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UBCHEA ARCHIVES  
COLLEGE FILES  
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Yenching  
Academic  
re. formal re-opening of University  
at Chengtu 1942

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Program of formal Re-opening of Yenching  
University at Chengtu, Dec. 8, 1942  
and translation.

File

敬啟者 敝校在蓉復校深蒙 各方贊助得以滋誦不輟幸 幸規模雖  
具爰訂於國曆十一月八日(星期二) 午後一時半在校舉行復校典  
禮恭請

光臨指導

燕京大學 孔祥熙

校董會董事長

謹訂

燕京大學 梅貽寶

代理校長

地點 成都陝西街二十九號

### 秩序單

下午一時半至四半

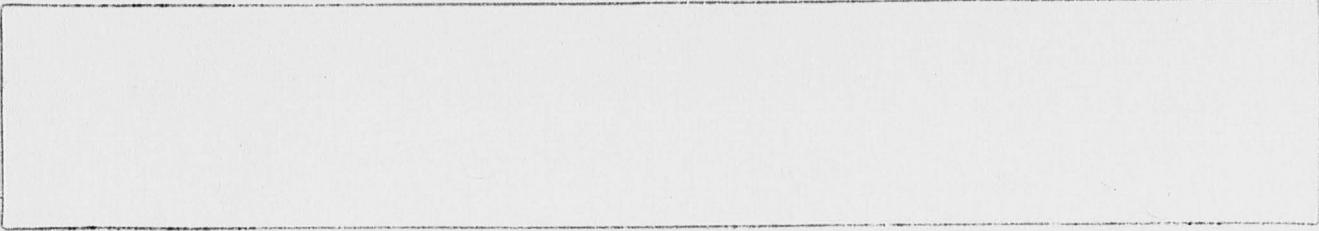
- 一. 復校典禮
- 二. 懸校匾
- 三. 攝影
- 四. 茶點
- 五. 參觀
- 六. 體育競賽表演

下午七時半至十時

- 七. 遊藝

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燕京大學 緘



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遊藝

7 Games & Recreation.

下午七時半至十時

7:30 to 10 p.m.

六體育競賽表演

6 athletic contest and exhibition

五參觀

5. Inspection

四茶點

4 Tea and cakes

三攝影

3. Photograph

二懸匾

2 Hanging the College Tablet

一復校典禮

1. Rite of Reviving the College

下午一時半至四半

1:30 to 4:30 p.m.

秩序單

Program

地點 成都陝西街二十九號

Place: Chengde, 29 Shensi Street

FORMAL RE-OPENING OF YENCHING UNIVERSITY

*Mr. F. Lee*

Broadcast Speech on Dec. 8, 1942, from the Chengtu Broadcasting Station.

Alumni and Friends of Yenching University:

The eighth of December is a date that will long be remembered in the history of Yenching University. It was exactly a year ago that the Japanese closed down the institution. What could be more gratifying than, on this first anniversary, to be able also to celebrate the Formal Re-opening of Yenching University in Chengtu!

Our alumni are holding reunions all over the country today, some of you right now, to commemorate this anniversary and to celebrate the formal reopening of your alma mater. Over here in the University, we have had a whole day of festivities. Only an hour ago, I had the pleasure of addressing a group of alumni at the Alumni Homecoming Dinner in the University. It is now my privilege to speak to you to-night as if we were all gathered together in one big homecoming party.

Before I begin to tell you about the events of the day, what a good time all of us have been having in the University, and how much we have missed you in these festivities, it may not be inappropriate on such an occasion for us to indulge ourselves in a few moments of happy reminiscence.

Yenching University, as you will recall, came into being by the amalgamation of three Christian institutions of higher learning in and around Peking. In the broad sense of history, therefore, the University is over sixty years old. The amalgamation took place during the years of 1919 and 1920. And it was in 1926 that both the Women's and the Men's Colleges moved out to the new campus outside of the city of Peking. The central portion of the campus was an old garden that flourished in the Ming Dynasty, but was later allowed to fall into ruin. The architectural plan of the campus combines the beauty of a Chinese palace garden with the requirements of a modern educational institution so successfully that it has rightfully become the pride of members of the University and a marvel to visitors.

In point of support, Yenching was founded by the united effort of several Christian missions. A Board of Trustees of the University in New York is responsible for the University Foundation Funds. In addition, several international cultural organizations have contributed to the support of the University, such as the Harvard-Yenching Institute of Chinese Studies, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Princeton Foundation and the Missouri University Foundation. Contributing foundations in China include the China Foundation and the British indemnity Board. The National Government further gives an annual subsidy through the Ministry of Education.

In the academic organization of the University, there were three undergraduate colleges, that of Arts and Letters, that of Natural Science and that of Public Affairs with a total of twenty one departments and courses of study. The Graduate Division was organized to offer studies leading to the Master's Degree in Arts and in Science. The normal student body was 800 with about one third girls, and the faculty and staff numbered around 200. Thus the physical environment, the intellectual atmosphere and the international good-will, all under the leadership and inspiration of Dr. John Leighton Stuart, the President of the University, contributed to making Yenching University a community of learning that has become outstanding in China.

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Since the Mukden Incident, faculty and students of Yenching have been outspoken in the "Resist-Japan" Movement and have been considered dangerous by the Japanese. The Japanese military occupation of Peiping and North China in 1937 made the position of the University very difficult. But with the encouragement of the National Government, Dr. Stuart courageously maintained the University under the most trying circumstances. The Japanese tolerated the existence of Yenching, which they nicknamed the "Cultural Island" of North China, only as long as Japan had to keep up friendly appearances with America, but she promptly stamped it out of existence the moment she started the Pacific War.

December 8th, 1941 was a Monday. While the University was in its 8 to 9 o'clock class in the morning, Japanese gendarmes and special service men appeared on the scene. Meetings were ordered of faculty and students at which it was announced that hostilities had broken out between Japan and the U. S. A. and that Yenching was to be taken over. While the University buildings were being sealed up, arrests were made of a number of Chinese faculty members and a large number of students. On the following day, all students were ordered to leave the University.

The foreign faculty, a community of some 45, were first interned in a few of the faculty houses and have now been transferred to American Embassy quarters in Peking. Dr. Stuart has all the time been put under special treatment. The Chinese faculty families have also all been driven out of their houses. Twelve of the Chinese faculty members arrested were detained in military prisons for a period of from 4 to 6 months. Their uncompromising attitude at imminent personal danger electrified the whole country. Some twelve of the faculty and staff have come to Chengtu and are serving the re-opened University here. Most of the large group are still in Peking, without any proper occupation. One report says that a professor of Chinese felt so pessimistic over the situation that he has left his home and joined the monastic order in a Buddhist temple.

The campus has now been divided up among the different factions within the Japanese camp. The Women's College unit now belongs to the military and is fenced off from the rest; the administrative and classroom buildings are used by a "Sino-Japanese Cultural Institute", and there seems to be also a naval hospital occupying another portion of the campus.

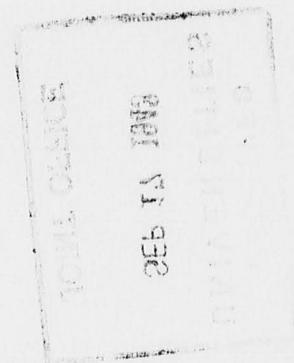
The story of re-opening Yenching in Free China "Starting from Scratch" has already been published in the press. We are glad to be able to report that, thanks to the hearty support and co-operation of alumni and friends, the University has been duly re-opened, that class work was begun on time this fall semester, and that the University today is very much alive and kicking indeed. The Methodist Mission has kindly permitted us to use the premises of their Girls' Middle School and a primary school. The Szechuan Provincial Government has made another school building available to Yenching. Our supporters have been extremely generous, and special emergency funds have been received from the U. C. R. of America and the British Aid to China Fund. We are happy to report that both the initial expenses and current budget for the present year have been raised.

It is interesting to note that the first lecture for students on the first day of class work in re-opened Yenching was the one given by no other than Mr. Wendell Wilkie. The University enrolment is now 270 with a quarter of them girls. Over a hundred of the students have not only walked a thousand miles to school but have had also to penetrate the enemy lines on their way from Peking to Chengtu. That experience is, however, a story all by itself and cannot be included here.

0630

Every body has been good to us, including the weatherman. Chengtu does not have too many fine days, but today was one of them. The day began with a solemn gathering of faculty and students at the flag-raising when the thought of the group went out to teachers and students in Peking, especially Dr. Stuart. There was a big turn-out of over 300 guests and alumni at the Formal Reopening in the afternoon. Speakers included Governor Chang Chun, himself a member of the Board of Directors of the University, as well as the other most prominent officials in Chengtu. When the name tablet of the University was unveiled, fire-crackers went off with the singing of the Alma Mater, a happy blending of the usages of the East and the West. Over a hundred people sat at the Alumni Home Coming Dinner; practically every alumnus in Chengtu was present. The evening entertainment program had to be repeated in two evenings to accommodate the large audience in the relatively small school hall. Everybody voted the Formal Re-opening a success. Of course many people had to cut sleep and eat cold meals preparing for an occasion like this. But faculty, students, and alumni who participated in the preparations and contributed to the programs seemed to have gotten loads of fun doing it. Reopening Yenching is, in a very true sense, an enterprise of the Yenchinians, for the Yenchinians, and by the Yenchinians. We are certain we are contributing to the reconstruction of China as well as to the coming of the Kingdom. It is a wonderfully worthwhile task. There is a long way ahead of us yet. Won't you extend a helping hand and join us in the fun?

Y. P. Mei.  
December 8th, 1942, Chengtu.



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Received April 20

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Y. P. Mei.  
 December 8th, 1949, Chengtu.

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September 10, 1942

YENCHING UNIVERSITY TO REOPEN IN CHENG TU

By C. Y. Hsu

Chengtu, (Central-By Mail): Closed down by the Japanese following the outbreak of the Pacific War last December, Yenching University in Peiping will be reopened in Chengtu, Szechwan provincial capital, in September.

The groundwork for reopening the University has been completed by the Office on Preparations for Reopening the University. Temporary premises have been chosen, initial and annual maintenance funds have been largely secured, cooperation with other Christian universities in Chengtu has been arranged, a part of the faculty and students have arrived from Peiping and entrance examinations with a record number of candidates have been held.

Approval for reopening the University has been obtained from the Board of Trustees in New York and the Ministry of Education and support and assistance have been promised by the local government authorities, the Yenching Alumni Associations at home and abroad and other interested organizations and individuals, besides the Board of Trustees of the University and interested foundations in America.

The project of reopening Yenching University in Free China was first discussed at an emergency meeting of the Chungking Yenching Alumni Association with a record attendance shortly after the Pacific War broke out and the closing down of the alma mater by the Japanese. Sentiments were very strong and a vote was taken for reopening the alma mater in Free China. During the subsequent weeks faculty members and the alumni committee met several times for discussion. Similar expressions and requests for reopening the alma mater were received from alumni groups in Lanchow, Kweilin, Chengtu and other cities.

The matter was finally presented to Dr. H.H. Kung, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the University. In spite of his indisposition and great pressure of state affairs, he called a meeting of the members and former members of the Yenching Board of Directors who are resident in Chungking, on February 8. The Emergency Board at this meeting took action to proceed with the matter of reopening the University in Free China. It appointed a Committee on Reopening of the University with the following members: Dr. H.H. Kung (Chairman), Dr. Y.T. Tsur, Mr. D.W. Edwards (Treasurer), Mr. J.B. Taylor, Mr. C.H. Fei, Mr. Kao Feng-shan, Mrs. Y.P. Mei (nee Miss V.K. Nyi), Mrs. Wu Wen-tsao (nee Miss Fsieh Wan-ying), Dr. Chu Shih-ying, Miss Grace Boynton, Dr. Y.P. Mei (Secretary), Dr. W.T. Wu and two officers each from the National, Chungking, and Chengtu Yenching Alumni Associations. It also set up an office on Preparations for Reopening the University with Dr. Y.P. Mei as Director.

The purpose for reopening the University as outlined by members of the Emergency Board is fourfold:

- (1) to maintain a continuous and unbroken record of the University,
- (2) to clarify the position of the University with regard to the Japanese regime, and to forestall the possibility of a bogus "Yenching University" being operated in Peiping,
- (3) to enable faculty members and students who are expected to be arriving in Free China to continue their University life under the spirit and ideals of Yenching, and
- (4) to supply the much needed personnel with the proper spirit of service for the nation-wide reconstruction and up-building of a new China.

*Mr. Coas,*

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- (4) to supply the much needed personnel with the proper spirit of service for the nation-wide reconstruction and up-building of a new China.

With regard to educational policy members of the Emergency Board are of the opinion that besides maintaining the generally high academic standard that characterizes Yenching, emphasis should be placed on character building and development of spirit of service and understanding of the present epoch in China's history and of China's role in the New World Order.

In order to preserve the educational spirit and standard of the University it was decided that the faculty be composed of members according to the following preferential order: members of the present faculty who have or will come out to Free China, former members of the faculty who are now in Free China, alumni of the University whose further study and experience qualify them for appointment on the faculty and a limited number of outstanding scholars to be invited to join the faculty for specific needs and purposes, while the student body be limited to 250-300, about half of whom should be present students who have or will come out from Peiping.

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY TO REOPEN - cont'd

Immediately after its organization, the Office on Preparations took steps to transmit the news of the reopening of the University to teachers and students in North China so as to encourage them to come, organized reception stations along different routes by which they were expected to come and secured financial subsidies for their travel to Free China.

Responses to the appeal for funds to help the faculty members and students coming out from Peiping and to cover expenses on preparations were instantaneous. Dr. H.H. Kung was the first donor giving C.N.\$10,000 for preparation expenses. He also telegraphed the Commanders-in-Chiefs in different war zones, asking them to accord full facilities to Yenching faculty members and students coming to Free China. The Board of Trustees in New York remitted U.S.\$10,000, half of which is for relieving the faculty members and students and the other half for 6 month preparation expenses. The National Relief Commission allotted C.N.\$120,000 for the relief of the faculty members and students. Governor Chang Chun of Szechwan donated C.N.\$10,000 for reception of the faculty members and students while alumni in all important centers raised considerable amounts for the same purpose.

Not long after the enemy's closing down of the University students began to trickle out to Free China. These first groups had no knowledge at all of preparations being made for reopening the University in Free China. They took flight from Peiping principally because they were sickened at the oppressive air and gloomy prospects of life under enemy control. Arriving in Loyang, they were overjoyed by the news of the probable reopening of their University and the reception preparations that had been arranged by the Office on Preparations. One of them volunteered to go back to tell to spread the news. Later, another student volunteered to go back to tell more details as preparations for reopening the University had progressed further. The missions of both students have carried effect.

Up till now more than 80 students have arrived in Free China and scores are on the way. It is anticipated that unless the war operations in several areas should get too serious and completely disrupt communications, there will be out from Peiping 120-150 students and 20-30 faculty and staff members gathered in Chengtu upon the reopening of the University.

Many interesting or thrilling stories about the flight of the students and faculty members from Peiping to Free China may be told. Suffice it to relate two here. One group of seven or eight students who took a train from Loyang to Sian found an unclaimed piece of luggage—a bedding roll. They had little money and no bedding of their own. However, honesty prompted them to turn the piece of luggage over to the Lost and Found Department of the Y.M.C.A. in Sian. To meet their financial need they borrowed an aggregate sum of C.N.\$1,850 from the Y.M.C.A. on the understanding that the money would be returned by the Office on Preparations. Recently the Office received word that it was not necessary to return the money as a merchant who claimed the luggage willingly paid C.N.\$2,000 to cover the students' debt as a reward for recovering his luggage which, he revealed, contained C.N.\$7,000.

Another group of nine had a narrow escape from Japanese troops. On the evening of their arrival at Tachwang, which lies between Hangchow and Fuyang, Japanese troops surrounded the village to make a house-to-house search for Chinese guerillas. The search went on in neighboring houses for hours which time was a terrible experience.

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While busying with receiving and relieving faculty members and students coming out from Peiping, the Office on Preparations proceeded with the choice of a site for reopening the University and the raising of funds to cover initial and annual expenses.

The choice of a site incurred much heated discussion. Alumni in Chungking, Chengtu, Kweilin and Lanchow all thought that the University should

(continued on next page)

YENCHING UNIVERSITY - cont'd

be reopened in their respective cities. After careful consideration, it was finally decided to reopen it in Chengtu to be near the West China Union University and the three other Christian universities (the University of Nanking, the Ginling College of Arts and Science for Girls, and the Cheeloo University) now accommodated at Hua Hsi Pa for several reasons, notably the endorsement of the local government authorities in the reopening of the University in Chengtu, the hospitality and welcome extended by the four Christian universities above-mentioned, the lack of books and equipment of the University which makes it imperative to share the facilities of these universities and the quiet cultural atmosphere in Chengtu which contributes greatly to academic advancement.

Following the decision to reopen the University in Chengtu temporary premises have been secured at the Hwa Mei Girls' Middle School, the Chi Hua Primary School and the Chien Pen Primary School in the southern part of the Chengtu city, a short distance from the four Christian universities at Hua Hsi Pa. These school buildings are made available by the evacuation of schools from the city, and the university is allowed to operate in the city for the reason that university men and women take care of themselves in case of air raids.

Governor Chang Chun of Szechwan considers it an honor to have Yenching University come to Chengtu, and he made available to the University the premises of the Chien Pen Primary School.

The West China Union University stands in close relation with Yenching University. In a way it owes a debt to Yenching University in the training of its personnel as two deans, four department heads and several other faculty members had advanced training in the latter institution. Immediately after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, the W.C.U.U. President wrote to Dr. J.L. Stuart, President of Yenching University, offering Yenching to remove the Hua Hsi Pa and share the facilities of the W.C.U.U. Upon hearing of Yenching's reopening project the W.C.U.U. together with the other three Christian Universities now on its campus wrote a joint letter of welcome, offering it to share their facilities in spite of the fact that they already / for space and their equipment is taxed to the limit.  
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Yenching students and faculty members who have come from Peiping to rejoin the University in Chengtu do not find themselves in a completely strange place. Nicknamed "Little Peiping" Chengtu bears many similarities to the ancient capital in the North, notably the style of its buildings, its streets and lanes, its shops and its customs and manners. One dissimilarity which perhaps none from Peiping will object is the absence of the great dust storms as experienced in Peiping.

A tentative budget of the University for the first year (1942-43) has been fixed at C.N.\$1,200,000 and an initial fund at C.N.\$732,400. As an encouragement for the University's effort at reopening the Ministry of Education has appropriated C.N.\$300,000 as a subsidy. The China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture has promised to allot C.N.\$60,000. The Board of Trustees for the Administration of the Boxer Indemnity Fund remitted by the British Government has promised to allocate C.N.\$30,000. The Ministry of Social Affairs has appropriated C.N.\$20,000. A 3-year grant of C.N.\$100,000 has been secured from the Ta Kung Pao.

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Yenching students and faculty members who have come from Peiping to rejoin the University in Chengtu do not find themselves in a completely strange place. Nicknamed "Little Peiping" Chengtu bears many similarities to the ancient capital in the North, notably the style of its buildings, its streets and lanes, its shops and its customs and manners. One dissimilarity which perhaps none from Peiping will object is the absence of the great dust storms as experienced in Peiping.

A tentative budget of the University for the first year (1942-43) has been fixed at C.N.\$1,200,000 and an initial fund at C.N.\$732,400. As an encouragement for the University's effort at reopening the Ministry of Education has appropriated C.N.\$300,000 as a subsidy. The China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture has promised to allot C.N.\$60,000. The Board of Trustees for the Administration of the Boxer Indemnity Fund remitted by the British Government has promised to allocate C.N.\$30,000. The Ministry of Social Affairs has appropriated C.N.\$20,000. A 3-year grant of C.N.\$100,000 has been secured from the Ta Kung Pao, which received the Missouri Journalism Medal for 1941. This sum is the major portion of a journalism scholarship fund in memory of Mr. Chang Chi-lan, the deceased Editor-in-Chief of the paper. It will be used to rebuild the Department of Journalism. The first instalment of C.N.\$40,000 has been received and the second and third instalments of C.N.\$30,000 each will be given in the next two years. With these appropriations the University may well make a start. The amount still short of the budget will be apportioned by the Board of Trustees in New York.

At a time of distress of the University many faculty members voluntarily rejoined it while not a few alumni offered their service. Special mention should be made of Dr. Y.P. Mei, formerly Dean of the College of Arts and Letters of the University, who was once connected with the C.I.C. and decided to devote his whole time and energy to the revival of the University, Miss Grace Boynton, who has returned after having been teaching in the University of Nanking on a temporary basis and Professor Ma Kian, nys/

(continued on next page)

YENCHING UNIVERSITY - cont'd

formerly professor of Chinese of the University and until the fall of Hongkong professor of Chinese of the Hongkong University, who has escaped from the enemy-occupied British Colony to rejoin the University.

With some members of the present faculty who escaped from Peiping, some former members of the faculty who rejoined the University, some alumni whose further study and experience qualify them for appointment on the faculty and a limited number of outstanding scholars invited to join the faculty for specific needs and purposes a basic faculty has been organized. This will be augmented as further needs arise.

The college deans and department heads are tentatively named as follows:

Dean of the College of Arts and Letters: Dr. Y.P. Mei  
Head of the Department of Chinese: Professor Ma Kiam  
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Head of the Department of Journalism: Mr. Chiang Yin-en (until recently Editor-in-Chief of the Ta Kung Pao in Kweilin)  
Dean of the College of Natural Sciences: Not yet appointed.  
Head of the Department of Mathematics: Mr. Ralph Lapwood  
Head of the Department of Home Economics: Mrs. Y.P. Mei  
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The high prestige which Yenching University maintains and the welcome it receives in Free China is indicated by the large number of students taking its entrance examinations held simultaneously in Chengtu and Chungking August 14-15. Within three days of registration there were as many as 3,000 candidates (over 1,800 in Chengtu and 1,100 in Chungking). This is a record high for any missionary college or university at any time, and considering the fact that owing to the limitation of facilities, only about 130-150 from 3,000 or approximately one from every 22 will be admitted, an exceptionally high academic standard for admission is set.

The swarm of candidates took the University authorities completely by surprise. Originally only 1,500 copies of examination papers were printed. Of these about 1,000 were kept in Chengtu and 500 taken to Chungking. In both places more copies had to be printed in great haste. In Chungking even the location of examination halls had to be changed in order to accommodate the excessive number of candidates. The assistance of many alumni had to be enlisted in giving the examinations.

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U.S. FORCES PRESS ATTACK IN SOLOMONS

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"On September 5, a Navy patrol plane shot down a large Japanese four-engined flying boat northeast of the Solomons.

"On September 7 our aircraft bombed and strafed enemy installations on Giso Island in the New Georgia group of the Solomons. No resistance was encountered.

"The Marines on Guadalcanal have continued to seek out and attack Japanese detachments. These were made up of Japanese soldiers who fled to the jungles during our initial landing on August 7 who have possibly been reinforced by small numbers of troops landed from time to time under cover of darkness."

Naval circles in Washington said that Gizo Island is about 341 kilometers northwest of the main United States base on Guadalcanal. Gizo is about 9.6 kilometers long and 6.4 kilometers wide.

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
SECOND MEMO ON REOPENING OF UNIVERSITY IN FREE CHINA  
JUNE 4, 1942

OCCUPATION OF YENCHING BY THE JAPANESE

December 8, 1941 was a Monday. While the University was in its 8-9 o'clock class in the morning, Japanese gendarmes and special service men appeared on the scene. Sentinels were stationed at all the University and compound gates and meetings were ordered of students, Chinese faculty, and foreign faculty separately. Announcements were made at these gatherings to the effect that hostilities had broken out between Japan and the U.S.A. and Great Britain, that Yenching was to be taken over, and that detailed instructions as to the future of faculty and students would soon arrive from Tokyo. While the University buildings were being sealed up, arrests were made of some eight Chinese faculty members and twenty students. On December 9th, students were ordered to leave the University between 10:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. The tension and confusion on the campus during those couple of days were beyond description.

President J. L. Stuart was spending that week-end in Tientsin, helping the local alumni to raise a \$100,000 scholarship aid fund. He was immediately put under arrest, transferred to Peking, and put in the American Legation barracks. Early in February, when the other inmates of the barracks were taken out to Tientsin, President Stuart was transferred to the Ying Compound, residence of the Director of the P.U.M.C. There were also Dr. Houghton and two other American doctors kept in the same compound. So President Stuart has been in good company, but practically without any facility of communication. He was allowed to visit the University once and have lunch with some of the members of the University internment camp, all under close watch of the Japanese special service men. He has also been frequently examined by the Japanese authorities.

Regarding the Anglo-American group, late in March Professor Lucius Porter wrote the following on a postcard to Miss Grace Boynton of Chengtu:

"There are seven households of us here in South Compound and three in East Compound. (The three are Dr. Loehr, who has his married sister, her husband and their two children with him, Mr. Jowett Murray, a British professor in the School of Religion, who has two children, and Mr. Walter Davis.) Two persons live in Haitien. (Miss Burtt and Dr. Brown.) Three families in Chengfu. (The Ridges, the young Stanleys, and Mr. E. K. Smith and his daughter Dorothea.) We are forty-two adults and four children. Dr. de Vargas and his family have moved to Peking where he is helping in the Swiss office caring for alien interests. We are all well and busy. We are organized as a communal group with financial, housing, supplies, medical and executive committees, with due time for relaxation. Morale is high. President Stuart resides by order in Peking in the Ying Compound with three Rockefeller associates. Thirteen Chinese colleagues have been away from us in the city since the 'accident'."

An attempt was made to radio the gist of this message from Chungking to America about a month ago. It is hoped that it has been received by some people and circulated to all friends and relatives in all countries.

As to the Chinese faculty, two batches of arrests have been made and the following list is as far as we can make out:

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First Batch

Professor C. W. Luh, Chairman of Graduate School and Professor of Psychology.  
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Professor Chang Tung-sun, Professor of Philosophy.  
Dean Gideon Chen, Dean of College of Public Affairs.  
Chao Cheng-hsin, Chairman of Department of Sociology.  
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Tai Ai-chen, Registrar. (x)

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Professor Teng Chih-cheng, Professor of History.  
Professor Yuan Wen-pu, Professor of Economics. (x)  
Stephen I. O. Tsai, Controller.  
Hsiao Cheng-yi, Assistant to the President. (x)  
Shen Shou-chuan, Director of Nanking-Yenching Agricultural Experimentation  
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These Chinese colleagues have been kept in military prisons and, because of their uncompromising attitude, tasted the Japanese third degree. While we all sympathize with them and their families for this suffering and tribulation, it should be pointed out that the effect of the patriotic and righteous stand that they have taken with imminent danger to themselves in full sight on the student body, scattered as it is, and the general public is nothing short of being electric. There is one report that the whole group have been released recently. It has not been possible to verify the news, but we all hope that this might be true. All students arrested since last December have been released probably.

There was a time when certain factions in the Japanese regime planned to keep Yenching open under their supervision and to their own end. This was even more true of the P.U.M.C. But in both cases, that is a matter of the past and the Japanese have closed both institutions for good.

MOVEMENTS OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS

As indicated in the last section, all foreign faculty of American or British nationality are kept in internment. The only exception are Mr. and Mrs. Michael Lindsay, tutor in the Modern Greats course, and Mr. and Mrs. William Band, professor of physics. It is reported that these people got the news of the fighting on the Pacific over the radio, and left the University within an hour of the arrival of the Japanese. Presumably they have hiked into the Western Hills which are right adjacent to the Chinese guerrilla areas that extend all over Shansi and Shensi. Mr. Lindsay made his trip to Chungking some two years ago by the same route, and seemed to have gathered a good impression of the "8th Route Army". Nobody has heard about these people since. We used to be curious, but now we begin to worry a little.

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Japanese authorities started urging faculty and students to join the bogus universities in Peking. While a good many of the students were compelled to register, it did not dampen the general desire for migrating over into free China. Even though they had no way of knowing about the preparations on this side for reopening the University, the gloomy prospects of life under Japanese control was enough to start some of them on the risky and hard journey of coming over. The routes are mainly two; namely the northern route via Loyang and Sian and the southern route via Kinkua and Hengyang, etc. They have to travel in small groups of two or three in bands of merchants. Up to now, some 20 people have arrived at Chengtu, 40-50 are reported this side of the enemy lines along both routes, and a large number are still in occupied territory waiting for word from these pioneers. Almost 100 people are gathered in Shanghai all ready to come over, but the recent military pressure on Chekiang has blocked the southern route and will probably delay the arrival of this group for some time. The first groups arriving at Loyang were overjoyed by the reception preparations that have been arranged from this side and by the news of probable reopening of their alma mater in free China. One of the boys volunteered to go back to Peking and spread the news. It is hoped that much larger numbers will turn up when this boy has had time to do his job. Our estimate is that unless the war operations in the several areas should get too serious there will be 150-200 students and 20-30 faculty and staff members gathered here by the end of this summer.

The four faculty members reported this side of the Japanese lines up to now happen to be all Yenching alumni and they are listed as follows:

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Drs. Y. P. Mei and Han Ching-lien were sent to Chengtu by the Committee on Reopening to look into the possibilities and problems for reopening Yenching in Chengtu on or near the West China Union University campus (Hua Hsi Pa). All four Christian colleges already on that campus were most cordial to these Yenching representatives and promised to help in every way possible. Arrangements were made with the W.C.U.U. for the latter to extend its academic hospitality to Yenching students and teachers that would arrive in the spring. Up to the time of writing this report, one Yenching faculty member is already teaching in the W.C.U.U. Department of Sociology, and some twenty odd students are making that institution their academic home for this semester.

On the basis of the report and observations on Hua Hsi Pa, the Committee on Reopening made a number of decisions which are summarized as follows:

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Arrangements are also being made to rent a vacant Methodist girl school to be used as women's dormitory.

If all these negotiations are successful, most of the time, trouble, and high cost for putting up new buildings will be saved.

#### Books and Equipment:

The W.C.U.U. Library has been considerably strengthened by the guest institutions, notably Nanking University. It is hoped that Yenching faculty and students may be allowed to enjoy the usual library privileges, but efforts will also be made to build up a working reference reading room for our own group to facilitate their studies and to relieve the increasing congestion on the general library.

Science equipment makes a problem much more difficult to solve. There is a science building on the campus put up by the A.B.C.C.C. for the common needs of all the institutions. Presumably, Yenching will be allowed equal privileges in this building. Science apparatus are at the present unobtainable. It is hoped that some arrangement might be worked out by which Yenching might be allowed to use the apparatus of the other institutions, such as in the early morning or evening hours. The worst comes with chemicals. Probably the only feasible arrangement will be for Yenching to secure guest-student privileges for its more advanced chemistry students with the other institutions.

#### Colleges and Departments:

It is difficult to say yet which colleges and how many departments will be included in reopening Yenching, as we have decided to organize the new institution around the faculty and students who have come out from North China as the center. But the decision to operate at Hua Hsi Pa enables us to do much more with natural science work than we at first thought was possible.

#### Faculty and Students:

Besides the faculty and students who will arrive from North China and form the core of the new institution, the present plan also envisages limited supplementation of both faculty and students. A freshman class of moderate size will be admitted in order to keep up the continuity of the University. However, the total of the new students shall not exceed that of the old.

#### Budget and Finance:

Miss Priest of Ginling College kindly spent two long sessions with us, working out a tentative budget for annual expenses and initial expenses on the basis of a hypothetical student body of 250-300 and faculty and staff of 40-50. In round figures, the budget for annual expenses amounts to a total of US\$40,000 and that for initial expenses approximately an equal amount. These were all worked out on the basis of current costs of last April and with very little margin. After the approval of the budget by the Committee on Reopening, a cable request was sent early in May for "66620 gold minimum or 79620 adequate against rising cost". This will still leave some half million National Currency Dollars to be raised locally. Requests have been sent to the Ministry of Education, the China Foundation, and the

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British Indemnity Board of Directors for subsidies. All that can be said about these local prospects at this time is that they are good.

It is specially encouraging to report that we have already secured a three-year grant of NC\$100,000 from the Ta Kung Pao, which is the paper that received the Missouri Journalism Medal for 1941. This sum is the major portion of a journalism scholarship fund in memory of Mr. Chang Chi-luan, the deceased editor of the paper. We are happy to receive this money for it helps to rebuild our journalism department, and even more for the recognition that such a gesture brings the University.

Y. P. Mei  
Chungking.

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

2ND MEMO ON REOPENING OF UNIVERSITY IN FREE CHINA (Not for Publication)

June 4, 1942.

OCCUPATION OF YENCHING BY THE JAPANESE

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Science equipment makes a problem much more difficult to solve. There is a science building on the campus put up by the A.B.C.C.C. for the common needs of all the institutions. Presumably, Yenching will be allowed equal privileges in this building. Science apparatus are at the present unobtainable. It is hoped that some arrangement might be worked out by which Yenching might be allowed to use the apparatus of the other institutions, such as in the early morning or evening hours. The worst comes with chemicals. Probably the only feasible arrangement will be for Yenching to secure guest-student privileges for its more advanced chemistry students with the other institutions.

#### Colleges and Departments:

It is difficult to say yet which colleges and how many departments will be included in reopening Yenching, as we have decided to organize the new institution around the faculty and students who have come out from North China as the center. But the decision to operate at Hua Hsi Pa enables us to do much more with natural science work than we at first thought was possible.

#### Faculty and Students

Besides the faculty and students who will arrive from North China and form the core of the new institution, the present plan also envisages limited supplementation of both faculty and students. A freshman class of moderate size will be admitted in order to keep up the continuity of the University. However, the total of the new students shall not exceed that of the old.

#### Budget and Finance

Miss Priest of Ginling College kindly spent two long sessions with us, working out a tentative budget for annual expenses and initial expenses on

the basis of a hypothetical student body of 250-300 and faculty and staff of 40-50. In round figures, the budget for annual expenses amounts to a total of US\$40,000 and that for initial expenses approximately an equal amount. These were all worked out on the basis of current costs of last April and with very little margin. After the approval of the budget by the Committee on Reopening, a cable request was sent early in May for "66620 gold minimum or 79620 adequate against rising cost". This will still leave some half million National Currency Dollars to be raised locally. Requests have been sent to the Ministry of Education, the China Foundation, and the British Indemnity Board of Directors for subsidies. All that can be said about these local prospects at this time is that they are good.

It is specially encouraging to report that we have already secured a 3-year grant of NC\$100,000 from the Ta Kung Pao, which is the paper that received the Missouri Journalism Medal for 1941. This sum is the major portion of a journalism scholarship fund in memory of Mr. Chang Chi-luan, the deceased editor of the paper. We are happy to receive this money for it helps to rebuild our journalism department, and even more for the recognition that such a gesture brings the University.

Y. P. Mei, ✕  
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the date of a hypothetical student body of 200-300 and faculty and staff of 10-20. In round figures, the budget for annual expenses amounts to a total of 100,000 and that for initial expenses approximately an equal amount. These were all worked out on the basis of current costs of last year and with very little margin. After the approval of the budget by the Committee on Research, a cable request was sent early in May for "5000 gold minimum or 70000 equivalent against 'staying costs'". This will still leave some 100 million National Currency Dollars to be raised locally. Requests have been sent to the Ministry of Education, the China Foundation, and the British Indemnity Board of Directors for subsidies. All that can be said about these local prospects at this time is that they are good.

It is especially encouraging to report that we have already secured a 3-year grant of 100,000 from the Li Hung Pao, which is the paper that received the Missouri Journalism Medal for 1941. This sum is the major portion of a Journalism scholarship fund in memory of Mr. Chang Chai-lan, the deceased editor of the paper. We are happy to receive this money for it helps to rebuild our Journalism department, and even more for the recognition that such a gesture brings the University.

L. P. Mei  
Chungking

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