not be able to receive a certificate, although she has done almost the same kind of work.

d. Prospects

As a result of correspondence and the travels of the Dean we have prospects of three college graduates as new students for the next year. With the Short Course for Religious and Social Workers the prospects are better. At least a dozen will come next Fall.

FACULTY

a. Departures, Sabbatical Leaves and Returns

Professor Barker left us last year. On account of sickness in the family Mrs. G. B. Barbour left the School for America in the middle of the year. It is much regretted that these two strong members of our faculty should find it necessary to leave us.

Professor Philip de Vargas came back in the middle of the year and resumed his work vigorously.

Professor P. C. Hsu is on his sabbatical year, studying in America. He is expected to return by the end of August this year.

Next year Miss M. Wood, Mr. T. S. Hsu and the Dean will be on their sabbatical leaves.

Dr. Lennig Sweet has kindly consented to teach one course in Religious Education in the School, but arrangements are being made for securing an additional person for the Department of Religious Education and Psychology in 1932-33 during the absence of Miss Wood.

Professor J. F. Li will devote half time to the School in 1932-33.

b. Nominations and Appointments

Recently the faculty renominated Dr. T. C. Chao Dean and this has since been confirmed by the Chancellor's appointment. During his absence Professor P. C. Hsu will act in his place.

c. Practical Work

Besides teaching and tutorial guidance, the faculty members have their usual part in Student Conferences, Church Activities, Preaching and Lecturing. Dr. Andrew C. Y. Cheng has recently been elected Chaplain of the Yenta Christian Fellowship for 1932-33. Other teachers have also been active in the work of Yenta Christian Fellowship.

They have continued to carry on literary activities, and to edit the "Truth and Life" and "The Amethyst". A number of small manuscripts are being published.

Besides curriculum and tutorial work, the faculty has close personal relations with the students. Two Retreats were held with the students to discuss School problems. The Dean carried on his usual travels in the Spring to recruit new students for the School.

THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

While on account of National disasters - the flood, internal disturbances and Japanese invasion, - our faculty and students have stopped many of their social activities, there has been a deepening of our spiritual and intellectual life. The Theological Society has been reorganized. A number of very interesting subjects have been presented, followed with interested discussion.

During the year a number of distinguished guests visited the School.

Professor Walter M. Horton of the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology gave a series of lectures which were very much appreciated.

THE OUTLOOK

The School has been in need of men's and women's dormitories for the students. As we are situated at the present time it has

been difficult for our students to live in one place and to have a common spiritual and intellectual fellowship, although they do appreciate the contact with college students among whom they are scattered.

It is very much hoped that in the near future the School may be able to purchase from the University the Wei Hsiu Yuan which the University has recently secured. With our living quarters moved into the Garden we shall be able to have on one hand the needed concrete group life for our students, and on the other hand the continued contact with the University student life. At the same time we may have a center for service, not merely to the University but to the Church at large in Peiping.

The School is beginning to be affected by the economic depression of America. One of our members consequently will be a half time worker in the School.

The country is undergoing a most difficult time. It needs the spiritual uplift of religion although it is largely indifferent and at times and in certain quarters hostile to religion particularly to Christianity. We are conscious of great opportunities as well as immense difficulties ahead of us. It is with such a sense of burden, not unrelieved by a deep feeling of joy in the work, that the School looks forward to the working out of an interpretation of our religion, true to the genius of Christianity and congenial to our own Chinese heritage. And it is also with a deep sense of responsibility that the School determines so to educate men and women of college graduate standing as to enable them to acquire a true historical perspective, a devotion to science, deep religious experience in which they really meet God, and a strong social passion for the regeneration of society and for the deliverance of the country from ignorance, war, poverty and sin.

It is always difficult for the academic attitude to combine with the enthusiastic prophetic confirmation of religious reality. We tremble in the presence of God as we face the very great and the very difficult task of leading men and women in the pursuit and search for God's truth and in the discipline of life for the proclamation of the Gospel as the fulfillment of the best in Chinese culture, in science, art and philosophy, and as the way whereby individuals and nations may attain to the full life promised in the life and death and resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ.

We need the spirit and the earnest prayers of those who establish, maintain and support the School.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) T. C. Chao

Dean

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December, 1932.

THE COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
Yenching University

and

RESEARCH.

The vital importance of research to any college or department of social science in China has been realised, and to some extent acted upon in Yenching University for many years. Research is necessary for teaching. The background of the students, the forms of political and economic organisation in the country, the motives and institutions actuating or conditioning the life of the people differ so greatly from those obtaining in the west, that a purely western presentation of a social science, with western texts and illustrative material is quite unsuited to our needs. But the veins of Chinese material, though inviting by their extent and presumed richness, must be worked and analysed before the material can be used.

Moreover political and economic principles have been worked out in the west under the stress of practical needs, the consciousness of problems to be faced. Their validity is limited and relative to the conditions to which they apply. The comparative study of Chinese social phenomena should prove of value to science in making clearer the assumptions which tacitly underlie the formulation of its principles. Conversely a knowledge of her own institutions and attitudes as revealed by scientific study is urgently required by China in these days when they are changing under the impact of world forces, and when the need for national reconstruction is consciously felt. Yenching with its international character and its strong human interests has felt itself called to bring the resources of modern political and economic science to the comparative study of those fields which are most important from the point of view of practical social reconstruction. Examples of this emphasis on the phenomena underlying practical issues will be found below in Dr. Shuhsi Hsu's Manchurian studies, in Judge Kuo's studies of Sino-foreign legal questions, and Professor J. B. Tayler's studies of industries and markets.

Mention may be made of the Annual Journal of the College of Public Affairs, which is intended to encourage students in their observations and stimulate the faculty by affording a means of publication for short articles on matters of interest and significance, but which are too slight to merit separate publication.

Within a university, research has the most prominent place in schools of graduate studies. Yenching, though without the formal organisation of such schools is in a position of recognised leadership in graduate studies among the Christian institutions in the country, as also it has been doing the largest amount of graduate work. The achievements and plans of the several departments are summarised below.

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Department of Jurisprudence

The main purpose of the Department of Jurisprudence is to train students to become legal experts to meet the needs of China in her legislative, judicial, and general civil service.

Judge Kuo has prepared a number of analytical tables of Jurist Acts, of the Application of Laws, and of the Validity of Foreign Judgments, which have been of great help in the thorough understanding of the various subjects, and which have also been used in other Universities.

During the present academic year (1932-33) Judge Kuo is taking his sabbatical leave. He has been spending the time in the south, at Shanghai and other towns along the Yangtse valley with the primary purpose of doing legal and research work in practical fields. In order to have free access to judicial archives he accepted temporarily a government appointment in the Ministry of Justice. In December 1932 he was appointed to the Presidency of the Shanghai First Special District Court, the most important Court in Shanghai. With the abolition of extra-territoriality this Court will become increasingly important, and one can realize the importance of Judge Kuo's position in putting the Court on a firm basis for the future.

During the year Judge P'an has published his lectures on Administrative and Criminal Law, and Judge Li Huai-liang has also had printed his lectures on Civil Procedure.

Advanced students in the Department are working on the History of Chinese Criminal Law, Ethical Problems embodied in the Chinese Civil Code, etc.

Department of Political Science

Research work in the Department of Political Science has been carried on mainly in the field of Chinese Foreign Relations under the direction of Dr. Shuhsi Hsu, whose volume Essays on the Manchurian Problem, published in 1932 by the China Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, contains a number of papers based upon extensive use of unpublished documentary material in Chinese as well as the available published treaty collections. In addition to his own work on the Manchurian and Korean problems, Dr. Hsu has supervised the investigations of a number of graduate students on these and other aspects of Chinese Foreign Relations, notably in certain studies relating to Chinese frontier problems in Central Asia and Tibet, as well as Chinese diplomatic relations with the foreign Powers during the modern period. Dr. Hsu plans to continue the study of Chinese Foreign Relations with the use of both Chinese and Western materials.

Professor Li Fu has been doing research work in Chinese constitutional history. He now has a volume in press dealing with this subject (in Chinese).

A survey of the Peiping municipality is now being conducted under the direction of Dr. Robert M. Duncan. This appears to be the first attempt to gather detailed material based on a study of the archives of the municipal government in Peiping. It is planned to publish the results of this study in 1933.

An American graduate student, Miss Jessie Ashworth, who is interested in international law, is working on the legal position of the International Settlement of Shanghai. Particular emphasis is being placed upon the situation created by the events of the past year in Shanghai.

Upon Dr. Shuhsi Hsu's return from Geneva it is planned to organize an intensive study of municipal government and administration in Chinese cities on a larger scale than has yet been possible in the case of Peiping. It is to be observed that in China more than in any other country there is an intimate relation between municipal government and diplomacy. For this reason it is fitting for the Department of Political Science at Yenching to take advantage of the opportunity thus presented for research work in this field.

Department of Economics

The research work in this department may conveniently be divided into historical and documentary research, for which the connection with the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and access to the libraries of Peking offer important facilities; and the field studies which are mainly concerned with existing phenomena.

To begin with the latter: A number of years ago Professor J. B. Tayler co-operated with the China International Famine Relief Commission in a pioneer study of Chinese Rural Economy. This was followed by a more systematic study of grain marketing in the province of Hopei. The practice of requiring students to make first hand observations of particular situations led to the discovery of one who had a real gift for making contacts and securing information. After graduation he became a graduate assistant and gave much time to marketing studies. The results, both descriptive of the marketing organization and statistical of price movements, are now being prepared for publication. They throw light on modern changes, and price and quantity relationships.

Another study undertaken by Professor Tayler with which considerable progress has been made is that of local industries, which exhibit many features of interest. The paper: "The Hopei Pottery Industry and the Problem of its Modernisation" is the first fruits. It is an intensive study of an important pottery centre in the interior, and a comparison of it with one where practice is being modified by contact with a modern factory. The characteristics of the traditional industry and the best method of introducing scientific practice are discussed in the light of the facts revealed by the study. This study also began with a senior thesis by a student whose home was in the pottery centre.

Professor Tayler has since extended this study to include a number of other rural industries - especially textiles - and the basis for comparison and evaluation has been widened by enquiry into the features exhibited by textile industries among some of the peasant communities of Europe. These investigations are also necessitating some analytical or theoretical studies. Other North China industries taken up include iron smelting, various forms of paper making, and basket weaving.

The Yenching emphasis on social economics is exemplified in the investigations of Miss Augusta Wagner, working with some of her students into the industrial welfare policies of some of the leading modern firms. In a country in which labor laws have only recently been enacted and still remain practically unenforced, and where the labor movement is notoriously weak, such efforts have a special importance. The studies have been begun in Tientsin, they will be undertaken in Peking and will be extended, if results warrant, to other centers in the north and even to central and south China.

Dr. B. H. Li, the teacher of transportation and public utilities, makes a practice of requiring students to make first hand observations of old and new methods of transportation and their relative costs and efficiency. The old forms include pack animals, wheelbarrows, carts, and junks, and the new forms railways, steamers and motors, with rickshas as a hybrid form. The rickshas and the street car system of Peking are the subjects of special studies.

Turning to historical studies we have a research by Dean Giddens Chen into recent industrial history as it concerns the introduction of western industrial technique into China. It begins in the eighteenth century when Commissioner Lin of Opium War fame proved himself the first of a distinguished line of statesmen - including such great names as Tseng Kuo-fan, Li Hung-chang, Chang Chih-tung, Sheng Shang-huai, and Chang Ch'ien - who were prominently associated with the development of steamship and railway lines, of arsenals, coal mines, textile mills and engineering workshops in China. New facts have been brought to light, and the factors influencing the course of industrialisation (including China's foreign wars) are being analysed. This study will find a natural sequel in an account of the industrial achievement of the National People's Party (Kuomintang) in fulfilment of the plans of Dr. Sun Yat-sen - when those achievements warrant it.

An assistant in the Department has begun a study of recent monetary history, with emphasis on the paper currencies, national and provincial, Chinese and foreign; and giving a critical review of Chinese and foreign proposals for currency reform.

Some of the more notable research work done in connection with graduate M.A. theses include historical studies. Among these may be mentioned:

A Study of the Heng Fong Cotton Mill, one of the oldest establishments in China, which has changed hands and been reorganised with consequent change of policy several times; but whose management, incidentally, still remains of an old type reflecting the family system.

The transformation of the Land System in the Sui Dynasty (between the Han and the Tang), its causes, features and effects. The study affords a basis for the discussion of modern land policies in China.

Three Great Salt Monopolists of China - Kuan Chung at the end of the Chou Dynasty; Sung Hung-yang during Western Han; and Liu An in the Tang Dynasty. These men were the founders of the policy of State Monopoly which still continues after two thousand years.

M.A. theses involving field work include:

A Study of the Coal Mining at Mentaokou in the Western Hills, where three types exist side by side: the primitive type entered by a sloping adit, worked by gangs of farmers in suffocating heat, without power or ventilation; the intermediate type, with power-operated hoisting machinery in vertical shafts; and the entirely modern Sino-foreign, with powerful pumps, excellent ventilation and modern equipment.

A Study of Finance in Manchuria.

The Shanghai Gold Market.

One of our graduates is continuing an interest he acquired here by working at the Institute of Social Research on Food Supply in China. A present graduate student is investigating current practice in relation to borrowing in rural areas from both sides - from the side of the money shops which lend, and from the side of the families who borrow.

Thus it will be seen that research forms an integral part of our departmental activities and that investigations are being made in fields which open up quite a variety of prospects for further studies. In some of the researches extensions are already being made or contemplated. Among those in mind may be listed:

The Shansi Banks. Once the banks of China they are rapidly losing importance, and study will be very much more difficult if present opportunities are lost.

The Group or Gang in Chinese Industry. These are in evidence in local mining, pottery, paper-making, and so on, and seem to merit further study.

Profit sharing and Bonus systems in Chinese Industry, another very characteristic phase.

The Communist Movement in China.

Case studies of relative costs in small scale and large scale industries.

YENCHING COLLEGE
FOR WOMEN
REPORT OF YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
1935-1936

The year 1935-1936 will be remembered for the student protests against Japanese aggression which more than once interrupted academic peace and calm, but since other administrative officers will be commenting on political conditions and their effect on the work and future of the university, I shall confine my report strictly to the activities of the Women's College.

ENROLLMENT. Predictions that political disturbances in North China would cut down our enrollment were found to be almost ludicrously without foundation. The number of women students enrolling at Yenching increased steadily from 1928, when there were 150 women students to 1933, when the total reached 255 of whom 250 were living in the women's dormitories. In 1934 this high figure dropped to 249 of whom 234 were accommodated in the dormitories. To our consternation last September we were faced with the necessity of providing quarters for 270 women students in the dormitories while four more were able to make arrangements to live outside the campus. The housing of thirty more students than the 240 which for years we have considered our maximum, entailed much last minute moving and serious inconvenience for a few members of faculty. Four practice pianos were removed from the Fourth Dormitory to Gamble and Miner Halls. Three members of the faculty had to leave their dormitory suites and find new quarters. Extra beds, chairs, and wardrobes were bought, and three, sometimes four, girls were squeezed into every room that would hold them. For a short period five girls were housed on the top floor of one of the faculty houses, but a few withdrawals during the opening days of the term made it possible for them to be accommodated eventually in the dormitories. With this phenomenally large number of students and later with families disturbed by news of demonstrations and strikes, we expected more withdrawals during the term than usual, but again pessimism was unjustified and we opened the second semester with 255, the largest second semester enrollment in our history and larger than any previous first semester enrollment except those of 1933 and 1935.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT. If some of the faculty and students found it a hardship to be moved hastily into new or cramped quarters at the beginning of term, the move for the Music Department proved to be a thoroughly happy one. One practice room and one studio have been provided in Miner Hall, three practice rooms and a studio with two pianos have been made available in Gamble Hall (formerly the Dean's Residence). These quarters have provided pleasant and adequate space for Friday evening Victrola concerts and monthly recitals and have given the Music Department a sense of being welcome on the campus instead of being grudgingly tolerated in far off corners as in the past.

MUSIC AND HOME ECONOMICS. The future of the departments of Music and Home Economics has caused us much concern. Last summer the Ministry of Education ordered that these two departments should discontinue their major courses and should offer instead short or special courses. Reasons for this order remain obscure. During the spring both the President and the Acting Dean of the Women's College called on the Minister of Education who courteously suggested that the Ministry inspectors make a special study of the work of these two departments. Detailed reports of objectives, courses, staff, equipment and the positions

by graduates, were later submitted to the inspectors. The faculty of the Women's College are unanimous in feeling that the work in Home Economics and Music at Yenching is valuable; that because of the departmental organization of university work the cutting off of major work would soon result in the closing of the departments entirely, and that this would be a serious loss both for Yenching and for women's education in China.

STAFF Miss Chen I, Lecturer in Home Economics, and Miss Tseng Hsin-hsiang, Lecturer in Education, returned in September from Harbin. Miss Mary Kwei joined the Department of Education as lecturer and Miss Mary Musgrove arrived in October to become Physical Director. Miss Anne Cochran, Assistant Professor of English was granted a leave of absence for the second semester. Miss Wu Sung-shen, instructor in Home Economics whose efficient management of the dormitory kitchens has been greatly appreciated, was unfortunately compelled by medical advice to take a complete rest of several months. Her place has been taken by Miss Pei Ho-I, a graduate of the class of 1934. Mrs. Walter Williams of the University of Missouri has for the last semester been giving experienced help in the Department of Journalism. Mrs. E. B. Price has given useful and needed assistance in the Physical Education program.

BUDGET The budget for 1935-36 as proposed in June 1935 showed an estimated deficit of \$9043. Because of various economies and a better rate of exchange, it seems probable that we shall close the year with little or no deficit. The budget as prepared for 1935-37 shows a probable deficit of \$2079, the smallest for several years. Let us hope that this can again be met by economies in the course of the year.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS The prolonged student strike of December and January, and the later short strikes have had the same effect on the Women's College as on the whole University. The women students have taken an active part in the demonstrations and all patriotic activities. One girl was slightly injured in the December 16th demonstration; four girls were arrested and held for two weeks after the parade on March 31st. Surprisingly few women students have been called home by their families because of disturbed political conditions. As many girls as men have gone on the educational and propaganda trips into the country. Several freshmen girls have taken a major part in the organization of the Popular Education School in Haitien.

MISS MINER The death of Miss Luella Miner on December 2nd was a grief to all who had been privileged to know her or work with her, and brought compellingly to our attention the debt which not only Yenching College for Women but all women's education in China owes to her wise foresight and courageous pioneering spirit. A Memorial Minute adopted by the faculty reads in part as follows:

"The long and fruitful service of Miss Miner in China extended to many fields of activity. Hers was a character and an intellect which left its impression upon the academic, political, and religious currents of the nation to which she gave her life. But we, her colleagues and successors feel that her greatest contribution to her time was the creation and development of the Yenching College for Women, the first institution

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ever devoted to the higher education of women in China. There are still some among us who knew her and worked under her. To us she was the embodiment of selflessness, of sagacity, and of spiritual strength. To her friends and her successors alike, Luella Miner stands as the highest type of Christian womanhood, as the ablest exponent of the movement for the enriching of the lives of Chinese women, and with all this as the truest and humblest of the servants of Jesus Christ."

Efforts to secure a permanent Chinese dean have not yet met with success, but will be continued until they do.

Many problems are still confronting us, but with cooperation among the faculty and an earnest concern for the welfare of the country on the part of most of the students, we feel they can be faced with courage.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret Bailey Spear
Acting Dean

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1936-1937

Submitted by Dean Y. P. Mei

Against the background of storm and stress in campus life for the last few years reflecting the political instability of North China, the year covered by the present report is uneventful and constructive. Both the faculty and students have been able to carry on their academic pursuit more smoothly and uninterruptedly this year than ever before. In addition, the inauguration of a new Dean for the College also serves as a reason for the lack of radical changes in the conduct of the College during the year. All efforts have been directed towards the improvement of the quality of life and work in the College. The results, if any, from such efforts are naturally intangible and not suitable for report. The following is a brief statement of general conditions of the College with mention of a few particular features and problems:

I. Faculty:

Departmental Table of Faculty

Spring, 1937

	Chin.	West.	Hist.	Phil.	Psy.	Educ.	Music	Jour.	Total
	Lang.								
Prof.	2	3	4	3	2	3			17
Ass't.							2	1	10
Prof.	4	3							
Lect.		3	1			2	1		7
P. T.									
Lect.	5	1	7			1		6	20
Instr.		2			1				3
Ass't.	2	1	1	1	1	4		1	11
Total	13	13	13	4	4	10	3	8	68

There have been very few changes in the faculty of the College. The high degree of competency in the respective fields of the individual members of the faculty and the general coöperative spirit have been maintained. It is to be noted that Drs. Y. K. Chu and Ouyang Hsiang have been added to the Department of Education by virtue of coöperation with the North China Rural Council in undertaking a training program in rural education. The College considers it very fortunate that Mr. Ku Chieh Kang has consented to be the Chairman of the History Department. Mr. Ku's service in

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this position not only bring prestige to the College but also means increasing inspiration to the students. The famous Russian composer, Alexandre Tcherepnine, has consented to become an honorary member of the Music Department, and Professor T. T. Lew has been offered and accepted membership on the Legislative Yuan of the Central Government. Such honours in the College are a very concrete source of gratification.

II. Students:

Departmental Table of Major Students

Spring, 1937

	Chin.	West. Lang.	Hist.	Phil.	Psy.	Educ.	Music	Jour.	Total
Seniors	3	2	6	1	2	13	4	15	46
Juniors	5	13	9	1		19		12	59
Sophomores	8	22	17	1	1	12	2	20	83
Freshmen	(2)*	(15)	(6)			(6)	(1)	(14)	58
Total	18	52	38	3	3	50	7	61	246

It has been pointed out above that the year has been an eventful one and the students have been able to receive their education comparatively uninterruptedly. Thanks to the careful and strict methods of admission, the general quality of Yen-ching students is very satisfactory. On the whole, they are seriously minded and in better spirit than ever during the last few years. Part-time teachers who are familiar with students in other institutions, often remark about the high calibre and conscientiousness of our students. The English Department has observed that the English standard of the freshman students seems to be more satisfactory this year than before. Besides academic instruction, the Dean and the faculty felt it their responsibility to establish extra-curricula contact with students and to offer guidance in problems concerning students' life. Aside from frequent consultation and informal associations, one very successful College social gathering and several hiking parties have been organized and enjoyed by many faculty members and students during the year. It is hoped that a friendly and coöperative spirit among members of the College will result from such pleasant and profitable experiences.

*According to the academic regulations of the University, students in their freshman year officially elect only their colleges, and it is at the beginning of the sophomore year that they indicate their choice of their major departments. These departmental figures for freshmen are, therefore, tentative, and the total figure for freshmen includes students who have not indicated any departmental affiliations and, therefore, is larger than the sum of the departmental figures.

III. Courses of Study:

Departmental Table of Courses

Spring, 1937

	Chin.	West.	Hist.	Phil.	Psy.	Educ.	Music	Jour.	Total
	Lang.	Lang.							
No. of Courses	21	22	21	12	7	20	10	9	122
Total No. of Credits	58	67	48	33	17	55	22	21	321

The courses of study remain, on the whole, as before, although minor experiments in course construction and new fields of instruction are constantly made. The one new feature in the curriculum of the College is the introduction of a course of training in rural education undertaken in cooperation with the North China Rural Council. While several of the original courses in the Department of Education serve as a basis, a number of specialized courses has been added. 22 students are registered in this special division. Field experiment is carried on in Tingsien and all the four seniors in rural education are spending their last semester in field work and thesis writing in Tingsien.

The whole University rejoices with the Department of Music in its restoration to the major department status by the Ministry of Education.

A first-year course in the Russian language has been offered for the first time this year. There are 13 students taking the course, and it is planned that both second-year and first-year courses will be offered next year in order to enable students to acquire a reading knowledge in this difficult but very important language.

IV. Research and Publication:

Several faculty members of the departments of Chinese and History are research professors of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, and their contributions to "The Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies" as well as their independent publications have maintained themselves both in volume and in scholarly standard. "The Historical Annual" and "The Chinese Literature", two annuals published by the History and Chinese Clubs respectively, have each added a new volume to their series. The quality of these publications is considered very high by specialists in their fields. The History Department has also initiated a new monthly, "Historical Scholarship News". It is gratifying to point out that in this new undertaking the Department of Western Languages is collaborating with the History Department in handling matters concerning sinological scholarship in the European countries.

The financial support from the Rockefeller Foundation for rural education has made possible three new research projects under the direction of Professors C. W. Luh, H. C. Chou, and Y. K. Chu respectively. Professor Luh's research has to do with the foundations of the Chinese language and already very interesting results are being published.

Most members of the faculty have contributed articles in learned journals during the year, and a number of teachers responsible for elementary courses are engaged either in preparing or revising text-books. A complete list of all such publications would be out of place in the present report.

V. Miscellaneous:

Mention should be made of the forthcoming Summer Training Institute for middle school English teachers. Yenching University has been asked by the Ministry of Education to collaborate with Tsinghua, Peking, and Normal universities in conducting a Summer Training Institute for middle school teachers of Peiping municipality. Yenching has accepted responsibility for English, which means an extra opportunity as well as demand of service of our English Department. Plans are being made to conduct a course worthy of the Yenching spirit and standard, and it is hoped that the English standard in the Peiping middle schools will thereby be improved.

One of the outstanding features of University publicity during the year was the performance of Handel's "Messiah" by the Yenta Chorus in Nanking during the spring vacation. It was a very successful performance in a packed hall seating several thousand. Although the Chorus members are not limited to the Arts College, the faculty and students of the Music Department naturally are the heaviest contributors to the success.

June 4, 1937.

President's Report

June 1937

To the Board of Managers:

In reviewing the history of the University for the past twelve months the most notable event has undoubtedly been your election of Dr. H. H. Kung as Chancellor and his acceptance. This is not only because it enables the institution to observe a certain government regulation in the person of so distinguished an official of the National Government, and meets the request of the Alumni Association that there be a real rather than a succession of Acting Chancellors. It is indeed a happy solution of our problem to have the Chairman of our Board of Managers undertake this additional service when he is receiving high honors in European capitals and American universities following upon his successful and devoted discharge of great public responsibilities during the past decade. Dr. Kung's lineage, his own scholarly training and long experience in educational administration, his character and unswerving religious conviction fit him for such a position even more than the world-wide recognition he is now receiving or the record of his private and political achievements. But as he himself recognized, and the Minister of Education stipulated in graciously consenting to what he felt to be a rather anomalous arrangement, this can only be a temporary solution. Your action thus serves to accentuate the primary importance of securing a Chinese President whose acceptance of full responsibility will and the necessity for the other office. All concerned should regard the present solution as merely provisional and preparatory to the ultimate one.

It is at this point perhaps that I can most fittingly testify to the helpfulness of those who have in turn served in the capacity of Chancellor or Acting Chancellor, Mr. Wu Lei-chuan, Dr. X. T. Tsaur, and Dr. C. W. Luh, each of whom with no slight inconvenience to himself and interruption of other claims has sacrificed personal welfare in order to do his part toward providing a solution. Especially has this been true of Dr. Luh who after experiencing too much of the worry and work with too little of the satisfactions of the office through a two-year period was generous enough to continue through a third year to give it his time and thought unsparingly and with conspicuous ability. Were it not for his own predilection for scholarly pursuits, the contribution he can still make to administrative efficiency in other forms, and our unpreparedness for calling as yet upon any one to perform this task, I should be tempted to have advocated his election at your last meeting.

It is our unpreparedness - yours and mine - that must be liquidated before the objective dealt with in the preceding paragraphs can be satisfactorily attained. To elucidate this assertion requires at least a brief reference to the origin of the University, the rapid and radical changes in China which have affected its development and the consequence of all this upon its western relationships. The control and financial responsibility has from the beginning been vested in a Board of Trustees with head quarters in New York City. Most of the income for annual maintenance has come from the same source. Meanwhile there has been forming in China a wholly natural

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and desirable growth of national consciousness - Yenching having managed in every way possible its awakening and activity; purely Chinese higher education, both government and private, has been making splendid progress and has enormous potentialities in the future; the academic standards are rising and requirements as to physical equipment are becoming steadily more exacting; and the reason for foreign leadership or even for any major sharing in the task must be studied in the light of the superior qualifications of available Chinese and the advantages from every standpoint of an enlarging Chinese influence. This is all as it should be and is highly desirable. The present relation with our Board of Trustees would involve less of an obstacle to such tendencies were it not for two factors. One is the complicated nature of the agencies from which our western funds are derived, and the other the lack of an assured annual income adequate to our operation on the present basis. As to the former of these it is sufficient to point out that in addition to our own Board of Trustees, various units receive special funds from the American Committee for our Women's College, the Harvard-Yenching Institute for Chinese Studies and the Princeton-Yenching Foundation (each of which has its own Board of Trustees), the Rockefeller Foundation, and although at present inactive the Missouri-Yenching Foundation for Journalism. In addition there are annual grants in money and personnel from the four constituent mission boards and more or less intermittent from other similar bodies. In so far as these varied sources of support confuse the smooth internal working from the standpoint of a Chinese executive officer there should be a further integration, while preserving the full value of these useful American contacts. Our present administrative officers have undertaken to carry forward this process of simplifying our internal structure. The other problem, that of an inadequate income, is one that should be brought more specifically to your attention. It is now nearly four years since you inaugurated an effort to raise one million dollars for endowment in China. Political anxieties in this area and prevalent economic conditions have hindered the vigorous prosecution of this enterprise. It has also in the light of experience seemed preferable to aggregate the contributions of former students into a special Alumni Endowment Fund that has no limits in time or monetary goal but represents their continuing remembrance in the form of annual contributions by classes. Almost negligible in the actual help toward budgetary needs at the outset, this ought to be, if properly nurtured - immensely beneficial some day. But the chief difficulty perhaps in the million-dollar drive has been the lack of qualified workers. Administrative officers and teachers are selected because of their fitness for such functions rather than for money-raising and are furthermore kept busily occupied. It should doubtless be assumed that the hypothetical President for whom we are now actively preparing the way will be selected at least largely because of his capacity in this respect. The experience of private colleges in America and elsewhere will doubtless be repeated in this country. But he will unquestionably be greatly helped toward making a favorable decision if he has evidence that the University has a Board of Managers seriously concerned with this problem and capable of giving practical assistance in his promotional endeavors. More particularly should the Boards of Trustees and Managers cooperate in

a determined attempt to secure an additional endowment sufficient to guarantee the maintenance of our present budget without the hazardous dependence on temporary or emergency grants from extraneous bodies. The completion of the Million Dollar Endowment Fund would virtually accomplish this.

To share in somewhat intimate detail the more immediately urgent aspect of this problem, the College of Natural Science involves an annual deficit of thirty to forty thousand dollars, met thus far by grants from the Rockefeller and China Foundations. The endorsement of these two organizations thus indicated has been extremely gratifying, but there is only slight hope of further renewal after the coming fiscal year. The former has confined its China activities to rural reconstruction and the shortage of our College of Public Affairs is for the present relieved in this form though at the expense, to some extent, of Natural Science.

Looking further into the future, the time will come when we can think of our American Board of Trustees or Founders as the holding body for invested funds, and as maintaining our other Western financial, educational and religious relationships, whereas the corporation that will then exercise more complete control and carry responsibility for the ever expanding needs of a living institution will be the Managers. Instead therefore of too sudden and violent a transfer of authority and obligation at some not very distant time it would seem to be the part of wisdom to begin the experimentation and constructive planning now. Hearty co-operative effort between the two Boards holds promise of results greater than could be hoped for at this stage from either one alone. The significance of the election of Dr. Kung as Chancellor seems to lie in the evolution thus symbolized toward the growing Chinese leadership in the University's affairs.

It may seem that this report is primarily occupied with financial needs. If so, it is not an untrue reflection of the way in which the writer spends much of his time and thought. Other reports are dealing with aspects of the session now drawing to its close, each of which has its special emphasis, and all are pertinent to the subject discussed in this one. For first of all we must maintain a university worth supporting, endeavoring constantly to improve itself, preserving the essential values of its earlier purpose in new forms adapted to present conditions. That this is true of Yenching is I trust the impression you have gathered from the reading of these reports. Furthermore, the experience of one who has been compelled by practical exigencies to be much concerned with soliciting contributions is that this is not so much a material as a spiritual issue. The securing of money for such a cause as Yenching represents is its metamorphosis into the realization of noble ideals, clearly expressed and consistently maintained. The giving of it indicates belief in the ideals and the concrete program and personnel of the organization thus not merely aided itself but acting as the trustee for its faithful and intelligent use. The whole matter is thus sublimated into a

J. Leighton Stuart

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College of Natural Sciences

Yenching University

Dean's Report

June, 1937

The past year has been a period of quiet work and steady progress for the College of Natural Sciences. The more stable political conditions throughout the country have resulted in a minimum of unrest on the part of the student body. Relations among the faculty and between student and teacher have continued on a very satisfactory basis.

The continued demand for our graduates is evidence that our methods of instruction are successful and adapted to the present needs of the country. Practically none of our alumni are without positions and there have been numerous openings in universities, middle schools, and industrial and research position during the past year for which we have been unable to offer candidates. A considerable number of our recent graduates have obtained fellowships and scholarships for study either in China or abroad. This is further proof of their good training and the esteem in which they are held.

The list given below includes only such scholarships as have been received since the last report.

China Foundation Fellowships:

Mr. Ch'en Shang-yi, B.S. 1932; M.S. 1934 in Physics, Yenching
For Advanced study in Physics at the University of California.

Mr. Ho Chi, B.S. 1938, in Biology, Yenching
For advanced study at the University of Liverpool.

Mr. Lin Cho-yuan, B.S. 1932; M.S. 1934 in Chemistry, Yenching
For advanced study at Pennsylvania State College. Mr. Lin
also has a teaching fellowship at Pennsylvania State College.

Mr. Hsu P'eng-ch'eng, B.S. 1933; M.S. 1935 in Chemistry, Yenching
For further research at Yenching.

Mr. Chou Ting-wei, Graduate student in Chemistry at Yenching.
For further research at the National Wu-han University.

Rockefeller Foundation Post-doctorate Fellowship

Mr. Tan Chia-chen, M.S. 1932, Yenching, Ph.D. 1936 California
Institute of Technology.
For further research at the California Institute of Technology.

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British Boxer Indemnity Scholarships:

Mr. Tai Wen-sai, Graduate student in Physics at Yenching.
For further study in Physics in England.

Mr. T'an Chen-mo, B.S. 1932 in Geography at Yenching.
For further study of Geography in England.

Sun Yat Sen Memorial Foundation Fellowship:

Mr. Pa Chih-lung, Graduate student in Biology at Yenching.
For further study in Biology at Yenching.

University of Minnesota Scholarship:

Mr. Lu Ho-fu, B.S. 1936 in Physics, Yenching.
For study at the University of Minnesota.

Cornell University Fellowship:

Mr. Kuang Jung-lu, B.S. 1935 in Biology, Yenching.
For study of Veterinary Science at Cornell University.

California Institute of Technology:

Mr. Yuan Chia-liu, B.S. 1932; M.S. 1934 in Physics,
Yenching.
For further study at the California Institute of
Technology.

There are at present five departments in the College of Natural Sciences. They are Biology, Chemistry, Home Economics, Mathematics, and Physics. I shall briefly indicate the more important items and events in connection with each of these departments.

Department of Biology.

Professor Alice M. Boring was absent on leave for the first semester of the year. A considerable portion of her time was devoted to study in the American Museum of Natural History, where she has been cooperating with Dr. Clifford Pope in preparing a monograph on the amphibia of China. The third volume of Professor C. F. Wu's catalog of Chinese insects was issued in April. The fourth volume is in press and will be issued during the summer. The remaining two volumes will be issued within a year. During the past year Dr. Wu and a group of students have been bringing to a close the work on the insect pests of the pear orchards and the cabbage fields of Tingsien. The research has been supported by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Valuable results are being obtained.

Professor C. F. Wu is the recipient of the King Medal of the Peking Society of Natural History for the current year. This is given for outstanding work in the field of Natural History. It was bestowed on Professor Wu for his work on insects and especially for his outstanding contribution in the form of a Catalog of the Insects of China.

Professor J. C. Li has been continuing his studies on the Chinese Horse Ascaris. He finds that this ascaris has six Chromosomes rather than two or four as is the case with horse ascaris in other parts of the world. This indicates that the organism occurring in China is a distinct species. The discovery has important bearing on the problem of the ancestry of horses in different parts of world.

Department of Chemistry.

In 1936 the department of Chemistry experimented by requiring all seniors to take a comprehensive examination over the field of their major study before they were recommended for graduation. The results were very satisfactory and the procedure will be continued for the present year. The department has also been making extensive use of the tutorial method in its teaching. A large part of the work of the senior year especially has been conducted on this plan. The method has given a very good measure of success and the plan is being continued. During the year under review, the four major members of the staff of the department have each held grants for research in special fields. Professor Adolph and Dr. Kung received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for the study of the diet of the Chinese people. Valuable progress is being made in the work. Dr. Kung spent a month at Tsining in Shantung where she carried out an extensive metabolism experiment on a group of country boys. Professor Ts'ai has had a grant from the China Foundation and has continued his research on the production of petroleum substitutes from vegetable oils. Professor E. O. Wilson has had a grant from the British Boxer Indemnity Committee and has continued his extensive research in the field of clays and ceramics. A new building with a coal fired kiln and much other special equipment has been provided for this work in the power house area of the campus. Several potters from Peng Cheng in this province have been observing the work of the laboratory. They are planning to adopt some of the more modern methods developed during this research.

Professor Stanley D. Wilson has had a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to defray the cost of research on methods of composting night soil. Significant progress has been made and results of value are expected. This research is carried on in cooperation with Prof. Gerald F. Winfield of the Department of Biology of Cheeloo University. The department is planning to move the tannery from the south west corner of the campus to the neighborhood of the power house. Once this can be done the work in leather tanning can be made much more efficient and can be extended. Mr. Paul C. Chang who has been in charge of the laboratory work in leather tanning for many years is leaving for a year of study in America. He will be much missed in the department. Professor Ts'ai and Mr. Lin Cho-yuan represented the department in a conference on gas warfare called by the National Authorities in Nanking.

Department of Home Economics.

The department of Home Economics has profited very naturally from the advice and assistance of visiting Professor Mabel Wood who came to us from the University of Oregon. Arrangements have been made by which students majoring in nutrition and metabolism in the department of Home Economics to take courses in these subjects in the department of Chemistry. This results in higher efficiency. The department is now fortunate in having two nursery schools under its direction. One of these, situated on the campus, is attended by children of the faculty. The other situated in Chengfu is attended by the children of the Chengfu community.

Department of Mathematics.

Professor Davis returned to the University after a year of furlough in America. A part of this period was spent in study at the University of Chicago. He continues to give one course in Geology in addition to his work in mathematics. Mr. Ralph Lapwood came to us as instructor in mathematics at the beginning of the year. The University is very fortunate in obtaining his service. He proves to be a strong teacher and a stimulating leader of young people. Under Mr. Lapwood's direction the Physics mechanic has prepared a considerable number of valuable models for the department of mathematics. Mr. Hsu Hsien-yü is continuing his studies at the University of Washington, in St. Louis.

Department of Physics.

Assistant Professor Band has been absent on leave and has been studying at Cambridge, England during the year. He will return to the campus in September. Dr. C. Y. Meng returned to the department at the beginning of the year. He had spent three years in study at the California Institute of Technology. His return has strengthened the department very materially. His interest lies especially in the field of radio communication. During the year the department has constructed in its own shop two very important pieces of apparatus. These are a concave grating spectrograph of three meters length and an automatic recording microphotometer using an emission type photo electric cell as the light sensitive device. These were constructed under the direction of Professor Y. M. Hsieh. The department was quite unable to afford to purchase these apparatuses but was able to construct them at a saving of several thousand dollars compared to their price on the market. Professor Y. M. Hsieh is employing this new equipment in various qualitative and quantitative analytical techniques.

Dr. C. Y. Meng is investigating an interesting effect in short wave vacuum tubes. The department has on order an adequate storage battery. Its delivery is expected within a few weeks. It will add materially to the resources of the department.

Sino-Belgium Boxer Indemnity Committee Prizes in Physics

The Sino-Belgium Boxer Committee offered four prizes for the undergraduate students passing the best examination in Physics. Two of the four were won by Yenching students.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) S. D. Wilson
Dean

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ANNUAL REPORT OF
THE COLLEGE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1936-1937

Student enrollment

Departments:

Political Science
Economics
Sociology

Basic Studies

Rural training and research program

North China Council for Rural Reconstruction
Pre-field training
Field experimentation, research, and training
Fellowships

Other special courses

Research

Finance

Graduates of the College

Institutional relationships

Notes on 1937-38

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Progress within the College of Public Affairs during the academic year 1936-37 has been steady rather than spectacular. Political unrest has caused very little disturbance to regular work. Efforts have been made to increase teaching efficiency and to raise the standards of performance expected of individual students. The development of rural professional courses has led to a closer coordination of curricula among the social science departments, and it is anticipated that the proposed Honour Course in Social Sciences will further this trend. The year has been one of marked intellectual activity as evidenced by definite accomplishments in research and publication. Underlying all efforts has been the aim of increasingly adapting the programme of the College to the fundamental problems and needs of Chinese society.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Despite unsettled political conditions last summer, a larger number of students took the entrance examinations than ever before, there being over 1500 applicants for admission to the University. A much stricter policy was followed with regard to admissions than in previous years. Despite this policy the University enrollment in the fall reached a total of 823. Registration in the College of Public Affairs was as follows:

<u>Political Science:</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Freshman:	7	1	8
Sophomore:	18	1	19
Junior:	7	0	7
Senior:	14	0	14
Graduate:	6	1	7
Total	52	3	55
<u>Economics:</u>			
Freshman:	15	5	20
Sophomore:	34	3	37
Junior:	24	4	28
Senior:	13	3	16
Total	86	15	101
<u>Sociology:</u>			
Freshman:	5	5	10
Sophomore:	14	16	30
Junior:	13	8	21
Senior:	7	9	16
Graduate:	1	0	1
Total	40	38	78
<u>Grand Total</u>	178	56	234
Freshman:	27	11	38
Sophomore:	66	20	86
Junior:	44	12	56
Senior:	34	12	46
Graduate:	7	1	8
Total	178	56	234

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DEPARTMENTS

Political Science:

The work of this department has been maintained despite the absence of Dr. Shuhai Hsu during the spring semester as Adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and as Director of the Council of International Affairs. Dr. Wang Hua-ch'eng of Tsing Hua University has been secured on a part-time basis to give lectures in Chinese Foreign Relations during Dr. Hsu's absence. Dr. Wu Ch'i-yü has been made Chairman of the Department. By special arrangement Professor Li Tzu-yin continued to give one course in civil law although nominally on sabbatical leave. Mr. T'ian Ch'un-lin and Mr. Wu Ch'un have both given regular courses in the department, and this has augmented the teaching programme during the partial absence of Professors Hsu and Li. Dr. Lou Hsieh-hsi has been transferred to Taining-hsien where he has been in charge of field training work in local government.

Economics:

Professor Gideon Chen, on return from his sabbatical year abroad, has resumed chairmanship of the department during 1936-37. Dr. Hou Shu-t'ung, Miss Augusta Wagner, and Mr. H. B. Price have continued as full time members for the basic programme, while Professor J. B. Taylor, Mr. Xu Yung-tse, and Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang have jointly conducted the training and field programme in rural economics with special emphasis on co-operatives. Aided by the part-time teaching of Mr. Chao Chun-yung in banking, Mr. Chao Hsi-yü in accounting, and Mr. Yin Wen-ching in public finance, the work of the economics department has remained at full strength.

Sociology:

Dr. Wu Wen-tsao has been on furlough; he has spent most of the year doing special seminar work in anthropology and related subjects at the London School of Economics. Dr. Cato Young and Professor Chang Hung-chun have taken responsibility for field training and experimental work in Taining-hsien, Shantung. The teaching load of the department has therefore fallen mainly upon Dr. Chao Ch'eng-hsin, Miss K. K. Lei, and Mr. Li An-che, with Dr. Chao as acting chairman. Professor T'ao Hsi-sheng of Peita, and Miss Kuan Jui-wu (Mrs. Cheng Lin-chuang) have given additional courses on a part-time basis.

BASIC STUDIES

Basic courses in Political Science have dealt mainly with political institutions, with minor emphasis upon law, as foundation for more advanced work in local government and foreign relations.

In Economics the basic courses have been designed to acquaint the students with economic conditions in China, and to train them in scientific analysis and interpretation, thus laying a foundation for specialised research in Chinese economic problems, or for advanced study in rural economics or banking.

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The fundamental courses in Sociology have been designed not only for sociology majors, but also for other students of the College, who may, early in their course, benefit by the comprehensive outlook and the tools for understanding of communities as a whole which sociology and anthropology are increasingly able to afford.

RURAL TRAINING AND RESEARCH PROGRAMME

North China Council for Rural Reconstruction

When the College of Public Affairs' programme for 1936-37 was presented to the Rockefeller Foundation in January 1936, the following statement was made with regard to the idea of a broader field experiment:

"In developing its internal programme for social science study and research, and for professional training courses in the rural field, the College maintains an open-minded policy with respect to the future development of a field station for extended experimental work, and possibly for post-graduate training. During the current year, Wen Shang Hsien in Shantung, with Mr. Chang Hung-chun as magistrate, has served as a training center for several graduate students, and has afforded experience which should be valuable in the development of a more permanent field station.

"It is felt that before definite plans and commitments can be made, further exploration is needed with regard to such collaboration with other institutions as would be feasible in the development of such a station, and with regard to the specific uses to which it would be put."

During the following spring the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction was initiated, with Yenching University as a participating institution, together with Nankai University, Tsing Hua University, Peking Union Medical College, the Mass Education Movement, and Nanking University. The College of Public Affairs, through its representatives, has taken an active part in the development of the Council, with the conviction that much was to be gained from genuine co-operation and elimination of unnecessary duplication, and with the belief that carefully conceived and planned experimentation and training in the rural field were not only needed, but were appropriate activities for members of the College of Public Affairs. The Social Science departments are glad to submit to the Council for review their programmes of pre-field rural training, and to co-operate with other member institutions in the development of field facilities for experimentation, research, and training.

Pre-field Training

Pre-field training in rural studies has been developed mainly along three lines: local government; rural economics; and social administration. The courses in local government have been given by Dr. Lou Hsüeh-hsi during the fall semester, and Mr. Wu Ch'un during

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the spring semester. Messrs. J. B. Tayler, Yu Yung-tse, and Cheng Lin-chuang have jointly carried responsibility for courses in rural economics with emphasis upon the history and problems of co-operation. During the spring semester, Messrs. Yu and Cheng have divided their time between the Tsining field and Yenching University. Professor Chang Hung-chun was mainly responsible for courses in rural sociology and social administration during the fall semester; since his departure for Tsining Dr. Chao Ch'eng-hsin has taken increased responsibility along this line.

Field experimentation, research, and training

In so far as social science departments are concerned, field training and experimentation have been centered mainly in Tsining, while field efforts in rural education have been directed more to Ting Hsien. Members of the College faculty have taken an active and leading part in the development of the Tsining field. Professor Chang Hung-chun has been deputy director of the field station. Dr. Gato Young has carried important responsibility in educational experimentation. Dr. Lou Hsueh-hai has been in charge of field training in local government, and has also taken administrative responsibility in the hsien. Mr. Yu Yung-tse and Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang have jointly cared for the training of field students in rural co-operation, and the development of further plans for co-operation within the experimental area. Dr. Leonard Hsu who has been on leave for two years, as Adviser to the Ministry of Industries, will soon take up residence in Tsining as Director of the Training and Research Programme.

Fellowships

Both undergraduate and graduate students in the rural field have been aided by fellowship grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, and it is expected that further grants will be made next year.

OTHER SPECIAL COURSES

Specialized courses in other than rural fields have been reduced to the minimum essential for efficiency. The more important of these programmes are in international relations, banking and accounting, advanced sociology and anthropology, and social work. In each of these fields, the college has accumulated strength, and has become known in educational circles.

RESEARCH

Research activities for the academic year 1936-37 may be summarised as follows:

BOOKS

Chao Ch'eng-hsin: (in co-operation with Leonard S. Hsu)
China's Population: Its Quantitative Aspects^x

^x Printed or expected to be in press before the end of the summer, 1937.

Shihai Hsu:
J. B. Tayler:
A. Wagner:

Comprehensive Study of Chinese Foreign Relations.
Text-book in Co-operation.
Text-book for Elementary Economics*

MONOGRAPHS

Gideon Chen: History of the Shansi Banks*
Pioneer Series: Tso Tsung-t'ang
Cheng Lin-chuang: (under the direction of J. B. Tayler, and J. A. Hunter)
A Study of the Egg Trade in the Peiping Area*
K. K. Lei: Changing Status of the Chinese Woman and Family
Lin Yush-hua: (under the supervision of Li An-che)
Sociological field study: A Clan Village in Fukien
Li Yu-I: (under the supervision of Li An-che)
Sociological field study: A Village in Shansi*
H. B. Price: Chinese Studies in Population*
Tai Ai-cheng: (under the supervision of J. B. Tayler and H. O. Wilson)
A New Study of the P'eng-ch'eng Pottery Industry*
T'ien Ch'un-lin: Analysis of Work of the Legislative Yuan
J. B. Tayler: (with the collaboration of L. C. Cheng and H. C. Wang)
A Study of the Income and Expenditure of Farm Families
in the Ching Ho Area
A. Wagner: A Study of Money Lending in Tung Hsien

ARTICLES

J. B. Tayler: "Potentialities of the Co-operative Movement in China"
(Chinese Social & Political Science Review, XXI-1,
April 1937)*
"The Organization of Co-operation: Integrated Society
or Integrated Movement" (Nankai Social & Economic
Quarterly, IX-4, January 1937)*
H. B. Price: "Population and the National Economy" (Chinese Economic
Yearbook, fourth edition)*

FINANCE

A substantial grant from the Rockefeller Foundation and a slight increase in income from the Princeton-Yenching Foundation have enabled the College to continue its work without sacrifice of efficiency and essential personnel. A brief summary of income and expenditure for 1936-37 follows:

INCOME

Princeton-Yenching Foundation	US\$5,000	
Rockefeller Foundation Surplus		LC\$30,764
Grant for W. T. Wu	900	
	5,900	
Amount to be transferred to LC @ 5	3,312	9,936
		40,700
Grant from Rockefeller Foundation		36,000
	2,588	98,700
		425
Deficit (expected)		
Total	US\$ 2,588	LC 97,125

* Printed or expected to be in press before the end of the summer, 1937.

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EXPENDITURES

A. General Programme	US\$ 1,243	LS 64,075
B. Rural Training and Research Programme	1,345	33,050
	<u>2,588</u>	<u>97,125</u>

GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE

Graduates of the College are taking an increasingly important place in public and professional life, and many echoes bring evidence of work well done. The results of a recent study among alumni of the past ten years may be of interest: about 19% are engaged in college and middle school teaching, 16% in business and banking, 16% in post-graduate study and research, 15% in central and local government employ, 12% in rural work and social service, 3% in journalism, and 27 in law; 3% are married and not now working outside the home, while for 14% information is lacking. During the past three or four years an increasing proportion has shown preference for government service, business and banking, and rural work. Of the twenty-three graduates of the Economics Department last year about half received appointments in banks, and several others accounting positions. This year enquiries have come from three provincial governments asking for recommendations for their finance departments. Of the Sociology graduates of last year about half entered rural work; at Training ten of the recent graduates of the College are holding responsible positions in the local government.

INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

In concluding this general statement with regard to the work of the College of Public Affairs during 1936-37, it may be useful to review briefly the institutional relationships of the College up to the present time.

The active interest and support of Princeton-in-Peking in establishing a School of Social and Political Science in Yenching University is recorded in the President's annual report for the year 1921-22. Since that time the interest and support of Princeton Alumni have been of continuous help in the more permanent establishment of teaching in Political Science, Economics, and Sociology. In 1930 Princeton-in-Peking became the Princeton-Yenching Foundation, which body with its Board of Trustees in the United States, and its field representative in the person of Mr. Dwight Edwards, has continued to function as a valuable co-operating body with the College of Public Affairs. It is hoped that with increasing prosperity in America there may be a renewal of more active support for the College from this source.

Without substantial assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation during the past nine years it would have been impossible for the College to maintain its full program of work. Whatever strength has been developed in social science teaching, and whatever contribution made to educational and public leadership in these fields could not have occurred without the financial assistance rendered by this Foundation. With the

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increasing interest of the Foundation in rural studies and experimentation in China, the College is in full and hearty accord. It is hoped, from the standpoint of the University and its work, that this rural program may be accompanied by a strengthening of basic studies and a broadening knowledge of political, economic, and social conditions in the China of to-day.

The North China Council for Rural Reconstruction is mentioned elsewhere in this report. Through this Council the College of Public Affairs in its program for rural study and training is brought into a useful collaboration with other educational and experimental agencies in North China.

Mention has been made before of the proposed establishment of an Honor Course in social science, and the hope that funds for this effort may be procured through the Committee on Education of the Board of Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund. It is expected that through this means a helpful co-operation between British Universities, particularly Oxford, and Yenching University may be established. Such collaboration would provide the means for an introduction of the acknowledged values in British education for public service into the College of Public Affairs.

The College has at present favourable governmental relationships, not only through the University administration, and friendly relations between administrative officers and government leaders, but also through members of the teaching staff who at present occupy governmental positions; notably Dr. Leonard Hsu in the Ministry of Industries, Dr. Shuhsi Hsu who served formerly as technical adviser to the Chinese delegation in Geneva following the Manchuria incident, and who next spring will be on leave as legal adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Chang Hsing-chun and Dr. Cato Young who maintain close relations with the leaders in the Provincial Government of Shantung. The appointment of Professor Franklin Ho to new responsibilities in the Executive Yuan furnishes a valuable governmental link for all institutions participating in the North China Council for Rural Reconstruction.

With certain banks and industries the College has also maintained a friendly relationship which has been mutually beneficial in the placement of university graduates. Continuous relationships of this sort have been maintained, particularly with the Bank of China and the Kweichow Banking Corporation.

Unofficially as well as officially members of the teaching staff of the College have also maintained friendly relations with reconstruction projects in the rural field. Many graduates of the College have participated in the work of the Mass Education Movement, both in Tientsin, and in the newer efforts of the Movement in Central China. There have also been cordial personal relations and interchange of materials with social science teachers in other universities, with the Tso-ping Experiment in Shantung, with the North China Christian Rural Service Union, with the China International Famine Relief Commission, and other bodies. The value of each of these relationships is self-evident as the College continues to struggle for a more stable, efficient, and well rounded program, and for higher standards in the conduct of its

work. It is with a consciousness of both strength and weakness in its present program that full knowledge and criticism of the work of the College by each of these co-operating agencies is invited, in the hope that through united efforts traditions of original scholarship and sound training for responsible leadership may be developed.

NOTES ON 1937-38

Finance

Income from the Rockefeller Foundation for support of the basic programme of the College will be reduced next year. Application was made for \$56,000; \$40,000 has been granted. The deficit will probably be met in part by a new grant from the British Boxer Indemnity Fund. For the remainder economies will be necessary. It is believed that these can be achieved without serious reduction in the programme of the College. It is expected that the Rockefeller Foundation will support the programme of rural studies essentially as planned. Income from the Princeton-Yenching Foundation will be slightly larger next year.

Personnel

Personnel changes for the coming year are not yet fully determined but the following can be stated with some degree of certainty. Mr. Li Tzu-yin will be absent and new arrangements will be made for the courses in law. Miss Wagner and Mr. Price will be on furlough, and Dr. W. P. Yuan, formerly of Nankai University will be added to the staff of the Economics Department. Professor Tayler will be absent on leave during most of the academic year, his teaching work being taken over mainly by Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang. Dr. Wu will return to the Sociology Department, and Professor Edward Sapir of Yale University will be visiting professor in anthropology. Other changes will be determined and announced in the near future.

Honour Course in Social Science

Nearly two years ago serious discussion was begun with regard to the feasibility of developing at Yenching University a general integrated course in social science patterned to a certain extent upon the Honour Course in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics at Oxford University. A local committee was formed, and preliminary proposals drawn up which have been submitted for consideration to the Board of Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Fund, and to interested persons at Oxford University. It seems probable that a modest grant for the initiation of such a course will be made. Preparatory studies have been made relating to curriculum, materials, the tutorial and examination systems, problems involved in the adaptation of such a system to Chinese educational and social conditions, and personnel. It is expected that a beginning upon such a course for a limited and selected group of students will be made during 1937-38, tutorial courses being offered by a few members of the College faculty, and by a specially chosen representative from Oxford University who will assist in the development of the new course.

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. Price
Dean

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YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Report of the Dean, 1936-1937

The year 1936-1937 has proved a welcome contrast to its predecessor, with no interruptions in the form of student strikes, and no serious political tension to distract students and faculty from the routine of work.

Enrollment: In the matter of enrollment we escaped this year some of the turmoil and excitement which marked the beginning of the term in 1935 when our dormitories were overcrowded and there was no room for all the necessary beds. This year our over-expanded student body has happily shrunk to a moral normal size. We opened the year with 248 students, 26 less than the year before, but the decrease was a satisfactory one in our eyes, for it is impossible to take care of more than 250 women students without unpleasant overcrowding. The number of girls in the Freshman class was the smallest for several years, but the number of old students who returned was the largest that we have ever had, surely a good sign. It is interesting to note that the enrollment for the second semester was the same as that for the first. This is unusual, as ordinarily there is a marked drop during the year, some students finishing their course at the end of the first semester, and others leaving college for personal reasons. This year the number who left during the year was smaller than usual, and their places were taken the second semester by students who had left the University a year ago on account of disturbed political conditions in North China, but who were now allowed by their families to return to finish their course. At the present moment rooms have been chosen for next year by 158 of our present students, leaving only 90 places for new comers.

Staff: We have had three new members of faculty who came this year from America. Miss Mabel A. Wood, on leave of absence from the University of Oregon at Eugene, has been visiting assistant professor in Home Economics, and has brought to the department her wide experience and familiarity with home economics teaching in American colleges.

Miss Mary G. Brandt who had had special training in Physical Education at Columbia University came on a three-year term to take charge of the Department of Physical Education for Women. In her program she has emphasized participation in individual sports and the type of recreational activities that can be continued after college rather than formal gymnastic drill. Her particular enthusiasm is dancing, and under her direction the girls have made great progress in skill and grace and bodily coordination.

Our new physician, Dr. M. Elizabeth Jenkins, was not able to reach Yenching until October. The medical work at the beginning of the term was cared for by Dr. Lois P. Todd until Dr. Jenkins's arrival. After graduation from the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia she

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had three years' hospital experience in California. She brings to her work all the fresh enthusiasm of a young doctor, and great conscientiousness in caring for and following up all the small ailments which constitute a large portion of a college physician's practice.

Several years ago there were very few women assistants in the University. The number has now increased from six last year to eighteen this year, and I feel Yenching is to be congratulated on the calibre of the young women who are helping research, and as laboratory and teaching assistants in the various departments. Several will be made instructors shortly, and we hope will become permanent members of the faculty.

Budget: The budget as prepared last summer for the current year showed a deficit of L.C.\$2079. During the year however our gold income was somewhat increased so that we shall be concluding the year with a surplus of about L.C.\$1700, exclusive of an expected gain on exchange. The budget that we have drawn up for 1937-38 again shows a slight deficit which will have to be met from the reserve funds held by the Yenching College Committee in New York. In extenuation of the necessity for again presenting an unbalanced budget it is well to remember that during the last six years the number of salaries supplied to the Women's College by Mission Boards has been cut in half. The following table shows what has happened:

Salaries supplied by Mission Boards: 1930-31 1936-37

American Board	5	1
Presbyterian Board	3	2
Methodist Board	3	1
London Mission	1	1
Special	1	1
	13	6

It is also significant that the total sum available for the Women's College today is not very different from the sum available ten years ago, whereas the total University budget has been practically quadrupled in that time.

Departments of Music and Home Economics: It was a great encouragement to the Departments of Music and Home Economics to receive a communication from the Ministry of Education before the opening of the fall semester permitting them to be restored to the status of major departments.

Health: The chief health problem is caused by the prevalence of tuberculosis among girls of college age. Since last July five women students have been forced to give up their college work because of tuberculosis. One of these, who had just passed her entrance examination to the Peking Union Medical College, was prevented from undertaking her medical course then, but is now, after ten months' rest, completely recovered. The most recent case, which was discovered only last week, fortunately appears to be in the very early stages, and the doctors promise that three months' rest will be sufficient. The tragedy and the waste caused by this disease, and the danger of

its spreading in a college community, make it imperative that we should, as soon as possible, provide facilities for fluoroscopic examination of every student. It is our hope that within a short time this will be possible.

Another less pressing need, but one which will grow within the next few years, is the need for more provision of space for student activities. When our present dormitories were first occupied eleven years ago it did not seem extraordinary that only one room should have been provided on the entire campus where men and women students could meet in small informal groups. In a modern co-educational institution this space is no longer adequate, and within a short time we must try to make better provision for student meetings and gatherings, and the normal social pursuits of our students.

A pleasant way in which to end this report is to call attention to the fact that of the fifteen seniors elected in May to Phi Tau Phi, the scholastic honor society, nine were women. This proportion reverses that of the class as a whole where only 52 out of 144 are women. Moreover of the 37 students who rank in the top quarter of the senior class, 21 are women. We shall try not to feel unduly proud of their fine record.

Respectfully submitted

Margaret Bailey Speer
Dean

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Annual Report of the School of Religion

1936 - 1937

I. Students

Men Women

a. Enrollment

1. Regular Students	5	2	7
2. Special Students	2	-	2
3. Short Course for Religious and Social Workers	7	4	<u>11</u>
Total			20

b. Activities

1. Retreats. During the year, two retreats were held. In the first retreat, each student was to answer three questions, namely, "What I expect of the School?" "What is My View of Life?" and "What according to My Idea is the Future of Christianity?" In the second one, at the request of students, the teachers of the School were to tell what they consider to be the fundamental faith of the Christian religion.
2. Devotional Life. Besides leading the Monday morning Chapel in the School, students also had small prayer groups. They participated in the religious worship and life of the University community and so did not organize many religious activities separately. One of the things that was new this year, was the Tuesday and Thursday early morning devotion. Half an hour, 7:30-8:00, of quiet meditation was observed, participated in by both Faculty members and students. Three times during the year, the Holy Communion Service was held. Several of the students were active members of the Oxford Group.
3. Participation in the activities of the Kentia Christian Fellowship. We had two ordained ministers among our students this year, one of whom was made Chaplain of the Workmen's Service of the Fellowship. Several students took part in conducting the University Sunday Morning Service and delivered sermons. Most of the men students had chances to preach either at the workmen's service or in other places.
4. Participation in University Activities. Students of the School enjoyed full privileges of our University life, in taking elective courses in the colleges, in attending public lectures, in taking part in the student self-government, in joining college discussion groups, in participating in organized excursions and visits to social institutions and centres of historical and cultural interest, and in penetrating into small religious fellowships organized by Christian students of the University.

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5. Special Visits to Churches. to Ting Hsien and Tung Hsien. As the School was able to give a small subsidy for these Visits, it made possible a program of education, specially for the Short Course students, not only in the classroom, but also in the field of practical activities.
6. Social Life. Students were given ample opportunities to get acquainted with the families of the Faculty and were entertained in Faculty homes. A special social committee with a faculty advisor planned several social parties which were much enjoyed. Emphasis was laid on music and on community singing, a feature which was new this year.
7. Improved Living Conditions. The students of our School do not have a dormitory. Consequently half of them stayed in the attic of Ninde Hall. They cleansed the place this year with their own hands and made the place quite habitable. The University also placed some radiators in the attic.
8. The Theological Society. The work of the Society was greatly improved this year. It held two meetings every month, one devoted to reports on current religious problems, magazine articles, and newly published books; and the other to a public lecture given by a professor of the School and open to the whole community. The following lectures were given:
 - "Christian Music and Hymns and the Chinese People"
By Professor T. T. Lew
Assisted by Professor Bliss Wiant
Mr. Y. L. Yang and
Mr. David Cheng
 - "Where Christian Ethics Differs from Confucian Ethics"
By Professor T. C. Chao
 - "The Immortals of Taoism"
By Professor J. F. Li
 - "The Recovery of Public Worship"
 - "Christian Prayer"
By Mr. S. Withers Green
 The Theological Society also had the honor of hearing Dr. Edwin Lewis of Drew University on "The Christian Faith in the Modern World" and Mrs. Douglass, formerly of Wellesley College on "Some Aspects of the New Testament".
9. Friday Evening Forum. Students were keenly conscious of problems they must face, problems not only of their own work, but also the future of Christianity in China. They organized the Friday Evening Forum, therefore, to thrash out the problems.
10. Helps from Outside of the School. Students desired to know the opinions of many in the University concerning religion. So they invited the acting Chancellor, the dean of the College of Arts and Letters, Professor Ku Chieh-kang, Ex-chancellor Wu Lei Chuan, and others to meet with them and give them their ideas about religion and the needs of the country.

11. Literary Activities. In addition to contributions to The Amethyst and The Truth and Life, two of the students competed in the Timothy Richard Essay Contest. Miss Hsieh Teh Chen and Mr. John Chen won the second and the fourth place respectively.
- c. Publications. Two graduate theses, one by Yang Chang Tung on "The Contributions of Christianity in Medieval Europe" and one by Huang Hsiu Ying (Mrs. Tsai Yung Chun) on "A Critical Study of the Problem of Marriage from the Christian Stand Point", were published during the year.
- d. Graduation. Mr. Liu I Shu has completed the full graduate course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. His thesis is prepared with the help of Professor T. T. Lew and under the direction of Mr. Arthur Hugh of the Department of Religious Education and Psychology of Religion and is on the subject: "A Survey of the Religious Adjustments of Christian Students in Yenching University". The degree of B.D. will be conferred on him.

Eight of the eleven Short Course students will receive their certificates upon completion of the year's work.

One special student, Mr. Yang Yu Chun, who has been with us for three years, will receive a certificate from the School.

- II. Graduate Fellow. For the first time in the life of the School, a B.D. graduate was admitted as graduate fellow, to spend a year with us. Mr. Wu Sheng Teh, who received our degree of Bachelor of Divinity in 1931, and who had four years of teaching experience and of work on a poultry farm, came as a graduate fellow. While he was placed under the tutorial guidance of Professor William Hung, he was also given full freedom to do his own studies and to deepen his own religious life and convictions. During the year, he has undergone a considerable period of inner struggle and recently he felt the call to the Christian ministry.

III. Faculty.

- a. Professor P. C. Hsu after two years of leave of absence from us, has resigned the general secretaryship of the Li Chuan Rural Christian Service Union, Kiangsi. He has however, accepted an invitation from the University of Shanghai to teach religion there. His departure from our School is much regretted. But we wish him godspeed in his new task and believe that in the devotion to a common cause, the fellowship which we had with him, will always be continued in the spirit.

- b. Professor T. T. Lew joined the Legislative Yuan of the government in the middle of the year. He was granted by the University a half-year's leave of absence so that he might live in Nanking and devote his entire energies to service in the government. His sabbatical year begins in the fall of 1937. Consequently he would be absent at least for one year and half. During his absence in the spring his courses were divided among Professor H. S. Galt and Mr. Chen Mang Chia of the College of Arts and Letters, Mrs. Y. P. Mei, and Pastor Wang Tse Chung of the Kung Li Hui, all of whom kindly and generously rendered their services to the School. To them we are very thankful.
- c. Miss Myra May Wood originally planned to leave the School at the end of this year. The School however, is not able to dispense with her service, especially in the Department of Religious Education and Psychology of Religion during the absence of Professor Lew. She was therefore requested by the Faculty to stay on another year, going to England for a visit to her aged parents during the summer and returning to us in the fall, before work begins again. This request was most generously complied with both by herself and by her parents who disregarded their own needs and denied themselves for the work of our School. To them all, we are sincerely grateful.
- d. The return of Professors Philippe de Vargas and Bliss Wiant with their families, was a great joy to us all. The life and work of the School has been much enhanced by their presence and labors.
- e. We are glad that Mr. Arthur Hugh can stay on for another year with us.
- f. Upon the request of the President, the London Mission made it possible for Mr. E. Withers Green of Hankow to visit our School during the spring semester and teach in the Department of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. Arrangement has now been made for Mr. Green to stay on as lecturer in the New Testament for the period of 1937-1939. We are glad to welcome him in our midst.
- g. Mr. Li Chen Chung, B.A., of Hongkong University 1921, and B.D. of our School 1925, who has had over eleven years of experience in theological education, has accepted our invitation to become instructor in the Department of Biblical Literature and Exegesis.
- h. Mr. Daniel L. K. Lee, B.A. of our University, M.A. and B.D. of Drew University and Drew Theological Seminary, and candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Drew, has accepted our invitation to be part-time instructor in the Department of Religious Education and Psychology of Religion. He will join us in the spring of 1938.

1. Professor J. F. Li will be a full time worker in the School next year. His task will be teaching the Old Testament, Comparative Religion, and Short Course subjects, together with the research, literary activities and with being the head of the Short Course for Religious and Social Workers.

IV. Faculty Activities

- a. As usual teaching courses in religion in the College of Arts and Letters.
- b. Literary work.
 1. Continued efforts in the translation of hymns.
 2. The publication of the The Amethyst and the Truth and Life.
 3. A large number of articles had appeared in the Chinese Recorder, in The Amethyst, and Truth and Life. Some of these will be published as pamphlets.
 4. A book of religious essays and verses by the Dean will be published soon.
 5. Several literary and research projects are being planned for
- c. A special week on the Church. In view of the International Missionary Conference, to be held in Hangchow in the fall of 1938, which will concentrate thinking on the Church, the School takes deep interest in the subject. Mr. S. Withers Green was asked to give three lectures on "Why the Church" during the week of May 24-28 in the School. He spoke on:
The Nature of the Church,
Functions of the Church,
The Church in Our Times.
Several other members of the Faculty have been asked to study and write on different aspects of the same subject.
- d. Work in the Yenta Christian Fellowship. The Dean continued as Chinese Chaplain of the University service and preached almost every Sunday in Yenching and elsewhere throughout the year. Special emphasis was laid on the Social Nature of the Christian Religion. Miss Wood served again as Chaplain of the English service. Professor J. F. Li not only assisted in preaching but also served as Chairman of Religious Work Committee of the Fellowship.

During the year, nine college students were baptized by the President and by the Dean. A catechumen class was organized with Mr. Green as instructor in:

The Use of the Bible
The Meaning of the Church, and
Christian Living
and the Chinese Chaplain in
The Idea of God
Jesus Christ, and
The Meaning of Salvation.

e. Survey. Under the direction of Mr. Arthur Hugh, a study of the religious life of the University has been made. With a staff of thirty students and teachers organized to carry on this survey, Mr. Hugh made it possible to have 140 representative students and forty members of the University Faculty interviewed in regard to their attitudes toward Christianity. A report will soon appear in which results of the survey will be published and recommendations will be made to the University looking toward improvement in our religious life.

f. Activities outside of Yenching.

1. The School has kept in touch with the National Christian Council of China, the C.C.E.A. and the N.C.C.R.A. through Professor T. T. Lew. It is hoped that it may also keep in touch with the World Conference on Life and Word at Oxford in July this year and the World Conference on Faith and Order at Edinburgh in August, through Professor Lew who is now on his way to England for these conferences.
2. Professor J. F. Li represented the School in a conference of the North China Rural Christian Service Union, held at An-Xang in the early part of April. He is now going to Hsiao Chang, Hopei, to attend and to speak at a preachers' institute of the Church of Christ.
3. Miss Myfanwy Wood continued to teach in the Peiping Union Bible Training School for Women.
4. The Dean gave the main addresses in the Young People's Conference of Methodist Episcopal Church South, July 1936, in Wush, Kiangsu. From April 12 to May 11, he travelled both for the School and for the National Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He travelled in Honan, Hupei, Kiangsi, Chekiang, and Kiangsu and conducted three retreats for leaders of religious work among young people, one in Kaifeng, one in Wuchang, and one in Hangchow. Working for the Youth and Religion Movement, he had chances to come in contact with the Church in its actual conditions and had opportunities to interpret Christianity to Church leaders and at the same time to convey the spirit of the School to them. He had also opportunities to give addresses in three Christian universities and one government university, half a dozen middle schools, and a number of Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and to preach in several Churches.

V. A New Responsibility. With the approval of Mr. McBrier and of the University authorities, the School of Religion has been asked to administer the McBrier Fund for religious work in Yenching and to plan for this work from now on. The School gladly takes upon itself this great responsibility in the hope that, by so doing, it may be richly rewarded in the improvement of its own spiritual life and, through prayers, especially through the intercessory prayers of its supporters and friends, it may proceed in this new task fearlessly and with confidence.

VI. Prospects for 1937-1938. The thoughtful and earnest among Christian college graduates in some places begin to understand the aims

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and purposes of our School. They like to apply for entrance and study with us. The prospects for the next year is encouraging. Half a dozen college graduates, including one from Tsinghua University, has actually asked for admission. One college graduate has already been rejected on account of vagueness of purpose and intellectual deficiency.

Several have asked for admission for the Short Course for Religious and Social Workers.

VII. Finance and the Needs. In a Faculty meeting of the School in January President Stuart reported the following paragraph from a letter of our trustees on general budget:

"In the School of Religion you will find an extra \$1,500 which is an appropriation from the reserve fund on our books. Every one feels that this School should be encouraged as much as possible within the bounds of funds available, and the committees felt that this \$1,500 would be of special benefit at this time."

The School is very much heartened by this expression of confidence and encouragement on the part of our American authority and is ready to meet this deep spiritual concern by marching forward in its spiritual adventure and its attempt to help build up Christian life and lay the foundation of Christian thought in China.

During the year that has just passed, the School carried on its work on an inconceivably small budget of L.C.\$19,467.00. The addition of \$1,500 gold for next year will help us in a long way. Professor J. F. Li's salary will be raised from one half to the full amount, and part-time salaries may also be paid to the new members of the staff, Mr. Daniel Lee and Mr. Li Chen Chung.

But it must still be pointed out that the School is in need of funds for:

1. Literary activities, research projects, and publications.
2. Books. At present the School has almost no money for books.
3. A professor of Christian Ethics.
4. A professor of Comparative Religion.
5. A dormitory for our students.

All these needs are so apparent that any explanation of them will sound superfluous. It is enough to leave them to the imagination, prayers and efforts of our authorities, friends, and supporters, in whom we have full confidence.

VIII. The Forward Look. The School is now ready to turn a new leaf! In the past years, it had to tackle questions of organization, of its relation to the University and to the general scheme of theological education in China, and of unity of spirit and purpose within the Faculty group. This period fortunately has passed. The School should now be ready to settle down to pursue a definite policy and to do substantial work academically as well as practically in helping build up Christian life in the University and in the Nation.

In an atmosphere of freedom and fearless inquiry, only three fundamental things should be expected of each member of the Faculty, namely able scholarship, genuine spirituality, and steady, conscientious work. Only unflinching faith in God and in Jesus Christ will insure cooperation among us and make real fellowship possible. Love and law must go hand in hand to govern the inner and outer life of our group. By our freedom, we ourselves are legislators, - but when law is established we must all follow it rigidly for the sake of love which expresses itself variously as humility, forgiveness, patience, courage, self-denial, and public spirit.

The Faculty is now being rejuvenated. The two new additions, Messrs Lee and Lu are both Yenching alumni and so ought to be able to have a home-feeling for the School. At the same time, they shall be able to bring the School closer to the other units of the University in their contact with these young teachers of these other units who are themselves also Yenching graduates.

It is much hoped that as the School draws closer to the University, there may be true mutuality in academic cooperation and religious penetration. The School, hitherto, has had privileges of receiving academic help from the University in that its students can take courses in the colleges. Almost every one of the Faculty of the School teaches courses in the College of Arts and Letters. Such interpenetration is a matter of real value both to the School and to the colleges of the University. Our prayer is that more of this kind of interpenetration may be made possible and that the School, through its faith and labor, may become a vital reality, with its religious influence truly felt in the University as a whole. Here is the beginning of our contribution to the life and thought of the Church and the Christian movement in China.

Submitted by

T. C. Chao
Dean