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Yenching  
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JOURNALISM IN YENCHING UNIVERSITY

JLS  
1935

In what was once the summer garden of Manchu Princes, near the ancient capital of China, is the campus of a university through which Americans have endeavored to share with Chinese youth our own finest values in spiritual idealism and in practical achievement. The buildings have reproduced the exterior beauty of Chinese palace and temple architecture with their graceful curves and gorgeous colorings while constructed of steel and concrete throughout and equipped with heating, lighting and other modern conveniences. They thus symbolize the education which - given in Chinese and English - is also a blend of cultures, retaining the emphasis on Chinese studies while reinforcing these with western subjects useful to China in the challenging process of its rebuilding into a modern state, with a stable government and progressive social and economic developments.

Of the vocational courses offered, none has greater social significance than Journalism. This was begun in 1924 on an experimental basis under two young Americans who were graduates respectively of the Missouri and Columbia University Schools of Journalism, and despite losses in personnel and varying financial resources, has continued since then. From the outset it attracted eagerly ambitious students and received as many of these as could be properly cared for. Except for certain courses offered sporadically in other institutions, this has been the only attempt at a thorough-going training in a profession which has suddenly become of enormous importance in the awakening of China. The ferment of new forces on this age-long civilization has produced a surging nationalistic consciousness, a widespread interest in political affairs both internal and in the world at large, in reforms and progressive ideas of every sort, in

0542

a simplified literary style and the decrease of illiteracy, all of which have tended to create a vast and ever-enlarging newspaper-reading public, all the more impressionable because of the critical issues upon which depend the whole future of the Chinese nation. In meeting this, daily papers have been established in all the larger cities, varying from dignified sheets read by the intelligentsia to sensational babloids. The Chinese have always had a capacity for writing well, and merely for this phase of preparation there would be no need of special study. But in efficient business management, technical processes, general knowledge and interpretation of current happenings, journalistic ethics and constructive editorial leadership, there is urgent need of specialized training. The Yenching graduates are already filling important posts in almost all the foreign and Chinese news agencies, and in many of the better newspaper offices. Their influence on wise national and international policies as well as on all matters of social welfare is already considerable, and it thrills the imagination to contemplate the bearing such a Department, if worthily maintained, could have on the national life and on international peace.

At present the chairman of the Department is an exceedingly able American-educated Chinese, Mr. Hubert Liang. Mr. Vernon Nash of the Missouri School of Journalism has been on the faculty from its inception. The late Dean Walter Williams of Missouri was keenly interested in this project and Mrs. Williams has sailed for China to spend the remainder of this academic year in teaching as she did in the Missouri School before her marriage. Foreign correspondents and Chinese newspaper men resident in Peiping give generously of their time to conduct certain courses, thus ensuring a practical quality to the teaching. There are at present fifty students majoring in Journalism, and as is true of the Yenching students generally these come from all parts of the country and from overseas.

0543

Yenching University Financial Campaign and Missionary Education

Yenching University, Peiping has for the past year or two felt the effects of the economic depression in America and the inability of its Board of Trustees to provide enough funds to meet its running expenses. This situation is aggravated by the falling of the exchange rate of the U. S. dollar in terms of local currency. Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of the University, is now turning his attention to China for financial support. Preparations for a campaign to raise a million dollars for endowment have been under way since last year among the alumni and alumnae and friends of the institution. On the Alumni Home-coming Day last week, much publicity was given to the campaign. Lately Dr. Stuart also made a trip to this city (Tientsin) for the same purpose. We feel that this matter merits our careful attention.

According to statistics, missionary universities and colleges amounts to about 1/5 of the total of national and private universities and colleges (or about 1/7 if provincial universities and colleges are included); and 1/3 of the total of private institutions. But, in influence the missionary schools probably exceed their quantitative proportion with the private schools. Taking North China as an example, with the exception of Nankai, the small private universities in this locality cannot be compared with the missionary schools at all.

Nevertheless, many people still maintain a suspicious or critical attitude toward missionary schools. We wish to offer an explanation ~~briefly-what-we-knew-of-the-missionary-schools-to-clarify-matter---~~ according to our knowledge.

First, we must realize that, in recent years, missionary schools have as a whole lost their evangelistic flavor. The old type missionary education was evidently an obstacle to the progress of New China. Reli-

gion, because of the advent of science on the one hand, and the rise of nationalism on the other, has, since the 19th century, gradually lost its grip on the people in West. Missionaries, either because of genuine religious motives or using religion as a pretence flock to "backward race" in the Orient, to preach the narrow and obstinate faith which had lost its power in the West. This, it is needless to say, we the "backward" races are unwilling to accept. Even the open-minded people in West in a large measure, too, do not endorse such activity. Bertrand Russel in his "The Problems of China" has already cast sarcasm on the missionaries. At least, we must all agree that, in the past, not every missionary was an angel. Some of them even went as far as to purposely depict to their countrymen that the Orient was worse than hell, in order to induce people to contribute to missionary educational project. The result, of course, was regrettable. Lately, however things have decidedly taken a turn. Since the May 30 Incident when the anti-Christian movement revived, missionary institutions have cancelled bible study as a required course, and discontinued compulsory chapel attendance. With the further insistence from the government that all missionary institutions must apply for registration and that all such institutions must have their original flavor. Especially in an institution like Yenching, where the mission interests are varied and the administration has been able to adapt itself to new situations, there is almost no mark of anything religious left. The suspicion that missionary schools have ultra motives is now to be dispelled.

Secondly, the missionary institutions should not be condemned too harshly on the point of their Westernizing influence either. We must recognise the fact that Western culture is tending to be <sup>come</sup> world culture. What we call "modernization" is practically an equivalent of Westernization. This is the road we must, perhaps we ought to, follow. From

0545

this standpoint, all schools, if at all possible, should be better and more progressively equipped than their general environment. It is expected that students accustomed to more advanced and modern living conditions school will feel more keenly the needs of society and grow more dissatisfied with thing, and become more eager to seek to improve them. Furthermore, missionary universities, especially Yenching, usually constitute a social unit by themselves. This also has its advantage. Each littel colony becomes a miniature western world, with all the advantages of a western atmosphere spirit attitude. Students in such a university, by direct contact with their western teachers and teachers' families, and through habit and observation, spontaneously acquire the modern ways for study and for work. This is what John Dewey calls education thru environment. This kind of student life is not found in ordinary schools. It can only be acquired through the proper kind of atmosphere and living; it is much richer and more meaningful than the empty theories that one gets from the books.

From the two points mentioned above we may note that present missionary higher education carries, in part at least, a cultural rather than one of religion. The readers will also note that the two foregoing points are those on which criticism is often made about missionary schools. As to the generally recognized merits of missionary schools, such as better discipline, higher academic standard, students' industry, absence of disturbance, etc. we need not go into them here.

We do not mean to extol the missionary schools without discrimination. They are still full of shortcomings. All we want is simply to point out the change of the aim of missionary education, its gradual conformity with our national educational policy, and the fact that the existence of missionary universities must be recognized as having done more good than harm. This is clearer in the case of applied sciences;

0546

the P. U. M. C., and the Agricultural College of the University of Nanking are good examples.

Among the private institutions Yenching has the largest number of faculty and staff, with an annual budget amounting to something between \$600,000 and \$700,000 local currency. Considering the general scope and atmosphere, it may also be regarded as a model among missionary schools. Now at a time like this when this university is confronted with unprecedented financial difficulties, we feel confident that the public as well as the government should give their serious consideration and support to its present financial campaign.

Firstly, from the standpoint of responsibility, we should no longer sit and watch the foreigners to establish educational institutions for the training of our own youths, nor should we allow such institutions which have already become well established to collapse. According to what we know, all of the thirty or more splendid academic buildings and the faculty residences in the two residential compounds and near-by gardens of Yenching, with the exception of only the alumni gate a small portion of the men-student dormitories, are built with foreign funds. Now the University is facing a deficit, shall we not try our best to take a share in our own educational burdens?

Secondly, in view of the present trends, missionary education will, with the progress of our national industrialization and the improvement of our educational conditions, finally come into our own control. Now that we have a well founded school like Yenching requiring our cooperation to share its burdens, we feel this is an opportunity which should not be neglected. It might be well for us to experiment with the present opportunity ~~to take it~~ as the first preliminary step in the process of taking over the full responsibility.

In view of the above analysis may we further suggest that our educational authorities henceforth take the following two positions toward missionary education: (A) Missionary schools of the primary and secondary level should, within the shortest possible time, be reduced to the minimum - for fundamental national education should by no means be left in the hands of foreigners. On the other hand, missionary institutions of higher education may, within reasonable limits, be allowed to be westernized, and students from well-to-do families be induced to attend them which is much less expensive and keeps them closer to their own national and social conditions. (B) If and when missionary institutions of higher education are in need of financial help, they should be given the needed support, with the expectation that gradually actual control over the institution will be thus gained, leading to their final taking over completely.

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While Yenching has been growing in material features, and the size of its faculty and student body, it has also been developing a clearer conception of its own special raison d'etre. This is not to add one more institution of higher learning in China, nor to provide a livelihood for its faculty or graduates, nor for any propagandist purpose, nor even for any phase of scholarly research. The one distinctive purpose it has is to aid in supplying the nation with young men and women having those definite ideals of character and forms of technical training which we endeavor to emphasize. All other aims or achievements are of secondary importance. The architecture, combining as it does the exterior of the best Chinese construction with modern materials and equipment is symbolic of our educational purpose to preserve all that has abiding value in China's cultural heritage while blending with this what is most worthwhile from the West. Being registered under the Ministry of Education but also under the laws of New York State it gives its students a college education essentially the same as could be obtained abroad while retaining the environment and studies of their own country. The same is true of the faculty personnel which at first was predominantly foreign but has been rapidly becoming more Chinese, thus forming standards of life and learning with the best of both civilizations. A large measure of self-government is encouraged among the students. In short we endeavor to have a little community in which Chinese and western people, teachers and students, men and women, live together in happy harmony, thus demonstrating the possibility of international and other forms of social cooperation in larger relationships. The effort is made to treat all university finances and such utilities as light, water, athletic equipment etc. as matters of public welfare to be strictly accounted for and

0549

carefully used, thus helping again to train for citizenship. But the chief emphasis, as enshrined in our motto Freedom through Truth for Service, is on the spirit of serving others rather than seeking merely individual gain. With this in view those vocational careers are selected which have the greatest social significance and are not adequately provided for elsewhere. These are chiefly in the Natural and Social Sciences such as pre-medicine, industrial Chemistry, political, economic and other forms of specialized training for rural reconstruction, journalism, teachers of these and other subjects which are featured here, etc. Other subjects are taught primarily as aids in such a combination of moral and technical training. -- Chinese and foreign languages, philosophy, history, religion etc. We have no other ambition than that of supplying those youth who have studied under such influences and can thus be of benefit to China.

Situated near Peiping with the glamour of past ages and the many cultural opportunities which continue to be concentrated here we hope to draw even more in the future than hitherto from all other provinces and overseas and thus be a unifying factor in the nation's life. The fine climate and location near the western Hills should be a help in strengthening physical vigor without which mental attainment is largely fruitless.

Yenching was begun with only an improvised plant in the city and a very small income and very few teachers and students, with no constituency upon which it could depend for support. Almost its only assets were a vision of the potentialities of a university located in this ancient cultural centre and founded on the belief in service and brotherhood and love as the supreme values of life.

It has been from its inception a venture of faith in the reality and worth of such spiritual ideals. As it passes more and more into Chinese control and support it will continue to be an adventure of trusting dependence on the willingness of others to share in the sacrifice necessary to maintain what has been begun and on the readiness of its students to practise these ideals in the service of their fellowmen.

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This is not an appeal to our American friends for contributions but an attempt to describe to you in as realistic and anticipatory a form as possible our financial situation. It had been our intention to secure in the United States endowment or annual grants sufficient to assure the maintenance of our basic program as thus far developed, looking forward to increased Chinese support for improvements and for the natural expansion of a growing organism. The economic depression has not only arrested all attempts to complete these endowment funds but it has substantially reduced the income from what had already been *created*. *This has been* equally true of annual grants and contributions. For the first years of the depression the exchange rate remained favorable to us, but various causes have more recently reduced the value of American currency in China thus working serious additional hardship. We are attempting to forecast from our faraway home the probabilities in regard to continued American support in the future and are anxiously wondering - as must be true of all of you even with your better understanding of the issues - when economic recovery will be achieved and with what new conditioning factors. Almost more are we concerned as to possible psychological consequences of this devastating experience such as preoccupation with local problems, a sense of insecurity, the recrudescence of a narrow nationalism. Such moods are easily understandable but if they become prevalent it will prove disastrous to what has been begun in such an overseas enterprise of American initiative as ours.

The sudden and sobering diminution of American support has, however, been really beneficial in that it has forced us earlier than we should otherwise have done to seek with the urgency of desperate need for Chinese assistance. We had always intended some day to begin such efforts. But the relative poverty of China, the many prior claims on

Chinese philanthropy and the harmful economic effects of China's long continued revolutionary disturbances, the fact that our own graduates are mostly young and struggling to establish themselves, many of them having entered idealistic careers rather than those financially remunerative, our foreign origin and relationships, were among the reasons which led us to postpone. When we finally decided to undertake an endowment fund of one million dollars (Chinese currency) on the ground that the interest from it would all be needed to compensate for losses on American income, after all economies had been made that did not too seriously impair efficiency, it was not without much trepidation. It might be coldly ignored, or even provoke anti-foreign or anti-christian attacks. In any case it seemed a preposterous sum to raise in this country. Nothing like it had ever been attempted for such a purpose. It was therefore the more heartening to find that our decision had "big" news value and was published in the daily press throughout the country, not only arousing no unfavorable reactions, but being generally and heartily approved. The publicising of our need also corrected current misapprehensions about our unlimited American resources and has tended to arouse both sympathy and appreciation. If it does nothing more it will at least result in strengthening the goodwill for the United States. Unless we encountered some wholly incalculable luck we could not hope to attain our goal with pledges all paid up and the whole amount producing interest <sup>until after</sup> ~~for~~ several years. But meanwhile the Ministry of Education has granted us for the current fiscal year and perhaps the coming one about the equivalent of this interest as an emergency aid and as a very emphatic endorsement.

But the approaching or already arrived at expiration of large annual grants for Natural and Social sciences, for Journalism, for the

Theological School, are giving us fresh anxieties. If, as now seems probable, endowment funds cannot be built up in the next few years, we venture to hope that many of our American friends will plan in their annual budget-making to contribute as they can to these current needs of ours, as being a temporary provision until in one or both countries permanent sources of support can be created. We make this request with the less hesitation because what a few years ago was an adventure in spiritual idealism and in practical helpfulness to China has now sufficiently proven its worth. The natural loveliness of the site which was once the Summer garden of a Manchu prince, the architectural scheme of blending Chinese exteriors with American internal efficiency, and the costly investment in plant, have combined to produce what is constantly commented on by visitors as being the most beautiful college campus in the world. Chinese competent to pass judgment frequently refer to Yenching as the best university in the country and more restrained commendation has been evidenced by the treatment of Foundations and the Chinese Government. We have formal endorsements from many of the prominent leaders of China, more of whom send their own sons and daughters here than to any other institution. But of far greater significance to me personally is the virtually unbroken record of happy harmony between <sup>Americans</sup> ~~western~~ and Chinese as well as between teachers and students, the impression not only of high scholastic training but of moral qualities which our graduates generally produce, our close identification with the political, economic and social problems and the deliberate emphasis on ~~training~~ courses of study planned with these in view which is perhaps our most distinctive characteristic, and the effort thus to mediate the religious purpose of our founding through processes consistent with the best in educational tradition, in accord

0554

with the rising patriotic consciousness of Chinese youth, penetrating to the ultimate sources of national weakness in order to aid in supplying the new leadership upon which all constructive solutions must depend, and thus to do our part toward the new era of international peace, economic progress and cultural interchange in the Pacific area in which this vast people with their ancient heritage and present hardships are so supremely important a factor.

0555



*The Day's News Being Eagerly Read on the Bulletin Board of a Chinese Newspaper*

### MODERN JOURNALISM FOR CHINA

AT Yenching University, Peking, China, the strongest of the Christian universities in that country, with a scholarly faculty of more than one hundred and a picked student body of seven hundred, a modern School of Journalism is to be developed. Associated with such a University, with which Princeton University is unofficially connected and where Harvard University is participating in the development of a highly endowed Institute of Chinese Studies, such a School of Journalism is certain to produce a marked effect upon the rapidly developing newspapers of the country. The need for all types of newspapermen, from reporters to editors and publishers, is enormous.

Outstanding American publishers and editors have united to render this project possible, including such names as Mr. Adolph S. Ochs, Mr. R. P. Scripps, Mr. W. T. Dewart, Mr. Walter A. Strong, Mr. James Wright Brown, Mr. G. B. Dealey, Mr. E. K. Gaylord, and others. The whole plan has been fathered by Dean Walter Williams, of the Missouri School of Journalism.

A very modest initial fund is needed for a five-year demonstration—only \$50,000 for the five-year budget and \$7,000 for a residence for the young journalist selected to direct the undertaking. Only \$6,000 is lacking to complete the entire fund. It is earnestly hoped that this small residue may be pledged during the present meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. Pledge cards will be provided at the booth of the *Editor and Publisher*. Will you not fill out one of these?

YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

0556

FILE  
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Concerning  
**Yenching University's**  
Department of Journalism  
in 1936

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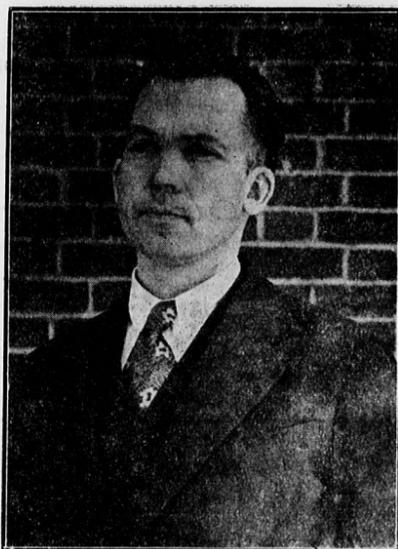
A Group of Upper-Classmen Majors

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0557



Mr. Hubert S. Liang



Mr. Vernon Nash



Mr H. J. Timperley



Dr. Rudolph Lowenthal



Mr. Ch'en Po-sheng

Some Full-time and Part-time Staff Members

*Since the "Proof of a Pudding  
Is in the Eating," We Offer You  
Herewith Some Sampling Portions*

*Evidences That the First Comprehensive Effort in China to Provide  
Education for the Profession of Journalism Is Publicly  
Recognized To Be an Established Success*

NOTE: the following is a condensed supplementary version in English of a more detailed report in Chinese of the present status of the Department of Journalism of Yenching University, Peiping, China, issued in March, 1936. It is prepared to accompany a statement of her impressions written by Mrs. Walter Williams who has come to China at her own expense to serve as Visiting Professor of Journalism in Yenching while Mr. Vernon Nash is in America serving the Williams Memorial Journalism Foundation at its request in a campaign for endowment of that new body. Mrs. Williams was one of the first women to get a degree from a school of journalism, having been graduated by Missouri in 1913. Prior to her marriage to her distinguished husband, she worked on various American newspapers, including three years on the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, and was for six years a member of the faculty of the Missouri School of Journalism.

Courses in journalism were first offered in Yenching by Mr. Nash and Dr. Roswell S. Britton in 1924. The work was suspended from 1927 to 1929, because of inadequate financial support. A more comprehensive departmental program was begun in 1929 with funds supplied by the Missouri-Yenching Journalism Fund, the contributors to which were chiefly American journalist friends of Dean Walter Williams. This fund was exhausted in 1934 and the budget of the two succeeding years, on a much reduced basis, has been obtained from Chinese journalists, officials, and other public-spirited persons.

We thus have a seven years' record of continuous departmental work from which to obtain the answer to certain vital questions. Is journalism education wanted in China? Will students elect the work in adequate numbers? Do they find suitable work upon graduation? Will Chinese journalists support the undertaking not only by financial contributions but also in the equally important matters of advisory consultations and of other services to and upon

the teaching staff? A brief answer to these questions in so far as Yenching's work in journalism is concerned follows.

For the fourth consecutive year the number of undergraduate majors in journalism has exceeded fifty in a student body of only eight hundred. There was one major graduate in 1930; fifteen in 1935. The senior class this year numbers ten. When this year's graduates enter into China's journalism, there will be almost fifty major graduates and former students of Yenching's department of journalism thus employed. The importance and significance of their tasks vary with the capacities and attainments of individuals.

#### A List of Significant Posts Filled by Journalism Alumni

David C. H. Lu, the first Missouri-Yenching Fellow at the University of Missouri, is head of the Chinese division of the headquarters office for China of *Reuters* news agency in Shanghai.

T. C. T'ang (T'ang Te-ch'en), the second Missouri-Yenching Fellow at M. U., is head for all China of the English service of the Central News Agency, Nanking, the official organ of the Kuomintang, the ruling party of China. His division is staffed almost entirely with Yenching men. Mr. T'ang was for almost two years the correspondent of the *Associated Press* in China's capital.

F. McC. Fisher, the only Western student to be graduated from Yenching with a major in journalism, is correspondent of the *United Press* in Peiping.

James D. White, the second Missouri-Yenching Fellow in Yenching, who did part-time teaching and part-time graduate work in Yenching for three years, is now correspondent of the *Associated Press* in Peiping.

The *Ta Kung Pao*, the leading vernacular paper of North China, started a Shanghai edition on April 1. Its chief literary editor, responsible for such material in both the Shanghai and Tientsin editions, is Hsiao Ch'ien. Its foreign (cable) editor in Tientsin is Chao En-yuan, the one major graduate in 1930. Chiang Yin-en has just resigned as our departmental assistant to become English secretary and editor responsible for the news of Westerners' activities in Shanghai. Chang Pao-heng, a former student in journalism who was forced to change his major when the work was suspended in 1927, is also on the editorial staff of the Tientsin edition of the *Ta Kung Pao*.

Kao Ching-hsiao is editor of the education and schools department and supplements of the Tientsin *Shih Pao*.

Peiping's leading vernacular paper for six years has been the *Ch'en Pao*. Its staff has just resigned en bloc when its control fell into the hands of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council. Among them were two Yenching graduates.

#### Chinese Editors and Publishers Are Supporting the Project

Mr. Chang Chi-luan, editor-in-chief of the *Ta Kung Pao*, is the very active chairman of the department's advisory committee, whose membership includes the leading figures in journalism from all parts of China.

Mr. Ch'en Po-sheng, the retiring editor-in-chief of the Peiping *Ch'en Pao*, is vice-chairman of the committee. During last year and this he has come out to the campus two afternoons a week to handle the courses in "Newspaper Editing" and in "News Interpretation." The other vice-chairman of the committee is Mr. Hsiao Tung-tze, managing director of the Central News Agency.

Other Chinese and Western journalists in Peiping who have taught one or more courses in past years are: Mr. Kuan Yi-hsien, publisher of the Peiping *Shih Pao*; Mr. Sun Ju-ch'i, head of *Reuters*' Chinese service in Peiping; Mr. Hsü Hsing-k'ai, special editorial writer and columnist of the *Ch'en Pao* and *Shih Pao*; Mr. H. J. Timperley, correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*; and Mr. Edgar Snow, correspondent of the *New York Sun*. Mr. Hin Wong, the first Chinese to get a degree in journalism (M.U. '12) was a full member of the staff from 1929 to 1934, and was chairman of the department 1931-33. The chairman since 1934 has been Mr. Hubert S. Liang, graduate of De Pauw University in Journalism and an M. A. graduate of the University of Chicago. He was for two years on the staff of the *Detroit News*.

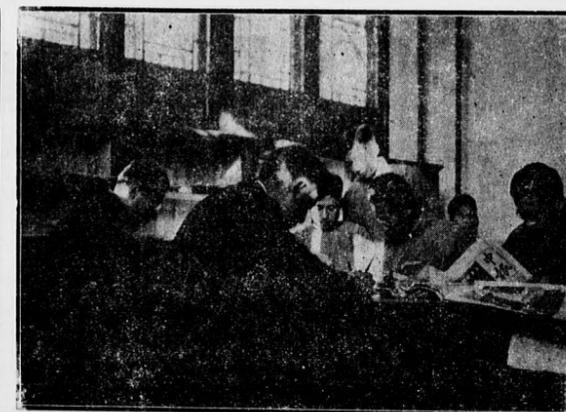
More than a dozen persons and publications in China have contributed to the annual budget during the past two years in amounts ranging from \$100 to \$5000. Among these was a grant of \$1,000 annually for two years by the late Marshall Sun Chuan-fang of Tientsin. A number of the more substantial contributors have indicated that their subscriptions would be renewed annually until further notice. For greater stability, it is highly desirable that an endowment fund of not less than \$150,000 be obtained. With the income from such a fund and the annual contributions obtainable, the permanence of the work would be assured. Yenching has operated upon the basic principle from its inception that funds generally obtained shall be used only for the support of those phases of its work which are essential to a proper college of arts and sciences.

### Department's Curriculum Based Upon Practice of U.S. Schools

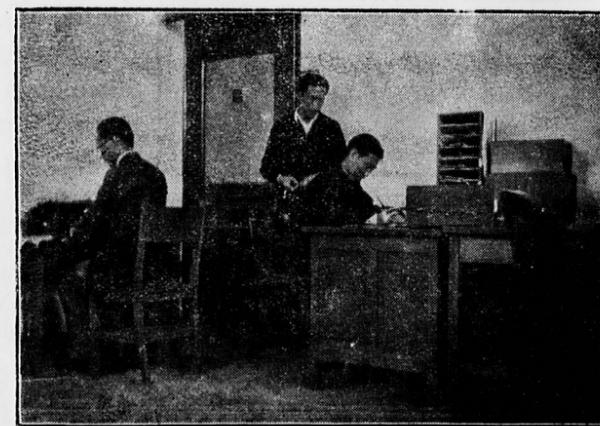
Yenching's requirements for a degree with a major in journalism follow essentially the standard practice of the better schools of journalism in the United States. Approximately one-fourth of a student's time in his four years is given to courses in journalism; the other three-fourths are given to work in languages, the social sciences and cultural subjects, a program similar to that followed by other candidates for a B.A. degree. An effort is made through guidance of such electives to help the student obtain the foundation for a broad education so essential to good work in journalism.

Courses dealing with the more technical phases of journalism are taught by nationals with experience in Chinese newspaper staffs and upon other periodical publications. With this training are given reading assignments and lectures designed to familiarize the students with the prevailing best technical practices in the journalism of other countries. Western staff members deal chiefly with topics in which the emphasis is placed upon information *about* the profession of journalism rather than upon developing competence in technique, such as comparative journalism, history of journalism, problems of the publisher, principles of advertising, and the business and mechanics of publishing. Chinese editors and publishers have repeatedly stated that the two outstanding advantages Yenching journalism graduates have had are first, their command of two languages for translation purposes, and second, the fact that they are aware to some degree at least of the principles and practices of Western as well as of Chinese journalism so that they are somewhat conversant with the latest developments in all phases of the work of the profession.

Schools of Journalism nowhere claim that they can turn out experienced journalists; like professional schools in all other fields they can and do provide the basic foundation and the preliminary training with which an individual will go farther and more rapidly than he could otherwise do. The medical-school graduate must still serve his internship; the law-school alumnus is not immediately put in charge of an important case in a court of law. Similarly journalism students upon graduation start at the bottom, recognizing that much that is necessary to the fullest competence is obtainable only after years of experience. Yenching, like others, is turning out such "candidates for greatness."



Some  
Journalism  
Students  
at Work and  
at Play



## *As Our Visiting Professor Sees Us*

*Mrs. Walter Williams, Widow of Missouri's "Beloved Dean,"  
Sets Down Impressions After First Six Weeks*

The "Yenching-Missouri" Department of Journalism, like every other division of Yenching University, is definitely and practically meeting needs of modern China. It is giving its students—and the enrollment this year is larger

*Sara Lockwood Williams*



Widow of the Founder of the World's First School of Journalism at the University of Missouri; Now Visiting Professor of Journalism in Yenching University.

than ever before—training in ethical, theoretical, and practical up-to-date journalism. It is co-operating with newspapers and newspaper men to make the journalism of China not merely more widely read and interesting, but more influential and of greatest possible service to the people and the country.

Everyone realizes that China is facing a crisis. Yenching students and faculty are loyal and patriotic to a high degree. No matter whether a nation is at peace or war, whether it is flourishing and prosperous or meeting economic and political crises, journalism is a progressive occupation. It is a necessary profession in this modern world. News must be disseminated; accurate, sane, proper news should be available. In times of stress certainly it is more essential to the government and the people

accurate, well-handled. In maintaining proper national and international relations China's journalists and journalism must assume responsibilities.

### **Chinese Students Meet Teachers More Than Half Way**

Yenching University's division of journalism recognizes these facts. In excellent spirit of co-operation students and faculty carry on research, investigation, experimental work, and study problems of editors and publishing, seeking to be of practical use to the now existing newspapers and to publishers of China. The students themselves have a Journalism Club whose activities include discussion meetings, lectures, investigation trips to newspaper offices. In classes they practice and train for journalism by writing news, editorials, special articles, publicity, advertising. Their writings are published in the department's semi-weekly community newspaper or in other newspapers and periodicals in China and abroad.

The Chinese student is eager for intellectual attainments, not for selfish reasons, but that he may help his people, be of greater service to his country. Probably that is one reason the student here is more respected than in some other countries; why his elders pay more attention to him. It is helpful at Yenching that the students have not only close and friendly contact with faculty members who are trained journalists, but the interest and co-operation of newspaper men and publishers of different cities in China. Through the organization of press associations in China newspaper men have become acquainted with one another and with Yenching journalists and able to discuss general publishing problems together, thus helping one another. Various Chinese publishers form a cooperating committee to advise and assist the university department. On the other hand Yenching's division of journalism is publishing and circulating free of charge among newspaper editors of China "The Journalist's World", a magazine in Chinese which gives excerpts from and comments on various foreign professional and trade publications concerning journalistic developments, inventions, and discoveries.

### **Distinctive Spirit of Journalists Found in Department**

There is a spirit of comradeship, of brotherly rivalry, of sharing adventures, hardships and pleasures, that always exists among practicing journalists—and that spirit is to be found on Yenching campus in the department of journalism. Both men and women students enjoy their work and are eager to

obtain positions after they are graduated and to be identified with practicing journalists. Apparently there is no dearth of need for them. Awakened China of today is calling for educated men and women to become workers and leaders. Trained specialists are wanted. There are more offers and opportunities than there are qualified graduates to accept them. Perhaps that accounts somewhat for the almost missionary spirit among these youth of the campus. They feel fortunate that they are among the few with opportunity for university training which will lead to wider influence, greater service.

It is my impression after six week's service on its staff as visiting professor that the quality of the work of Yenching's department of journalism will compare favorably with that of the better schools of journalism in the United States. It is certainly equal to that of the Class-B schools. It is handicapped by lack of adequate financial resources generally and, most specifically, by the limited amount of laboratory practice available. The development of its small twice-weekly community newspaper into a full-fledged daily with more comprehensive coverage is an acute need. The character of the present students and the record of the journalism alumni for the relatively brief period in which the work has been offered gives me every confidence of a great future for Yenching's department of journalism, if continued adequate support is obtainable.

*Sara Lockwood Williams.*

## *China's Chairman to Foundation's Head*

*Mr. Chang Chi-luan Expresses Appreciation  
in Letter to Dean Frank L. Martin*

March 18, 1936

Dean Frank L. Martin  
Chairman, Missouri-Yenching Foundation,  
Columbia, Missouri,  
U. S. A.

Dear Dean Martin :

On behalf of the Cooperating Committee allow me to avail myself of the opportunity of the impending return of Professor Vernon Nash to the United States to extend to you and through you to the other members of the Foundation our heartiest greetings.

It is always with genuine admiration and appreciation that we look upon what you good friends have done and are preparing to do for our country through your generous help to the Yenching Department of Journalism. The splendid work which this Department has done during the past few years and in which Professor Nash has had such an important part can well justify your hopes and efforts. And with your continued cooperation and support it can achieve even greater things both in the advancement of journalism in this country and in the promotion of a better and more effective goodwill and friendship between our two countries. It is a foregone conclusion that in the rebuilding of this country into a thoroughly modern and progressive nation and in the strengthening of the bonds of Sino-American friendship the press is destined to play a great and unique role. And no nobler cause is there indeed that one can serve than to help in the development and growth of this press into a truly powerful force not only for the good of China but for the mutual benefit of our two countries.

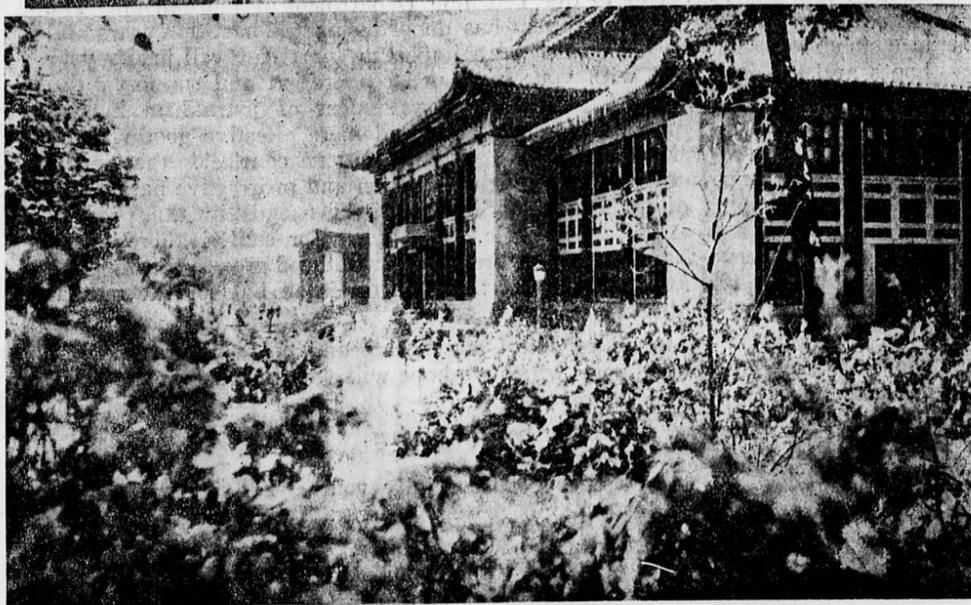
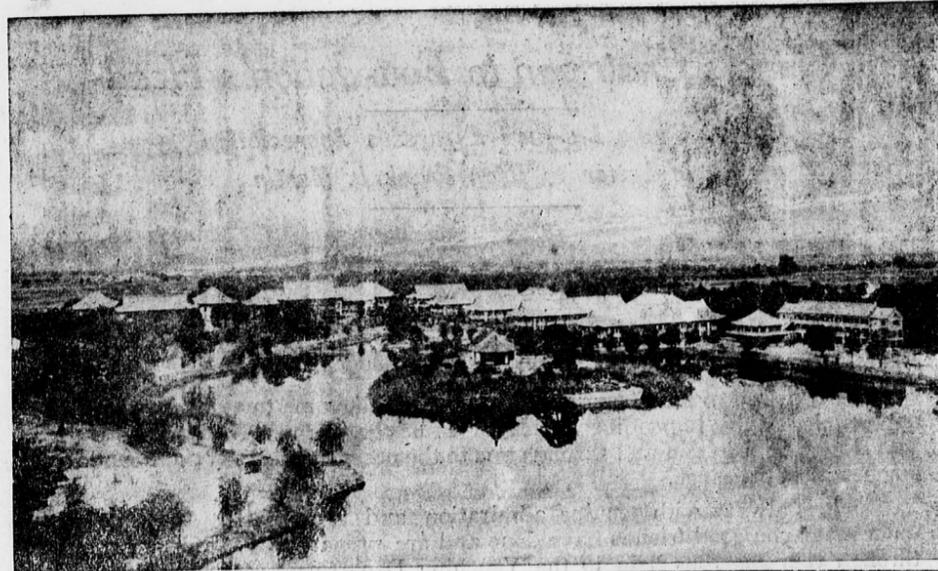
Again allow me to assure you of our sincere and profound gratitude for your cooperation and support which we hope will ever increase as the years advance.

With the best of wishes.

I remain,

Very cordially yours,

*Chang Chi-luan*  
Chief Editor, *Ta Kung Pao*  
Chairman, Advisory Committee,  
Department of Journalism,  
Yenching University  
Peiping, China.



**Some Campus Scences**

The department of journalism is housed in the north wing, second floor, of the Administration Building, whose east frontage and north end are shown above.

Statement of Vernon Nash to the Yenching Trustees  
Meeting of the Executive and Promotion  
Committees, Oct. 5, 1938.

*Journalism*  
*(Microfilmed?)*

It was my privilege to go out to Yenching first in the fall of 1924. From the time, almost fourteen years ago, when I began to become aware of all that was involved in the opportunity of helping send out into the journalism of China some Christian young men and women (and other students who had benefited by our university's training), I have felt continuously that there is nothing else for which I am fitted or to which I might ever reasonably aspire that I would choose in preference to such participation in the life-preparation of many of the future moulders of the public opinion of that great nation. Such an attitude will persist, I believe, irrespective of future developments with reference to my connections with the work.

The period from 1924 to 1927 was chiefly exploratory and experimental, but it did demonstrate that students were interested in taking the work and that they were sought by Chinese editors upon graduation. When we were able to set up a well rounded program in 1929, comparable to that of the better departments of journalism in this country, our enrollment climbed swiftly so that for the five years from 1932 to 1937 the department of journalism in Yenching ranked fifth in size among the twenty departments in the university. Realistic laboratory practice was provided, and a service rendered to the university community generally, in the maintenance of the Yenching News.

Almost one hundred boys and girls have now been graduated with majors in journalism. All of them, except a very few who have elected to enter other callings or to go abroad for further study, have not only found prompt employment; most of them are in significant and strategic positions of usefulness in the journalism of China. T'ang Te-chen is national chief of the English service of the Central (Govt.) News Agency; David C. H. Liu is head of its Canton bureau. F. M. Fisher (our only Western undergraduate alumnus) is the United Press correspondent in Peiping; Chiang Yin-en is on the Shanghai staff of the U.P. Hsiao Ch'ien is chief literary editor of the Ta Kung Pao, outstanding Chinese daily paper. J. D. White, second Missouri-Yenching Fellow, has been the Associated Press correspondent in Peiping since 1935. Norman Soong has been a special correspondent of the New York Times since the outbreak of war; his signed dispatches and pictures concerning the sinking of the "Panay" on which he was a passenger were prominently displayed by that paper. You may recall that Dr. Stuart mentioned in his letter about his trip to Hankow within the past year that no less than twenty of our Yenching journalism alumni are stationed in the temporary capital -- posts which, like that of our Washington correspondents, are "tops" for Chinese reportorial staffs.

0564

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The first decade of the work was made possible by funds obtained by special appeals in this country. From 1934 to date, Mr. Liang has been able to secure our entire departmental budget, including my support while there, from Chinese sources. A major portion of this fund has come each year from Chinese newspapers in all parts of China. There would seem to be a sound assumption that such support would continue to be forthcoming in normal times, and the prospects were good for the raising of endowment funds from similar sources. In 1936, therefore, the authorities on the field removed the department of journalism from its special status and made it an integral part of the university's program in budgetary relationships as it has always been otherwise. It has not seemed justifiable to them, however, to include in this permanent commitment so large an item (relatively to the rest of the departmental budget) as my personal budget.

There is no doubt whatever in my own mind as to our being wanted on the staff sincerely by Dr. Stuart and by his colleagues, apart from fiscal perplexities and comparative needs. If there were any such question on my part, I should not be interested in continuing my efforts under any circumstances. As I see it, I'm caught in the no-man's-land (as I've always been in varying degrees) between two irreconcilable policies of field and home base. Dr. Stuart and other leaders there tend to hold, by and large, that funds obtained by general efforts should be applied to those activities which constitute the essential core of an institution of higher learning; expansions into strictly vocational areas should be approved only as they can be specially and specifically financed. Over against this is the strong preference of the Trustees for an integration of the budgetary program so that there will be a minimum of, or a complete absence of, "specials" and other irregular arrangements.

Seeing both sides of this difference in policy, and appreciating the force of them, I've carried on "between the lines" for fourteen years. With a reasonable assurance of security, I should not object to doing so for the rest of my life. But at 46 years of age, I dare not continue further on short-term arrangements and "if" bases of employment. I am willing to continue promotional efforts on such a basis, if desired, until a suitable opening in this country appears but, with its coming, I would feel compelled to make a permanent break, however painful such a step would prove to be to Mrs. Nash and me.

The proposal made by the committee of the Foreign Missions Conference appeals to me in that it again postpones the dreaded necessity for a final decision. It would seem clear that now is not a promising time for special appeals. Certainly I see no likely prospects for obtaining funds earmarked for journalism in circles outside those who<sup>are</sup> acquainted with and friendly to the university. I should expect that this situation might alter decidedly in the event of an early ending of the war in the Far East, especially if on terms favorable to China.

If I am to set before you everything of consequence on the question that is in my mind and heart, I cannot close without expressing an unhappy apprehension that the authorities on the field will continue to be unable to bring themselves to the point of discontinuing the work in journalism entirely while at the same time finding themselves incapable of supporting it adequately. It would be hard to see our fine beginnings slowly discredited in China by less than satisfactory performance of our journalism alumni in the years ahead. It is my earnest opinion that insufficient consideration has been given by them to this danger. The department of journalism has been officially incorporated into the regular program; it has not yet been given budgetary appropriations which its relative size in the normal enrollment within the university and its unusually strategic opportunities for service in Chinese society would seem to me to require. Even with as many as fifty-five majors, for example, we carried on with only two full-time faculty members of professorial rank. With both Mr. Liang and me away now, the work is being handled chiefly by one temporarily retired Chinese editor who has had no previous experience in education for journalism.

If the end must come to our relationship, Mrs. Nash and I will pass on to something else with only the happiest memories and with deepest gratitude that we have been privileged to participate in such a service. We feel most grateful just now for the exceptional generosity of these eighteen months. The doctoral work of both of us in Columbia University has been pointed steadily and directly throughout to preparation for possible further service to China in Yenching -- a hope to which we shall doubtless continue to cling for a long time even if a suspension of our organic relationship to the university becomes necessary at this time.

0566

DEVELOPING JOURNALISM TO HELP RURAL RECONSTRUCTION  
IN CHINA WITH ADVANTAGEOUS CONNECTIONS  
WITH AMERICAN JOURNALISM

The whole movement for the reconstruction of the life of the masses of the Chinese people can be greatly aided by intelligent, well-trained journalists, themselves imbued with a keen sense of service for the common folk of their nation. The mass education movement headed by Dr. James Y. C. Yen has already made notable progress. The leadership of Dr. Yen and his forward-reaching ideas is already being made use of by central government agencies, but the entire movement can be greatly aided by a service which the press of China can render provided that editors and reporters have themselves caught something of the vision of social service which inspires such men as Dr. Yen.

One of the few centers in China for careful technical training for the profession of journalism combined with emphasis on the ideals of service for the people and national reconstruction is found in the Department of Journalism of Yenching University. This department was established first as an experiment in 1924 when President J. Leighton Stuart secured from special sources interested in journalism funds for the support of Mr. Roswell Britton, trained at the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University, and Mr. Vernon Nash, trained in journalism under Dr. Walter Williams of the University of Missouri, for the limited period. The work offered proved attractive to students from the beginning, a number of the best qualified university students electing to major in the department. Additional funds to continue the work were secured in a special campaign conducted by Mr. Vernon Nash in which generous contributions were made by a number of the leading newspaper publishers and editors of the United States. It was hoped that before the funds so secured were exhausted, it would be possible to secure from Chinese sources funds to ensure the continuance of the work in journalism at Yenching University. These hopes were in part realized and funds secured from Chinese friends interested in the improvement of journalism in their own country to support Chinese members of the staff, but the uncertainties and difficulties in the China situation since 1931 prevented the securing of endowment funds adequate to establish the work on a permanent basis for a long future. The record made by students, both men and women, who during the fourteen years of its existence have specialized in the department of journalism, has been gratifying to all those interested in the project. Twenty graduates are now in Hankow serving in various news agencies and newspapers. Two graduates, one of whom had post-graduate training in journalism in the United States, are in the English section of the Central News Service at Hongkong. Norman Sung was on the U. S. S. Panay and contributed to the stories published in the New York Times to the service of which he is related.

The most brilliant and widely-known journalism alumnus among Chinese readers is at Hankow as literary editor of the Ta Kung

0567

Pao, one of the foremost newspapers of China, formerly edited at Tsientsin, but now at Hankow. Hsiao went directly to the service of this great newspaper upon graduation and within eighteen months had been advanced to his present position. Three other Yenching University journalists are on the staff of this journal. Two other Yenching journalism alumni are now in Hongkong as part of the advance staff to inaugurate a Hongkong edition of this great paper to replace the former Shanghai edition. One of the recent women graduates, who has been news head of a successful news agency in Canton, is also joining the Ta Kung Pao staff in Hongkong. Another graduate is foreign news editor of the Central Daily Press.

These are but a few examples to indicate the important influence which men and women with technical journalism training and the ideals expressed in the Yenching University motto "freedom through truth for service" are having on Chinese journalism. All of the agencies with which these men are connected are committed to the program of unification, organization and defense which dominates the thought of the national leaders today. Of the leading positions suggested, there are held by men who came to Missouri University Department of Journalism after graduation at Yenching and received the M.A. degree in journalism there. There has been for several years a very close connection between Missouri and Yenching, and three Yenching graduates are now there working for advanced degrees. There is thus a very close connection already between journalism at Yenching and the United States.

It is evident that the men and women whose successful work has been mentioned above are in key positions to be of service in promoting every progressive movement in China. The need for better intra-China news services for such promotion is evident. It should be clear also that Chinese such as these can in addition be of great service to Western correspondents since they can secure the news and explanatory background material at first hand and through their knowledge of English and of American journalistic habits make the same available for use in the United States.

It is with particular emphasis on this possibility that this memorandum is being written. Any newspaper publisher in the United States at all interested in the world situation in Eastern Asia and its news value for the people of the United States can secure unusual help in the development of that interest by entering into a cooperative arrangement with the Department of Journalism of Yenching University. An arrangement could be easily worked out by which Yenching journalism students from all over China can relay their news in part to the headquarters of the department with a technically trained journalism man there well qualified to understand the newspaper habits and interest of the American public who would prepare the material for use in the American press. Thus at a very small expense a service of incalculable value could be secured.

At the present time, in view of the difficulties which have been mentioned in securing from Chinese sources adequate endowment funds for the permanent maintenance of the Department of Journalism at Yenching, the future of the undertaking is jeopardized. Journalism work is being conducted at Yenching by a Chinese with a long successful record

0568

of practical newspaper work, but there is not as yet permanent provision for the salary of the American needed to stimulate future development of the work and to be key man in the organizing of the relationship between the department of journalism at Yenching and its graduates, and American newspapers which has been outlined above. The ideal man for this position and development is Mr. Vernon Nash who has already given a dozen years of energetic service to the cause. By making permanent provision for his annual salary, the whole scheme can be put into effect. Friends of China and of the progressive movements represented by such men as James Yen and many others can find no more significant way of helping than to make possible the return of Mr. Nash and his family to service at Yenching University in the Department of Journalism. The provision of an annual sum so small as \$3,000. would make the whole plan possible.

As one looks into the future beyond the Sino-Japanese warfare, one sees a time when China's resources will be again available for providing the endowments needed for maintenance and development of the Department of Journalism at Yenching. Are there not men of vision in the field of journalism in the United States to take advantage of this opportunity to help China through journalism and at the same time secure for their own newspaper an unusual foreign news service to increase its distinction and prestige?

0569

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*The first students of the—*

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

燕京大學

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

*Incorporated in 1889 as Peking University*

Peking

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0570

### The Start

The Department of Journalism at Yenching University was opened in 1924 with two American newspaper men as instructors. During the first year an undergraduate course in News Reporting was conducted, and two special courses for appropriately qualified post-graduates.

A small News Service was introduced as a medium for publishing the students' practice work in reporting. This gives reality to the training, and returns a regular income to the Department. Seven papers, from Peking to Hongkong, subscribe to the service.

A News Photo Service was begun, with the same idea of giving instruction under professional conditions and at the same time earning something towards Department expenses.

A newspaper "morgue" has been started, for use not only as a reference source but also as the laboratory for a course in References and Clippings.

Information on the fifty-odd dailies in Peking was compiled and published in a bi-lingual Directory of Peking Daily Papers—the first thing of the kind in China.

A small endowment fund was opened as a beginning towards an endowed School of Journalism

### Next

For 1925-26 courses are to be added in Advertising, News Agencies, Special Articles, Photo-News, and References and Clippings. The subjects are selected with a view to the practical needs of the Chinese press.

A Chinese instructor should be added to the staff, for competent criticism of students' work written in their own language.

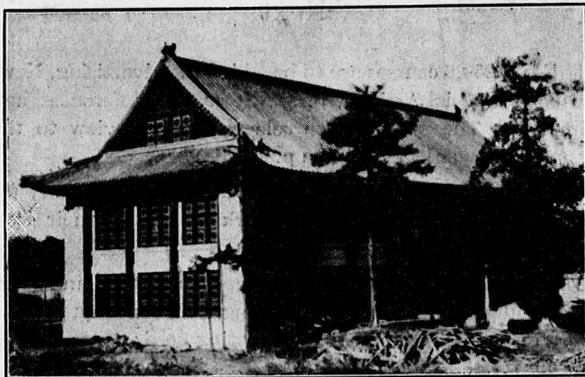
Further studies of the Chinese press must be made on the line already undertaken in Peking, in order to qualify the Department for serving the real existing needs.

### Eventually

The objective is to develop the Department into a School of Journalism, an endowed unit of Yenching University, staffed with both Chinese and foreign instructors, housed in its own building, and equipped for printing and photo-engraving on professional standards. Such a School will require:—

Endowment—\$500,000 (U.S. gold)  
(\$1,000,000 in Chinese currency)  
Buildings —\$100,000 (U.S. gold)  
(\$200,000 in Chinese currency)

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*A Recitation Hall on the New Yenching Campus*

A building fund of gold \$100,000, or \$200,000 in Chinese currency, will build and furnish a Journalism Hall similar to this building, and also provide for the School's share in dormitories, staff residences, and the general University plant.

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An independent Chinese press is indispensable to the restoration of stability and unity in China. Trained personnel is the basis of an independent press.

Money placed in a practical School of Journalism is money invested at a strategic point in the reconstruction of China.

0572

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MISSOURI-YENCHING

SINCE 1929 Yenching University, with the cooperation of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, has been providing education for the profession of journalism in China.

IN 1929 the Missouri journalism authorities decided to associate themselves with this Yenching project, and during that year a fund of nearly \$70,000 was subscribed largely by American newspapers and newspaper men, to be expended in five years of experimental effort.

AMONG the chief donors were the New York Times; the New York Sun; the Chicago Tribune; the Chicago Daily News; R. P. Scripps; Dr. Walter Williams, president of the University of Missouri and dean of its school of journalism; the Editor and Publisher; the Dallas News; the Oklahoma City Oklahoman; Marcellus Foster; the American Society of Newspaper Editors; the Missouri Press Association; the Kansas City Journal-Post; the Detroit News, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kellogg of Pasadena, California.

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**D**URING the scholastic year of 1933-34, the enrollment in the Yenching School of Journalism totaled 55—more than twice the number registered during the previous year. In its classes all sections of China were represented, while its enrollment also included 12 Chinese born over-seas.

**GRADUATES** of the School are readily finding positions upon leading Chinese papers, and a number have followed their work there with further study in the United States.

**CHINESE** publishers and journalists are cooperating cordially in the effort, and several of the latter in the Peiping-Tientsin area have been and are giving part-time service upon the faculty of the school.

**IN THE MIDST** of a crucial transition period, China, it is generally felt, will find her journalists playing a constantly increasing part in the shaping of her future. Therefore, the soundness of their training becomes of paramount importance.

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**T**HE COOPERATIVE relationship between the University of Missouri and Yenching University has decidedly personal aspects. Vernon Nash came from the former institution to conduct pioneer work in connection with journalistic education in China in 1924, and since the opening of the Yenching School of Journalism in 1929 has been at the head of its faculty.

**THIS RELATIONSHIP** also provides, among other things, for exchange professorships whenever possible and mutually desirable. Dean Frank Lee Martin of the University of Missouri School of Journalism spent most of 1932 on the Yenching campus while Mr. Nash was exchange professor of journalism at Missouri.

**SINCE** 1930 exchange fellowships, good for a period of two years and available to graduate students of both institutions, have been continuously maintained.

**WALTER WILLIAMS** has said: "I know of no other undertaking today, offering a greater opportunity for far-reaching service."

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**R**APID INCREASES in literacy throughout China are directly reflected in the steady increase in number and circulation of Chinese newspapers and other periodical publications.

**THIS EXPANSION** in journalism, in turn, is reflected in an increased demand for trained personnel, so that there is a sure and predictable demand for the product of this first and only "Grade A" school of journalism in all of the Far East.

**CONTINUANCE** of the work of the School of Journalism at Yenching, now that the five-year experimental period for which funds were originally provided has come to an end, will depend upon securing additional financial support, either in the form of annual subscriptions or of permanent endowment. An effort to secure the funds required is already under way in the United States and in China.

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**YENCHING UNIVERSITY**

*American Office*

150 Fifth Avenue

New York City

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"Missouri in China"

The Projected Development of a  
SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM  
in Peking

Under the Joint Auspices of  
Yenching University, Peking,  
*and the*

School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

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The Day's News Being Eagerly Read on the Bulletin  
Board of a Chinese Newspaper



0576

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Men's  
Dormitories,  
Yenching  
University,  
Peking, China

*A Great Demand for Chinese Newspaper Workers  
Has Created a Strategic Opportunity for a  
School of Journalism in China*

Phenomenal increases in literacy resulting from a radical simplification of the written language of China is producing a rapid expansion in Chinese journalism. The number and circulation of newspapers and other periodicals in the Chinese language grows steadily and the most direct result of this growth is a tremendous demand for trained newspaper personnel of all kinds.

This has seemed to the educational authorities of China to be a situation calling for the establishment of a school of journalism. Pioneering and experimental work in Yenching University, Peking, for three years under the direction of Vernon Nash has revealed that the demand for such training exists among Chinese publishers and students alike, and has demonstrated the practical possibilities of such a professional school in China, as in America.

It is a matter of vital importance to China, and therefore to the whole world, that well educated boys and girls with broad international outlook and tested strength of character "man" China's new journalism. The best and the one certain way to insure this is to make it possible for university students of such caliber to obtain professional training for newspaper work in their student days.

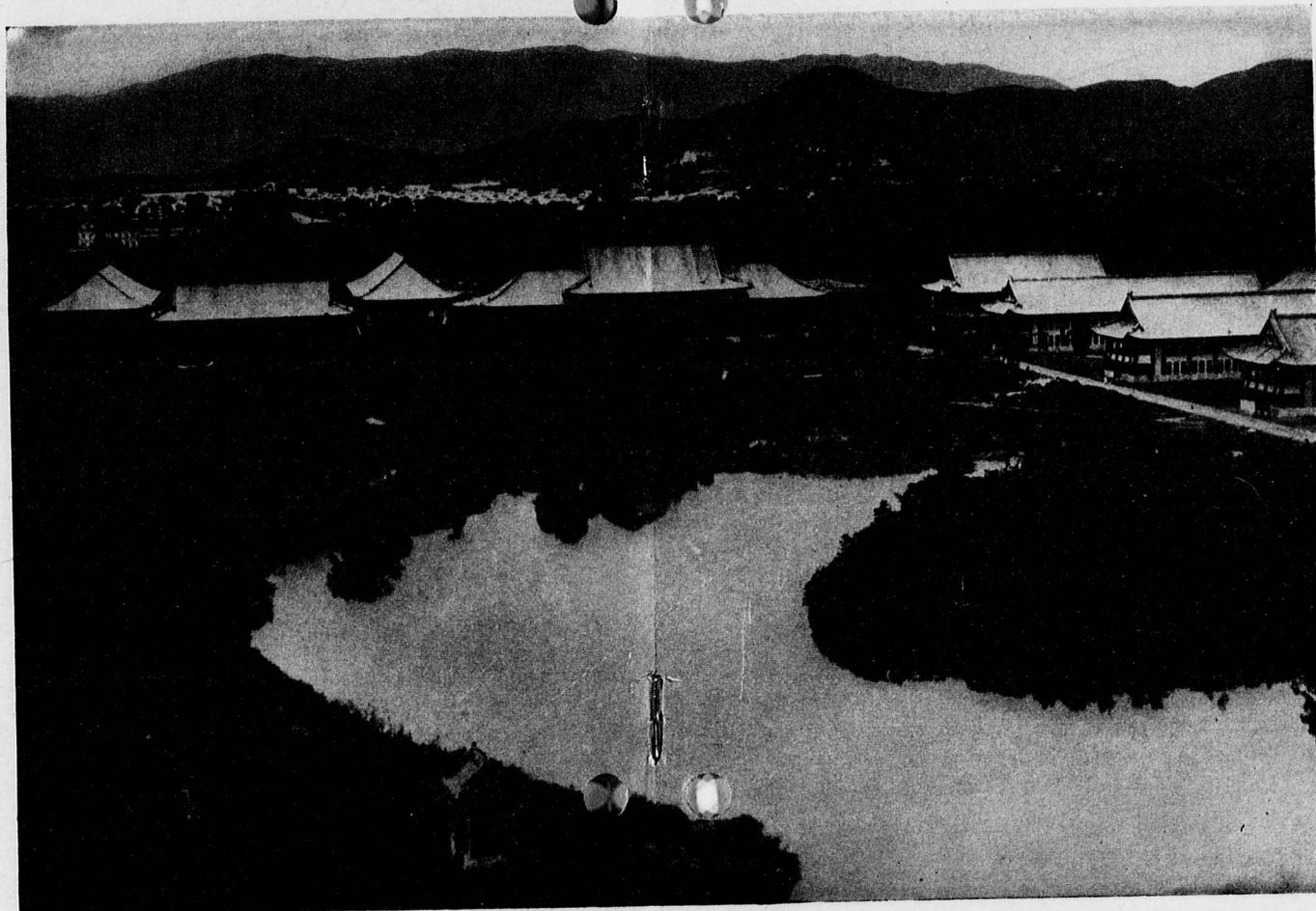
*A Comprehensive Program of Professional Training  
in a School of Journalism Alone Adequate  
to the Present Newspaper Situation  
in China*

The enormous number of publishers, editors, reporters and advertising experts which will be needed to meet the future demand of Chinese newspapers and other periodicals means that only a full-fledged school of journalism offering a comprehensive professional training comparable to that provided by the best schools in America will be adequate to the opportunity. The content of courses, methods of teaching, and the laboratory practice work obviously must be different to fit Chinese young men and women for work upon Chinese newspapers, but experience has shown that the fundamental idea in our American schools of journalism is applicable and adaptable to the situation in China.

The certainty of employment (due to the ever-growing demand for newspaper workers) and the unique opportunity for high public service inherent in journalism (which has an extraordinary appeal to the now intensely nationalistic students) means that large numbers of the most promising of Chinese young people will turn eagerly to a school of journalism which is able to offer them adequate and proper training for the profession.

Yenching is the outstanding Christian University in China, maintained on an interdenominational basis. Harvard, Princeton and Wellesley have relations with other divisions of Yenching similar to that entered into by Missouri in journalism.

Bird's-eye View of Yenching University Campus, Peking, China



Strictly Chinese in architecture and completely modern in construction and equipment, Yenching's new plant is a symbol of the synthesis of East and West which is sought in all phases of the University's activities. President Mary L. Wooley of Mt. Holyoke College pronounced this to be the most beautiful campus seen by her in a trip round the world.

The site of 105 acres four miles north of Peking was obtained by a purchase of the summer homes and gardens of former princes and potentates. A mile to the west (center background) at the foot of the mountains may be seen the Imperial Summer Palace. Less than half the University buildings appear in this picture.

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*Chinese and American Leaders Consider the Establishment of a School of Journalism in China a Strategic Project of Extraordinary Significance*

"Here is one of the really great challenges for constructive, far-reaching service in our time."—**Walter Williams**, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

"In my opinion there is no greater opportunity for effective educational work requiring so little money and having such large possibilities of return. No one can tell how important to the United States the future development of China will be."—**Walter A. Strong**, publisher of the Chicago Daily News.

"It's a case of whole-wheat bread cast upon living waters. I know of no way in which help can be more usefully and successfully extended to the great and powerful nation of China than through the plans outlined."—**George B. Dealey**, publisher of the Dallas Morning News.

"The strategic possibilities in this enterprise are such that I cannot conceive of any piece of friendly helpfulness from America to my country more to be desired at this time."—**Timothy Tingfang Lew**, former president of the National Christian Council of China.

The Hon. Wang Chung-hui, one of the permanent judges of the World Court, has indicated his conception of the importance of the undertaking by consenting to serve as chairman of the Chinese Advisory and Promotion Committee of the Yenching School of Journalism.

*Organizations Sponsoring the Movement to Establish a School of Journalism in Yenching University in the Capital of China*

The School of Journalism of the University of Missouri has associated itself permanently with Yenching University in the task of developing a Class A school of journalism in Peking, to be a "Missouri in China."

Dean Williams is chairman of a committee of American newspaper publishers which is seeking to secure the minimum budget requirements of the school for its first five years.

The Missouri-Yenching Association, an organization of faculty members, students and alumni of the University of Missouri, has been formed to provide a medium whereby these groups may participate in the support of the undertaking.

The Missouri District Association of Lions Clubs in their 1928 convention commended the enterprise and recommended to its constituent clubs and individual members that they have a part in the raising of the necessary funds. Most of the personal budget of Mr. Nash has been provided from the beginning of his work in China by fellow members of the Kansas City Lions Club.

Various other groups and individuals have manifested an interest. All the funds that may be secured can be wisely and efficiently used. Your personal help is respectfully and earnestly solicited. The form on the next page is offered as the best means of translating interest and good wishes into something tangible. It is thus worded as a compromise solution of the problem created by the natural reluctance of individuals to commit themselves for a period of years. Please give it serious consideration as it is manifestly difficult and expensive for calls to be made upon givers annually for renewals of their subscriptions, especially when the persons chiefly concerned are on opposite sides of the earth. A subscription for at least a five-year period will be most appreciated.



From left to right—Vernon Nash, head of the department of journalism, Yenching University, Peking; Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University, Peking; Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the school of journalism, University of Missouri.

*The Three Leaders in the Project to Provide Professional Training for Prospective Newspaper Workers in the Rapidly Expanding Journalism of China, to be Offered in the Leading Chinese University Maintained Under Western Auspices.*

### Here's Your Opportunity to Help

To aid in the establishment of a school of journalism in Peking, and in consideration of the gifts of others to the **Missouri-Yenching**

**Journalism Fund**, I hereby subscribe.....

dollars (\$)                      ) annually for ..... years to be

paid on or before June 30 of each year. It is understood that this pledge may be suspended for one year, or cancelled permanently, by my giving notice of such desire on or before January 1 of any year.

Name.....

Address.....

Make Checks Payable and Mail to E. M. McBrier, Treas., Yenching University, Room 903, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

0580

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SUGGESTED HEADINGS

Peiping, the Oxford of the Orient  
by Vernon Nash

.....

or, Peiping, the Heidelberg of the Far East  
by Vernon Nash

.....

or, Peiping, Long the Center of Chinese Culture,  
Becomes An International Seat of Learning  
by Vernon Nash

.....

or, The Real Peiping Is the Cultural Heart of China,  
and An International Education Center  
by Vernon Nash

.....

or, Behind Peiping's Facade of Historic Splendors  
Is Solid Educational and Cultural Structure  
by Vernon Nash

Biographical Note:

Vernon Nash is head of the department of journalism  
at Yenching University, Peiping, China. *He was a Rhodes scholar from Missouri in 1916.*

0581

Nash for Asia-1

FROM VERNON NASH,  
c/o DEPT. OF JOURNALISM,  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY,  
PEIPING WEST,  
CHINA.

Peiping down through the centuries under its ~~many~~<sup>ma</sup>ny names from historic Yenching to recent Peking has been the educational center of Chinese life. Though it is today no longer the political capital, it continues to hold undisputed place as China's cultural metropolis.

Located ~~there~~<sup>in and around the city</sup> are a half-dozen universities of distinction as well as a score of other colleges and technical schools ranging down to what the Chinese call Yeh Chi Ta Hsueh ("wild chicken colleges"). The term is their colloquial equivalent for America's "backwoods" or ~~the~~<sup>the</sup> "jerk-water". Libraries, research institutes, museums and similar institutions abound within and without Peiping's city walls. Most of China's professional, educational and cultural associations have their national headquarters in the old capital.

To this accoutrement of racial distinctions, Peiping has added a new plume in recent decades. She is becoming, if she has not already become, the Oxford or Heidelberg of the Far East. Sinologists and students of political and economic conditions in the Orient have, as a

0582

matter of course, made that city the base of their operations. To their goodly company are added the scholars who accept exchange or visiting professorships in the universities of Peiping and holders of scholarships and fellowships from Western institutions and foundations. The number of ~~all~~ <sup>there</sup> ~~such persons~~ is steadily increasing.

A leading place in this international educational development of Peiping has been taken by four institutions with close American associations—Tsinghua University, Yenching University, the Peking Union Medical College with its affiliated Rockefeller Hospital, and the College of Chinese Studies ("California College in China"). The last named is popularly known as "The Language School." Its library is widely used by sinologists and other students. It has a standing arrangement whereby some member of the faculty of a California institution of higher learning is a visiting professor there each year.

Tsinghua was established twenty-five years ago and is maintained with the income from the returned American Boxer Indemnity. It stands as one of the permanent memorials to the vision of Theodore Roosevelt and of those whose advice he accepted in recommending to Congress that America's share of Boxer funds should be applied to some constructive purpose in China.

For almost twenty years Tsinghua was operated as a preparatory school for American colleges and universities. Students who were graduated from it with an acceptable record received a four-year scholarship to continue their studies in the American college or university of their choice. Meanwhile the point of view gained headway that it was not generally desirable for a Chinese boy or girl to do their undergraduate work outside China. By the time they had remained abroad for graduate work, as so many did, they had become strangers to their own country, in which many modern changes came so rapidly.

In view of the outstanding place of Tsinghua alumni in the present life of China, it is probable that the disadvantages from such long absence were overemphasized. The adjustment difficulties of "the returned student", however, are in direct proportion, as a rule, to their length of residence in other countries. Tsinghua therefore was changed more than five years ago into an institution of higher learning. A selected group of its graduates each year are granted fellowships for advanced study in the United States.

Tsinghua is administered as a government university under the national ministry of education. Its endowment funds are controlled by the China Foundation, which was created to dispense the funds released by the final rendition of American Boxer Indemnity payments. Outstanding Chinese citizens and Americans resident in China are members of the

board of the Foundation. Apart from this unusual governmental source of its funds, Tsinghua is not essentially different from the other great national universities of China.

Yenching University, on the other hand, has had a dramatic development, occupies a physical plant and has educational associations today which make its short history unique among the universities of the world. Twenty years ago it was not in existence; the possibility of its creation by the merger of four missionary colleges in the Peking area was being discussed and explored by the authorities concerned. Ten years ago, it had graduated its sixth class but it still had two years of operation in very dingy and inadequate leased quarters in the southeast corner of the Manchu City before it could move to ~~its~~ astonishing new campus in the northwest suburbs a mile east of the Imperial Summer Palace.

It had less than three hundred students a decade ago, and a correspondingly small faculty, most of whom were Americans. It was without reputation or prestige. Today its campus is internationally known for its exceptional beauty; it fills its dormitories each year to their capacity of eight hundred (550 men and 250 women); two-thirds of its faculty and administrative staff of 110 are Chinese, some of whom have won national and international reputations in their respective fields. Harvard, Princeton, Wellesley and the University of Missouri have associated themselves with it permanently in various educational undertakings.

The story of how all this has come about within a decade has unusual interest for all who are concerned with projects advancing international understanding, good-will and mutual helpfulness. The achievement is chiefly to be credited to Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, Presbyterian missionary, who accepted Yenching's presidency soon after its formation. Mainly by his efforts, and chiefly in the United States, Yenching has obtained more than U.S.\$5,000,000 for the purchase of its site, the erection of its plant, endowments and operating expenses during the very fifteen years when American giving generally to mission enterprises was declining sharply. The foregoing figure does not include the \$4,000,000 endowment of the Harvard-Yenching Institute whose income for the support of Chinese studies is shared jointly by the two universities from which the Institute takes its name.

When the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational missions agreed to the creation of one union institution out of their existing colleges, they retained their plants and turned the former colleges into secondary schools. No one of the campuses was adequate for the new and larger institution of "Great Learning", as the Chinese call a university, and there was a crucial need for bigger and better "middle schools." The union university therefore began its work in an old-style factory building, whose exterior reminded one of a small-town mid-western canning plant.

Surrounding Chinese courtyards were rented or leased, and turned into temporary dormitories. As the institution grew, classrooms were fitted up in the nearer courts and others farther away were rented for more dormitories. The faculty was housed as well as possible throughout that part of the city. Everything was make-shift against the hoped-for early day (which stretched itself out eight long years) when the institution could be moved to an entirely new plant on a site which had been purchased five miles from the northwest corner of the city wall. The administrative offices were located in what might, by a complimentary forcing of language, be referred to as shacks.

Did any other university ever enjoy so remarkable a metamorphosis as ~~the~~ Yenching when in the fall of 1926 it occupied its truly magnificent new location? Many experienced travelers have echoed the words of President Mary Woolley of Mt. Holyoke College in pronouncing it the most beautiful college campus in the world. The University has been somewhat embarrassed by the apparently growing tendency of Chinese to apply the nickname to it in the Chinese language of "The Imperial Palaces University." This name arises from the fact that the external architecture of its buildings is patterned closely after the style of old temples and of the glorious structures to be found in the Forbidden City and in other places of residence of the former ruling dynasties of China.

The University indirectly benefited by the declining fortunes of the Manchus. Princes, ministers and other prominent courtiers under the various emperors had built their

own summer homes and gardens near the Imperial Summer Palace. One of the largest of these had been created by Ho Shen, lowly-born first minister of the great Ch'ien Lung. This inclosure, delightfully landscaped, with a twenty-acre lake at its center, was purchased by Yenching from its last princely owner a decade after the overthrow of the Manchu regime. Other smaller adjoining gardens were bought from time to time until the institution now has almost 125 acres within the walled inclosure of its main campus.

As one stands upon the island in the lake, which Chinese conventions in landscaping require, or on top of one of the large ancient ~~landmarks~~ <sup>landmarks</sup> on the campus, three 1,000's come to mind. The site is on the northern edge of the Great China Plain whose alluvial deposits stretch away southward for a thousand miles clear across the Yangtse Valley. On this plain is the most dense concentration of China's population. Three miles to the west rise mountains, the so-called Western Hills, which lift in fold upon fold until the roof of the world is reached another thousand miles away. On the southeastern sky-line stand out the towers of the gates of a city which continuously for one thousand years was the capital of empires.

Upon this romantic setting, <sup>a New York architect,</sup> H.K. Murphy was commissioned to design and erect buildings whose synthesis of East and West should be a perpetual symbol of what the institution also hoped to achieve in less tangible forms. The exteriors must be truly Chinese in style; in the selection of materials and in construction methods, in interior design and equipment,

the best that the modern world had to offer in both Occident and Orient should be levied upon. Mr. Murphy, ~~a New York architect~~, had already experimented on a smaller scale with such a task in the designing of Chinese-style buildings for Yali (Yale-in-China) at Changsha and for ginling Women's College at Nanking.

Only a fellow architect, one presumes, could appreciate the thrill he must have had in obtaining the opportunity for such a piece of artistic pioneering on a comprehensive basis. How well he succeeded is perhaps best indicated by the fact that the Chinese National Government soon after he completed his work at Yenching invited him to become chief Western architectural adviser in the construction of the new capital at Nanking. The influence of his experience at Yenching upon later efforts is seen in a comparison of Bashford Memorial Administration Building of the University with the recently completed Municipal Building of Greater Shanghai.

One stands before such a building and with difficulty realizes the fact that the walls, the crimson pillars, even the intricate brackets under the eaves, are all reinforced concrete. The only wood which is visible is in parts of the window frames. One senses how the ancient temples and imperial buildings must have looked when they were new.

As work progressed, this question arose: A silo-shaped tower or a metal tank on stilts seemed almost unthinkable in such a setting, yet how else could gravity water pressure be obtained? In the solution of this problem, a work of art was created which quickly became the most-recognized

symbol of Yenching's architecture. The external replica of a famous old pagoda at Tunghsien was poured in reinforced concrete; concealed within its top was the required reservoir. This attractive feature, like so <sup>many</sup> many of the other delights of the campus, was made possible by a special gift for the purpose by an interested benefactor.

The plant was not completed before serious misgivings began to be expressed. Was it desirable to provide education for Chinese young men and women under such "luxurious" conditions? Would not the contrast with their old life be too great so that they would never be willing to return to it? Just how justified the use of the word <sup>a</sup>luxury<sup>?</sup> was, and is, may be surmised from the fact that Yenching students on the average spend less than ~~Local Currency~~ <sup>American</sup> \$400 (approximately U.S. \$140) annually for all personal and school expenses. The second question may be answered in two ways. There is a wholesome sense in which students are never satisfied with old ways again. This divine discontent, however, does not prevent Yenching students from entering all kinds of work in rural, small-city and metropolitan fields.

Because of the type of work offered in the college of public affairs (departments of sociology, economics and political science), in education, home economics, journalism, religion, and the natural sciences, it is probable that a better proportion of Yenching alumni find their way into occupations in which they live and work with the masses of the

~~of the~~ Chinese people than do the graduates of most institutions whose buildings and equipment are not so modern. The friendly criticism, based upon uneasiness that students are being trained away from healthy contact with things Chinese, cannot be met by theoretic discussion. Yenching invites an examination of its alumni records as concrete evidence that she is "not guilty."

The basic purpose of the institution is to make available to Chinese youths first-class modern educational training in a Christian environment and to help China reclaim and preserve all that is worthwhile in her ancient heritage. That this objective is being realized, that it is not aspiration only, will be seen from the following facts.

The first student to receive a Master of Arts degree from Yenching proceeded to America and applied for admission as a candidate for a doctor's degree at Harvard. He was tentatively admitted to that stand<sup>ing</sup> and, in the usual interval, succeeded in winning his Ph.D. In the years since then, a sufficient number of Yenching alumni have been accepted by the best graduate schools in America and Europe that the statement would seem to be substantiated that the quality of its work will bear comparison with the better institutions of higher learning anywhere.

The trustees of the Hall Estate in 1926, under the terms of the will of the inventor of the basic aluminum patents, invited Harvard University and Yenching University to join in the establishment of an institute for research in the ancient civilizations, cultures, literature and history of the Chinese people. The proposal was accepted,

after consultation and study by the two institutions, and the Harvard-Yenching Institute was incorporated in the state of Massachusetts. With the income from its endowment of \$4,000,000, the Institute (after annual scrutiny and approval of budgets) subsidizes the department of Chinese in Harvard and the work of various departments in the chosen field in Yenching.

The Institute provides also for exchange and visiting professorships, makes appointments annually to Harvard-Yenching Fellowships in Cambridge and Peiping, and makes grants-in-aid to research projects in Chinese studies and to various other educational institutions in China for the strengthening and development of their work in literature, history and archaeology. One division of its work in Yenching is engaged upon the colossal task of indexing the Chinese classics so that they will be more readily available for research study. Almost one hundred such indexes have already been published.

The world-renowned school of journalism of the University of Missouri associated itself with Yenching in 1928 in the undertaking to provide professional education for journalism in China. Under Missouri's sponsoring, a fund was obtained from interested persons in America, chiefly leading newspaper publishers, to make possible five years of work comparable in scope and quality to that being done in the better American schools of journalism. A score of Yenching alumni, who have completed the requirements for a major in its department of journalism, are now at work in China. Seventeen more are

in the 1935 class. Most of these young journalists have found satisfactory employment in vernacular journalism. Two of them are the capital correspondents at Nanking for foreign news agencies—Mr. T'ang Te-chen (M.A. Missouri, '33) for the Associated Press, and Mr. Wang Chia-sung for Havas. Several of them are the foreign (Cable) editors of their papers or have other ~~task~~ tasks in which their international training and outlook and their command of two languages have significance.

~~Research~~ [Princeton extends similar aid and advice in the realm of public affairs. The trustees of Princeton University officially approved the adoption of the name, "Princeton-Yenching College of Public Affairs of Yenching University," and otherwise extended moral support to the cooperative undertaking. Most of the financial support for the work of this field in Yenching has come in recent years from an organization of Princeton alumni, faculty and students, known as Princeton <sup>YENCHING FOUNDATION</sup> ~~in Peiping~~. *Dr. E. S. Corwin, Washburn Wilson Professor of Political Science at Princeton, was granted leave of absence for a semester at Yenching.* Dr. Robert E. Park of the department of sociology of the University of Chicago, on two separate occasions, has been a visiting professor of sociology in Yenching. Dean Frank L. Martin of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri spent 1932 as exchange professor of journalism in Yenching while the writer was serving in a similar capacity at Missouri. Dr. I.A. Richards of Cambridge University was in Peiping during 1930-31 as a visiting professor in several institutions. His principal studies, which are embodied in his book, "The Mind of Mencius," were carried on chiefly in Yenching with a graduate student of that school as his translation assistant.

Wellesley and the Women's College of Yenching speak of themselves as "sister colleges." Students, faculty and alumni of Wellesley have been extraordinarily helpful to its "sister" in a variety of ways. The work at Yenching is entirely coeducational; the so-called college for women is, in reality, merely an administrative division for the supervision of the life of the women students. Even here, there are none of the cloistered practices of the old-fashioned "female seminary." All of the wholesome aspects of coeducational campuses, together with some of the foolish, are discernible daily on Yenching's paths and playing fields.

Yes, athletic fields; the young Chinese woman has gone "all out" for sports quite as enthusiastically as have the men. Each group in Yenching has a large, modern gymnasium. The Peiping climate in fall and winter is favorable to outdoor life so there are many dirt-floor courts for basketball and volleyball, two large athletic fields for sports and another for the students' military training corps. There are forty-four tennis courts for the eight hundred students and <sup>one may</sup> ~~no~~ venture the opinion that few courts outside California and the Riviera get more continuous use the year round.

It's a far cry from bound feet and the classic story of the old-style Chinese gentleman who, upon seeing his first game of tennis, inquired why the participants did not direct their servants to chase and hit the balls for them. Indeed, China generally shows signs of following in the wayward footsteps of the United States in too great interest

in and emphasis upon teams of star players rather than upon recreational exercise for all. Yenching is making a striking effort to stand against that current. Its only outlay for intercollegiate competitions is to make its facilities available for matches played on its campus; representative teams are directed and financed by student clubs for each sport in a system similar to those in effect at Oxford and Cambridge.

Other student activities are adapted or identical forms of efforts such as those into which students the world over throw their energies. They have student publications, debating and literary societies, an R.O.T.C. with an honorary co-ed colonel; skating par excellence on the lake during the more than two months of North China's cold but open winter, mountain hikes and over-nights, bicycling and whatnot. Student life resembles that of American colleges primarily, due doubtless to the dominance in number of the Americans among the Westerners engaged in educational pursuits in China, the fact that most of the Chinese teachers who have received some of their education abroad are returned students from the United States, and thanks to the subtle and often misleading influence of collegiate talkies.

Chinese students are more seriously concerned over national welfare than are undergraduates in any other land. The reasons for this are complex but one of the chief causes is probably the fact that they learned soon after the revolution which established a nominal republic that they could exercise a vital function by serving as oral newspapers among the

illiterate masses. In times of crises, they leave their classes in large numbers to talk to the people in tea houses, on vacant lots, in market towns and villages—wherever they can get a hearing. By those who misunderstand their purpose and performance, they are referred to as student agitators. Actually, they help enormously in creating more informed citizenship in a largely illiterate people.

The failure of the Kuomintang to continue to be a genuinely revolutionary force, in particular its inability to create a new heaven and a new earth immediately, caused disillusionment among students. This disappointment fortunately did not lead to hopeless inactivity. Students widely perceived that superficial changes and slogans would not solve China's fundamental problems. This perception drove them out of a too great preoccupation with politics into the natural and social sciences.

Nor have they been content with unapplied theoretic studies only. The progress<sup>am</sup> of the department of sociology in Yenching is typical. In addition to sending its majors into the institutions and social-service agencies of Peiping for field work, contact was made with the elders of Chingho, a nearby market town of nearly 10,000 people. This county-seat type of rural center has become a laboratory for the department in which mass education schools, a hospital, cooperative societies, home industries, etc., are being promoted and maintained in cooperation with the leading residents.

It is being recognized with increasing clearness that China's basic problem is agricultural, since at least four-fifths of her people either till the soil or are directly dependent upon farmer's custom as merchants and artisans in the villages. Consequently, the Chingho experiment is being extended over a wider area through the recent creation of an Institute for Rural Research in which the three departments of Yenching's College of Public Affairs are cooperating. In every phase of its work, Yenching is seeking to relate itself realistically to actual conditions among China's millions. That means a new type of college graduate in the years to come.

The support of Yenching's work in the natural sciences has come in the past almost entirely from the Rockefeller Foundation. Its formerly annual appropriation has been funded recently into a capital grant of U.S. \$250,000 conditional upon the institution's matching it with a like amount. This has been accomplished, depression or no depression! Although the Foundation gives similar grants-in-aid to other institutions throughout China for the advancement of pre-medical work, almost all of the students in the Foundation's principal project in the Far East, the Peking Union Medical College and its affiliated Rockefeller Research Hospital, have done their pre-medical work in Yenching University.

Yenching's international character has been increased in recent years by the numbers of non-Chinese students who have enrolled. Among these have been Koreans

and the children of White Russian refugees. Most of them have been the children of missionaries who have elected to take one or more years work in China before proceeding to America or Great Britain. Four Americans, in addition to Hawaiian Chinese, have already obtained Yenching degrees, two B.A.'s and two M.A.'s. Large numbers of Chinese emigres from Hawaii, the Dutch East Indies, and the Malay Peninsula enroll each year. Every province in China is represented in its student body. The largest provincial groups after Hopei, in which Peiping is situated, are Cantonese and Fukienese, from <sup>the</sup> two provinces furthest south in China. Dialect problems and the absence of adequate textbooks and reference materials in Chinese in many subjects cause English to be largely used as a teaching medium in most departments.

Despite these unusual and interesting international features, Yenching is essentially and primarily a Chinese institution. It is fully registered under the ministry of education. Although ultimate control is vested in a board of trustees with headquarters in New York and the institution holds a charter under the educational authorities of the state of New York, actual direction is vested in a local board of managers, two-thirds of whom must be Chinese. Most of the administrative officers are Chinese nationals. The chairman of the board of managers is His Excellency, Dr. H.H.K'ung, national Minister of Finance, and the vice-chairman is Dr. W.W.Yen, Chinese Ambassador to Russia.

Its staff are continuously on call for pieces of national service. For instance, Dr. Hsu Shu-hsi, chairman of Yenching's department of political science and an authority on Manchurian affairs, was a member of the official Chinese delegation to the League of Nations in 1932-33 while the report of the Lytton Commission was under consideration at Geneva. Dr. Hsu Shih-lien, chairman of the department of sociology, has been on leave of absence for more than <sup>a</sup>year in order that he might serve as a special adviser to the national government in the coordination of its various efforts for rural rehabilitation.

Yenching University at Peiping, the American University at Beirut, and Roberts College at Constantinople--- a truly remarkable triumvirate of educational institutions with American support and international significance which have also found their legitimate way integrally into the lives of the peoples of Asia among whom their work is done! ~~But~~ Peiping's ~~name~~ fame as one of the most popular tourist Meccas will be more solidly enhanced by its growing position as one of the outstanding educational centers of the world!

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*Department*  
Yenching - ~~School~~ of Journalism

The teaching of journalism in Yenching University was begun in 1924 with two American newspaper men as instructors and nine students. Roswell S. Britton, graduate of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University and Vernon Nash, graduate of the Missouri University School of Journalism and Rhode Scholar, were the pioneers in the field. The first year, with only three books on journalism in the university library, they offered one course, while devoting their time to the study of the Chinese language. The second year forty books were acquired and they conducted three courses, and the third year, with the return of Mr. Britton to the United States, Mr. Nash carried on alone with five courses. Because of the lack of financial means, it was necessary in 1927 to close down this small beginning.

However, the idea had been born and had proved itself of value. A satisfactory number of students had manifested interest in the courses and exhibited promising capacity for the profession. Three students in the Brief period had succeeded in securing enough credit hours for majors in journalism, and had secured important jobs. The rising degree of literacy and importance of public opinion in China resulted in the increase of newspapers and the demand for competent journalists.

It was agreed, therefore, that the department of journalism in Yenching should be continued as soon as funds were secured to carry out a comprehensive five - year plan. Under the leadership of Dean Walter Williams, the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri entered into a cooperative relationship with Yenching. A resolution was adopted by the Missouri faculty in journalism early in 1928 which stated that the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri "desires to associate itself with Yenching University in an undertaking to provide education for journalism in China, and to render all possible aid to the

0600

project." The Board of Curators of the University of Missouri approved a permanent system of exchange professorships in journalism between the two institutions, and exchange graduate fellowships whereby a student is sent from each institution to the other every two years for a biennial period of study and work.

Dr. Walter Williams, who had invaluable experience in founding the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri in 1908, the first of its kind in the United States, accepted the chairmanship of an informal advisory and campaign committee. It was mainly through his <sup>sponsoring and personal interviews by Mr. Nash</sup> ~~efforts~~ that within a year's time \$70,000 US was raised. The support came from newspaper men who gave in amounts ranging from \$25 to \$5,000. They included, Walter A. Strong, publisher of the Chicago Daily News; R.P. Scripps, the E.W. Scripps Co.; ~~W.T. Dewart~~ W.T. Dewart, publisher of the New York Sun; Adolph Ochs, publisher of the New York Times; James Wright Brown, publisher of the Editor and Publisher; George B. Dealey, publisher of the Dallas Morning News; E.K. Gaylord, publisher of the Oklahoman, Oklahoma City; Marcellus E. Foster, editor of the Houston Press; C.M. Palmer, Palmer, Dewitt and Palmer, in the name of the St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press; the American Society of Newspaper Editors; the Missouri Press Association; the United Press; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation; Mr. and Mrs. F.W. Kellogg, Pasadena, Cal.; Charles H. Prisk, The Pasadena Star-News; C.E. Broughton, the Sheboygan (Wisc.) Press; Gardner Cowles, Sr., and Gardner Cowles, Jr., the Des Moines Register-Tribune; Charles H. Dennis, the Chicago Daily News; R.R. Harrison, the Christian Science Monitor; Ed Howard, the Wichita Falls (Texas) Times; Frank P. Glass, the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser; G.B. Williams, the Geneva Times, and Dean Williams.

The Department of Journalism was reopened in Yenching in 1929, with Vernon Nash as Chairman, and Hin Wong as Assistant Professor. Mr. Hin Wong was the ~~## ##~~

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first Chinese to graduate from the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri and the first Chinese to serve as a Reuter's correspondent. Mr. Wong's work in the development of better laboratory facilities and in closer contacts with vernacular newspapers and newspaper men was a decisive element in the success of the new department. Mr. S.D. Groff arrived also in the fall of 1929 as the first Yenching-Missouri Fellow, and the three with the help of Mr. David C.H. Lu as departmental secretary and Mr. J.C. Sun of the Kuo Wen News Agency, made up the staff.

In 1930, Mr. Lu went to Columbia, Missouri as the first Yenching-Missouri Fellow, and was followed in 1932 by Mr. T'ang Te-chen. Mr. Groff was succeeded in 1932 by <sup>James</sup> J.D. White <sup>(now a leading staff writer of the Associated Press)</sup> and Mr. Lu rejoined the staff. The first exchange of teachers was carried out during the calendar year of 1932. Dean Frank L. Martin who had succeeded Dr. Walter Williams when the latter became president of the University of Missouri, served on the faculty of Yenching for a year, while Vernon Nash served at Missouri. The presence of Dean Martin and the constructive advice and aid which he was able to give, was of inestimable value to the new department.

In 1929, 44 of the 550 students enrolled at Yenching were taking courses in journalism, and of these 20 were majors. By 1932 there were 42 majors, and graduates of the previous years were in important positions in leading Chinese dailies. Students were drawn from all parts of the country and leading newspapers, publishers and journalists in China watched the development with great interest and extended their cooperation and help by giving service as part time faculty members.

The Journalism Club published in English the "Yenching Gazette", a Chinese edition "The Gazette", and an English monthly "New China". The "Yenching Gazette" <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ not a campus journal, but <sup>a community newspaper. Its</sup> ~~is~~ advertising revenues <sup>was</sup> ~~are~~ derived from the leading business concerns in the town. The "New China" <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ a monthly of opinion to enable the students to express themselves in connection with the study of editorial and feature writings, and the "Gazette" <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ a daily of tabloid size of general circulation.

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The first Journalism Week, following the custom of the University of Missouri, was held in April, 1931 under the leadership of Hin Wong. Managers and editors of the leading Peking newspapers and foreign correspondents in China were invited to preside over <sup>the meeting</sup> and address the student body. Editors of student publications, especially those of the middle schools in Peiping and vicinity were invited to participate in a session especially devoted to their interest and information. This first Journalism Week proved of such great value that it has been held every year, *except as interrupted by the war.*

*see page 5*  
*insert here* → In 1934 the previous informal cooperative relationship between Yenching and the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri was made formal by the incorporation in the state of Missouri of the Missouri-Yenching Foundation.

The following list of some of the ~~important~~ graduates of the Department of Journalism of Yenching will serve to point out the important role it has played in the field of Chinese journalism:

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Mr. Hin Wong, who had been chairman of the department 1930-32, retired from the work in 1933 because of ill-health, and died soon after his retirement. He was succeeded as departmental chairman by Mr. Hubert S. Liang, an early graduate in journalism from Depauw University.

Under Mr. Liang's leadership, cooperation with the work of the department by Chinese newspapers and newspapermen, and by other public-spirited Chinese, advanced rapidly. The entire budget of the department of Journalism was contributed by such Chinese from 1934 on.

With the coming of open war between Japan and China in 1937, Mr. Liang (because of previous writings and acts) was unable to remain in North China.

Mr. Nash had been back in America during 1936-37 for a special project in connection with the School of Journalism at Missouri, and it was a general consensus of judgement that he should not return to China under the circumstances.

It was generally thought that these two facts would mean closing out the work. But a number of Chinese journalists, aided by Western correspondents in Peiping, would not let it die. The work of the department was carried forward in full strength right up to December 8, 1941. Similarly, on the initiative of China's largest daily, the Ta Kung Pao, work in journalism was resumed along with other phases of Yen-ching's life during the period in West China.

0604

Yenching Journalism Graduates

- David Lu - '29; pioneered Chinese news coverage in Washington D.C.; first full time man in D.C. from China (1941); still there in Central News Agency. 1st Missouri-exchange.
- T.C. Tang - '31; after graduation worked one year as assistant with Vernon Nash. Then went to Missouri as 2nd exchange (1932-33); 1933 joined China Press in Shanghai - sent to Nanking as staff correspondent; 1933 back to Shanghai for sports reporting; 1934 hired by A.P. as Nanking corresp. 1935 went to Central News Agency in Nanking as head of English dept.; 1943 to U.S. to head the NY Bureau of Central News Agency.
- Norman Soong - '34; Honolulu Chinese; On Panay ship with NYTimes - 1st Chinese news correspondent and staff photographer; 1st Chinese correspondent accredited to U.S. War and Navy dept.; First Chinese War Correspondent to have ridden a US bomber over the Yangtze and Burma; Had forced landing with bomb rack full; 1st Chinese correspondent to cover Burma front; Guadalcanal and to enter Naples, Saipan, Tinian. With 1st landing on Okinawa; Saw war from Shanghai beginning to USS Missouri surrender.; Received 2 decorations from US Navy Department 1) Valor on the Panay 2) Coverage of the Pacific war theater. Now in Tokyo.
- Richard Jen - '28; Started English service for Central News Agency 1933 in Tientsin; 1st to open Chinese news bureau for Central News Agency in New Delhi and London News Bureau. Now in London.
- Eddie Tsang - '39; saw action on Burma front and over China skies - covered Stillwell campaign. Only Chinese correspondent to ride on B-29 bombing Japan. Now in Tokyo CNA
- C.Y. Hsu - '28; 1st CNA in Paris
- Bruce Li - '36; 1st in Manila
- George Kao; 1st in NY Central News Agency; now editor of China Magazine. Author of Chinese Wit and Humor. Now in Chinese News Service, NY.
- Felix Wu - '39; Moscow CNA
- Chu Chi-ping - Ta Kung Pao, NY
- Yang Kang - Ta Kung Pao, NY (homebound)
- Li Hsiu-shih - Ta Kung Pao, London
- Kao Ching-shiao - Editor, China Times (?), Shanghai (Shih Shih Hsin Pao)
- Chao En-yuan - Ta Kung Pao, Foreign News,
- Charles Wang - English Service CNA - South America based at Buenos Aires)
- James C.H. Shen - San Francisco CNS
- Frank Tao - CNS Visual Section, NY
- Samuel Chao - CNS Press Department, NY
- Huang Hsi-chien - Translation Department CNA, Nanking
- Joe K. Chen, CNA, NYC

RNA = Central News Agency of China (Chung Yang Tung Hsin She) Wire Service; Head Office, Nanking

CNS = Chinese News Service.

0605

Yenching - Department of Journalism

The teaching of journalism in Yenching University was begun in 1924 with two American newspaper men as instructors and nine students. Roswell S. Britton, graduate of the Pulitzer School of Journalism of Columbia University and Vernon Nash, graduate of the Missouri University School of Journalism and Rhodes Scholar, were the pioneers in the field. The first year, with only three books on journalism in the university library, they offered one course, while devoting their time to the study of the Chinese language. The second year forty books were acquired and they conducted three courses, and the third year, with the return of Mr. Britton to the United States, Mr. Nash carried on alone with five courses. Because of the lack of financial means, it was necessary in 1927 to close down this small beginning.

However, the idea had been born and had proved itself of value. A satisfactory number of students had manifested interest in the courses and exhibited promising capacity for the profession. Three students in the brief period had succeeded in securing enough credit hours for majors in journalism, and had secured important jobs. The rising degree of literacy and importance of public opinion in China resulted in the increase of newspapers and the demand for competent journalists.

It was agreed, therefore, that the department of journalism in Yenching should be continued as soon as funds were secured to carry out a comprehensive five-year plan. Under the leadership of Dean Walter Williams, the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri entered into a cooperative relationship with Yenching. A resolution was adopted by the Missouri faculty in journalism early in 1928 which stated that the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri "desires to associate itself with Yenching University in an undertaking to provide education for journalism in China, and to render all possible aid to the project." The Board of Curators of the University of Missouri approved a permanent system of exchange professorships in journalism between the two institutions, and exchange graduate fellowships whereby a student is sent from each institution to the other every two years for a biennial period of study and work.

0606

Dr. Walter Williams who had invaluable experience in founding the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri in 1908, the first of its kind in the United States, accepted the chairmanship of an informal advisory and campaign committee. It was mainly through his sponsoring and personal interviews by Mr. Nash that within a year's time \$70,000 US was raised. The support came from newspaper men who gave in amounts ranging from \$25 to \$5,000. They included:

Walter A. Strong, published of the Chicago Daily News

R. P. Scripps, the E. W. Scripps Co.

W. T. Dewart, publisher of the New York Sun

Adolph Ochs, publisher of the New York Times

James Wright Brown, published of the Editor and Publisher

George B. Dealey, publisher of the Dallas Morning News

E. K. Gaylord, publisher of the Oklahoman, Oklahoma City

Marcellus E. Foster, editor of the Houston Press

C. M. Palmer, Palmer, Dewitt and Palmer, in the name of the  
St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press

American Society of Newspaper Editors

Missouri Press Association

United Press

Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kellogg, Pasadena, Calif.

Charles H. Prisk, The Pasadena Star-News

C. E. Broughton, the Sheboygan (Wisc.) Press

Gardner Cowles, Sr., and Gardner Cowles, Jr., the Des Moines Register-Tribune

Charles H. Dennis, the Chicago Daily News

R. R. Harrison, the Christian Science Monitor

Ed Howard, the Wichita Falls (Texas) Times

Frank P. Glass, the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser

G. B. Williams, the Geneva Times

Dean Williams

0607

The Department of Journalism was reopened in Yenching in 1929, with Vernon Nash as Chairman, and Hin Wong as Assistant Professor. Mr. Hin Wong was the first Chinese to graduate from the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri and the first Chinese to serve as a Reuter's correspondent. Mr. Wong's work in the development of better laboratory facilities and in closer contacts with vernacular newspapers and newspaper men was a decisive element in the success of the new department. Mr. S. D. Groff arrived also in the fall of 1929 as the first Missouri-Yenching Fellow, and the three with the help of Mr. David C. H. Lu as departmental secretary and Mr. J. C. Sun of the Kuo Wen News Agency, made up the staff.

In 1930, Mr. Lu went to Columbia, Missouri as the first Yenching-Missouri Fellow, and was followed in 1932 by Mr. T'ang Te-chen. Mr. Groff was succeeded in 1932 by James D. White (now a leading staff writer of the Associated Press), and Mr. Lu rejoined the staff. The first exchange of teachers was carried out during the calendar year of 1932. Dean Frank L. Martin who had succeeded Dr. Walter Williams when the latter became president of the University of Missouri, served on the faculty of Yenching for a year, while Vernon Nash served at Missouri. The presence of Dean Martin and the constructive advice and aid which he was able to give was of inestimable value to the new department.

In 1929, 44 of the 550 students enrolled at Yenching were taking courses in journalism, and of these 20 were majors. By 1932 there were 42 majors, and graduates of the previous years were in important positions in leading Chinese dailies. Students were drawn from all parts of the country and leading newspapers, publishers and journalists in China watched the development with great interest and extended their cooperation and help by giving service as part time faculty members.

The Journalism Club published in English the "Yenching Gazette," a Chinese edition "The Gazette," and an English monthly "New China." The "Yenching Gazette" was not a campus journal, but a community newspaper. Its advertising revenues were derived from the leading business concerns in the town. The "New China" was a monthly of opinion

to enable the students to express themselves in connection with the study of editorial and feature writing, and the "Gazette" was a daily of tabloid size of general circulation.

The first Journalism Week, following the custom of the University of Missouri, was held in April, 1931 under the leadership of Hin Wong. Managers and editors of the leading Peking newspapers and foreign correspondents in China were invited to preside over the meeting and address the student body. Editors of student publications, especially those of the middle schools in Peiping and vicinity were invited to participate in a session especially devoted to their interest and information. This first Journalism Week proved of such great value that it has been held every year, excepted as interrupted by the war.

Mr. Hin Wong, who had been chairman of the department 1930-32, retired from the work in 1933 because of ill health, and died soon after his retirement. He was succeeded as departmental chairman by Mr. Hubert S. Liang, an early graduate in journalism from Depauw University.

Under Mr. Liang's leadership, cooperation with the work of the department by Chinese newspapers and newspapermen, and by other public-spirited Chinese, advanced rapidly. The entire budget of the department of journalism was contributed by such Chinese from 1934 on.

With the coming of open war between Japan and China in 1937, Mr. Liang (because of previous writings and acts) was unable to remain in North China. Mr. Nash had been back in America during 1936-37 for a special project in connection with the School of Journalism at Missouri, and it was a general consensus of judgment that he should not return to China under the circumstances.

It was generally thought that these two facts would mean closing out the work. But a number of Chinese journalists, aided by Western correspondents in Peiping, would not let it die. The work of the department was carried forward in full strength right up to December 8, 1941. Similarly, on the initiative of China's largest daily, the Ta Kung Pao, work in journalism was resumed along with other phases of Yenching's life during the period in West China.

In 1934 the previous informal cooperative relationship between Yenching and the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri was made formal by the incorporation in the state of Missouri of the Missouri-Yenching Foundation.

The following list of some of the graduates of the Department of Journalism of Yenching will serve to point out the important role it has played in the field of Chinese journalism:

David Lu - '29; pioneered Chinese news coverage in Washington D. C.; first full-time man in D. C. from China (1941); still there in Central News Agency. 1st Missouri-exchange.

T. C. Tang - '31; after graduation worked one year as assistant with Vernon Nash. Then went to Missouri as 2nd exchange (1932-33); 1933 joined China Press in Shanghai for sports reporting; 1934 hire by A. P. as Nanking correspondent. 1935 went to Central News Agency in Nanking as head of English dept.; 1943 to U. S. to head the New York Bureau of Central News Agency.

Norman Soong - '34; Honolulu Chinese; On Panay ship with New York Times - 1st Chinese news correspondent and staff photographer; 1st Chinese correspondent accredited to U. S. War and Navy dept.; First Chinese War Correspondent to have ridden a U. S. bomber over the Yangtze and Burma; Had forced landing with bomb rack full; 1st Chinese correspondent to cover Burma front, Guadalcanal and to enter Naples, Saipan, Tinian. With 1st landing on Okinawa. Saw war from Shanghai beginning to USS Missouri surrender; received 2 decorations from U. S. Navy Dept. (1) Valor on the Panay, (2) Coverage of the Pacific war theater. Now in Tokyo.

Richard Jen - '28; Started English service for Central News Agency 1933 in Tientsin; 1st to open Chinese news bureau for Central News Agency in New Delhi and London News Bureau. Now in London.

Eddie Tsang - '39; saw action on Burma front and over China skies - covered Stillwell campaign. Only Chinese correspondent to ride on B-29 bombing Japan. Now in Tokyo Central News Agency of China.

C. Y. Hsu - '28; 1st Central News Agency of China in Paris.

Bruce Li - '36; 1st in Manila.

George Kao - 1st in New York Central News Agency; now editor of China Magazine. Author of Chinese Wit and Humor. Now in Chinese News Service, New York.

Felix Wu - '39; Moscow Central News Agency of China.

Chu Chi-ping - Ta Kung Pao, New York.

Yang Kang - Ta Kung Pao, New York (homebound).

Li Hsiu-shih - Ta Kung Pao, London.

Kao Ching-shiao - Editor, China Times (?), Shanghai (Shih Shih Hsin Pao).

Chao En-yuan - Ta Kung Pao, Foreign News.

Charles Wang - English Service Central News Agency of China - South America based  
at Buenos Aires.

James C. H. Shen - San Francisco Chinese News Service.

Frank Tao - Chinese News Service Visual Section, New York.

Samuel Chao - Chinese News Service Press Department, New York.

Huang Hsi-chien - Translation Department Central News Agency of China, Nanking.

Joe K. Chen - Central News Agency of China, New York.

0611

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