Yenching
Publicity / reports
Historical statements, memoranda
1941 - 1943

1941

A Lotus Flower in the Mud - Yenching

"If the hole is covered with filth and dirt, weeds in the country are not cut. If one thrusts a dagger at your breast, you cannot see a fleeting arrow. If an axe is lifted above your head, then you would prefer to part with your ten fingers. Not that the weeds, the arrow, or the fingers are unimportant, but there is a difference between the urgency and tardiness of things that decides for us which should come first."--Hsün-tzu

To questions like the ones cited above, there can never be a completely satisfactory solution. You simply have to decide which is more important and therefore which should come first. After the Sino-Japanese war broke out, Yenching was placed in a very embarrassing position. She has been forced to breathe under the pressure of the enemy; and yet, she was, and still is, one of the most outstanding Chinese universities and she has shown herself, as seen in the many students' demonstrations that took place in North China several years ago, to be the leader of patriotic youths. But how did she manage to continue in these two years? If I may be allowed to venture an answer from a purely objective point of view, I would say: The more complicated the situation grows, the simpler our attitude becomes. This is what makes it possible for Yenching to live on.

Since the time when China armed herself for defence, Peiping, which has long been the cultural centre of North China, has grown more and more dull. Tsing Hua and the National University were removed; many middle schools submitted themselves to the tyranny of the enemy. Only Yenching stands undaunted. She is a lotus flower in the mud, the sole fruit of liberty that there is in Peiping. No matter how the enemy tries to persecute her, the answer she gives is always very simple, so simple that it can be put into five short words, that is, the motto of the University - "Freedom through Truth for Service." This spirit of perseverance, of course, must be kept up by every single student or faculty member, but nobody would forget the hard work done by Dr. Stuart, the father of Yenching University.

In September 1937 Yenching opened as usual in spite of the great difficulties that she would have to confront. At the first meeting of the students and teachers, President Stuart laid before them in a very moving manner the attitude and standpoint that Yenching was henceforth going to take. Finally he quoted the famous saying from American history:

"Give me liberty or give me death."

It is with such a spirit that Yenching struggles for her own existence.

When speaking of Yenching I think immediately of thousands of different things. The gorgeous water tower, the clear blue lake, the two pretty halls as closely resembling each other as twin sisters, the huge library wherein are stocked hundreds of volumes....where else can these be found? He must be a beloved child of the gods who can live in this earthly paradise. In spring you can sit under a willow tree and listen to the cuckoo crying. In summer rowing a boat in the moonlight is pleasant. In autumn every one wants to lie down for a while in the stone barge and enjoy the color of fall. In winter after the snow you can skate and at the same time admire the trees around the lake with glassy twigs and branches. How beautiful and romantic! And yet it is not only these physical enjoyments that I recall with pleasure, but also the Yenching spirit, especially the Yenching spirit as it has developed after the war. "Spirit" is not a mere term. Although it cannot

be touched or clutched, yet it is often the only expression of Truth. The way the Yenching spirit expresses itself is very frank and natural. The clothes worn by the students are becoming, simple, and plain. The hot tempers and restlessness that characterized the university students of yore gradually disappear. All these are not, be it understood, enforced by the university nor are they something agreed upon and carried out consciously by the students. They are merely natural expressions of the feelings of the students.

Yenching News. The tongue that speaks for Yenching continued to speak after hostilities began. Knowing full well that under such unfavorable conditions it is extremely dangerous to speak out what one thinks, the editorial staff continues its work, firmly believing that Truth in this world can vanquish any use of violence. If the Japanese censor wants to see it, all right, go ahead and see. If there are financial difficulties, they can try to reduce the size, yet none would be willing to forsake his own position. Once an essay which the enemy found to be "revolutionary" appeared in its literary column. Continual threats were sent to Yenching, but nobody paid any attention to them. The newspaper went on just the same. It is true that this paper has only a small circulation. Yet we must not forget that this is the only paper owned by the Chinese north of the Yellow River.

Student organizations in Yenching have flourished more than in any other university in the past. After the war they subsided for a time, but now most of them have come to life again. A general tendency is to abstain from idle talking and really do something. The most ambitious of these organizations is "The Yenta Christian Fellowship", being a social group including teachers, students, and workers. Around this are gathered numerous small groups, the chief aim of each being to train a person to get the most out of real life. It gives its members, on a basis of friendship, a chance to know others, to correct themselves, to establish healthy relationships between people, and to understand what life means. One thing to be noticed is that, after the war, the members of the fellowship increased to more than five hundred, a fact probably due to the present turbulent situation.

Literary activities in Yenching have never ceased. Many writers now famous, such as Hsieh Ping-hsin, Hsü Ti-shan, Hsüng Fo-hsi, Hsiao Ch'ien, Chen Meng-chieh, Chao Lo-jui, and Wu Shih-chang, came from there. Even now, although conditions are most unfavorable, we have some literary journals and collections, such as Feng Hu (the Maple Lake), Shao Yüan (the Garden of Shao), Yen Yüan Chi (Yenching Literature), and Li Shu (Hedgerow). New writers are not lacking. The way they strive to seek for light in the utter darkness of the North (where, virtually, there is almost no one writer worth mentioning) is something to be respected.

The Yenching Chorus is the largest organization of its kind in China, having as its members two hundred people, men and women. Under the guidance of the American professor, Mr. Bliss Wiant, it has gone on many successful tours through North and South China. Among the oratorios they sing, the "Messiah" especially is everywhere applauded. ~~After~~ Since the war this oratorio has been sung as usual twice on every Christmas. On Homecoming Day the "Requiem" is generally sung, which translated into Chinese means "to rest one's soul." "To rest one's soul!" What words are these! We are now still preparing, resting, but we shall start up and act someday.

The library has become very crowded. Of course, the fact that the number of students has increased a good deal partly explains it. If, however, you go and ask one of the hard-working students, he will give you a quite different answer. Nobody hurries now to see the newspapers edited by traitors, and yet the news of Reuters, Havas, Transocean, etc. and several magazines in English always attract a

host of readers. Why? He will tell you that, too. In the laboratories, except when the light is not on, there are always people bending over microscopes and working. Why? He will tell you that, too.

The flagpole beside the Biology Building has been left idle for two years. On important occasions, such as the National Holiday, the birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the first assembly of students and faculty members, commencement day, nothing is to be seen hung there. The flag with a blue sky and a white sun, that of the Chinese Government, is not allowed to appear; but the other kind of flag, which is utterly detestable to us, has never been used. About the question of flags the University Council has discussed many times in detail. Someone suggested that a sort of compromise can be reached by having the flag of the U.S.A. hung up on memorable occasions, but that President Stuart completely refused, saying that, apart from the flag with the blue sky and the white sun, no flag of any other nationality is to be adopted as a symbol of Yenching, which is, and will remain forever, Chinese. This then is the attitude of Dr. Stuart, as it is that of Yenching as well.

There is a Japanese professor in Yenching, too. He was invited to come by none other than the President himself. He is the famous social anthropologist, Dr. Ryuzo Torii. Since the aim of Yenta is fundamentally that of forwarding learning and studies, no distinction of nationality needs to be drawn, of course. That Dr. Torii should stay in Yenching is not unlike the way Shu Shê-yü and Hsiao Chian remained in England. No course is given by Dr. Torii. The only work he is engaged in at present is some historical research in the Harvard-Yenching Institute. If we would admit that "truth is what should be sought by all students", we would not then mind having more liberal minded Japanese professors in Yenching

Physical Education is no less active than in the past. Many new sports have been introduced in the past two years, such as paddle tennis, throwing sand bags, bowling, and golf, all of which were enthusiastically received by the students. Physical education in Yenching aims at being popular. It is listed by the University as one of the absolutely required courses. Everyone has to take so many credits from the courses offered by the Physical Education Department. If he should fail to do so, he would not be able to graduate, however excellent his thesis might be. Since the war began, an annual day of sports has been advocated by President Stuart, in which teachers, students, and workers participated. Huge groups, including both men and women, did physical exercises, took part in the human yen, the game in which two parties struggle for a flag. We must not consider these sports as merely trifles. They serve to train the bodies of Chinese youths, giving them constitutions that can undergo suffering and hardship, attitudes that are persistent and unwavering, and a fervent desire to unite. What more should we be afraid of, possessing these?

In the past two years nothing unfortunate has happened within Yenching on the campus. Outside, however, students were sometimes arrested by the enemy. The police and the Japanese soldiers on guard at Hsi Chih Men seemed to take a great delight in having an opportunity to examine Yenching students and did everything they could to make them feel uncomfortable when a Yenching bus was going to or coming from the city. Because of this, students seldom went to town except when pressed by very important business. To tell the truth, the vile air of the city is in itself something repellent enough, and most people would prefer to stay on the campus where they could breathe more freely. When the traitor, Pan Yu-kuei, former head of the Peking Police, was going to be the mayor of Tientsin, he visited President Stuart before he left and handed him, as a token of friendship perhaps, a list of names of the students the Japanese wanted very much to have arrested. "You'd better look after them more carefully," said Pan. "It is not I that should do this," said President Stuart, smiling as he folded up the paper, "You ought to know this better than I do, because you are all Chinese."

On another occasion some traitors of the Hsin Min Huei, together with a band of armed soldiers, came to Yenching with the intention of searching the students' dormitories. This President Stuart refused. The answer was that the Japanese could use violence and force Yenching to close but no such petty annoyances are to be allowed. As for illegal political activities and other such jargons, President Stuart took upon himself the responsibility of guaranteeing that no student of his ever took part in them. Apart from these, it was futile to make a careful search. The traitors and the Japanese, unable to find anything to say, went reluctantly away.

Once a visiting professor in the College of Arts and Letters suddenly received a job from the traitors. When this was discovered, President Stuart instantly asked him to quit. The reason is simple. "No faculty member of any school can at the same time be a government official" is one of the decrees of the Government Education Board. Yenching is an institution under that board and of course has to act accordingly. Thus this fellow is forced to leave.

A most characteristic thing about Yenching is the intimate relations preserved between the University and the alumni. The Yenching Alumni Club is the most perfect organization of its kind in China. Its branches stretch out all over China and into foreign countries. In the past on the annual Homecoming Day there had been people who journeyed hundreds of miles to come to Yenching. Since the war began, due to the changed situation, things of this sort are rarer. The Voice of Friendship, a journal edited by the Alumni Club, stopped, too. Although we have these external changes, yet no barrier whatever exists between the alumni and the University. The attitude and the present condition of the University are understood and sympathized with by every alumnus; and Dr. Stuart, who is now much advanced in age, still goes about once a year to see how the small alumni clubs in the other parts of the country are going on. This is one more thing which holds the alumni close to Yenching. The way he hurries from the north to the south and then back again, carries news of encouragement to various people. Last year, for instance, on Homecoming Day, Dr. Stuart just happened to come back from one of his journeys to the south and in his "Message to the Alumni" we have these moving words:

"During my recent trip I had the privilege of being entertained by our alumni associations in every city visited as well as of meeting with many of them individually. I feel justly proud of the records they are making in their widely varied activities and locations. But for the purpose of the present article I want especially to testify to their enthusiastic loyalty to their University and to their fine spirit of comradeship among themselves. Many people told me that both of these characteristics seemed more pronounced among Yenching graduates than those of any other institution in the country. Whether the comparative estimate is correct or not, I rejoice in the heartening evidence I have had once more of how real and strong the bond is between the Yenching family on the campus and its members wherever they go."

What are the high ideals and aim of Yenching? I think that every student and teacher on the campus, every alumnus who came from Yenching, will understand this perfectly because it is only with their care and cherishing love that this lotus flower which issues untainted from the mud can blossom forth into truth.

The Japanese Foreign Minister's Trip to Europe

Local Japanese officials, commenting on the visit of Mr. Matsuoka to Germany, point out that the issues are now so complicated and so catastrophic that they can be satisfactorily dealt with only by one who has the primary responsibility. Among them speculation is along the two following lines:

(1) A strengthening of the Axis alliance; firsthand discussion of policy, with specific reference to Japan's function and to a guarantee that Russia will not attack Manchuria if Japan moves southward; Russia either to be won to the Axis alliance, or restrained by German pressure, or jointly defeated by armed force; careful inquiry as to Germany's real fighting capacity against Great Britain and U.S.A.

(2) A proposal that a comprehensive peace be negotiated; that the U.S.A. and Russia be invited to participate; that in East Asia there be adjustments that give Japan economic security. It is rumored among them that a secret understanding exists with England by which Japanese mediation would be welcomed. Mr. Matsuoka with his American background could exert influence in the direction of peaceful settlement, and could insist on dependable information. Other Japanese diplomats would be regarded as either too pro-German or pro-Anglo-Saxon and therefore be discredited in Tokyo or in Berlin.

What is more important, however, than their theories is their statement that the trip will take about 40 days and that no major decision can be made until Mr. Matsuoka's return. Allowing for a week or more for conferences after his arrival in Tokyo, their policy would presumably be formed toward the end of April. In confidential asides it is hinted that one reason why he himself is making the trip, going by rail, and spending so long, is deliberately to delay any decisive commitment.

Meanwhile they assert that all efforts to discuss peace with the Chungking Government have been suspended. This can obviously be believed.

J.I.S.

A CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM - JULY 14, 1941

The Japanese are now in a self-created quandary. A long conceived national policy of aggrandisement at the expense of countries weaker in modern armaments led them to seize Korea in 1910, to make a similar attempt in Eastern Siberia after the previous European War (foiled by American intervention), to add Manchuria in 1931, and in 1937 to begin the annexation of China by sections. They have long dreamed of extending their empire into the southern islands and would have taken advantage of the present European War to do so were it not for their fear of America. Meanwhile they have joined the Axis, have resented the German-Russian agreements, have made one themselves with Russia, their traditional enemy, despite monotonously stressed slogans against communism, and now that Germany has attacked Russia - again without taking Japan into her confidence - they are pondering whether to renew the attempt to steal Eastern Siberia regardless of the obligations of that peculiarly worded pact with Russia.

This incomplete resume is given merely by way of reminder. In all this there has been no clearly formulated policy beyond the basic urge. Japan has watched and waited, plotted and deceived. She has been opportunistic and often wavering as to issues of expediency, with no moral inhibitions whatever. The same has been notably true of the China War, both as to its inception, its continuance, and the various blundering attempts to end it. Their leaders, and perhaps the majority of their people, differ only as to details of procedure or degrees of aggression. It is supremely important to keep all this in mind as the time approaches when Japan will be forced to seek a peace negotiated between America, China and herself, or possibly a conference including Great Britain and more comprehensive in its scope.

Japanese statesmen, and even high military officers, have become steadily more aware of the necessity of settling the China War by (1) dealing with General Chiang Kai-shek, (2) the withdrawal of all armed forces from Chinese soil and territorial waters, and (3) some form of American participation. But the later two of these conditions are especially obnoxious and so unpopular that any individual or group advocating them would be in real danger. Last October Mr. Matsuoka, with permission from an Imperial Conference, and in a handwritten letter proposed to General Chiang the withdrawal of troops within a year or, if this were too long a period, six months. This was the first official approach, although there have been many informal attempts both before and since. Its rejection by General Chiang was very disconcerting to Mr. Matsuoka. The so-called Ambassador to the Nanking puppet regime, Mr. Honda, has since made a similar proposal to settle the war by diplomatic means and when he and Wang Ching-wei had obviously failed and he was finding it difficult to explain this in Tokyo he sent an appeal to Mr. Wang to come and help him out. This is the chief reason why Mr. Wang made the trip in the early summer instead of next fall as originally intended.

For some months past an influential element among Japanese leaders has been ready to open the way to peace negotiations even on the three conditions mentioned above. They want to be assured that the President of the United States and General Chiang would agree in advance to such a conference. But they have been forced to realize that their most serious obstacles are internal. The opposition has stiffened with the awareness that the hoped for discussions with General Chiang or his representatives are impossible, and with the shifts caused by the Russian War. Their military and civilian exploitation of occupied territory - especially in North China - has been so thoroughgoing that any thought of the economic consequences of troop withdrawal spells humiliation and financial disaster. It must be expected therefore that another cycle, of watching European events, renewed frightfulness such as in the bombing of Chungking, intrigues in various directions, etc., must run its course. It may therefore be expected that about next October there will be a recrudescence of peace feelers.

One convincing instance of the unprincipled nature of Japanese opportunism is their treatment of communism. This has always been one of their arguments for the China War and remains almost the only one. It is the ostensible reason for joining the anti-comintern axis alliance. Yet when they saw a fancied advantage in making an agreement with Russia they did so, just as they are now preparing to attack that country on her eastern border if or when they think they can get away with it. This spring they attempted an intrigue with Chinese communists on a sort of live-and-let-live or mutual non-aggression basis, in order that both might weaken Chiang Kai-shek who had previously fought Chinese communism for some ten years, not only unaided by Japan but while that country was sedulously fomenting sectional strife aimed against Chiang's unification program.

It is to the credit of the communist leaders that they were impervious to these seductive offers. Soon after the German invasion of Russia Mao Tse-tung - the leader popularly suspected of party rather than national loyalty - issued a three-point order to all party members the substance of which is to do nothing provocative and to be patient in all internal relations, to work for recovery of the united front against Japan, and to support the democratic movement within China and throughout the world together with Great Britain, the United States, and Russia, against every form of dictatorship.

They have for the present at least abandoned their southward drive, despite much preparation and many lingering impulses. Nor is it probable that they will carry out the Siberian venture, at any rate unless there is a Russian collapse. Even in this event they fear America. There is therefore only the remotest danger of war between these two countries. Quite recently student demonstrations are reported to have been staged in Tokyo against an American war as being too dangerous - and this without police interference. American pressure can be effective now as never before... The glamorous idealization of this warrior race as fighting for national honor can be ignored. They are now at any rate merely opportunist, vacillating and sordidly concerned with economic anxieties or aims. Aid to China - the more spectacular the better - and increasingly stringent blockade measures, are all that is needed. The Chinese who know them best wonder why we delay.

Among these Chinese opinions all point toward a speedy ending of the war on terms acceptable to China and the United States if the latter will give more prompt and effective assistance. Even as things are, and always assuming that Japan gets no great benefit from unforeseen European happenings, these shrewd observers feel that Japan cannot carry on very much longer. As a purely economic issue one of them allows two or three years. But the psychological element cannot be ignored. Another Chinese who has been closely associated with them thinks that the combination of moral and material factors will force Japan to secure a settlement by spring or early summer of next year. The former Chairman of the local puppet government predicts that this may come even within the calendar year.

Not only for its own great gains but because of its direct bearing on the course of events in Europe, this relatively insignificant American expenditure would seem abundantly worth while. Military aviation and currency stabilization would seem to be the most beneficial forms for such aid both in view of China's needs and in impressing Japan with the futility of continuing her intrusion upon Chinese independence. If the thesis of this memorandum that the prevailing Japanese mood is one of perplexed and worried opportunism is at all correct, it follows that America can avert later dangers for herself, prove the reality of her goodwill for China, and actually serve the better interests of Japan by the measures advocated above.

J. L. S.

NOTES

August 30, 1941

A Japanese diplomat, who returned two or three days ago from a brief visit to Tokyo, reports that the political atmosphere there is murky, with the brooding stagnation that presages a storm. No one cares to talk. All are watching the European War, especially as it affects Russia, and the trend of discussions in Washington. There will be no change of cabinet in the immediate future for it is realized that this would not be a fundamental solution and that the fateful decision as to national policy must be otherwise reached.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Although Japanese military authorities have assured their Chinese puppets that Wang Ching-wei will not be allowed to extend his nominal control into North China, yet it may be expected that - contrary to the first reaction to this decision - he will soon make a brief visit here. It is not expected that this will have any political significance. His inability to encroach upon North China is partly due to factional jealousies among the Japanese military, partly also to the feud between the army and the Foreign Office. The latter has long been hoping to use the Wang organization as the diplomatic instrument for reaching an understanding with the National Government in Chungking.

J. L. S.

(Not for Publication)

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

SECOND MEMO ON REOPENING OF UNIVERSITY IN FREE CHINA

JUNE 4, 1942

OCCUPATION OF YENCHING BY THE JAPANESE

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

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

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

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

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

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

First Batch

Professor C. W. Luh, Chairman of Graduate School and Professor of Psychology.
Dean T. C. Chao, Dean of School of Religion.
Professor Chang Tung-sun, Professor of Philosophy.
Dean Gideon Chen, Dean of College of Public Affairs.
Chao Cheng-hsin, Chairman of Department of Sociology.
Liu Ho-hsuan, Chairman of Department of Journalism.
Lin Chia-tung, Director of Studies.
Tai Ai-chen, Registrar. (x)

Second Batch

Professor William Hung, Professor of History and Director of Yenching Office of Harvard-Yenching Institute of Chinese Studies.
Dean Henry H. C. Chou, Dean of College of Arts and Letters.
Professor Teng Chih-cheng, Professor of History.
Professor Yuan Wen-pu, Professor of Economics. (x)
Stephen I. O. Tsai, Controller.
Hsiao Cheng-yi, Assistant to the President. (x)
Shen Shou-chuan, Director of Nanking-Yenching Agricultural Experimentation Station. (x)

(x indicates those who have been released.)

These Chinese colleagues have been kept in military prisons and, because of their uncompromising attitude, tasted the Japanese third degree. While we all sympathize with them and their families for this suffering and tribulation, it should be pointed out that the effect of the patriotic and righteous stand that they have taken with imminent danger to themselves in full sight on the student body, scattered as it is, and the general public is nothing short of being electric. There is one report that the whole group have been released recently. It has not been possible to verify the news, but we all hope that this might be true. All students arrested since last December have been released probably.

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

MOVEMENTS OF FACULTY AND STUDENTS

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

During the early months of this year, the Chinese faculty were not free to move from their university residences, while the students shared in the general feeling that Japan would be finished in three to six months. By spring time, the

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

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

Miss Chou Li-chiu (M.A., New York School of Social Work), Department of Social Work.
Mr. Wu Chi-yu (Ph.D., Princeton University), Department of Political Science.
Miss Lu Hui-ching (M.A., Wellesley College), Physical Education Director for Women's College.
Miss Chen Fong-chih (Ph.D., Bryn Mawr College), Department of Political Science.

LATEST ON REOPENING THE UNIVERSITY IN FREE CHINA

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

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

Buildings:

There is a hope of Yenching being allowed to use a number of the rooms in the big new W.C.U.U. hospital building for office and classroom purposes. In return the Yenching Committee will be ready to make a substantial contribution to enable the completion of the building.

Governor Chang of Szechuen considers it an honor to have Yenching come to Chengtu, and promised to make available the premises of a school at the present occupied by some military organizations. Further negotiations and a good deal of

repairs will be necessary. But, with the use of this school, the major problem of dormitory space for men students and a University center will be solved.

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

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

Books and Equipment:

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

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

Colleges and Departments:

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

Faculty and Students:

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

Budget and Finance:

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

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

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

Y. P. Mei
Chungking.

September 4, 1942

A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS AT YENCHING UNIVERSITY, PEKING, CHINA.

The SS. Gripsholm brought a large contingent of Americans, some of whom had close contact through correspondence or personally with the Yenching campus, and personnel. Those who brought first hand news were Mr. J. B. Wolfe of the diplomatic staff in Peking and Mr. John Goette of the International News Service at Peking. Those who have received news through correspondence were Mrs. Lawrence Thurston of Ginling, who was located at Nanking, Miss Katharine Russell of the Shantung Christian University staff, who saw Miss Hilda Hague in Shanghai. Of course, the most complete story is told by Mr. Goette because of his intimate associations with the Yenching staff and of his freedom to interview people in Peking. These interviews, however, were arranged very largely through dental appointments. It appears that the Americans in Peking have had more dental work done in the past year than the combined work throughout the rest of their lives. In June the conditions were about as follows:-

In the very beginning the buildings were seized and sealed. The university staff was interned on the campus, but later moved to the South Compound. Dr. Stuart was in Tientsin on December 8th but was brought back to Peking, and later taken to the campus where he spent a day with the staff conversing freely. Then he was returned to Peking with additional clothing and a considerable quantity of books. He was confined to the P.U.M.C. compound together with Dr. Houghton. The Chinese heads of departments of the university were interned but after about a month they were released, not having experienced any undue hardship. It is known that Dr. Wu Ch'i-yu of the Department of Political Science has gone west along with Miss Lu Hui-ch'ing of the Physical Education Department and Miss Agnes Chen of the Home Economics Department. It is also understood that Professor Cheng Lin-chuang of the Sociology Department is enroute to Chengtu with his wife and child. It is reported that William Band and Michael Lindsay escaped from the campus early on the morning of December 8th in the President's car and found refuge in the Western Hills but have not been heard from since. It appears that sometime in January Dr. Stuart and Dr. Houghton were removed to the Henning Building, Yei-chia Pu Street, adjacent to a noisy Chinese cabaret. Mr. Bowen and Dr. and Mrs. Snapper of P.U.M.C. accompanied them and they have been living in these quarters ever since. It seems that they have been fairly comfortable with sufficient food and opportunity for daily exercise under guard. The foreign faculty at Yenching from the very beginning, pooled funds and as soon as possible they started a vegetable garden which has been of great use.

The picture Mr. Goette paints of the Yenching campus was gleaned largely through contacts with Dr. Lucius Porter. Dr. Porter desires to remain and be the "first to hoist the American flag over Yenching" after the war is over. Dr. Porter stated that the Library and Science buildings had not been looted up to June 13th but the food supply in the water tower had been taken by the Japanese. The teachers on the campus were living comfortably and although prices were high, food stuffs were fairly plentiful. Miss Speer was living in her own home and Miss Wagner contributed to the morale of the staff through her ability to turn adverse circumstances into humorous incidents. In the past, Yenching students have looked down upon the Catholic University in Peking, yet Father Fyfle, the head of the university and a German Catholic, was heard in a vigorous appeal to the Japanese authorities seeking the release of Dr. Stuart and Dr. Houghton. A few Yenching students have been taken into the Catholic University, although they were forbidden to do so by the Japanese. The story that a Peking-Yenching University was to be founded, grew out of the insistence of the Japanese that the Yenching

students register with the Peking authorities. After much deliberation the greater number followed these instructions and were placed in various government schools. There is no such thing as a Yenching University in operation at Peking. More specifically, Stephen Tsai, Gideon Chen, Henry Chou and William Hung are all free.

Mr. Goette voices the personal opinion that those so inclined should stay on in North China, as it provides a spearhead for educational occupation. The conditions are not unbearable and while the Japanese with the gun and sword is still a dangerous foe, yet there is an inferiority complex which restrains absolute violence to Americans.

Dr. Stuart seems to stand the situation very well indeed and looks about as usual. Contrary to reports recently heard that he had been greatly maltreated, a cable through the Swiss Government and received in America on August 27th, states that Dr. Stuart is fairly well and continues to be under detention, together with Dr. Henry S. Houghton and Trevor Bowen of the Peking Union Medical College.

OFFICIAL LISTENING POST
of
BOARD OF INFORMATION
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The following was transmitted by the Chinese International Broadcasting Station XGOY, Chungking, China.
Recorded and transcribed by Dr. Charles E. Stuart, 461 E. Main Street, Ventura, Calif.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1942 - 1430 GMT - 7.30 A.M., PWT - 9635 K.C.

NOTE:- THE FOLLOWING IS AN ARTICLE FOR THE MAGAZINE "CHINA AT WAR." THE ARTICLE IS ENTITLED "YENCHING UNIVERSITY TO REOPEN IN CHENGTU." - BY C. Y. HSU.

- - - - - -

CLOSED DOWN BY THE JAPANESE FOLLOWING THE OUTBREAK OF THE PACIFIC WAR LAST DECEMBER YENCHING UNIVERSITY IN PEIPING WILL BE REOPENED IN CHENGTU, SZECHWAN PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, IN SEPTEMBER. THE GROUND WORK FOR REOPENING THE UNIVERSITY HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY THE OFFICE ON PREPARATIONS. TEMPORARY PREMISES HAVE BEEN CHOSEN, INITIAL AND ANNUAL MAINTENANCE HAVE BEEN LARGELY SECURED, CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITIES IN CHENGTU HAS BEEN ARRANGED, A PART OF THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS HAVE ARRIVED FROM PEIPING AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS WITH A RECORD NUMBER OF CANDIDATES HAVE BEEN HELD.

APPROVAL FOR REOPENING THE UNIVERSITY HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES IN NEW YORK AND THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE HAVE BEEN PROMISED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, THE YENCHING ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD AND OTHER INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS BESIDES THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY AND INTERESTED FOUNDATIONS IN AMERICA. THE PROJECT OF REOPENING YENCHING IN FREE CHINA WAS FIRST DISCUSSED AT AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE CHUNGKING-YENCHING ALUMNI ASSOCIATION SHORTLY AFTER THE PACIFIC WAR BROKE OUT. SENTIMENTS WERE STRONG AND A VOTE WAS TAKEN FOR REOPENING THE ALMA MATER IN FREE CHINA. DURING THE SUBSEQUENT WEEKS FACULTY MEMBERS AND THE ALUMNI COMMITTEE MET SEVERAL TIMES. SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS AND REQUESTS FOR REOPENING THE ALMA MATER WERE RECEIVED FROM ALUMNI GROUPS IN LANCHOW, KWEILIN, CHENGTU AND OTHER CITIES. THE MATTER WAS FINALLY PRESENTED TO DR. H. H. KUNG, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY. IN SPITE OF HIS INDISPOSITION AND GREAT PRESSURE OF STATE AFFAIRS

HE CALLED A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS AND FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RESIDENT IN CHUNGKING. THE EMERGENCY BOARD AT THIS MEETING TOOK ACTION TO PROCEED WITH THE MATTER OF REOPENING THE UNIVERSITY IN FREE CHINA. IT APPOINTED A COMMITTEE ON REOPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY WITH SEVERAL MEMBERS.

THE PURPOSE FOR REOPENING THE UNIVERSITY AS OUTLINED BY MEMBERS OF THE EMERGENCY BOARD IS FOUR-FOLD: ONE - TO MAINTAIN THE CONTINUOUS AND UNBROKEN RECORD OF THE UNIVERSITY; TWO - TO CLARIFY THE POSITION OF THE UNIVERSITY WITH REGARD TO THE JAPANESE REGIME AND TO FORESTALL THE POSSIBILITY OF A BOGUS "YENCHING UNIVERSITY" BEING OPERATED IN PEIPING; THREE - TO ENABLE FACULTY MEMBERS AND STUDENTS WHO ARE EXPECTED TO BE ARRIVING IN FREE CHINA TO CONTINUE THEIR UNIVERSITY LIFE UNDER THE SPIRIT AND IDEALS OF YENCHING; AND FOUR - TO SUPPLY THE MUCH NEEDED PERSONNEL WITH THE PROPER SPIRIT OF SERVICE FOR THE NATIONWIDE RECONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING UP OF A NEW CHINA.

WITH REGARD TO EDUCATIONAL POLICY MEMBERS OF THE EMERGENCY BOARD ARE OF THE OPINION THAT BESIDES MAINTAINING THE GENERALLY HIGH ACADEMIC STANDARD THAT CHARACTERIZES YENCHING EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED ON CHARACTER BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPIRIT OF SERVICE AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE PRESENT EPOCH IN CHINA'S HISTORY AND OF CHINA'S ROLE IN THE NEW WORLD ORDER.

IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE EDUCATIONAL SPIRIT AND STANDARD OF THE UNIVERSITY IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE FACULTY BE COMPOSED OF MEMBERS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING PREFERENTIAL ORDER: MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT FACULTY WHO HAVE OR WILL COME OUT TO FREE CHINA; FOREIGN MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY WHO ARE NOW IN FREE CHINA; ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY WHOSE FURTHER STUDY AND EXPERIENCE QUALIFY THEM FOR APPOINTMENT ON THE FACULTY AND A LIMITED NUMBER OF OUTSTANDING SCHOLARS TO BE INVITED TO JOIN THE FACULTY FOR SPECIFIC NEEDS AND PURPOSES. THE STUDENT BODY WILL BE LIMITED TO TWO HUNDRED FIFTY OR THREE HUNDRED STUDENTS ABOUT HALF OF WHOM SHOULD BE PRESENT STUDENTS WHO HAVE OR WILL COME OUT FROM PEIPING.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER ITS ORGANIZATION THE OFFICE ON PREPARATIONS TOOK STEPS TO TRANSMIT THE NEWS OF THE REOPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN

NORTH CHINA SO AS TO ENCOURAGE THEM TO COME. RESPONSES TO THE APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO HELP THE FACULTY MEMBERS AND STUDENTS COMING OUT FROM PEIPING AND TO COVER EXPENSES ON PREPARATIONS WERE INSTANTANEOUS. DR. H. H. KUNG WAS THE FIRST DONOR, GIVING TEN THOUSAND CHINESE DOLLARS FOR PREPARATION EXPENSES. HE ALSO TELEGRAPHED THE COMMANDERS IN CHIEF IN DIFFERENT WAR ZONES ASKING THEM TO ACCORD FULL FACILITIES TO YENCHING FACULTY MEMBERS AND STUDENTS COMING TO FREE CHINA. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES IN NEW YORK REMITTED TEN THOUSAND UNITED STATES DOLLARS.

NOT LONG AFTER THE ENEMY'S CLOSING DOWN OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BEGAN TO TRICKLE OUT TO FREE CHINA. THESE FIRST GROUPS HAD NO KNOWLEDGE AT ALL OF PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR REOPENING THE UNIVERSITY IN FREE CHINA. THEY TOOK FLIGHT FROM PEIPING PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE THEY WERE SICKENED AT THE OPPRESSIVE AIR AND GLOOMY PROSPECTS OF LIFE UNDER ENEMY CONTROL. ARRIVING IN LOYANG THEY WERE OVERJOYED BY THE NEWS OF THE PROBABLE REOPENING OF THEIR UNIVERSITY AND THE PREPARATIONS THAT HAD BEEN ARRANGED BY THE OFFICE ON PREPARATIONS. TWO OF THEM VOLUNTEERED TO GO BACK AND SPREAD THE NEWS. THE MISSIONS OF BOTH STUDENTS HAVE CARRIED EFFECT. UP UNTIL NOW SOME EIGHTY STUDENTS HAVE ARRIVED IN FREE CHINA AND SCORES ARE ON THE WAY.

MANY INTERESTING AND THRILLING STORIES ABOUT THE FLIGHT OF THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS FROM PEIPING TO FREE CHINA MAY NOW BE TOLD. ONE GROUP OF SEVEN OR EIGHT STUDENTS WHO TOOK A TRAIN FROM LOYANG TO SIAN FOUND AN UNCLAIMED PIECE OF LUGGAGE, A BEDDING ROLL. THEY HAD LITTLE MONEY AND NO BEDDING OF THEIR OWN. HOWEVER, HONESTY PROMPTED THEM TO TURN THE PIECE OF LUGGAGE OVER TO THE LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT OF THE Y.M.C.A. IN SIAN. TO MEET THEIR FINANCIAL NEED THEY BORROWED AN AGGREGATE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM THE Y.M.C.A. ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE MONEY WOULD BE RETURNED BY THE OFFICE ON PREPARATIONS. RECENTLY THE OFFICE RECEIVED WORD THAT IT WAS NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN THE MONEY AS A MERCHANT WHO CLAIMED THE LUGGAGE WILLINGLY PAID TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS TO COVER THE STUDENTS' DEBT AS A REWARD FOR RECOVERING HIS LUGGAGE WHICH HE REVEALED CONTAINED SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

ANOTHER GROUP OF NINE HAD A NARROW ESCAPE FROM JAPANESE TROOPS. ON THE EVENING OF THEIR ARRIVAL AT TACHWANG, WHICH LIES BETWEEN HANGCHOW AND FUYANG IN SOUTHEASTERN CHINA, JAPANESE TROOPS SURROUNDED THE VILLAGE TO MAKE A HOUSE TO HOUSE SEARCH FOR CHINESE GUERRILLAS. CLIMAXING THE EXCITEMENT THE JAPANESE WERE HEARD KNOCKING AT THE DOOR OF THE HOUSE WHERE THEY WERE HIDING. THE LANDLORD TRIED TO DELAY OPENING THE DOOR FOR IF THE JAPANESE SHOULD ENTER THE NINE STRANGERS WOULD CERTAINLY BE ARRESTED. THEN TO THEIR RELIEF RIFLE FIRING FROM OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE WAS HEARD FOR GUERRILLAS WERE CLOSING IN TO ATTACK THE ENEMY IN THE VILLAGE. THE LATTER IMMEDIATELY WENT OUT TO MEET THE ATTACK. TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE CONFUSION THE YENCHING STUDENTS ESCAPED ACTUALLY UNDER TWO FIRES.

other version

THE CHOICE OF A SITE FOR THE NEW UNIVERSITY INCURRED MUCH HEATED DISCUSSION. ALUMNI IN CHUNGKING, CHENGTU, KWEILIN AND LANCHOW ALL THOUGHT THAT THE UNIVERSITY SHOULD BE REOPENED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CITIES BUT AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION IT WAS FINALLY DECIDED TO REOPEN IT IN CHENGTU TO BE NEAR THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY AND THREE OTHER CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITIES - THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING, THE GINLING COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE FOR GIRLS, AND CHEELOO UNIVERSITY.

FOLLOWING THE DECISION TO REOPEN THE UNIVERSITY IN CHENGTU TEMPORARY PREMISES WERE SECURED AT A MIDDLE SCHOOL AND TWO PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPOUNDS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE CITY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE FOUR CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITIES. GOVERNOR CHANG CHUN OF SZECHWAN CONSIDERS IT AN HONOR TO HAVE YENCHING UNIVERSITY COME TO CHENGTU AND HE HAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE UNIVERSITY THE PREMISES OF ONE OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

YENCHING STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS WHO HAVE COME FROM PEIPING TO REJOIN THE UNIVERSITY IN CHENGTU DO NOT FIND THEMSELVES IN A COMPLETELY STRANGE PLACE. NICKNAMED 'LITTLE PEIPING' CHENGTU BEARS MANY SIMILARITIES TO THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF THE NORTH, NOTABLY IN THE STYLE OF ITS BUILDINGS, ITS STREETS AND LANES, ITS SHOPS AND ITS CUSTOMS AND MANNERS.

AT A TIME OF DISTRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY MANY FACULTY MEMBERS VOLUNTARILY

REJOINED WHILE NOT A FEW ALUMNI HAVE OFFERED THEIR SERVICES. SPECIAL MENTION SHOULD BE MADE OF DR. Y. P. MEI, FORMERLY DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS OF THE UNIVERSITY, WHO WAS ONCE CONNECTED WITH THE CHINESE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES AND DECIDED TO DEVOTE HIS WHOLE TIME AND ENERGY TO THE REVIVAL OF THE UNIVERSITY. ALSO MISS GRACE BOYNTON SHOULD BE MENTIONED WHO HAS RETURNED AFTER HAVING BEEN TEACHING IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING ON A TEMPORARY BASIS AND PROFESSOR MA KIAM, FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF CHINESE OF THE UNIVERSITY AND UNTIL THE FALL OF HONGKONG PROFESSOR OF CHINESE OF HONGKONG UNIVERSITY. WITH SOME MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT FACULTY WHO ESCAPED FROM PEIPING, SOME FORMER MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY WHO REJOINED THE UNIVERSITY, SOME ALUMNI WHOSE FURTHER STUDY AND EXPERIENCE QUALIFY THEM FOR APPOINTMENT AND A LIMITED NUMBER OF OUTSTANDING SCHOLARS A BASIC FACULTY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED. THIS WILL BE AUGMENTED AS FURTHER NEEDS ARISE.

THE HIGH PRESTIGE WHICH YENCHING UNIVERSITY MAINTAINS AND THE WELCOME IT RECEIVES IN FREE CHINA IS INDICATED BY THE LARGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS TAKING ITS ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS HELD SIMULTANEOUSLY IN CHENGTU AND CHUNGKING. WITHIN THE THREE DAYS OF REGISTRATION DURING AUGUST THERE WERE AS MANY AS THREE THOUSAND CANDIDATES, OVER EIGHTEEN hundred IN CHENGTU AND ELEVEN HUNDRED IN CHUNGKING. THIS IS A RECORD HIGH FOR ANY MISSIONARY COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY AT ANY TIME AND CONSIDERING THE FACT THAT OWING TO THE LIMITATION OF FACULTIES ONLY ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THIRTY TO ONE HUNDRED FIFTY FROM THE APPROXIMATELY THREE THOUSAND OR ONE FROM EVERY TWENTY TWO WILL BE ADMITTED, AN EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH STANDARD FOR ADMISSION IS SET.

THE SWARM OF CANDIDATES TOOK THE UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE. ORIGINALLY ONLY FIFTEEN HUNDRED COPIES OF EXAMINATION PAPERS WERE PRINTED. OF THESE ABOUT ONE THOUSAND WERE KEPT IN CHENGTU AND FIVE HUNDRED TAKEN TO CHUNGKING. IN BOTH PLACES MORE COPIES HAD TO BE PRINTED IN GREAT HASTE. IN CHUNGKING EVEN THE LOCATION OF EXAMINATION HALLS HAD TO BE CHANGED IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE EXCESSIVE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES. THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY ALUMNI HAD TO BE ENLISTED IN GIVING THE EXAMINATION.

- - - - - -

OFFICIAL LISTENING POST
of
BOARD OF INFORMATION
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The following was transmitted by the Chinese International Broadcasting Station XGOY, Chungking, China.
Recorded and transcribed by Dr. Charles E. Stuart, 461 E. Main Street, Ventura, Calif.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1942 - 1430 GMT - 7.30 A.M., PWT - 9635 K.C.

NOTE:- THE FOLLOWING IS AN ARTICLE FOR THE MAGAZINE "CHINA AT WAR." THE ARTICLE IS ENTITLED "YENCHING UNIVERSITY TO REOPEN IN CHENGTU." - BY C. Y. HSU.

- - - - - -

CLOSED DOWN BY THE JAPANESE FOLLOWING THE OUTBREAK OF THE PACIFIC WAR LAST DECEMBER YENCHING UNIVERSITY IN PEIPING WILL BE REOPENED IN CHENGTU, SZECHWAN PROVINCIAL CAPITAL, IN SEPTEMBER. THE GROUND WORK FOR REOPENING THE UNIVERSITY HAS BEEN COMPLETED BY THE OFFICE ON PREPARATIONS. TEMPORARY PREMISES HAVE BEEN CHOSEN, INITIAL AND ANNUAL MAINTENANCE HAVE BEEN LARGELY SECURED, CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITIES IN CHENGTU HAS BEEN ARRANGED, A PART OF THE FACULTY AND STUDENTS HAVE ARRIVED FROM PEIPING AND ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS WITH A RECORD NUMBER OF CANDIDATES HAVE BEEN HELD.

APPROVAL FOR REOPENING THE UNIVERSITY HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES IN NEW YORK AND THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE HAVE BEEN PROMISED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES, THE YENCHING ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD AND OTHER INTERESTED ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS BESIDES THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY AND INTERESTED FOUNDATIONS IN AMERICA. THE PROJECT OF REOPENING YENCHING IN FREE CHINA WAS FIRST DISCUSSED AT AN EMERGENCY MEETING OF THE CHUNGKING-YENCHING ALUMNI ASSOCIATION SHORTLY AFTER THE PACIFIC WAR BROKE OUT. SENTIMENTS WERE STRONG AND A VOTE WAS TAKEN FOR REOPENING THE ALMA MATER IN FREE CHINA. DURING THE SUBSEQUENT WEEKS FACULTY MEMBERS AND THE ALUMNI COMMITTEE MET SEVERAL TIMES. SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS AND REQUESTS FOR REOPENING THE ALMA MATER WERE RECEIVED FROM ALUMNI GROUPS IN LANCHOW, KWEILIN, CHENGTU AND OTHER CITIES. THE MATTER WAS FINALLY PRESENTED TO DR. H. H. KUNG, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY. IN SPITE OF HIS INDISPOSITION AND GREAT PRESSURE OF STATE AFFAIRS

HE CALLED A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS AND FORMER MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RESIDENT IN CHUNGKING. THE EMERGENCY BOARD AT THIS MEETING TOOK ACTION TO PROCEED WITH THE MATTER OF REOPENING THE UNIVERSITY IN FREE CHINA. IT APPOINTED A COMMITTEE ON REOPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY WITH SEVERAL MEMBERS.

THE PURPOSE FOR REOPENING THE UNIVERSITY AS OUTLINED BY MEMBERS OF THE EMERGENCY BOARD IS FOUR-FOLD: ONE - TO MAINTAIN THE CONTINUOUS AND UNBROKEN RECORD OF THE UNIVERSITY; TWO - TO CLARIFY THE POSITION OF THE UNIVERSITY WITH REGARD TO THE JAPANESE REGIME AND TO FORESTALL THE POSSIBILITY OF A BOGUS "YENCHING UNIVERSITY" BEING OPERATED IN PEIPING; THREE - TO ENABLE FACULTY MEMBERS AND STUDENTS WHO ARE EXPECTED TO BE ARRIVING IN FREE CHINA TO CONTINUE THEIR UNIVERSITY LIFE UNDER THE SPIRIT AND IDEALS OF YENCHING; AND FOUR - TO SUPPLY THE MUCH NEEDED PERSONNEL WITH THE PROPER SPIRIT OF SERVICE FOR THE NATIONWIDE RECONSTRUCTION AND BUILDING UP OF A NEW CHINA.

WITH REGARD TO EDUCATIONAL POLICY MEMBERS OF THE EMERGENCY BOARD ARE OF THE OPINION THAT BESIDES MAINTAINING THE GENERALLY HIGH ACADEMIC STANDARD THAT CHARACTERIZES YENCHING EMPHASIS SHOULD BE PLACED ON CHARACTER BUILDING AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPIRIT OF SERVICE AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE PRESENT EPOCH IN CHINA'S HISTORY AND OF CHINA'S ROLE IN THE NEW WORLD ORDER.

IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THE EDUCATIONAL SPIRIT AND STANDARD OF THE UNIVERSITY IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE FACULTY BE COMPOSED OF MEMBERS ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING PREFERENTIAL ORDER: MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT FACULTY WHO HAVE OR WILL COME OUT TO FREE CHINA; FOREIGN MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY WHO ARE NOW IN FREE CHINA; ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY WHOSE FURTHER STUDY AND EXPERIENCE QUALIFY THEM FOR APPOINTMENT ON THE FACULTY AND A LIMITED NUMBER OF OUTSTANDING SCHOLARS TO BE INVITED TO JOIN THE FACULTY FOR SPECIFIC NEEDS AND PURPOSES. THE STUDENT BODY WILL BE LIMITED TO TWO HUNDRED FIFTY OR THREE HUNDRED STUDENTS ABOUT HALF OF WHOM SHOULD BE PRESENT STUDENTS WHO HAVE OR WILL COME OUT FROM PEIPING.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER ITS ORGANIZATION THE OFFICE ON PREPARATIONS TOOK STEPS TO TRANSMIT THE NEWS OF THE REOPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY TO TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN

NORTH CHINA SO AS TO ENCOURAGE THEM TO COME. RESPONSES TO THE APPEAL FOR FUNDS TO HELP THE FACULTY MEMBERS AND STUDENTS COMING OUT FROM PEIPING AND TO COVER EXPENSES ON PREPARATIONS WERE INSTANTANEOUS. DR. H. H. KUNG WAS THE FIRST DONOR, GIVING TEN THOUSAND CHINESE DOLLARS FOR PREPARATION EXPENSES. HE ALSO TELEGRAPHED THE COMMANDERS IN CHIEF IN DIFFERENT WAR ZONES ASKING THEM TO ACCORD FULL FACILITIES TO YENCHING FACULTY MEMBERS AND STUDENTS COMING TO FREE CHINA. THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES IN NEW YORK REMITTED TEN THOUSAND UNITED STATES DOLLARS.

NOT LONG AFTER THE ENEMY'S CLOSING DOWN OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BEGAN TO TRICKLE OUT TO FREE CHINA. THESE FIRST GROUPS HAD NO KNOWLEDGE AT ALL OF PREPARATIONS BEING MADE FOR REOPENING THE UNIVERSITY IN FREE CHINA. THEY TOOK FLIGHT FROM PEIPING PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE THEY WERE SICKENED AT THE OPPRESSIVE AIR AND GLOOMY PROSPECTS OF LIFE UNDER ENEMY CONTROL. ARRIVING IN LOYANG THEY WERE OVERJOYED BY THE NEWS OF THE PROBABLE REOPENING OF THEIR UNIVERSITY AND THE PREPARATIONS THAT HAD BEEN ARRANGED BY THE OFFICE ON PREPARATIONS. TWO OF THEM VOLUNTEERED TO GO BACK AND SPREAD THE NEWS. THE MISSIONS OF BOTH STUDENTS HAVE CARRIED EFFECT. UP UNTIL NOW SOME EIGHTY STUDENTS HAVE ARRIVED IN FREE CHINA AND SCORES ARE ON THE WAY.

MANY INTERESTING AND THRILLING STORIES ABOUT THE FLIGHT OF THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS FROM PEIPING TO FREE CHINA MAY NOW BE TOLD. ONE GROUP OF SEVEN OR EIGHT STUDENTS WHO TOOK A TRAIN FROM LOYANG TO SIAN FOUND AN UNCLAIMED PIECE OF LUGGAGE, A BEDDING ROLL. THEY HAD LITTLE MONEY AND NO BEDDING OF THEIR OWN. HOWEVER, HONESTY PROMPTED THEM TO TURN THE PIECE OF LUGGAGE OVER TO THE LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT OF THE Y.M.C.A. IN SIAN. TO MEET THEIR FINANCIAL NEED THEY BORROWED AN AGGREGATE SUM OF TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM THE Y.M.C.A. ON THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE MONEY WOULD BE RETURNED BY THE OFFICE ON PREPARATIONS. RECENTLY THE OFFICE RECEIVED WORD THAT IT WAS NOT NECESSARY TO RETURN THE MONEY AS A MERCHANT WHO CLAIMED THE LUGGAGE WILLINGLY PAID TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS TO COVER THE STUDENTS' DEBT AS A REWARD FOR RECOVERING HIS LUGGAGE WHICH HE REVEALED CONTAINED SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

ANOTHER GROUP OF NINE HAD A NARROW ESCAPE FROM JAPANESE TROOPS. ON THE EVENING OF THEIR ARRIVAL AT TACHWANG, WHICH LIES BETWEEN HANGCHOW AND FUYANG IN SOUTHEASTERN CHINA, JAPANESE TROOPS SURROUNDED THE VILLAGE TO MAKE A HOUSE TO HOUSE SEARCH FOR CHINESE GUERRILLAS. CLIMAXING THE EXCITEMENT THE JAPANESE WERE HEARD KNOCKING AT THE DOOR OF THE HOUSE WHERE THEY WERE HIDING. THE LANDLORD TRIED TO DELAY OPENING THE DOOR FOR IF THE JAPANESE SHOULD ENTER THE NINE STRANGERS WOULD CERTAINLY BE ARRESTED. THEN TO THEIR RELIEF RIFLE FIRING FROM OUTSIDE THE VILLAGE WAS HEARD FOR GUERRILLAS WERE CLOSING IN TO ATTACK THE ENEMY IN THE VILLAGE. THE LATTER IMMEDIATELY WENT OUT TO MEET THE ATTACK. TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE CONFUSION THE YENCHING STUDENTS ESCAPED ACTUALLY UNDER TWO FIRES.

THE CHOICE OF A SITE FOR THE NEW UNIVERSITY INCURRED MUCH HEATED DISCUSSION. ALUMNI IN CHUNGKING, CHENGTU, KWEILIN AND LANCHOW ALL THOUGHT THAT THE UNIVERSITY SHOULD BE REOPENED IN THEIR RESPECTIVE CITIES BUT AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION IT WAS FINALLY DECIDED TO REOPEN IT IN CHENGTU TO BE NEAR THE WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY AND THREE OTHER CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITIES - THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING, THE GINLING COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE FOR GIRLS, AND CHEELOO UNIVERSITY.

FOLLOWING THE DECISION TO REOPEN THE UNIVERSITY IN CHENGTU TEMPORARY PREMISES WERE SECURED AT A MIDDLE SCHOOL AND TWO PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPOUNDS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE CITY A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE FOUR CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITIES. GOVERNOR CHANG CHUN OF SZECHWAN CONSIDERS IT AN HONOR TO HAVE YENCHING UNIVERSITY COME TO CHENGTU AND HE HAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE UNIVERSITY THE PREMISES OF ONE OF THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

YENCHING STUDENTS AND FACULTY MEMBERS WHO HAVE COME FROM PEIPING TO REJOIN THE UNIVERSITY IN CHENGTU DO NOT FIND THEMSELVES IN A COMPLETELY STRANGE PLACE. NICKNAMED 'LITTLE PEIPING' CHENGTU BEARS MANY SIMILARITIES TO THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF THE NORTH, NOTABLY IN THE STYLE OF ITS BUILDINGS, ITS STREETS AND LANES, ITS SHOPS AND ITS CUSTOMS AND MANNERS.

AT A TIME OF DISTRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY MANY FACULTY MEMBERS VOLUNTARILY

REJOINED WHILE NOT A FEW ALUMNI HAVE OFFERED THEIR SERVICES. SPECIAL MENTION SHOULD BE MADE OF DR. Y. P. MEI, FORMERLY DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND LETTERS OF THE UNIVERSITY, WHO WAS ONCE CONNECTED WITH THE CHINESE INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES AND DECIDED TO DEVOTE HIS WHOLE TIME AND ENERGY TO THE REVIVAL OF THE UNIVERSITY. ALSO MISS GRACE BOYNTON SHOULD BE MENTIONED WHO HAS RETURNED AFTER HAVING BEEN TEACHING IN THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING ON A TEMPORARY BASIS AND PROFESSOR MA KIAM, FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF CHINESE OF THE UNIVERSITY AND UNTIL THE FALL OF HONGKONG PROFESSOR OF CHINESE OF HONGKONG UNIVERSITY. WITH SOME MEMBERS OF THE PRESENT FACULTY WHO ESCAPED FROM PEIPING, SOME FORMER MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY WHO REJOINED THE UNIVERSITY, SOME ALUMNI WHOSE FURTHER STUDY AND EXPERIENCE QUALIFY THEM FOR APPOINTMENT AND A LIMITED NUMBER OF OUTSTANDING SCHOLARS A BASIC FACULTY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED. THIS WILL BE AUGMENTED AS FURTHER NEEDS ARISE.

THE HIGH PRESTIGE WHICH YENCHING UNIVERSITY MAINTAINS AND THE WELCOME IT RECEIVES IN FREE CHINA IS INDICATED BY THE LARGE NUMBER OF STUDENTS TAKING ITS ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS HELD SIMULTANEOUSLY IN CHENGTU AND CHUNGKING. WITHIN THE THREE DAYS OF REGISTRATION DURING AUGUST THERE WERE AS MANY AS THREE THOUSAND CANDIDATES, OVER EIGHTEEN IN CHENGTU AND ELEVEN HUNDRED IN CHUNGKING. THIS IS A RECORD HIGH FOR ANY MISSIONARY COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY AT ANY TIME AND CONSIDERING THE FACT THAT OWING TO THE LIMITATION OF FACULTIES ONLY ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THIRTY TO ONE HUNDRED FIFTY FROM THE APPROXIMATELY THREE THOUSAND OR ONE FROM EVERY TWENTY TWO WILL BE ADMITTED, AN EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH STANDARD FOR ADMISSION IS SET.

THE SWARM OF CANDIDATES TOOK THE UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE. ORIGINALLY ONLY FIFTEEN HUNDRED COPIES OF EXAMINATION PAPERS WERE PRINTED. OF THESE ABOUT ONE THOUSAND WERE KEPT IN CHENGTU AND FIVE HUNDRED TAKEN TO CHUNGKING. IN BOTH PLACES MORE COPIES HAD TO BE PRINTED IN GREAT HASTE. IN CHUNGKING EVEN THE LOCATION OF EXAMINATION HALLS HAD TO BE CHANGED IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE THE EXCESSIVE NUMBER OF CANDIDATES. THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY ALUMNI HAD TO BE ENLISTED IN GIVING THE EXAMINATION.

- - - - - -

Address 1942

Information about Yenching

Mrs Thos. L. Taylor

0873

PRINCETON IN ASIA

Formerly Princeton-Yenching Foundation

475 Riverside Drive New York 27, N. Y.

I

Foreword

later

This is really a very small world. Some of you may remember Katherine Ham, Radcliffe 1918, who married Dr. Richard Lyman of Hartford. For several years Dr. and Mrs. Lyman were in Peking, where I saw a good deal of them. Dr. Lyman was head of the Department of Psychiatry at the Peking Union Medical College, of the Rockefeller Foundation, and there came in contact with Yenching students who were taking the medical and nursing courses at the P U M C; Kay was active in many good works.

The real point of all this is, that this house - now the Town and County Club - was the old Lyman residence, where Dr. Lyman lived in his youth. It thus combines Peking, Radcliffe, and Hartford!

~~and Kay was active in many good works.~~

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

First Dose few maps may help give the setting.

Program

1. Large map of China - Peking, Chengtu, Great Wall, Shanghai, Hongkong,

2. Panorama of Peking and environs - Peking, Yenching, Tsing Hua, Summer Palace, Jade Fountain, Western Hills, Marco Polo Bridge, temples

3. Panorama of Ming Tombs

4. a City of Peking (Am.Ex) Forbidden City, Tartar City, Chinese City, Temple of Heaven, gates of Peking

   b Pictorial map of Peking

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

II

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peking, China

Introduction - Story of Yenching

Before running off the films, I want to give you a quick survey of Yenching - past and present.

As I left China in 1940, I know only the Peking, or pre-Pearl Harbor era, first-hand. Since 1942, when Yenching moved to Chengtu, I have had to glean "facts and figures" from reports and letters from Chengtu.

presentable

The hardest thing has been to boil down the vast amount of material to a reasonable size, and to give a clear picture without too much detail. I will try, therefore, to give you the unadorned story of Yenching University, and let the pictures and your imaginations do the rest.

Pictures

Some of the pictures, as you will see, are quite old - perhaps fifteen years - taken when Yenching was under construction. The rest were taken in 1937-38, after the Japanese took Peking, when we tried to capture a little bit of Yenching, in celluloid, - just in case "anything should happen to us".

So please excuse the flaws and defects which are due to amateur photography, much travel before being developed, and the ravages of time. We are glad to have this much of Yenching, even if it is only in imperfect celluloid.

Thanks to Miss Hood

I am more than grateful to Miss Hood, who has so graciously brought her own projector and screen, and who is so generously taking time out of her own very busy life, to run the films for us to-night.

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Try to ans. a few questions that people usually ask:

V

Chinese people -

The Chinese people are characterized, as Dr. TehYeh Hsieh ~~has~~ said in his talk here in Hartford not long ago - by humanity, humilty, and gentility. I am adding a sense of humor. They do have innate refinement, even in adversity, and although China is divided into many provinces, each with its own customs and dialect, it is held together by its culture and philosophy, dating back more than 4000 years.

Climate of North China - (Peking)

IV

Peking is situated at the northern end of the great Peking plain, extending south 1000 miles. On the north and west are hills, extending indefinitely, and on the east is the China Sea. Tientsin is the port of Peking.

Winter - Winter is very cold and dry, with no rain, and practically no snow. The cold is penetrating and insistent, making furs and padded garments necessary.

Summer - Summer goes to the other extreem, very hot and very wet, with its six weeks' rainy season from June first till about July 15. One's clothes, shoes, mildew, and the silver fish run riot in one's bureau drawers. The roads become flooded and almost impassable. and it is so hot that ~~work~~ one works only half day. ~~The afternoon is spent~~ From lunch till tea-time, the world retires, resting on straw mats, with the shades drawn. From July 15 - Aug 15, the rain lets up, and it is quite bearable. After Aug 15, the nights are cool and ~~one knows~~ the end is in sight.

Spring - There is not much spring - winter turns to summer over-night. But what spring there is is marked by wind and dust storms, lasting from three to five days. As the ~~dust-s~~ winds rage and the air becomes thicker and thicker with ~~dust~~ fine yellow dust from the Gobi Desert, nerves become strained and taut. When it has all subsided, it is pleasant to read in the paper the next day how many tons of dust ~~have been~~ were deposited on Peking from the Gobi Desert!

Fall - Fall was delightful, and was by far the best season of the year. The atmosphere was "super"- clear, sparkling and stimulating. ~~Many trips~~ This was the best time for trips to the Western Hills.

Chinese calendar -

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

At the last meeting of the Club, Miss Sherman told us about Radcliffe which you all know, and perhaps you will see some similarities between the Harvard-Radcliffe relationship, and the life of the boys and girls at Yenching.

I. Physical Plant and Surroundings

However, instead of picturing Harvard Square and the Common, with all their businesslike bustle and confusion, try to visualize three hundred acres of Chinese-landscaped garden - perhaps about the size of Wellesley, only less green and hilly - colored, in the spring, by flowering fruit trees, mimosa, and oleanders; but the rest of the year, colored only by the brilliant decorations on the buildings. Before Yenching came to the garden, it was called the Garden of Modest Gaiety.

The campus of Yenching lies in the town of Haitien half way between Peking and the Western Hills, not far from the ruins of the old city of Kublai Khan, on the old imperial stone road to the Summer Palace. Stone roads, in China, are said to be good for ten years and bad for ten thousand! However, a newly-paved motor road, parallel to the old stone one, makes travel by automobile and rickshaw comparatively safe! The surrounding countryside is rural, agricultural, quite flat, and dotted with pagodas, dagobas, temples, and graves. It is extremely picturesque.

On entering the campus through the vermillion-colored front gat, which is guarded by two stone lions, one sees the main buildings across a formal rectangular lagoon, spanned by a carved stone bridge. Two beautifully-carved white marble pillars, moved from the ruins of the Old Summer Palace, also add to the beauty of the entrance quadrangle.

II. History

Yenching grew out of a number of American missionary schools for boys and girls, founded about a hundred years ago. One of these schools became Peking University, another North China Union College, and a third, North China Union College for Women. In 1918, the first two combined; and in 1920, it was joined by the third - the Women's College. Dr. John Leighton Stuart, then teaching at Nanking Theological Seminary, was invited to become president of the three combined colleges. For several years they remained in the heart of Peking, using their old buildings and compounds, which soon became cramped and inconvenient.

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Meanwhile, in America, funds were being raised, enough for a new campus and new buildings. Dr. Stuart chose the new site, four miles outside the city walls of Peking; and, at a cost of $2,500,000. the new buildings were built. Henry Killam Murphy, who later designed many government buildings in the new capital of Nanking, was the architect. The buildings are of reinforced concrete, practical and efficient, but they preserve, in their architecture, the beauty of the old Chinese palace style.

Some of the ~~contributing~~ organizations, contributing to this new venture, were the Presbyterian Mission, the Methodist Mission, and the American Board Mission, as well as Princeton and Harvard universities, and Wellesley College. The Chinese government also contributed an annual sum.

Yenching University came into being when the move to Haitien was made, in 1926. Yenching is a very old name for Peking, meaning the capital of Yen. Other names for Peking are Khanbalic + Cathay.

Yenching was able to stay on her own campus until Monday, December 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor, when she was taken by the Japanese. A year later, in December, 1942, she reopened in Chengtu, more than two thousand miles from Peking.

III. Organization

Yenching University is, as has been indicated, a privately-owned American university for Chinese students.

A. Governing bodies

1. Board of Trustees

Its over-all controlling body is the Board of Trustees in New York, whose duty it is to raise funds, curculate publicity, and direct policies. (Here might be mentioned that more recently, the Trustees of the thirteen Christian colleges in China - (Fukien Christian University, Ginling College, Hangchow Christian College, Hua Chung College, Hwa Nan College, Lingnan University, University of Nanking, University of Shanghai, Shantung Christian University, Soochow University, West China Union University, and Yenching University) - ~~all~~ have allied themselves in New York - (with headquarters at 150 Fifth Avenue) - in order to present to the American public a more unified program of Christian education. In China, however, these colleges have maintained their distinct and separate identities, although many of them are temporarily closed, and some of them have become affiliated, temporarily, as refugee universities, at Chengtu).

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

2. Board of Managers

In China, Yenching's policies were guided by a Board of Managers - a group of men and women, both foreign and Chinese, who were prominent locally and nationally. Among these were: Mrs. Nelson Johnson, wife of the American Ambassador to China, and Dr. H. H. King, Chinese Minister of Finance, and brother-in-law of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

B. Officers

The officers of the University consisted of a Chancellor, a Chinese scholar, whose duty it was to maintain the proper relationships between the University and the Chinese government, as well as with other Chinese educational institutions; the President, Dr. Stuart, maintained the relationships with the Trustees in New York, helped raise funds in America, and largely influenced the policies on the field.

There were also a registrar, a comptroller, and a Dean of the Women's College. (The present dean, Miss Margaret B. Speer, is now head of the Shipley School, in Bryn Mawr). There were also two college physicians - one for the men and one for the women.

IV. Academic Instruction

The academic instruction and standards are comparable to those in any typical American college.

There were (I say were, for I do not know how many departments are functioning at this moment in Chengtu) - there were: five colleges, each with its dean, or director: Arts and Letters; Natural Sciences (which included a pre-nursing and a pre-medical course leading to admission to the Peking Union Medical College); a college of Public Affairs (supported by Princeton); a School of Religion; a Graduate Schoo; a School of Journalism (sponsored by the University of Missouri); the Harvard-Yenching Institute for Chinese studies; and Yenching Women's College (sister college of Wellesley).

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

IV. Academic Instruction

Academic instruction and standards were comparable to those in any typical American college. (I say were, for, although Yenching is now carrying on in Chengtu, I do not know how many departments are functioning at this moment).

There were five colleges, each with its dean, or director: College of Arts and Letters; College of Natural Sciences; (which included a pre-nursing and a pre-medical course leading to entrance to the Peking Union Medical College); College of Public Affairs, (which was supported by Princeton); School of Religion; a Graduate School; School of Journalism; the Harvard-Yenching Institute of Chinese studies; and Yenching Women's College, (sister college of Wellesley).

V. Faculty

There were about 120 members of the faculty, two-thirds of whom were Chinese, the other third American, British, Swiss, the majority being American. Chinese faculty appointments on the field were made by Dr. Stuart and the Faculty Executive Committee; in America, by the American Board Mission, Presbyterian Mission, Methodist Mission, London Missionary Society, the Society of Friends, and by the Swiss Committe. The Yenching College Committee in New York made certain appointments in the case of women appointees who were not missionaries, - such as the women's doctor, director of physical education for women, and secretaries. (My appointment was made by this committee, through the American Board Mission in Boston, - on a missionary basis, but not as a missionary).

VI. Students

Yenching was limited to 800 students. (However, after the Japanese invasion, in 1937, 1200 were crowded in, as Yenching became the only non-Japanese-controlled institution of higher learning able to remain open in North China).

Of these 800 students, two-thirds (about 560) were men, and the other one-third (about 240) were women. Most of them had had their secondary education at mission schools throughout the country - Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, etc. This was almost necessary, for students were required to have had six years of English for entrance to Yenching, so that they could take their college lecture notes in English.

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

0890

English was also the language medium of the university, as otherwise faculty and students from the different provinces of China, each with its own dialect, would not have been able to understand each other! (Since most of the Chinese faculty had been educated abroad - America, England, or Europe, - they had no difficulty with their English. Most of the foreign faculty, on the other hand, studied Mandarin quite diligently in order to become more efficient members of the community.)

All students were required to pass examinations for admission. Dr. Stuart said he would never refuse admission to anyone - other things being equal - who could pass the entrance examinations. So, when the Japanese tried to force him, in 1937, to accept two Japanese students, he said he would if they could pass the entrance examinations. The two in question were given fair examinations, but failed so miserably that Dr. Stuard could, in all fairness, refuse them admittance, for which, I may add, he was greatly relieved. Japanese students on the campus would have acted as spies, reporting directly to the Japanese authorities.

VII. Life on the Campus

A. Religious Life.

Although mission-founded, and to some extent supported by missionary boards of different denominations, Yenching has become interdenominational to a remarkable degree, maintaining the utmost religious freedom, but held together by the intangible ties of the Yenta Christian Fellowship, Everyone was welcome to join this Fellowship, no matter what his other religious loyalties and affiliations might be. No pressure was brought to bear for converts to Christianity, but the community was exposed to it by the general quality of life, and by the daily and Sunday chapel services, Easter services, Christmas carols, candlelight service, Fellowship retreats, discussion groups, and the annual singing of the Messiah by the Yenching chorus. On the campus there were small, but active, groups of Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, Friends, Anglicans, Episcopalians, with all shades and degrees of religious intensity, but everyone observed religious tolerance. Among the Chinese, were to be found Mohammedans, Buddhists, Taoists, and Confusianists.

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

B. Faculty extra-curricular activities

Faculty extra-curricular activities were many and varied - almost too numerous to mention, but a few of them were: language study, discussion groups, raising money for student scholarships; and running embroidery workshops, medical clinics, and soup kitchens, for the villagers.

For recreation there were: the dramatic society, folk dancing, riding club, and club meetings and social functions in Peking. There were many trips to the hills, and farther points, such as: Jehol, ancient summer capital of the emperors; Tai Shan, Confucius' sacred mountain; Wu T'ai Shan, Diamond Mountains, in Korea; Trappist Monaster; Kuling, the southern mountain resort; ;Peitaiho, the Peking seashore resort; Mongolia; the Great Wall; the Ming Tombs; Yangtse Gorges; to say nothing of the beautiful temples nearby: Wo Fo Ssu, T'an Chieh Ssu and Chieh T'ai Ssu, Miao Feng Shang, ~~and~~ Pi Yün Ssu, Summer Palace, Hunting Park, and Jade Fountain.

C. Student Life

As originally planned, the Women's College was to be quite distinct from the Men's College, with administration, classes, and social activities held separately, Chinese-style; but, once on the new campus, old customs rapidly disappeared, and young modern China emerged, with the result that classes were held together (like Harvard and Radcliffe today) and the boys and girls had much social life in common, such as: student dramatics, old Chinese operas, the singing of the Messiah, recitals by the music department, gymnastic exhibitions and field days, skating, bicycle trips, picnics, Open House and Alumni Day, and departmental parties.

(However, no men were ever allowed in the women's dormitories - <u>not</u> like Radcliffe and Harvard today!)

It was interesting to see the girls change even in ten years - hair bobbed and permanently waved; long, hampering Chinese dresses put aside, except for formal occasions, for shorter ones; while tennis dresses and shorts, with bare legs, were considered correct for athletics and outing trips.

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

0894

Occasionally, an older girl would show signs, in her stilted walking, of having had bound feet, even though she wore normal shoes to cover up her deficiency. But for the most part, the girls were developing into a healthy, athletic type, which was helped by the addition of milk and eggs to their dormitory food.

Although there was an occasional request from the students to be allowed to have modern social dancing, it was not permitted at Yenching, for the college felt it should respect the more conservative feelings and traditions of China. A few of the students did dance occasionally in Peking, however.

Once in a while there would come to light the case of an old-fashioned marriage of a man student, who wanted to divorce his little ignorant country wife, chosen by his parents, and now left at home - and marry a college girl, with progressive views, and who would be a more helpful and understanding wife. In such cases, there seemed to be no satisfactory solution, but they served to illustrate the changing customs, and the conflict between the old and the new in China.

VIII. Visitors and Guests

It used to be said, if you wait long enough everyone will eventually come to Peking. This was somewhat true. As the years went by, there appeared at Yenching: Professor Hocking, Professor Holcomb, and Professor Elisseeff, all from Harvard; then Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Pearl Buck and the then Col. Stilwell; also foreign diplomats and college presidents, and the Dalai Lama! One of the highlights was the visit of Miss Comstock, in 1931, when she was sent to China by the Institute of Pacific Relations. She was in Peking a week, - a cold November week - one day and night of which she spent at Yenching. As you can well imagine, it was thrilling to play hostess and show her the sights!

IX. Relationships between Yenching and Educational Institutions in Peking

There were innumerable contacts with educational institutions in Peking, the most important being with the P U M C. For, as has already been mentioned, the pre-medical and pre-nursing courses at Yenching led directly to admission there. These attracted many students, who became full-fledged doctors and nurses upon graduation from the P U M C. Dr. Richard Lyman, whose former home we are now in, was head of the Department of Psychiatry.

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

X. Yenching from 1926, when it moved to the new campus, till July 1937, when the Japanese took Peking

In 1926, when Yenching moved to the new campus, it lost no time in adjusting to the new environment, and proceeded to establish her policies on broad international lines. Old contacts were strengthened, and new ones formed. The one thought uppermost in the minds of all was to see how to give the students the best in eastern and western cultures, both ancient and modern. It was a period of great development and growth.

XI. Yenching, from July 1937 to Monday, December 8, 1941, - the day after Pearl Harbor

In July 1937, the Japanese blight came, and for four years until Pearl Harbor, December 1941, Yenching's very existence depended on the courage and resourcefulness of Dr. Stuart. He not only kept the university open (now with 1200 students instead of the usual 800), but kept the Japanese out; and although great pressure was constantly being brought to bear on him, and his life often threatened, he did not weaken nor compromise Yenching's ideals of freedom of thought. However, it was a very ~~nerve-racking~~ nerve-wrecking battle of wits, and like living on the top of a live volcano - one never knew when the lid ~~would~~ might blow off!

XII. Yenching after Pearl Harbor

Monday, December 8, 1941, dawned like any other morning. Soon the unbelieveable news of Pearl Harbor trickled in by radio, and by 8 o'clock in the morning the Japanese had entered Yenching, interned the foreign faculty, arrested some of the Chinese faculty, and ordered the students off. Dr. Stuart, who was in Tientsin at the time, was arrested there and interned in Peking. Pandemonium prevailed. In the confusion, two British members of the faculty hastily packed knapsacks and escaped, with their wives, to the Western Hills, got through the Japanese lines, and joined the Chinese guerrillas, who helped them on their way to Free China. They managed to keep one jump ahead of the Japanese for many weeks, and finally, 9 months later, arrived in Chungking - 2000 miles away!

The Chinese officers of the university were tortured by the Japanese, but were finally released, as ~~no apologies or confessions were forthcoming~~.

as the Chinese would not confess, or apologize, nor would they teach for the Japanese.

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Dr. Stuart is still a prisoner of the Japanese, interned in a small Chinese house in Peking, with Dr. Houghton, director of the P U M C, and Mr. Bowen, comptroller of the P U M C. The few reports that have come through from Peking to Free China, and thence "over the hump" to America, have been, on the whole, fairly reassuring. These three men seem to keep well, and are allowed to receive food and messages from Chinese friends in Peking. However, the outlook for them, viewed in the light of treatment given the American fliers captured by the Japanese, is not a very bright one.

XIII. Yenching-in-Chengtu - with other refugee colleges

A. Reopened on December 8, 1942

Yenching reopened in Chengtu, in the province of Szechuan on December 8, 1942 - just a year after it was closed by the Japanese. It was reopened with the approval of the Board of Trustees in New York, the Chinese Ministry of Education, and with the support and assistance of the local government authorities. Dr. H. H. Kung actively participated in the opening, giving $10,000. and telegraphing to the commanders-in-chief in the different war zones to aid Yenching faculty and students coming to Free China. One of the policies of the Chinese government is, as you probably know, is to save its students for future leadership and reconstruction in China.

B. Purposes for reopening

Yenching reopened in order:

1. to maintain the continuous and unbroken record of the university;

2. to clarify the position of the university with regard to the Japanese regime;

3. to enable faculty members and students who are expected to be arriving in Free China to continue their university life under the spirit and ideals of Yenching;

4. to supply the much-needed personnel for the nationwide reconstruction and building up of a new China;

5. ~~also~~ and, to maintain a high academic standard, with emphasis on character-building and the development of a spirit of service; and ~~also~~ to understand the present epoch in China's history and of China's role in the new world order.

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

C. Choice of Site

Chengtu was chosen for the new site, because it was the established home of West China Union University, and because the other refugee universities: University of Shanghai, University of Nanking, Ginling College, and Cheeloo had also migrated there.

D. Grounds and Buildings

Yenching is using the old Methodist campus of Hua Mei for its headquarters. There are two buildings, one used for classrooms and offices, and the other for a girls dormitory. About 200 men and boys sleep in a Confucian temple some distance away - 200 in a room 20 x 20 feet. West China Union University ~~are~~ generously allowing ~~their~~ ~~other~~ buildings to be used also : library, laboratories, ~~etc.~~ on a"shift basis". Everything is, however, overcrowded and uncomfortable.

E. Officers

Dr. Y. P. Mei, former professor of philosophy and registrar at Yenching-in-Peking, is now acting president. He is very busy keeping things going,&raising alumni funds. As soon as war-time conditions permit, Dr. Mei will visit America as a guest of the State Department.

F. Faculty

There are about 40 full-time faculty members now, and about 30 part-time members, - all, for the most part, drawn from those who were able to escape from Peking and get to Chengtu.

G. Students

When the announcement was made in September 1942, that Yenching would reopen, examinations were planned for about 1500 applicants. When the day arrived, 3000 applicants presented themselves, so more examinations ~~were~~ hastily printed, and larger halls secured. As it was possible, ~~then~~ to admit only 150, competition was unusually keen, ~~and thus standards were kept high~~.

At present there are about 300 students.

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

H. Courses of Instruction

Besides the regular curriculum, maintained as far as possible ~~under present war-time conditions~~ during the war, there are special courses, such as first aid nursing and military English.

Students also are used by the government as typists, telephone operators, interpreters, and in recreation programs in air base hostels.

I. Enlistment Movement -

As a result of military reverses in China, the government called for volunteer recruits for all of China's educated youth. Thousands have been accepted as expeditionary forces to be trained in India to serve on the Burma front. Yenching students enlisted with great enthusiasm, and 79 boys and girls have been accepted. Also 6 members of the faculty, besides a number of clerks and assistants, have been accepted.

J. Life in Chengtu

Life in Chengtu is hard. Exchange is 115:1. It costs $1400 per student per month for board; one egg costs $25; 1 chicken $700; one catty of rice $40; a haircut, $120. Food is scarce, and non-nutritious. Clothing and heating are inadequate; and there is a dearth of medicines and medical supplies; illness is increasing, as are cases of t.b.

On the other hand, letters from Yenching indicate great courage, and there is a note of optimism and exuberance that is quite heartening, in spite of all their physical hardships.

XIV. Contrast between Yenching-in-Peking and Yenching-in-Chengtu

Although there could hardly be a greater physical contrast between Yenching-in-Peking and Yenching-in-Chengtu, the ~~Yenching~~ spirit is stronger than ever, as Yenching adapts her program to China's war-time needs and post-war reconstruction.

XV. Future However, it is hope of everyone that Yenching may be able to return eventually to her own campus in Peking,-if it is not destroyed by the retreating Japanese, - so that it can become even more useful in serving China and the Chinese.

OXFORD SCHOOL
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

OUTLINE

I. Introduction

II. Physical Plant and Surroundings

III. History

IV. Organization

A. governing bodies

1. New York - Trustees, funds, publicity, appointments

2. Field - Board of Managers, officers,

B. Officers.

V. Academic Instruction - colleges and departments

VI. Faculty - appointments - Dr. Stuart and FEC
Mission boards
Yenching College Committee

VII. Students - who and how accepted

VIII. ~~Life on the campus~~ Student Life

A. Religious life

B. Student Life activities

C. Faculty extra-curricular activities

IX. Distinguished visitors and Guests

X. Relationships between Yenching and institutions and organizations in Peking

XI. Yenching from 1926 when moved to new campus - July 1937 when Japanese took Peking

XII. Yenching from July 1937 - Monday, December 8, 1941

XIII. Yenching after Pearl Harbor: ~~the trek to Chengtu~~
(faculty, students, Dr. Stuart, internment at Weihsien, Gripsholm, escape to Chengtu)

XIV. Yenching-in-Chengtu - refugee colleges, faculty, students, Dr. Mei, president, inflation, hardships, ac.stand.maintained.

OXFORD SCHOOL

695 Prospect Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut

REPORT OF GRADE DATE

ATTENDANCE days absent out of PUNCTUALITY days late out of

SUBJECT	Report Period	Examination	Half Year Aver.	Final Aver.	COMMENT

EXPLANATION OF MARKS:

E — Excellent; High Honor Grade
V G — Very Good; Honor Grade
G — Good
F — Fair
W — Weak
V W — Very Weak (failing)

Signed: _____
Headmistress.

Yenching graduates were trained for:

teaching, {Home Ec, Phys. Ed.

scientific research

government ~~jobs~~- positions

doctors, nurses

III. History

Yenching grew out of a number of American missionary schools for boys and girls, founded about a hundred years ago. One of these schools became Peking University, another North China Union College, and a third, North China Union College for Women. In 1918, the first two combined; and in 1920, it was joined by the third - the Women's College. Dr. John Leighton Stuart, then teaching at Nanking Theological Seminary, was invited to become president of the combined three colleges. For several years they remained in Peking, using their old buildings and compounds, ~~but these~~ which soon became cramped and inadequate.

Meanwhile, in America, funds were being raised, enough for a new campus and new buildings. Dr. Stuart chose the new site, four miles outside the city walls of Peking; and at a cost of $2,500,000., backed by an endowment, the new buildings were built. Henry Killam Murphy, who later designed many government buildings in the new capital of Naking, was the architect. The buildings are of reinforced concrete, which are practical and efficient, but, ~~also~~, they ~~also~~ preserve, in their architecture, the beauty of the old Chinese palace style.

Some of the contributing organizations were the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational missions, as well as Princeton, Harvard, and Wellesley. The Chinese government also contributed.

Yenching University ~~became a reality~~ came into being when the move to Haitien was made, in 1926. Yenching is old name for Peking, ~~means other capital~~

Yenching was able to stay on her own campus until Monday, December 8, 1941, the day after Pearl Harbor, when she was taken by the Japanese. A year later, in sept 1942 she reopened in Chengtu, two thousand miles away.

~~Kantolue Cathay~~ capital of Cathay

IV. Organization.

Yenching University is, as has been indicated, a privately-owned American university for Chinese students.

A. Governing bodies:

Board of Trustees

1. Its over-all controlling body is the Board of Trustees in New York, whose duty it is to raise funds, circulate publicity, and direct policies. (Here might be mentioned that more recently, the thirteen Christian colleges in China - Fukien Christian University, Ginling College, Hangchow Christian College, Hua Chung College, Hwa Nan College, Lingnan University, University of Nanking, University of Shanghai, Shantung Christian University, Soochow University, West China Union University, and Yenching University - have allied themselves in New York, at 150 Fifth Avenue, in order to present a more unified program of Christian education, to the American public. In China, however, these colleges have zealously maintained their distinct and separate identities, although ~~some~~ many of them are closed, and some of them have temporarily become affiliated as refugee universities, at Chengtu.)

2. Board of Managers

In China, Yenching ~~was responsible~~ had a Board of Managers, ~~a group~~ made up of men and women, both foreign and Chinese, who were prominent locally and nationally. ~~(such as,~~ Mrs. Nelson Johnson, wife of the American Ambassador to China, and Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese minister of Finance, and brother-in-law of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.)

B. Officers

The officers of the University consisted of a Chancellor, an old and greatly revered Chinese scholar, who understood not a word of English, and whose duty it was to maintain the proper relationships between the University and the Chinese government, as well as ~~between~~ with ~~other~~ Chinese institutions; the President, Dr. Stuart, maintained ~~American~~ relationships, with the Trustees, helped raise funds in America, and largely controlled the policies on the field; there were also a registrar, a comptroller, and aDean of the Women's College. (The present dean, on ~~enforced~~ leave of absence, is Miss Margaret B. Speer, now head of the ShipleySchool, in Bryn Mawr.)

OXFORD SCHOOL

695 Prospect Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut

REPORT OF GRADE DATE

ATTENDANCE days absent out of PUNCTUALITY days late out of

SUBJECT	Report Period	Examination	Half Year Aver.	Final Aver.	COMMENT

EXPLANATION OF MARKS:

E — Excellent; High Honor Grade
V G — Very Good; Honor Grade
G — Good
F — Fair
W — Weak
V W — Very Weak (failing)

Signed: _____
Headmistress.

YENCHING UNIVERSITY
Peking, China

I. Introduction

At the last meeting of the Club, Miss Sherman told us about Radcliffe which you all know. Tonight, I will try to tell you something about Yenching University, which is probably not quite as familiar to you, but which, as you will see, resembles Harvard and Radcliffe in several ways.

II. Physical Plant and Surroundings

However, instead of picturing Harvard Square and the Common, with all their businesslike bustle and confusion, try to visualize three hundred acres of Chinese-landscaped garden - perhaps about the size of Wellesley, only less green and hilly - colored in the spring, by flowering fruit trees, mimosa, and oleanders; and the rest of the year, colored only by the brilliant decorations on the buildings. Before Yenching came, it was called the Garden of Modest Gaiety.

Yenching lies half way between Peking and the Western Hills, on the old imperial stone road ~~from Peking~~ to the Summer Palace. Stone roads, in China, are said to be good for ten years and bad for ten thousand! However, a newly-paved motor road, parallel to the old stone one, makes travel by automobile and rickshaw comparatively safe! The surrounding countryside is rural, agricultural, quite flat, and dotted with pagodas, dagobas, temples, and graves. It is extremely picturesque.

On entering the ~~highly~~-decorated, vermillion-colored, front gate ~~of the university,~~ which is guarded by two stone lions, one sees the main buildings across a formal rectangular lagoon, spanned by a carved stone bridge. Two beautifully-carved white marble pillars, moved, with government approval, from the ruins of the Old Summer Palace, further add to the beauty of the entrance quadrangle.

OXFORD SCHOOL

695 Prospect Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut

REPORT OF GRADE DATE

ATTENDANCE days absent out of PUNCTUALITY days late out of

SUBJECT	Report Period	Examination	Half Year Aver.	Final Aver.	COMMENT

EXPLANATION OF MARKS:

E — Excellent; High Honor Grade
V G — Very Good; Honor Grade
G — Good
F — Fair
W — Weak
V W — Very Weak (failing)

Signed: _____
Headmistress.

IV. Academic Instruction

There were (I say were, for although Yenching is now carrying on in Chengtu, I do not know how many departments are functioning at this moment) - there were five colleges, each with its dean, or director: Arts and Letters; Natural Sciences (which included a pre-nursing and a pre-medical course leading to the Peking Union Medical College); a college of Public Affairs, (which was supported by Princeton); a School of Religion; a Graduate School; a School of Journalism; the Harvard-Yenching Institute (Chinese studies); and Yenching Women's College, (sister college of Wellesley).

~~VI.~~ Faculty.

There were about 120 members of the faculty, two-thirds of whom were Chinese, the other one-third ~~American, British,~~ Swiss, ~~the majority of.~~ foreign - American, British, Swiss, the majority being American. Faculty appointments were made, on the field, by Dr. Stuart and the Faculty Executive Committee; and ~~by the in~~ by the American Board Mission, Presbyterian mission, Methodist Mission, London Missionary Society, and the Society of Friends, as well as by the Swiss Committee, and by the Yenching College Committee, in the case of certain women appointees who were not mission-appointed, such as the women's doctor, director of physical education for women, secretary, etc. (My appointment was ~~primarily~~ by this committee, through the American Board Mission, in Boston, - ~~but not~~ on a missionary basis, but not as a missionary).

VII. Students

Yenching was limited to 800 students. (However, after the Japanese invasion, in 1937, 1200 were crowded in, as Yenching ~~was~~ the only non-Japanese-controlled university ~~or college~~ able to remain open, in North China).

Of these 800 students, two-thirds (about 560) were men, and the other one-third (about 240) were women. Most of them had had their secondary education at mission schools throughout the country - Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Foochow, etc. This was necessary, for students were required to have had six years of English for entrance to Yenching, so that they could take their college lecture notes in English. English was also the language medium of the university, as otherwise faculty and students from the different provinces of China, each with its own dialect, would ~~not~~ have been able to understand each other! Since most of the Chinese faculty were ~~foreign-educated~~ - in England, France, America - they had no difficulty with their English. Most of the foreign faculty, on the other hand, studied Mandarin, the Chinese classical language, quite diligently, ~~for while not absolutely essential, it did help make one more independent in getting about.~~

~~which~~ for ~~it did~~ help in getting about.

by this committee, through the ...
- ~~but not~~ on a missionary basis, but not as a missionary).

VII Students

Yenching was limited to 800 students. (However, after the Japanese invasion, in 1937, 1200 were crowded in, as Yenching ~~was~~ the only non-Japanese-controlled university ~~or college~~ able to remain open, in North China)

Of these 800 students, two-thirds (about 560) were men, and the other one-third (about 240) were women. Most of them had had their secondary education at mission schools throughout the country - Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Foochow, etc. This was necessary, for students were required to have had six years of English for entrance to Yenching, so that they could take their college lecture notes in English. English was also the language medium of the university, as otherwise faculty and students from the different provinces of China, each with its own dialect, would ~~not~~ have been able to understand each other! Since most of the Chinese faculty were ~~foreign~~-educated - in England, France, America - they had no difficulty with their English. Most of the foreign faculty, on the other hand, studied Mandarin, the Chinese classical language, quite diligently, ~~for while not absolutely essential, it did help make one more independent in getting about.~~

~~this~~ for ~~it did~~ help ~~in~~ getting about.

OXFORD SCHOOL

695 Prospect Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut

REPORT OF GRADE DATE

ATTENDANCE days absent out of PUNCTUALITY days late out of

SUBJECT	Report Period	Exam-ination	Half Year Aver.	Final Aver.	COMMENT

All students were required to pass entrance examinations, and were admitted on that basis. Dr. Stuart said he would never refuse anyone, other things being equal, who could pass the entrance examinations. So, when the Japanese tried to force him, in 1937, to accept two Japanese students, he said he would if they could pass the entrance examinations. The two in question were given a fair examination, but failed so miserably that he could, in all fairness, refuse them admittance, for which, I may add, he was greatly relieved. Japanese students on the campus would have been spies and in direct contact with the Japanese authorities.

Scholarships were available for promising, but needy, students.

VIII. Life on the Campus

A. Religious Life.

Although missionary-founded and to some extent supported by missionary boards of different denominations, Yenching has become interdenominational to a remarkable degree, maintaining the utmost religious freedom, and held together by the intangible ties of the Yenta Christian Fellowship, which everyone was welcome to join, no matter what his other religious loyalties and affiliations might be. No pressure was brought to bear for converts to Christianity, but the community was exposed to it by the general quality of life, and by the daily and Sunday chapel services, Easter services, Christmas carols, condlelight service, Fellowship retreats, discussion groups, and the annual singing of the Messiah by the Yenching chorus. On the campus were small but active groups of Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Methodists, Friends, Anglicans, Episcopalians, with all shades and degrees of religious intensity, but all observed religious tolerance. Among the Chinese were to be found Mohannedans, Buddhists, Taoists, followers of Confucius, and Ancestor worship, and Christians.

B. Faculty extra-curricular activities.

Faculty extra-curricular activities were many and varied - almost too numerous to mention, but a few of them were: language study, discussion groups, raising money for student scholarships; and running embroidery workshops, medical clinics, and soup kitchens for the villagers.

For recreation there was the dramatic society, folk dancing, and riding club, as well as club meetings and social functions in Peking. Many also were the trips to the hills, and farther points, such as Jehol, ancient summer capital of the emperors; Tai Shan, Confucius' sacred mountain; Diamond Mountain, in Korea; Trappist Monastery; Kuling, the southern mountain resort; Peitaiho, the Peking seashore resort, Mongolia; Yangtse Gorges; to say nothing of the beautiful nearby temples, Wo Fo Ssu, Ming Tombs, Tan Chieh Ssu

C. Student Life

As originally planned, the Women's College was to be quite distinct from the Men's College, with classes and social activities held separately, Chinese-style; but, once on the new campus, old customs rapidly disappeared, and ~~the~~ young new China emerged, with the result that classes were held together (like Harvard and Radcliffe today), and the boys and girls had much social life in common, such as: student dramatics, old Chinese operas, the singing of the Messiah, recitals by the music department, gymnastic exhibitions and field days, skating, bicycle trips, picnics, Open House ~~and~~ Alumni day, and ~~many faculty-sponsored socials.~~ departmental socials affairs.

(However, no men were ever allowed in the women's dormitories - <u>not</u> like Radcliffe and Harvard today!)

It was interesting to see the girls change even in ten years - long hair bobbed and permanently waved, with their long, hampering Chinese dresses put aside, except for formal occasions, for shorter ones. Tennis dresses and shorts, with bare legs, were considered correct for athletics and outing expeditions. Occasionally, an older girl would show signs, in her stilted walking, of having had bound feet, even though she wore normal shoes to cover up her deficiency. But for the most part, the girls were developing into a healthy, athletic type, which was helped by the eggs and milk added to their dormitory food.

Although some students sometimes asked to have modern social dancing, it was not allowed ~~at Yenching~~ at Yenching, for the college felt it ~~still~~ had to respect the more conservative Chinese feelings and traditions ~~of their parents.~~ There. A few of the students did dance occasionally in Peking, however.

Once in a while there would come to light the case of an old-fashioned marriage of a man student, who wanted to divorce his little ignorant country wife, chosen ~~for~~ by his parents, now left at home, and marry a college girl, with progressive views, who would be a more helpful and understanding wife. In such cases, there seemed to be no satisfactory solution, but they serve to illustrate the changing customs, and the conflict between the old and the new China.

of old China

VIII ~~IX.~~ Visitors and Guests.

It used to be said, if you wait long enough everyone will eventually come to Peking. This was somewhat true. As the years went by, there appeared at Yenching, Prof. Hocking, Prof. Holcomb, Prof. Elisseeff, all from Harvard; Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, Pearl Buck, the then Col. Stilwell; foreign diplomats, ~~and~~ college presidents, and the Dalai Lama! One of the highlights was the visit of Miss Ada Comstock, in 1931, when she was sent to China by the Institute of Pacifid Relations. She was in Peking a week, - a cold November week - one day and night of which she spent at Yenching. It was thrilling to paay hostess and show her the sights!

as you can imagine,

IX. Relationships between Yenching and ~~P U M C.~~ ~~neighbor~~ educational institution in Peking -

~~Something should be said about the Peking Union Medical College, of the Rockefeller Foundation,~~

Dr. Richard Sigmond

??

There were innumerable contacts with educational institutions in Peking, but ~~one of~~ the most important was with the P U M C; for, as has been already mentioned, the pre-medical and pre-nursing courses at Yenching lead directly to admission at the P U M C. This attracted many students, who ~~etc.~~ became full-fledged doctors + nurses. upon graduating from the PUCM.

~~XI.~~ Yenching from 1926 ~~to July 1937~~, when it moved to the new campus, to July 1937, when the Japanese took Peking.

In 1926, when Yenching moved to the new campus, she lost no time in ~~adjusting to the new organizing herself and~~ adjusting to the new environment, and proceeded to establish herself on broad international lines. Old contacts were strengthened, and new ones formed. The one thought uppermost in the minds of all was to see how to give the students the best ~~of~~ eastern and western cultures, both ancient and modern. ~~It~~ was a ~~real~~ period of ~~flowering.~~ real development + growth until ~~July~~ 1937 when the J. took Peking. ~~The 11 years~~ - - -

~~XII.~~ Yenching from July 1937 to Monday, December 8, 1941, - the day after Pearl Harbor.

In July 1937, the Japanese blight descended, and for four years ~~years~~ until Monday, December 8, 1941, Yenching's very existence depended ~~entirely~~ on the courage and resourcefulness of Dr. Stuart. He not only kept the university open (now with 1200 students instead of the usual 800), but kept the Japanese out; and although great pressure was constantly very brought to bear on him, ~~and~~ his life often threatened, he did not weaken nor compromise Yenching's ideals of freedom of thought.

this Chinese time, difficulties & tension present each & ind - daily annoyances -

~~By the force of his personality, also, he was able to keep the students from causing an incident + with the daily~~

Yenching was American, on ~~privately owned American property~~ - and that was that! Let them touch her if they dared! However, it was a very nerve-wracking battle of wits, ~~and the result was~~ and like living on ~~top of an active~~ volcano. One never knew when ~~it would erupt!~~ the lid would come off.

~~XIII~~ XII. Yenching after Pearl Harbor.

Monday, December 8, 1941, dawned like any other morning. Soon the unbelieveable news of Pearl Harbor trickeld in by radio, and by 8 o'clock the Japanese had entered Yenching, interned the ~~fae~~ foreign faculty, arrested the Chinese faculty, and ordered the students off. Dr. Stuart was arrested in Tientsin. Pandemonium prevailed. In the confusion, two British members of the faculty hastily packed knapsacks and escaped with their wives to the western hills, got through the Japanese lines, and joined the Chinese guerillas, who helped them on their way to Free China. ~~By-~~ They managed to keep one jump ahead of the Japanese for ~~months~~, and finally, 9 months later, arrived in Chungking - 2000 miles away!

The foreign faculty were ~~later~~ interned in Peking, then Weihsien; ~~and retu~~ some were returned to U S A on the Gripsholm in 1943; ~~Others~~ are still interned at Weihsien.

The Chinese officers of the university were tortured by the Japanese, but were finally released.

Dr. Stuart ~~has been a prisoner, and~~ is still a prisoner, ~~and is~~ interned in Peking with Dr. Houghton, director of the P U M C and Mr. Bowen, comptroller of the P U M C, in a Chinese house. The few reports that have come through from Peking to Free China, and "over the hump" to America, are, on the whole fairly ~~reassuring~~, ~~they~~ seem to keep well, ~~may~~ receive food from Chinese friends in Peking. But no one can foretell what fate, ~~or the Japanese,~~ ~~have~~ in store for them. The outlook, viewed in the light of American fliers captured by the Japanese, is ~~not a bright~~ one.

XIII ~~XIV~~ Yenching-in-exile at Chengtu - with the other refugee colleges.

A. Reopened on Dec. 8, 1942 (~~one~~ year after ~~Pearl Harbor~~)

~~B.--Purpose for reopening-~~ approval from Board of Trustees, and Ministry of Education, with support and ~~A.~~ assistance promised by local gov. authorities. headed by Dr. H.H.Kung, who was the first donor giving $10,000 He also telegraphed the commanders-in-chief in the different war zones asking them to give full facilities to Yenching faculty and students coming to Free China. Gov. policy to save its students for future leadership + reconstruction.

B. Purpose for reopening:

1. to maintain continuous and unbroken record of the university.

2. to clarify the position of the university with regard to the Japaness regime.

3. to enable faculty members and students who are expected to be arriving in Free China to continue their university life under the spirit and ideals of Yenching.

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

5. Also ~~to~~ besides maintaining a generally high academic standard characteristic of Yenching. Emphasis should be placed on ~~the~~ the character-building and development of a spirit of service and understanding of the present epoch in China's history of China's role in the new world order

~~C. Chengtu chosen~~

C. Choice of Site

Chengtu chosen because near to W Ch Union Univ, also near other refugee universities - U of Shanghai, U of Nanking, Ginling Coll. and Cheeloo Univ.

D. Buildings and equipment. -

use W. China Union Uni bldgs - about 1 mile away

headquarters in old Methodist campus of Hua Mei U.
1 3-story bldg - 21 rooms - used for class-rooms andoffices
1 2-story bldg with 22 rooms, used for girls dormitory
men live in Confician temple - 200 sleeping in one room 20 x 20.

OXFORD SCHOOL

695 Prospect Avenue
Hartford, Connecticut

REPORT OF GRADE DATE

ATTENDANCE days absent out of PUNCTUALITY days late out of

SUBJECT	Report Period	Examination	Half Year Aver.	Final Aver.	COMMENT

EXPLANATION OF MARKS:

E — Excellent; High Honor Grade
V G — Very Good; Honor Grade
G — Good
F — Fair
W — Weak
V W — Very Weak (failing)

Signed: _____
Headmistress.

XIV Y in exile

(9A)

A. Yenching reopened in Chengtu, in the province of Szechuan on Dec 8, 1942 - just a year after it was closed by the Japanese - with the approval of the BFM in N.Y., the Chinese — Ministry of Edu., & with the support & assistance of the local gov. authorities. DH Hu King, ~~was~~ actively participated in the opening, giving ~~[illegible]~~ $10,000, & telegraphy to the commander-in-chief in the diff. war zone to aid Yen. Fac. & students coming to free China - ~~It is~~ one of the policies of the Chinese gov. to save its students ~~for future~~ leadership & ~~post-war~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~of China~~ in post-war reconstruction.
for future leadership & reconstruction.

B. Purpose for reopening - OK.

C. Choice of site -

It was because Chengtu was chosen because ~~of~~ the ~~[illegible]~~ & because ~~[illegible]~~ of West China Union ~~[illegible]~~ the other refugee unis: U. of Sh; U of N; Ginling, Cheeloo, had established themselves here.

D. ~~Buildings~~ Grounds & Buildings

Yenching used the old methods' campus ~~[illegible]~~ & there are ~~of other~~ here for its headquarters & two buildings - one 3-story, with 21 rooms used for class rooms & offices; & one 2-story dorm, with 22 rooms used for the girls dorm.

OK

XV. Future of Yenching

Of course the dream is to return to the campus in Peking as soon as possible after the war, if it is not destroyed by the retreating Japanese.

E. Faculty - About 40 full-time faculty and 30 part-time. drawn mostly from t hose who escaped from Peking and arrived in Chengtu.

F. Students - ~~about 300~~

When the announcement was made in Sept, 1942 that Yen would reopen, examinations were set, and 1500 planned for. 3000 applied, hastily printed more exams. and moved to larger halls. As then only about 150 could be admitted, the competion was keen, and standards remained high.

At present, there about 300 students.

G. Courses of inst ruction.

Besides the usual curriculum, maintained as far as possible wit h lack of facilities and teaching staff, there are special courses, such as first aid nursing ~~course~~, and military English.

Students also are used as typists, telephone operators, interpreters, and in recreation programs in air base hostels.

I. Enlistment movement - ~~due~~ as a result of military reverses in China

The government has called for volunteer recruits from China's educated y outh. Thousands have been accepted as expeditionary forces to be trained in India to serve on the Burma front. Yenching students enlisted with great enthus. and 79 boys and girls have been accepted; 66 for the army, 3 for Burma expedition; 9 for the air force, and 1 for the navy. Also 6 members of the faculty, besides a number of clerks and assistants, have been accepted.

J. Life in Chengtu

Life in Chengtu is very hard. Exchange is 115:1, it costs one student $1400 a month for board; i egg $25; 1 chicken, $700; one catty of rice $40; a haircut, $120. Food is scarce, unnutritious, insufficient heating, inadequate clothing, dearth of medical supplies ~~and medicines~~. But letters from Yenching indicate great courage, and a note of optimism that is quite heartening in spite of all the hardships. Illness is increasing; also t.b.

296 students 40 full time 30 part-time } fac. 9

XIV. Yenching-in-exile at Chengtu - with the other refugee colleges.

Gradually, Chinese faculty and students who could, got out of Peking as best they could, and went to Chengtu; with a ~~tiny~~ small nucleus, ~~of~~ Yenching ~~opened~~ reppened there in September 1942, joining the other refugee universities already established there, — Nanking, Ginling, ~~etc.~~

A. Reopened S~~eptemb~~er 1942.

B. Cooperation with other Christian universities.

C. Arrival of part of fac. and students from Peking

D. Entrance examinations with record number of applicants — could admit only 130 - 150, but had 3,000 applicants, with not enough examination papers, and exam. halls too small. high standards kept up by great competition.

E. Approved from Board of Trustees, and ministry of Education. support and assistance promised by local gov. authorities. headed by Dr. H. H. KUNg.

F. Purpose for reppeing.

1. to maintain continuous and unbroken record of the university.

2. to clarify the position of the university with regard to the Japanese regime.

3. to enable faculty members and students who are expected to be arriving in Free China to continue their university life under the spirit and ideals of Yenching.

4. to supply the much-needed personnel with the proper spirit of service for the nationwide reconstruction and building up of a new China. " also besides maintaining a generally high academic standard that characterizes Yenching, emphasis should be placed on the character-building and development of a spirit of service and understanding of the present epoch in China's history and ~~the~~ China's role in the new world order."

Dr. Kung was the first donor, giving $10,000. He also telegraphed the commanders-in-chief ~~in~~ the different war zones asking them to full facilities to Yenching faculty and students coming to Free China.

G. Choice of site: in Chengtu, near West China Union University, the University of Nanking, Ginling College, Cheeloo University. Chengtu is ~~now~~ called "Little Peking".

1. Re opening

2. Purposes for reopening

3. Choice of site

E. Officers - Ph.D.

Dr. Y.P. Mei - former ~~teacher~~ prof. of Phil & registrar at Yenching, is now acting President. He is very busy keeping things going, raising all funds, as soon as war time conditions permit, Dr Mei will visit America as a guest of the State Dept.

F. Faculty. - There are about 60 full-time fac. members now, + 30 part-time members. ~~They have most of them~~ have managed to drawn mostly from those who escaped from Peking and managed to get to Chengtu.

G. Student -

~~I~~ when the ~~[illegible]~~ h ~~6~~ - 6/5/42 P Yen/ey, when the day arrived ~~[illegible]~~ for about 150 applicants ~~were planned for~~ 300 applicants appeared, to write exam & badly printed, & larger halls secured. as it was there possible to admit only 150, competition was keen, and thus standards were kept high.

at present there are about 300 students.

H. G/L

I. G/L

J. G/L

M. Reorganization of curriculum to meet changing conditions and needs.

1. First aid nursing course

2. Military English

N. Life is very hard - present exchange rate 115:1 inadequate housing, 200 boys sleeping in one room 20 x 20. food has inadequate ~~fe~~ nutritional value. t.b. rate is rising. costs $1400 a month for board per student. Students are working harder than ever before, and are more practical.

O. 13,000,000 alumni campaign to date, but figures are so inflated no telling what the amount really is.

25 student and faculty volunteers left for training.

students as typists, telephone operators, interpreters, recreation programs in air base hostels.

Training course for leaders in

Contrast in physical and meterial surroundings, between Yenching in Peking and Yenching in Chengtu, but the spirit is stronger than ever, ~~and~~- as Yenching adapts her program to China's war-time needs and post-war reconstruction.

K. Contrast between Yenching-in-Peking and Yenching-in-Chengtu

Although there could hardly be a greater physical contrast between Yen-in-Peking and Yenching-in-Chengtu, the Yenching spirit is stronger than ever, as Yenching adapts her program to China's wartime needs and post-war reconstruction, and looks to the future.

Of course it is and the dream of everyone that Yenching ~~can~~ may be able return to Peking ~~as soon as possible~~ after the war, if it is not destroyed by the retreating Japanese.

~~of course~~ to her own campus in

and it is ~~of course~~, the dream of everyone that ~~Yenching, after the war is over~~, Yenching may be able to return eventually to her own campus in Peking if it is not destroyed by the retreating Japanese.

~~after the war~~

H. Present enrollment

December 1942 296
40 full-time faculty
30- part-time fac.

I. Buildings and equipment. - old Methodist campus of Hua Mei University.

1 3-story bldg - 21 rooms
used for class-rooms and offices
1 2-story bldg with 22 rooms, girls dormitory

Boys and men fac. live in a Confucian temple

use West China Union University bldg. 20 minutes away.

J. Life in Chengtu

rate of exchange 115:1

dearth of food and clothing, cut off by the Japanese,
inflation: 1 egg, $25.
1 chicken 700
catty of rice 40
haircut 120.

$ 1 x 60 for no pre-stud.

poor food, cold, privations, causing poor heatlh among faculty and students, but their spirits seem to be good and letters from them indicate a certain amount of optimism. no medicinal supplies —

K. Acting President, Dr. Y. P. Mei, Ph.D. in Philosophy

is busy ~~raisi~~ visiting alumni groups in other cities, and raising funds. He will come to America as guest of the State Department as soon as war conditions permit.

L. Enlistment movement - due to military reverses in China

Government calls for volunteer recruits from China's educated youth. Thousand have been accepted as expeditionary forced to be trained in India to serve on the Burma front. Yenching students enlisted with great enthusiasm - 79 boys and girls have been accepted; 66 for the army, 3 for Burma expedition; 9 for air force, and 1 for the navy. Also 6 members of the faculty, as well as clerks and assistants have also been accepted.

Yenching in Chengtu

Yenching University has completed her first year in Cheng tu. After more than four years of oppression under the Japanese in North China she was driven from her splendid buildings and grounds; her beloved President, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, was made a prisoner of war in Peking, other members of the faculty were roughly treated and most of her western staff members were placed in a concentration camp in Shantung. These facts only added to the zeal of Yenching people who traveled thousands of miles and endured much hardship and danger to prove to the world that the Yenching Spirit cannot be confined to prison walls, nor destroyed by an enemy army.

Yenching alumni whose hearts had been saddened by the news of what had happened to their Alma Mater were delighted when they learned that the University was planning to open in West China and groups in several cities worked hard to have Yenching located near them. Chengtu had a rather large group of alumni who wanted it here and the fact that three other refugee universities were located here helped in the decision which was finally reached. The problem of housing was a difficult one, for West China University had opened its gates to so many institutions already that there was no room to take in another guest. It was not a question of "no room in the inn", but, "no room in the campus". Fortunately, the Hua Mei and Chi Hua Schools of the Methodist Mission were willing to rent their buildings at Shansi Kai to Yenching and it is there that the university took up her abode. The buildings of Hua Mei provided class rooms, offices, library, girls' dormitory, and a court for faculty members, while Chi Hua had two buildings in which eight faculty families have managed to squeeze and live in peace through the year. That left the men students and some of the "bachelor" members of the faculty uncared for but a Confucian Temple was made available by the Szechuan Provincial Government and it fortunately is near enough to Shansi Kai so the problem of communication has not been a serious one.

As soon as buildings had been secured notices were sent out that entrance examinations would be held in Chengtu and in Chungking. More than 2,800 students made application, from whom a freshman class of 124 was selected. About fifty others were accepted as transfer students. Word was sent to North China and throughout the year there has been a stream of students and faculty pouring into Chengtu. At first every arrival, or work that others were on the way, was a source of delight but before the end of the year such events produced headaches for those who had to provide places where these refugees could live, sleep and study, and had to find furniture to equip those places. At the beginning of the year it wasthought that the available space would care for about 300 students, which was considered a liberal estimate by the most enthusiastic optimists, but when the registration reached 370 the limited space and equipment meant problems not easily solved. After much searching one court was found and rented to house some faculty members but students had to "double up" and more furniture had to be made.

H. W. Robinson

This created a financial problem for double-decker beds that had cost less than $300 at the opening of the University cost more than $1200 before the year was over the other equipment was correspondingly high. But the cost of equipment and space was not the only cause of financial problems. The University had taken a rather generous attitude toward helping faculty and students who had been connected with Yenching in Peking and paid all travel expenses for faculty and loaned money to students for their travel. As the year advanced these amounts rose to hundreds of thousands of dollars and limitations had to be set for the amounts that could be expected from the University. Some had to borrow from friends and others had to sell personal belongings but still they continued to come. Appeals were made to friends and considerable help for travel was received from Relief Committees.

Before the University could open it had to have assurance that funds would be available and it has been most gratifying tosee the response that has come from appeals for financial aid. The Yenching Board of Trustees in America naturally assumed a large share of the budget and the United China Relief gave liberally as they did to the other Christian universities in China. The British Aid for China and others from abroad contributed generously to help finance the University. There were also sizeable contributions from organizations in China: The Ministry of Education, the National Relief Committee, the Ministry of Social Service, the British Boxer Fund and the Szechuan Social Welfare Bureau, all helped to make it possible for the university to close its books at the end of the year with a substantial balance with which to start the second year. To all these friends in time of need Yenching is most grateful and trusts that what has been accomplished with their funds may cause them to feel that they have made good investments of their money.

The University is also grateful to the Mission boards which have not only contributed funds to the Boards of Trustees in America but have also provided several foreign members to the Yenching staff. At the beginning of the year Miss Grace Boynton was the only representative of Mission Boards at Yenching. By the end of the year others had been added:

Miss Grace M. Boynton - American Board Mission
Miss Ruth Van Kirk - " " "
Mr. H. W. Robinson - " " "
Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Lapwood - London Missionary Society
Miss Nina Stallings - Methodist Mission

Since Yenching is an international institution it is hoped that other representatives of mission boards will be able to join the staff later.

Yenching in Chengtu has naturally had to curtail the scope of its work. The Graduate Division, the Harvard-Yenching Institute and the School of Religion have not been opened in Chengtu and although there are three colleges - Arts and Letters, Natural Science and Public Affairs - the departments and courses of study have been reduced from twenty to ten. Even in these ten departments it has not been possible to maintain the standards established in Peking.

In the case of several departments the curriculum has been worked out in cooperation with other institutions onthe W.C.U.U. campus.

Of the 370 students who were enrolled more than 220 came from North China and to a large extent have been dependent on the university for financial support. In so far as possible self-help jobs are provided for them but large sums of money have been needed for grants and loans to students.

When a mxx call was made last winter for volunteers to become interpreters for the allied forces 21 Yenching boys volunteered, took examinations and were all accepted. It was a thrilling experience for the whole university to see these students start for Kunming and India. It made the war seem much more real and nearer. Their letters have given us a clearer understanding of what is taking place in the outside world and made us conscious that some of our own group are having a share in this great enterprise.

There has been close cooperation between Yenching and the four Christian universities on the W. C. U. U. campus though the distance that separates us from them has beena great handicap. A good many Yenching students take courses in the other institutions which means that they have to walk three or four miles a day, and some who had courses in the forenoon and afternoon even made two trips a day to the other campus. We have tried to get some class rooms for our use in Huasipa so it would be easier for students of other universities to enroll in Yenching courses butwere unsuccessful during the first year. We have now made arrangements with the University Hospital whereby our College of Science will get one floor of the new wing that is now being constructed. We wish that it were possible to have more of our classes on that campus.

Other ways in which Yenching cooperates with the other universities are the Presidents' weekly conferences and a common treasurer, Miss Elsie Priest. Yenching greatly appreciates Miss Priest's willingness to serve in that capacity, for it binds the five universities into one unit for financial considerations.

In accordance with this cooperation with the other institutions, Yenching has planned her courses, and they have planned theirs, with the idea of avoiding duplication as much as possible. Some of the Departments and courses in which Yenching is particularly strong are the Departments of Journalism and Home Economics and the courses in Physical Education. Yenching is the only university in China that has a department of Journalism and with the exception of the Department of Economics it has the largest number of students of any department at Yenching. In the Department of Home Economics an outstanding feature is the nursery school which serves as a laboratory for the students of the department, and meets the needs of a group of families living in this community. Many more children have been registered than could be admitted and the results have been most gratifying. The Y. W. C. A. has helped to finance this school and other organizations have also made contributions to its budget.

The Nursery School had a major catastrophe March 13 when the building in which it was located burned to the ground. The newly

made equipment went up in smoke, but the Hua Mei school kindly loaned rooms so the work could be continued. During the summer vacation a simple building was constructed to house the Nursery School.

The fire was a catastrophe not only to the Nursery School but also to nine women teachers who lived on the second floor. They lost practically all of their personal effects and one of them, Miss Ruth Van Kirk, was badly burned. She was disabled for several weeks but managed to get back to the University before the end of the year, and will continue her work in the English Department this coming year.

While the internal problems of Yenching have consumed most of her energy during her first year in Chengtu she has managed to give a little attention to the community in which she is located. A considerable number of Yenching students, supervised by some of the faculty members, have carried on social service projects in the city and the College of Public Affairs has established a Rural Research and Service Station at Tsung Yu Chiao where cultural study of that area is being made and where an educational service program is being carried on for the local community. The center also serves as a training laboratory for a group of Yenching students.

The social service work in the city was partly at the Shansi Kai Methodist church where a night school was held, and partly at an orphanage where a service program was carried on for the boys of that institution.

Another social service activity is that of the work for the blind. While the actual work did not start during the first year, funds were secured, a staff was engaged and plans were completed for this program to begin in the fall of 1943. Courses will be given to train a few young people who desire to prepare to work for the blind and a magazine in Braille will be published.

An act of service which was promoted, planned and executed entirely by the student body, but with the consent of the University was the collection of money for Honan Relief. One Sunday morning boys and girls went on the streets, and into the shops and restaurants of Chengtu, selling flowers and cakes and soliciting contributions for the Honan Famine victims. They collected over $70,000 which was sent to the Famine Relief Organization under the joint auspices of the N. C. C. and the New Life Movement, and to the C. I. C. which was doing relief work in Honan.

Yenching is a Christian university and in the North the Yenta Christian Fellowship was the center of the religious activities. It was a Fellowship of faculty, students and servants. That Fellowship has been functioning during the past year and has not only conducted religions meetings but has also served as a clearing house for several smaller groups which have beenactive in Bible study, discussions and social meetings. The Yenta Fellowship has been a part of the Chengtu Lien - a union of Fellowships in the universities of Chengtu. This Lien conducted a Spring Conference at P'eng Hsien last February and a fine group of Yenching students attended. There was also a good representation at Chang Sung Shan Seminar last summer.

One of the outstanding events of the Fellowship during the year was a one-day retreat held in the springat Kuang Hua University. About 60 students and faculty members attended and Dr. P. C. Hsü , one of the founders of the Yenta Fellowship in North China, was the speaker at the Retrest. In one of the small discussion groups that met inthe afternoon the questionwas raised as to what the work of the Fell wship in Chengtu should be. Dr. Hsü's reply was that the Fellowship should strive to help Yenching so live in Chengtu that when we leave the local people will say, or at least feel, "It was good to have Yenching in Chengtu." That is the aim, not only of the Yenta Fellowship, but of the whole university as well.

H. W. Robinson.

September 22, 1943.

One of the outstanding events of the Fellowship during the year was a one-day retreat held in the spring at Huang Hua University. About 60 students and faculty members attended and Dr. P. C. Hsü, one of the founders of the Yenta Fellowship in North China, was the speaker at the Retreat. In one of the small discussion groups that met in the afternoon the question was raised as to what the work of the Fell wship in Chengtu should be. Dr. Hsü's reply was that the Fellowship should strive to help Yenching so live in Chengtu that when we leave the local people will say, or at least feel, "It was good to have Yenching in Chengtu." That is the aim, not only of the Yenta Fellowship, but of the whole university as well.

H. W. Robinson.

September 22, 1943.

GRIPSHOLM NEWS ABOUT YENCHING

December 13, 1943

The Gripsholm has arrived and brings us encouraging news regarding the welfare of Dr. Stuart and his associates from the Peking Union Medical College, still interned in Peiping. Apparently they are being well taken care of.

The Yenching faculty lists have been rechecked and the following regular American staff members are still interned at Weishien:

Langdon B. Gilkey
Albert Liu (Hawaii)
George R. Loehr
Stewart Mitchell
Lucius Porter
James Pyke
Mrs. Louise L. Saetti

We are hoping that these friends will be exchanged at no distant date.

There was some hope that British staff members would be repatriated soon, but even if a British exchange does occur it will probably be for only those from Central and South China.

The following British staff members are still interned in China:

Lucy M. Burtt
Ethel M. Hancock
Hilda Holland
A. H. Jowett Murray
W. Sheldon Ridge
Mr. and Mrs. Harold E. Shadick