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Yenching

I. FROM PEKING TO CHENGTU

Reminiscence

(Cheng Chia-yin)

Rumors were treated with indifference in the old city of Peking. The little collection of people at Yenching refused to be disturbed. It was the month of Christmas. Everybody was looking forward to peace and merriment.

December is a month of joy to the student of Yenching University. The anticipation of a luscious treat, given annually by the whole teaching staff, alone made the festival welcome. For once our learned professors would put down their impassive appearance and their seven atmospheres of dignity. So the young folks, chipper and merry, became almost impatient. Often, when the night was quiet and the moonlight very cool, one could hear faint cries of "Noel" coming from afar. The holy music inspired everybody with a divine tranquility. It was barbarous to think of disturbance at such a time of year.

But rumors of a coming war between America and Japan grew constantly. Men looked up from their newspapers with eyes full of anxiety. Young people made poor attempts to laugh their fear away; older ones shut their mouths stubbornly to avoid making any comment.

Within the Forbidden City, the Japanese headquarters were in tense action. Bulky yellowish masses with short legs and sharp bayonets were seen pacing to and fro near a wall of the University. Fifth columnists were said to have been in existence within the university compounds. Young people glanced at each other with such a skeptical wisdom that the magnificent Yenching buildings, famous for the beauty of their Chinese architecture, were filled with a sense of foreboding.

December 8, 1941, was like any other day in that month, a chilly day. The penetrating wind of the North China region was blowing. As always there was a faint suggestion of sunshine. On that very morning, as usual, some foreign professors were taking their walks with dog or child. Groups of boys and girls were entertaining themselves, some with talking, some with singing, a few with study.

About eight o'clock that morning, the news of the declaration of war by Japan reached Yenching. Uneasiness and anxiety were felt. But everybody closed his mouth, lifted up his head, and was well prepared to accept what righteousness commanded them to suffer.

Around nine o'clock, Japanese soldiers marched into the university campus. With hearts blind to justice and hands inhuman and cruel, they occupied that so well beloved Yenching University.

Many teachers and students were arrested, the others driven out. All were distressed, but not discouraged. They turned their faces up to heaven, praying that justice would prevail at last.

II. FETCHING OUR BELONGINGS FROM YENCHING (Chen Shu-yung)

One day in June, 1942, the Japanese gendarmerie headquarters gave all the Yenching staff and students permission to fetch their belongings left in the university. At ten o'clock that morning, some of my classmates and I reached the Alumni Gate of Yenching. It was guarded by two Japanese soldiers. They allowed us to enter the gate one by one. They put four desks near the gate, and ordered us to write down our belongings in a list, and to indicate in which building they were. The order was that we were not allowed to take out any of the university property nor any of our own belongings not written on the

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list. How could I remember every little thing? But finally, I squeezed out a list and handed it in.

After we had written the list, we were divided into groups according to the building we wanted to enter. Because I wanted to fetch my books and experimental instruments and materials from the Psychology Department, I was appointed to the McBrier group. This group included Dr. and Mrs. Luh, Mrs. Kuo Shao-yu and some other members of the faculty, and students. We had to enter the building four by four. The gendarme who watched us was quite kind and allowed us plenty of time to find our property. But soon Dr. Henry Chow came and told us the gendarme in Bashford Hall was very cruel. He gave them only one minute to find their things. If anyone spent more time, he was slapped. Mr. Ma wanted to take out his own typewriter but the gendarme thought that was university property and struck him cruelly, so Mr. Ma was seriously hurt.

Soon after Dr. Chow told us these things, the cruel gendarme came to McBrier Hall with a stick in his hand, and forced us out of the building. Dr. Luh had just been released from the Japanese Gendarmerie and had not recovered from his illness. Ordinarily he had to walk on crutches with a cane, but at that time he was excited and ran downstairs very quickly without his cane.

Before we went out of the Alumni Gate there was a search, and the search meant robbery. They would not allow us to take out anything that was valuable and paid no attention to the lists we had written. If you argued with them, you would be slapped. They even slapped Mrs. Kuo Shao-yu without pity. There was a sophomore premedical student named Chao. Since he did not bow to the gendarmes when he was going out, he was called back and severely punished. They slapped his face furiously and even his glasses were broken. Fortunately or unfortunately, I did not have this experience.

### III. LEAVING PEKING (Chang Tzu-hua)

My former room-mate, Mr. Chao, and my friend, Mr. Li, promised to come to see me, and to help me out of my difficulties at nine o'clock on the morning of September 4, 1942. I was anxiously waiting for them that morning but they failed to appear at the time appointed. Twenty minutes had elapsed and there was no sign of them. I began to wonder why they had not come, for these friends of mine always kept their promise and were very punctual too. I went out of the door several times to look, but every time I had to return to the room disappointed. The clock pointed to half past nine, and I began to feel real impatience waiting for them. Ten more minutes passed and yet they had not arrived. I threw myself on my bed in despair.

"Can't I do anything without help?" I asked myself. Yes, of course I can, but this time is an exception for I am in need of so many things. Without help, no one can carry out his plan unless he is willing to work for the Japanese for some time. My friend's failure to come must have some reason. I would wait for them. The door opened and in came the two. Hope revived in me immediately and I was overjoyed to see them, though they were very late.

"Did the Japanese gendarme come into this house half an hour ago?" whispered Mr. Chao.

"No, I haven't seen a Japanese the whole morning," I answered in a low voice.

"It must be the neighbor next door whom the Japanese inspected," Mr. Li whispered.

"What are you talking about? Can't you tell me clearly what has happened?" I asked.

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"We saw a Japanese gendarme entering either this building or a house nearby. We dared not come to your house before he left for we were afraid that he was in this house or would come here, so we watched him from the small shops at the entrance of the building," answered Mr. Chao.

"That's why we are late," added Mr. Li.

"Have you decided when to start your journey?" asked Mr. Chao.

"Yes, tomorrow morning," I answered.

"Have you got everything ready?" asked Mr. Li.

"No, but I can have everything packed in half an hour," I answered.

"How about your identification card? Have you changed it?" asked Mr. Chao.

"It takes at least two weeks to get a new one. I can't wait for it," I told him.

"But don't you know that you have to show it to the Japanese gendarmeria before you can go on the platform? You have to show it to the inspectors in the train at least two times, and when you get off the train you have to show it again to the examiners in the station. How can you go through such a long journey with that card? I am sure you will get into trouble before you leave Peking," said Mr. Chao discouragingly.

"To go over to Free China is a dangerous feat; one has to be very careful. Haven't you heard that several of our schoolmates were arrested because they were planning to go over?" warned Mr. Li.

"The journey is dangerous I know, but how can the Japanese know that I am going over? I haven't told anyone except you two," I said.

"Haven't you noticed that you are being followed these few days? I thought that the Japanese had found you out, and had come to arrest you just now," said Mr. Chao.

"What! How do you know I am followed. Oh! never mind, I have to go tomorrow," I said.

The door opened suddenly and in came a policeman. The color on our faces changed, our hands grew cold and our hearts beat fast. He looked at us for a moment, then asked,

"Where is Mr. Ch'en?"

"He has gone out, but he will be back at noon. Is there anything I can do for you," I asked.

"Tell Mr. Chen to pay the rent tax this afternoon," he said as he went away.

It took us a few minutes to recover from the fright, and when we had recovered sufficiently, Mr. Chao asked me whether I was still determined to go at all costs. I answered him in the affirmative.

"In that case," he said, "I will accompany you to see Mr. X this afternoon at

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four o'clock. He is the one who can tell you the way and the persons you have to see during your journey, but you must tell him about your card and if he considers it too dangerous then you have to wait until you get a new card," said Mr. Chao.

"All right, I shall be waiting for you here," I said.

"I will come to see you again this evening," promised Mr. Li.

The clock was just striking four when Mr. Chao returned. We went to Mr. X together. Mr. X showed us into his bedroom. He closed all the windows and locked the door. Then he took out a piece of paper and a pencil. He drew a rough sketch on the paper and put down the names of the towns and villages on the way.

"You have to memorize all the places and the names of the people you are going to meet," said Mr. X as he showed me the paper.

"He is still using his old card which I think will get him into trouble," put in Mr. Chao.

"What card?" asked Mr. X.

"This card," I answered as I handed him the card.

He looked at it for a moment and said that it would not do me any harm. All I had to do was to get a second class train ticket. I spent half an hour memorizing the names, then went to the station to get the ticket.

At seven o'clock in the evening my friends came. First Mr. Li and Mr. Ho came to ask me about the result of the interview with Mr. X. I said that I would start my journey the next morning. There was a knock at the door, and in a few seconds, three other friends came in. In less than half an hour about ten school-mates were in my room. Mr. Chao was among them. He told me that half of the students who lived in the fourth dormitory last year sent their best wishes. I began to worry when I heard that so many of my schoolmates had learned of my plan.

"Do any of the Japanese gendarmes or the secret police know that I am going away?" I asked.

"I don't think any of them knows," answered Mr. Chao.

"Fine, come and help me pack. I hope you are right and that none of them know," I said.

"How many pieces of luggage are you going to take?" asked Mr. Li.

"As many as I can," I answered.

"I suggest that you leave part of your belongings here, for otherwise you will be suspected and arrested," said Mr. Liu.

"Two pieces at most," said Mr. Chao.

"All right, two pieces, that saves trouble," I said.

In less than half an hour everything needed was packed, and we sat around the table to talk of our plans. Some said that they would come next year, others felt sorry that they had to wait because of family problems. All of them said they would come to the station to see me off the next morning, but I told them that they must not come-- if they did they would probably see me arrested. They elected Mr. Liu who speaks Japanese fluently to be their representative. He was the only person who came to the station the next morning.

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YENCHING CONTRIBUTION TO CHINA'S WARTIME EFFORT  
AND POSTWAR RECONSTRUCTION

29.9.44

Introduction

Heads of the different departments of Yenching University were requested to report on the phases of their work which had direct or indirect contribution to China's immediate in war, or future need in reconstruction.

Their replies are compiled in this brief report, and their own words have been retained as far as possible.

Certain contributions which are common to all departments of the University, or somewhat ~~unimportant~~ independent of the academic programme, are not mentioned separately in the various sections of this report, but are gathered together in the introduction.

By opening up immediately in Free China, after the Japanese closure of the University in Peking, we were able to draw through the Japanese over 300 of the original student body. A good number of these have now graduated, and are working for China instead of living under the oppression of Japan.

In the same way more than a score of teachers escaped, knowing that there was work waiting for them in Chengtu.

By a liberal policy of scholarships and loans, Yenching has enabled nearly two hundred worthy students to continue their training ~~xxxxxx~~ with a view to graduation and subsequent service.

The enthusiasm and vivid memories of Japanese oppression brought to Chengtu by Yenching students has acted as stimulus to other Universities in Chengtu.

Yenching's tradition of freedom of thought has been courageously maintained.

Students have been encouraged to enlist as interpreters or for other wartime service.

College of Arts and LettersJournalism Dept.

## I. Direct contributions to war-time journalism.

a. Our graduate students are now ~~xxxx~~ very active as war correspondents on different Allied fronts. There are five of them working for the Central News Agency as war correspondents in the European, Pacific, and North Burma theatres, and one at General Stilwell's HQ. Several other graduates are special correspondents in different air bases of the AAF in North Burma, Western Szechuan, etc.

A larger number of graduates are joining Chinese newspapers, and working on different fronts in China to cover war news. For example, Mr. Norman Soong, one of our graduates, is the only Chinese reporter receiving a medal of honour from the U.S. Government (for his brave action during the bombing and sinking of the Panay on December 12, 1937), and he is also the first Chinese reporter to fly with an American bomber bombing Japan.

b. Our graduates help in the war-time international publicity work of the Chinese Government. Eight of our graduates are staff members of the International Department of the Ministry of Information. One of them is in San Francisco, head of the branch office there, and one in New York, editor of the China News Service. These are men who are actually responsible

China News Service. These are men who are actually responsible

for seeking closer understanding and cooperation between China and the Allied Nations.

c. We have been asked to take care of a training class for young reporters who are to go to the Chinese armies at the front to run an "Army Bulletin" for the soldiers. This is in cooperation with a military paper here.

2. Direct Contributions to the "Fourth Estate" in China.  
a. The Journalism Department of Yenching University is for the time being the only department in Chinese Universities which has under-graduate training in English journalism. Ninety % of the staff members of the English Service Department of the Central News Agency are graduates of the Department. The Washington, New York, and London office of the C.N.A. are built up by our graduates and they have outstanding contributions in Sino-American and Sino-British relationships.

b. The tradition of the Journalism Department of Yenching is liberal. We wish to train young Chinese reporters and editors with liberal minds. This is one of the reasons why our graduates are welcomed by most Chinese newspapers. It is obvious that our graduates now working with Chinese newspapers have a strong influence upon the effort ~~to~~ to make China more democratic.

Western Languages Dept.

The English Department is training and sending into national service a number of interpreters. To our knowledge five students (not yet graduated) are serving in that capacity.

Chinese Department

War has brought Chinese students and people in general into closer contact with many tribes in China whose educational programme and social improvement in general depend upon a knowledge of their customs, social conditions, and language.

The Chinese Department realizes the importance of language study as a means of eliciting information regarding these peoples and considers a knowledge of their language as an indispensable instrument in any post-war reconstruction work regarding these peoples. It undertakes therefore, as part of its training programme, the study of these languages, and the training of competent students to do research work along these lines.

College of Natural Science

Mathematics Dept.

Shift of emphasis to applied mathematics - Statistics, Higher Applied Mathematics (new course), Differential Equations for Chemical engineers, etc.

Out of small student group two are serving as interpreters.

Physics Dept.

Mr. William Band, Chairman, serving on the British Scientific Mission to China, under Dr. Joseph Needham.

Emphasis on radio training.

While in Chengtu graduated several students from old preengineering division, though owing to complete lack of equipment no further students of engineering can be taken.

Chemistry Department

Very heavy emphasis on chemical engineering, e.g. many

courses in Leather Tanning, also in Chemical Engineering, Technical Analysis, Liquid Fuels, Industrial Chemistry, Stoichiometry, Technical Problems, etc.

Students theses on local tanning materials, research on sugar at Neichiang in cooperation with factory there. Research on local paper materials in cooperation with C.I.C.

Our students do most of the teaching in the local School for Leather Technicians, and also teach in C.I.C. Bailie School.

Work done by our students (parttime and vacation) ~~xxxxxxx~~ for C.I.C. ~~Mea~~n and Machines Office includes - translation of technical articles from English to Chinese, copying of machine drawings from microfilm, editing of the M & M Office magazine devoted to technical improvements in smallscale industry, and secretarial work.

Yenching graduates - especially in Leather and Ceramics - are to be found in chemical industries throughout China.

#### Biology Department

Premedical teaching.

Research of local insects of economic importance.

#### Home Economics Dept.

Nutrition Division:- training of dieticians, research on food values of local products.

Teacher-training Division:- training of personel for Home Economics work in Middle Schools. This has very great importance for the development of modern standards of cleanliness in China.

Child Welfare Division:- training of personel for nursery schools, kindergartens, orphanages. operation of Model Nursery School. publications very appropriate and popular - " A Day in the life of a child" " Nutrition Charts", etc.

Premising training.

Now 75 % of the Science College students are in the two departments of Home Economics and Chemistry, as these two departments give the most practical training.

#### College of Public Affairs

To direct its effort to the cause of national reconstruction has always been the primary aim of the C.P.A. Since the outbreak of the present war, greater attention has been given to this aspect of our work.

#### Training

##### 1. Personnel for the Welfare of the Blind

Training has been entrusted to Yenching by the National Committee for the Promotion of the Welfare of the Blind. Since a large number of wounded soldiers have lost their sight, their care and placement in suitable occupations - thus making them useful and productive - is a great contribution to the country. Our task is to train social workers for this work.

##### 2. International Trade Programme

As the ~~xxx~~ financing of the war, and the economic reconstruction which is to follow, have to rely on a favorable

## Yenching Contribution

balance of foreign trade, the development of China's import and export markets is at present and will remain to be one of the big national issues. At the request of the Foo Shing Trading Corporation, a government foreign trade agency, the Dept. of Economics is undertaking a programme for the training of personnel for this type of work. Last year, four of the ten graduates from the Department were taken into the service of the Foo Shing Corporation.

### 3. Child Welfare Programme

The Dept. of Sociology and Social work cooperates with the Home Economics Dept. in training of child welfare workers.

## Research

### 1. Student

Students of the graduating class write their thesis on a current problem. Topics have been - "A Critical study of the Post-war Peace Plans", "China's Monetary Control in Wartime", "An International Trade Policy for Post-war China", "Chinese Tung Oil in the World Market, etc.etc.

### 2. Faculty

Owing to lack of facilities, time, and funds, our faculty members are unable to do much research. But in spite of this many of them are still able to write very valuable articles, and their opinions influence both the populace and the government. Notable contributions have been

Prof Hsiao Kung-Chuan's writings on Constitutional Government

Prof Wu Chi-Yu's International Peace

Prof Chao Jen-Tsun's International Finance and Banking

Prof Cheng Lin-Chuang's Agricultural Credit

Prof Lin Yueh-Hua's report on the sociological study of the Lolo tribesmen had a section on the political organisation which has received the attention of the government.

## Services

- Prof. Hsiao Kung-Chuan - Member of the National Committee for Constitutional ~~Reform~~ Promotion
- Prof. Wu Chi-Yu - Director of the Committee for Constitutional Studies, Szechuan Prov.
- Prof. Cheng Lin-Chuang - Member of Promotion Cttee of the Federation of Chengtu Industrial Cooperatives
- Prof. Kuan Jui-Wu - National Conference of Workers in Child Welfare

WAR MINISTER VISITS CAMPUS  
Nov. 6, 1945

On Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1945, General Chen Cheng, the Chinese Minister of War, during his short visit to Peiping spent one hour in Yenching and spoke to the students. Ten years have elapsed since his first visit to this campus in 1935 and nothing is revealed on record that he has paid any visit to any educational institute in China during that period. That he should have singled Yenching out is fully explained in the opening remarks of his speech.

Prior to his coming to Yenching, General Chen made a speech at 3 p.m. to a big assembly of Peiping students at Tai Ho Tien in the Forbidden City, where ex-Minister of Education, Mr. Chen Li Fu, spoke too. Both speakers addressing thousands of students from all colleges and schools singled Yenching out for mention of its exemplary academic spirit that will not bow before ruthless power and cruelty.

Yenching students on the campus were told that General Chen was not expected until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. While they were ready to gather at the campus gate to welcome the distinguished guest by 5 o'clock, the school bell tolled incessantly about half an hour earlier, when it was learned that Chen had already arrived, uncheered and even unnoticed.

The War Minister did not impress the students as an imposing personage as he stood on the platform, unpretentious and amiable, refusing a seat while Dr. William Hung made the introduction in place of President Stuart who was absent in Tientsin.

General Chen expressed his appreciation of Yenching by way of introduction to his speech. He enumerated the contributions during the war of this University, which though situated in enemy-occupied North China kept up a relentless struggle under Dr. Stuart by not only educating young men in this part of China but sending them to the interior for the war effort. Those who remained behind, as exemplified in the stoicism of the senior faculty members by facing Japanese persecution with many a wound but an unbewig spirit, also won the sympathy and admiration of the nation.

Then he went on to give a brief account of the eight years of war, from his personal experience; it was a story that even those who had a hand in it might not have had the privilege to hear. In a speech of 40 minutes he covered all the important historical features of China's war---the pre-war hesitations, the initial waverings, the unfaltering firmness of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. He did not emit the blunders committed by the Government, nor did he minimize the American assistance which helped to attain victory. In conclusion he stressed the importance of scientific studies as essential for the reconstruction of China. Reconstruction, he said, was the end, while the war of resistance was but the means.

As he descended from the platform the students rose and cheered him until his car disappeared through the West Gate.

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### The Yenching Index Press

Since New Year, the Yenching Index Press has started working on a very small scale. Founded in 1935, the Press expanded and improved steadily until in 1941, it had more than a hundred workmen, 150,000 kilograms of lead and some 80 different fonts of Chinese and European type. But with the outbreak of the Pacific War the effort of seven years was wiped out.

The people in charge of the Press found it impossible to restore the original plant. Since 1941, the property has changed hands four times, i.e., at first it was held by the Japanese gendarmerie, then it was handed over to the Synthetic Research Institute, to the Puppet Ministry of Education, and, finally, to the Hsin Min Press. Due to this fact the property was dispersed and only a part of it could be traced and reclaimed from the Hsin Min Press. The recovered part comprises ten presses and 15,000 kilograms of lead. The Press has now the arduous task to fill its empty building with new equipment.

In the past, the Press undertook the printing of the Index to Chinese Classics of the Harvard-Yenching Institute and the Yenching Journal of Chinese Studies and other publications. It excelled in work requiring superior workmanship and considerable knowledge in foreign languages, rare attainments in a Chinese printing establishment.

The losses of the Index Press cannot be estimated at the present time. but the replacement of the lead alone would require an amount of FRB\$200,000,000 or US\$40,000. This, however, is still less irremediable than its loss in work and time. The Library of Harvard University entrusted the Index Press with the printing of a catalogue of its Chinese books. The Press spent two years composing Chinese type for ten volumes of more than 2,000 folio pages. Proofs were sent by mail to Harvard for correction. After final proof-reading, three volumes were completed, while the type-setting of the remaining seven was finished, but the type was distributed and the lead taken away by the Japanese so that the whole work was undone. It will take a considerable time before work can be resumed to the full extent.

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## Christmas 1945

This was the first peacetime Christmas and the first Christmas celebrated by Yenching after it had reopened in Peiping. It was not, however, celebrated with excessive enthusiasm, in spite of the three successive holidays from December 24th to 26th, partly because many of the faculty members are still in the United States or elsewhere and the upperclass students, whose leadership is essential in most activities on the campus, are in Chengtu, and partly because the economic strain is even more acutely felt in this area after the war. But still the Christmas of 1945 passed in a general festive air.

Christmas Sunday. The Christmas Sunday Service was held at 10:30 a.m. in Sage Auditorium with Prof. William Hung as the preacher. Dr. Hung as a historian told the congregation that Jesus was neither born 1945 years ago nor on the 25th of December. But he said Christmas has a special significance to Yenching. Christmas Holiday appears in the University Calendar as the Founder's Day. This was because Yenching was founded at a time when the anti-Christian movement was in its heyday and Yenching, in order to gain recognition as a university, could not officially celebrate the Christian holidays. The name of the date still remains, although the former antagonism is gone. From the University's point of view, however, the date could not have been more appropriately named. For Yenching was founded and forever will be run for Jesus Christ, whom the University took as its corner stone, its live stone and its ultimate foundation. Jesus in short was the Founder of Yenching; without Christianity Yenching would lose its raison d'être, without Christmas there would be no Yenching.

For the past four years, Dr. Hung continued, under extremely adverse circumstances Yenching stood firm in the face of strong storms and annihilating torrents. This was possible only because of Yenching's Christian principles. In conclusion, he called upon the congregation, amidst their joyous celebration of Christmas, to think of the Bible, the Church, and the unique significance of this birthday of myriads of birthdays, and as members of a Christian university to serve Christ as best they could.

At eleven of the same morning, a Workmen's Service was held in Warner Gymnasium with Dr. J. F. Li preaching on the "Meaning of Christmas."

Christmas Eve. At 5 p.m., faculty members and students attended the Candlelight service which took place in Sage Chapel. The service was led by Dr. T. C. Chao with a program of Bible-reading, carol singing and prayers.

The social party which took place in Boyd Gymnasium at 7 p.m. was a university affair for the whole community. It was attended by a number of faculty members, some two hundred students and an equal number of workmen with their families. The program was started by a prayer led by the Chairman of the Yenta Christian Fellowship, Dr. J. F. Li, followed by music and vocal numbers. The unusual feature of this party was a Christmas play written and enacted by some students, its central theme being that the poor have also a Christmas to celebrate. Following the message of the play, at the end of the party, the student who presided over the program called for contributions from those present for the poor in the Community as a Christmas gift. As a result, a total of FRB\$20,077 were contributed.

After the party a group of fifty students singing Christmas toured the faculty residences in the various compounds; in some instances they were invited for tea and further singing.

Christmas Day. Likewise unusual on this occasion was the Christmas luncheon held in three of the four students' dining halls and attended by both faculty members and students. The university had butchered two cows and four pigs and distributed the meat among the members of the university. The pigs were part of the seven captured after the Japanese had left the campus. This event happily met the need of the now vegetarian Yenching students on this holiday. Thus for the first time in three

Christmas 1945

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months the students' dining halls smelt of beef and rice.

In the meantime the workmen, each of whom got a catty of pork, had their own luncheon at the Workmen's Clubhouse between 10 and 12 a.m. At 3 p.m., the workmen again had their own party in the Warner Gymnasium with a program of Chinese opera songs, magic and other performances.

On December 26th, a costume skating gave the final touch to the Christmas days. In the afternoon a medley of students appeared on the lake, some dressed as farmers and others as Japanese soldiers or American military police. The three winners were awarded prizes.

The sending of Christmas gifts to the poor of the Community was not on such an extensive scale as before. This is explained by the present economic difficulties among the faculty. However, individual efforts were made by sending gifts to the nearby poor and to the orphanage about three miles from the campus.

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## Yenching University Tribulation Memorial Day

December 8, the date on which the University was closed in 1941, has been named "Yenching University Tribulation Memorial Day". The first celebration of this anniversary fell on Saturday and was commemorated by the University, together with the alumni who had come back.

This first anniversary memorial day, under the present circumstances, was rather unique. In the first place, alumni in cities further than Tientsin thought it a "risk" to travel to Peiping, when train service is subjected to interruptions at any moment. Secondly, even those in the city of Peiping felt it quite a trip to come out, with the West Gate of the city being closed shortly after five o'clock every day. To follow the program of this occasion meant to have to stay for the night at the University, stripped itself to bare necessities. A third problem was that of transportation, caused by a complete lack of gasoline. Therefore, only about a hundred alumni had been expected as the maximum to "come home". And in the end nearly twice as many were found on the campus.

The day was crisp, cold and windless. From eleven in the morning till about midnight, it was full packed with activities.

The Memorial Service headed the program and took place in Bashford Auditorium at eleven. Presiding over the ceremony, Mr. C. H. Chao briefly reviewed the four years of sufferings and struggles under enemy occupation, from which the University had emerged spiritually intact. Speaking to the audience, Dean C. W. Lu thought this memorial day was not a time for mourning, but for rejoicing. No doubt, December 8, 1941 marked the beginning of a long time of hardships, yet it was an ordeal by which Yenching had been tried and tempered for an even greater task. He called upon the alumni and students to look forward to a newer and better Yenching, because the old Yenching with all its success and contributions had not been without shortcomings and mistakes. Dean Lu was followed by an alumnus who expressed his marvel at the speed with which the external look of the campus had been restored. This he called a manifestation of the Yenching spirit, which it was the students' <sup>duty</sup> to follow and to promote.

The athletic program, from two to four in the afternoon, comprised three items; namely, a girls' volley ball match between the freshmen and sub-freshmen, a folk-dance, and a basket ball match between alumni and students.

A tea-party was given by the University at the President's House to alumni and guests at four p.m. The music program came at five, with piano and vocal numbers being given by Yenching alumni, among whom was one tenor well-known in all the coastal cities.

The unusual feature on this occasion was the bonfire followed by a torch parade. The bonfire was staged in front of the now unoccupied men's dormitories, with a gathering of hundreds attending. It was a spectacular sight to see the fire and innumerable high-lifted torches parading round the lake. This was meant to symbolize the outspreading of Yenching's light.

Crowning the day's festivity was a play presented by some alumni who were amateur actors. It was a farce depicting the corruption, obsequiousness and bribery of government officials. Introducing the play to the audience, a faculty member said that there was yet another war to be won. The performance was attended by over a thousand, among whom were villagers from the neighborhood.

For two consecutive days, December 8 and 9, there was an exhibition of Chinese paintings in Miner Hall. There were sixty-seven works of great masters of the Sung, Yuan, Ming and Ching dynasties.

The program did not come to an end with the end of the day, for owing to gasoline shortage, the University did not get enough fuel to provide for the

Tribulation Day -2-

return-trip of the alumni to the city. On the morning of December 9, a number of alumni cheerfully decided to walk to town, as Yenching students did that day four years ago, when they were forced to leave the campus.

SOME BRIEF NOTES

Second Faculty Forum

The second Faculty Forum was held in the evening of November 4th, at the President's House, during one of the "lightless" nights which are not infrequent on the campus; but the attendance was not greatly diminished by the dim light of a candle. This gathering was intended for the inauguration of the Faculty Club, which was marked by the performance of "Glimpses of Camp Life" given by the American and British faculty members, who had been interned for two-and-a-half years at Weihsien, Shantung. The "play" was enacted without scenery, make-up, or stage, but it aroused great laughter as the "actors" depicted the funny sides of their interment life in such scenes as "the morning roll call", "the pumper", "a quiet life in a box", "the queue for lunch", and so forth.

Faculty Get Ration

Due to the uncertain economic situation and the rapid rise of commodity prices in North China, the pay scale for the University staff was found to be inadequate and to have fallen far short of the actual needs. Unable to make an adjustment in the cash payment, the Administrative Committee has decided to provide the staff members with "rations" gratis. The amount given to each member is in proportion to his salary. Thus, the monthly coal ration varies from 1/4 ton to 3 tons and that of foodstuff varies from 60 catties of barley to 100 catties of barley or 50 catties of rice.

Campaign in Peiping and Tientsin Concluded

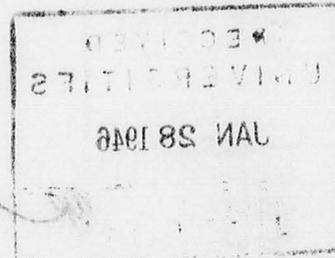
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The total contributions from Peiping until December 1st amounted to FRB\$25,457,540, while they had reached FRB\$45,908,500 in Tientsin early in November. The goal for Peiping and Tientsin had been set at FRB\$50,000,000; the present figures would indicate that the planned amount will actually be twice as large.

Mr. C. F. Wang has also rendered Yenching an even more substantial service by arranging with the Men Tou Kou Mining Administration for the donation of 4,000 tons of coal, equivalent to more than FRB\$220,000,000. This quantity of coal should be sufficient for the needs of Yenching during the winter.

[Note:- FRB=Federal Reserve Bank; this institution was established by the Japanese and its currency is allowed to circulate temporarily.]

FRB\$5=Fapi\$1 US\$1=Fapi\$860 at the moment, in contrast to Shanghai where the rate is considerably higher.]



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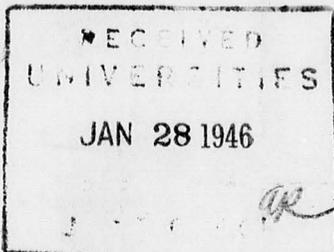
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FRB\$=Peipi\$1 (2\$1=Peipi\$880 at the moment, in contrast to Shanghai where the rate is considerably higher.)



Mr. Corbett

BRIEF ACCOUNTS OF  
HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

YENCHING UNIVERSITY IN CHENGTU

By MISS LU HUI-CHING  
January 4, 1946

I. Health of Students and faculty:

Yenching appears to have the highest record of sicknesses and tuberculosis cases among all universities in Chengtu. It is true on one hand but it is not on the other. Yenching is the only university that administrates very strict physical and medical examinations to all members of the community every year. We know of the health record of every individual. Average speaking, we give physical examinations, medical examinations, and flourescopic examinations to 400-450 people yearly. The percentage of active tuberculosis cases for the past years are: 4.4%, 2.7% and 1.7% in 1943, 1944 and 1945 respectively. In the past three years, there were around 40 cases of typhus, 3 cases of typhoid, 12 cases of appendicitis, 4 cases of pneumonia, 3 cases of stone kidney, and countless cases of dysentery and sinus trouble. All the cases recovered with the exception of three, two men students died with tuberculosis, one woman student died with acute pneumonia. The number of all kind of sicknesses decline every year and we believe that this result is due to special effort put on preventive measures.

II. Body Weight Studies:

While we were administrating the physical examinations of the Yenching members we realized the body weight of the individuals seem to decrease in comparison to pre-war times. After the first year in Chengtu, Miss Wu Pei-chi, one of our Physical Education majors made a study on "Physical Measurements of Chinese Adults in College". She compared the weight and height of college men and women students in wartimes and pre-war times. Since the body type of Chinese people are different in different sections of China, Miss Wu Pei-chi then compared her data of the subjects with the people from their respective sections of China. One of her conclusions was as follows: "Wartime college male adults of China are superior in height and inferior in weight to pre-war Chinese college men. As to females, they are like the men, taller than before the war, but when the ratio of weight per height is concerned, they are also slightly lighter than before. The male adults of North China have the greatest difference for the two periods both in height and weight". Miss Wu's study gives us some information on an important factor of measuring health.

This year, the university finally was given a body weight scale which was presented to us by the Wellesley-Yenching Fund Committee. We are able to measure every student's body weight every month. Just for the sake of reference, Miss Wu compared the body weight records of our students with the American standard taking the smallest American body frame standard for comparison. 207 men students and 92 women students were chosen. Those subjects when compared with the American standard, 31 men (14.97%) and 27 women (29.34%) were up to the standard, 73 men (35.26%) and 45 women (48.91%) were under five kilograms, 75 men (36.23%) and 20 women (21.74%) were under 6-10 kilograms, 28 men (13.23%) and no women were under 11-18 kilograms. This fact shows, perhaps, the men students do not know as well as the women students as to how to take care of themselves.

III. Daily University Clinic Service:

Yenching is the only university which has her own clinic service for the

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The reason for the increasing number of cases every year may be due to the improvement of the clinical service that we can take care of most of the cases in the university without going to the hospital. On the other hand, it is a good control of further development of more serious cases.

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In the Chengtu Yenching campus, there are two pieces of grounds (52 ft. by 135 ft. and 80 ft. by 45 ft.) available for athletic activities. All required physical education classes and extra-curricular activities take place on these two grounds. Two full time boys are employed to mark off courts at any time and all times. The activities that can take place on those grounds are: volley ball, basket ball, play ground ball for girls, badminton, paddle tennis, deck tennis, archery, gymnastics, tumbling, folk dance, tap dance, and all forms of recreational activities. As far as equipment is concerned, we have sufficient things, to accommodate any number of groups. By doing this, the limited spaces are so planned to enable us to accommodate everybody in the university for extra-curricular activities after classes every day with three "one-hour" shifts.

#### V. Keeping up the Yenching Standard of Physical Education:

In spite of the present conditions, the physical education standards of Yenching in Chengtu are being kept up as before. The required physical education and extra-curricular programs are in full swing. There are five members on the staff and they offer some 25 sections and 15 kinds of different activities. The university gives full support in promoting this welfare especially in financial supports. The number of students in all sections are limited to not more than 25 people and individual attention is highly emphasized.

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Yenching has introduced a modified form of badminton in Chengtu and it soon spread all over the interior of China. The birds (shuttlecocks) are being made just like the imported ones in their outside appearance, but different in materials. Because of the shortage of guts, and lack of suitable wood material to make the frames of the rackets, we use wooden paddles. The playing regulations are just the same as in England and America. The playing technique is by no means reduced in spite of the adaptation of materials. Badminton now is taking the place of tennis in interior China. It is the most popular and most economical game. Yenching trains its servants to make the birds. We encourage sport shops to make them. However, it is due to the technical supervision, Yenching produces the best product. This invention of badminton birds and paddles making, is not only Yenching's contribution to Szechuan, but all over China.

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Soon after President Mei's arrival to America, the Wellesley Fund Committee learned about the rising of prices in China, and they immediately sent us another thousand American dollars for last year. The money was received just on time for summer vacation. The Wellesley-Yenching Fund Committee here then decided to encourage vacation plans. None of us in Yenching in these days is financially able to get away from the school, to get away from the working place during vacation, the Wellesley Fund Committee made grants to all women members with the hope that this change would bring higher efficiency for the future work. As a result, this one thousand American dollars provided 136 different women and men students to take 23 day-trips during summer vacation. Each student took from 1 to 6 trips. Twenty-five women faculty took trips outside of the city and traveled various distances. Besides the trips, we also managed to give two all faculty and students parties, one at the beginning of the vacation and another at the beginning of this academic year.

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Mr. Winfield

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燕京大學  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY  
PEIPING, CHINA

校務長辦公處

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

April 5, 1946

Mrs. W. Plumer Mills  
Associated Boards  
150 Fifth Ave  
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Mills,

The enclosed article on music at Yenching is by Mr. Hsu Yung-san, instructor in the Department of Music. Also you will find a news-letter, a brief report on the Foremen Training School, and some ten pictures on the most recent student activities.

Another batch of pictures will be forwarded to you provided they come out well.

Sincerely yours,

*Li Nien Pei*

Li Nien Pei

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President Stuart Back in China

May 17, 1946

President J. Leighton Stuart arrived in Shanghai on the U.S.S. General J. G. Breckenridge on April 28, 1946. His activities and words have been eagerly followed and reported by the Chinese Press, which reflected the keen interest of the Chinese public in the future development of the Christian Colleges in China and in the American attitude in regard to the political situation of this country.

Immediately after his landing he was engaged in a succession of meetings and interviews with Yenching alumni, newspaper correspondents and other persons, including the now retired Dr. H. H. Kung, the former head of the Executive Yuan.

Two weeks have passed since the President's arrival in China, but he has as yet not been able to return to the campus. Word has been received, however, that he is at the present moment in Nanking, where the Central Government has re-established the capital on May 5th, leaving Chungking.

Enclosed is a clipping from a Shanghai paper, the China Press.

Dr. Stuart's meeting with the Shanghai Hsiao-yu (alumni) has also been reported; the meeting was attended by more than 500 persons, a bigger attendance than ever before. "Our white-haired president," writes an alumnus, "appeared to be in as good spirits as he ever was. Everybody rose, clapping hands, as he entered at 5:30 p.m. In his speech he reiterated to the Hsiao-yu his decision to devote his services to the task of educating the young men and women of China. Dr. H. H. Kung, who spoke after the President, paid tribute to him for his remarkable achievements in this country through the institution of Yenching. He introduced President Stuart, who was born at Hangchow, Chekiang, as a Chinese southerner, which aroused much laughter. ...

On the campus, preparations are being made for the celebration of President Stuart's 70th Birthday. Among the proposals brought up by the Hsiao-yu on the campus is one for erecting a bronze statue for him. (This act is as yet unknown to the President himself.) The statue will not be ready on his birthday, when only the stone seat will be erected. A contract will be made with a well-known Shanghai sculptor, who demanded 120 ounces of gold for the work (because it is impossible to come into agreement in local currency owing to the rapid inflation). The total cost of the statue will amount to about 170 ounces. The Yenching Hsiao-yu and Dr. Stuart's Chinese friends are expected to make contributions for the completion of this statue.

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Regarding Community Sing & Meet the USA, please see No. 28 of the Faculty Bulletin.

0960

Yenching Goes Home  
(Written by Lu Hui-ching)

The vast territory of China covers about 11,170,000 square miles. Mountain ranges run throughout the western part, thus making communications in the interior very difficult, with a consequent backwardness of civilization. The eastern coastal area presents a contrasting picture because its geographical advantages.

The incident of July 7, 1937, brought China to face a war of self-defense. But because of lack of military strength, China was forced to a continuous withdrawal till finally the Central Government was moved to Chungking in 1939. Opposition to the invaders, however, did not die.

Beginning in the summer of 1937, those who were driven by patriotism and were capable of making a move, left their homes and headed for the west. One of the first difficulties they faced was that of transportation. The mountainous interior had long been ignored until the capital was moved to Chungking, towards which millions of people were rushing. To meet the need, both of the people and the armies, highways were built within a short time with a limited amount of man-power, materials and financial resources. Thus the roads were far from perfect.

In December, 1941, Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor and Hongkong brought both the American and British armed forces into action in the Pacific against the invaders. Almost four years of continuous fighting elapsed before Japan surrendered. The final victory brought relief to everyone. Those who were away from home were most anxious for a family reunion, but the problem of transportation became more serious than ever before because of the destruction brought about by the war. The difficulties faced by Yenching in its attempt to return to Peiping are representative of those which had to be met by all those who wanted to go home.

After Yenching was closed by the Japanese on Dec. 8, 1941, part of the students and faculty members managed to slip through the enemy lines in different ways. Finally, Yenching opened again in Chengtu the following year. Those war years were difficult ones, and the end of the war made the refugees impatient at the enforced delay in going home.

Committees to plan the return were selected in the University and preparatory work was started in Feb. 1946. The spring term was shortened so that the journey could be made sooner. Travel and other expenses were estimated. The figure reached a terrific amount. After years of hard living, only a limited number of people was able to furnish their own travel expenses.

The relief fund from the States, although far from sufficient, became the main source of help. Transportation and finance were thus the dual problems that most people faced.

The returning Yenching people had a choice of:

1. The southern route:

By bus from Chengtu to Chungking, whence boats run down the Yangtse River to Shanghai, passing the cities of Hankow in Hupeh, Kiu-kiang in Kiangsi, Wu-hu in An-hui, Nanking in Kiangsu, and finally reaching Shanghai. There, one can take a ship up the coast to Tientsin in Hopeh, passing Tsing-tao and Chefoo in Shantung. The remaining 120 miles of journey is traveled by train. Thus one completes a trip of 4,000 miles

and transverses 7 provinces in about a month's time. Because of the expense of this trip only a small percentage of Yenching people took this route.

## 2. The northern route

The buses run from Chengtu northward to Pao-chi in Shensi, thence the railway runs to Sian. Between here and Tai-yuan in Shansi, there are no regular roads. But from Taiyuan on to Shih-chia-chuang and on to Peiping, trains run as before. This journey covers four provinces, and covers about 2,600 miles. It takes approximately three weeks, and costs much less than the route mentioned above. Thus the majority of the Yenching people took this route in spite of the hardships they had to face, which were at least double those of the former.

The total number of Yenching members heading for Peiping, amounted to about 400. It was divided into five groups, each consisting of less than a hundred, starting with an interval of a few days between. The first part of the journey, about 720 miles, was accomplished by bus. The roads wound in and out. They were narrow and turns were sharp. In most places they were badly built and needed immediate repairs. Broken bridges were found. Wide rivers were crossed only with the help of a ferry. Vehicles lined up by the shore waiting for their turn to be ferried across. Moreover, the worn-out engines broke down frequently, forcing the passengers to wait patiently for repairs. Thus it was impossible to predict the exact number of days such a trip would take. It could amount from four to ten days, all depending on one's luck. Those vehicles, as a matter of fact, were not for passengers, but were trucks. Naturally they had neither tops, sides or windows. Luggage was piled on the bottom of the truck. By the time this was done, the thirty passengers, who had to crowd on top of the load, were found sitting or rather huddling together precariously. Everyone tried to hold on to something, especially the ones who sat by the side of the vehicles. The roads were rough and it was not seldom that passengers fell off the truck and were killed. Straw hats served to shade the wearer from blazing sun or to protect him from the rain. Sunburn was common. One learned to stand everything: heat, cold, wind and dust. It was really a sight when people first got off a truck covered with dust from head to foot.

The only bit of railway preserved during the tedious years of war runs between Pao-chi and Sian, a distance of about 173 miles. It took about ten hours, a speed almost unbelievably slow. Because of the lack of fuel and locomotives the train ran only twice a day, taking at least four or five times more passengers than the trains were designed to hold. People crowded in everywhere, no room was left for one to pass through, so once one got on, he had to keep his position throughout the trip. The tops of the cars were equally packed with people. And there was a last place under the car, just above the wheels, where people sat between two iron bars.

To buy tickets was not an easy job. People lined up the night before for hours in order to have a chance at the tickets. Then came the time to climb up into the cars. Passengers fought like the knights in the medieval ages. Thus by the time one got settled in his seat, provided he had any, one felt absolutely exhausted.

Fighting had ruined the railways in southern Shansi. As a temporary measure, trains were substituted by carts, a form of transportation dating back to the middle ages. They were made of wood. The wooden box held three or four people. In the front, two yokes held either an ox or a mule. The journey lasted for eight or nine days, with a speed of forty to fifty miles per day. The narrow roads became too muddy for carts in rainy weather. Few inns were to be found in that isolated part of the country. On most occasions people traveled on an empty stomach. Robberies were common. After this, the worst part of the trip was over.

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3. A student by the name of Tsao, while traveling from Sian to Taiyuan by mule cart stopped by a village to stay overnight. He was robbed clear of all his belongings and money by four unwelcomed visitors.

On average, those traveled by the north route, took about twenty to thirty days with or without suitable vehicles. This hard trip claimed one hurt and one seriously sick. In Taiyuan the last group was held up by the disturbed condition there for eight days. The consequent departure from that troubled locality was effected by crowding onto the last train leaving there, but not without the sacrifice of part of their luggage, which were unable to mount aboard the train.

We are much indebted to Dr. Sailer who had endeavored the greatest effort in promoting and detailing this possible rehabilitation of our University. It was much to our grief that he was stricken down by his delicate health in Sian. With great relief we learned that he traveled by air to Shanghai after his recovery and recuperation in Sian.

It was the general expectation that after rehabilitation the conditions towards the welfare of students would be somewhat improved. This is seemingly denied since the cost of living in Peiping far exceeds that in Chengtu. The meal for students in Peiping Yenching at present consists of only one dish of vegetable and corn bread, whereas in Chengtu, it consists of five dishes and good rice and flour with meat frequently. Thus many of the students are suffering from stomach troubles.

The difficulties encountered in rehabilitation work might be universal in various countries that suffered from the devastations of war. In China, unfortunately such obstacles range higher than anywhere else.

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## Yenching Goes Home

*Kilometers*  
The vast territory of China covers about 11,170,000 square miles. ~~of~~ Mountain ranges run throughout the western part, thus making communications in the interior very difficult, with a consequent backwardness of civilization. The eastern coastal area presents a contrasting picture because its geographical advantages.

The incident of July 7, 1937, brought China to face a war of self-defense. But because of lack of military strength, China was forced to a continuous withdrawal till finally the Central Government was moved to Chungking in 1939. Opposition to the invaders, however, did not die.

Beginning in the summer of 1937 those who were driven by patriotism and were capable of making a move, left their homes and headed for the west. One of the first difficulties they faced was that of transportation. The mountainous interior had long been ignored until the capital was moved to Chungking, towards which millions of people were rushing. To meet the need, both of the people and the armies highways were built within a short time with a limited amount of man-power, materials and financial resources. Thus the roads were far from perfect.

In December, 1941, Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor and Hong-kong brought both the American and British armed forces into action in the Pacific against the invaders. Almost four years of continuous fightings elapsed before Japan surrendered. The final victory brought relief to every one. Those who were away from home were most anxious for a family reunion, but the problem of transportation became more serious than even before, because of the destruction brought about by the war. The difficulties faced by ~~the~~ Yenching in its attempt to return to Peiping are representative of those which had to be met by all those who wanted to go home.

After Yenching was closed by the Japanese on Dec. 8, 1941, part of the students and faculty members managed to slip through the enemy ~~in~~ lines in different ways. Finally, Yenching opened again in Chengtu the following year. Those war years were difficult ones, and the end of the war made the refugees impatient at the enforced delay in going home.

Committees to plan the return were selected in the University and preparatory work was started in Feb. 1946. The spring term was shortened so that the journey could be made sooner. Travel and other expenses were estimated. The figure reached a terrific amount. After years of hard living, only a limited number of people was able to furnish their own travel expenses.

The relief fund from the States, although far from sufficient, became the main source of help. Transportation and finance were thus the dual problems that most people faced.

The returning Yenching people had a choice of:

1. The southern route

By bus from Chengtu to Chungking, whence boats run down

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the Yangtse River to Shanghai, passing the cities of Hankow in Hupeh, Kiu-kiang in Kiangsi, Wu-hu in An-hui, Nanking in Kiangsu, and finally reaching Shanghai. There, one can take a ship up the coast to Tientsin in Hopeh, passing Tsingtao and Chefoo in Shangtung. The remaining 120 miles of journey is travelled by train. Thus one completes a trip of 4,000 miles and traverses 7 provinces in about a month's time. Because of the expense of this trip only a small percentage of Yenching people took this route.

## 2, The northern route

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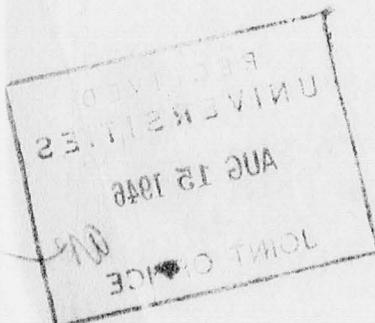
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It was the general expectation that after rehabilitation the conditions towards the welfare of students would be ~~some~~ somewhat improved. This is seemingly ~~denied~~ since the cost of living in Peiping far exceeds that in Chengtu. The meal for students in Peiping Yenching at present consists of only one dish of vegetable and corn bread, whereas in Chengtu, it consists of five dishes and good rice and flour with meat frequently. Thus many of the students are suffering from stomach troubles.

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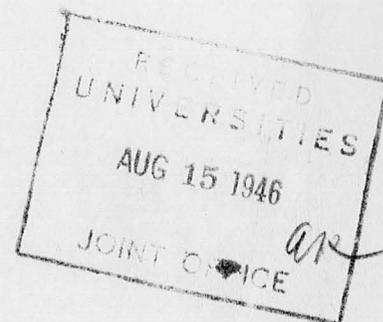
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### Yenching Girls Get Eggs and Lard

On February 19, the women students of Yenching for the first time ate eggs together. Mrs. C. F. Wang, Acting Dean of Women, told the girls that an amount of CMC \$1,000,000 had been presented by the faculty and students of Wellesley to the women faculty and students of Yenching.

A meeting of the staff of the Women's College, upon receiving this gift, decided to make use of the fund in the following ways:

1. To use a major portion as a nutrition relief fund, whereby each woman student receives four eggs and four ounces of lard a week;
2. To provide special nutrition for weak students; weak and needy girls can each get a pint of milk from the Yenching Dairy;
3. To give medical relief; hospital bills of needy and sick students can be paid from this fund; and
4. To provide extra food, such as turnips and peanuts for girl student groups during spring outings, etc.

The University has long felt it a serious problem that the students are under-nourished. The receipt of this gift for the women students solved only one half, or rather one-fourth, of the whole problem. The Administrative Committee, therefore, has written to Dr. Stuart, asking him to obtain a contribution of one thousand dollars expressly for nutrition relief of the men students.

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Yenching Folder  
G.W.  
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1946

Nearly four thousand applying for Yenching

This summer the Admission Bureau of Yenching University was caught unprepared by the great numbers of middle school graduates in Peiping, Tientsin, and Shanghai, who applied for entrance, these three cities being the only places where applications were accepted and where entrance examinations were held.

During the war and before Pearl Harbour, competition for entrance into Yenching was very keen, and only the best among the applicants were selected, as Yenching was then the only educational institution free from the suppression of the Japanese. This year, with the reopening of National universities in North China and in the coastal provinces, it was expected that applications for entrance would be of a smaller number, for a great number of middle school graduates would go for national universities, where academic standards were thought to be about the equal of Yenching and where, above all, the expenses in the form of tuitions and other fees were much less.

The period for application was from July 8th to the 12th in all three of the above-mentioned places. Office hours were from 9 to 12 in the morning. In Peiping, owing to the great numbers of students that thronged to the Admission Office in the city, office hours had to be prolonged late into the afternoon. And on the last day the clerks of the office had to work till eight o'clock in the evening, in order to take care of all those wishing to make application.

In Tientsin, the Admission Office was harassed by applicants, because it had been said that the number of applicants would be limited to five hundred only. Many students, fearing they might be late in sending in application forms, came to queue up in the twilight of the morning of the first day.

In Peiping and Tientsin, there were 2,742 students who applied for entrance as freshmen, graduates, and transfers, a number exceeding that of any previous time. This figure is distributed as follows:

PEIPING			
Class	Men	Women	Total
Freshman	1178	425	1613
Transfer	166	95	263
Graduate	8	14	22
Total	1354	544	1898

TIENTSIN			
Freshman	463	<del>233</del> 313	776
Transfer	31	37	68
Graduate		1	1
Total	494	291	845

No definite figures have yet been received from Shanghai about the number of applicants, but from the following fact we can safely say that the number well exceeds one thousand. Mr. C. T. Lin, the Director of Studies, went to Shanghai personally to take charge of the admissions in that city. Owing to the limited weight allowed him for his air passage, he could only take with him 650 copies of the entrance examination papers. Soon after his arrival in Shanghai he sent an express telegram to the campus, asking for an immediate and speedy dispatch of another 750 copies. Fortunately, Dr. J. L. Stuart was leaving on July 15th in his special plane for Nanking to assume his new ambassadorial post, and it was possible to have the required papers taken to Shanghai in time.

This is strong evidence of the growing reputation of Yenching as an educational institution in China and a fact most gratifying to those who are associated with this University.

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Written by Miss Mary Cookingham  
Miss Ruth Stahl

Yenching Office  
Dec. 1946

### Some Early Impressions

We arrived on the Yenching Campus on September 3rd - four of us - and were so glad to be here for the Pre-sessional Faculty Conference which was held in the Wei Hsiu Yuan Garden opposite our Main Entrance September 6, 7, and 8. That gave us an opportunity to meet all members of the faculty, to hear reports and to share in discussions which gave a good insight into the problems confronting the University this year. We were greatly impressed not only by the colossal size of some of the difficulties and problems but by the magnificent spirit of good fellowship and co-operation exhibited by all our Chinese colleagues. A great many of them had been working steadily without vacations during the summer in their effort to have things in readiness for the opening of the Autumn Semester.

After the Pre-sessional Conference we were plunged into all the exciting events of Freshman Week. We had the usual number of receptions and lectures introducing new students to life at Yenching. Because of the difficulties of travel, almost 80 of our accepted students were delayed in Shanghai. Later through the kindness of the alumni there they were able to arrange for a special boat for Yenching students. We planned to limit the number of students to 800, which is our normal enrollment, but more of the old students returned than we had calculated on which brought the total enrollment to almost 900. (878)

Women's Dormitories. We had prepared 3 dormitories for the women students, expecting about 180, but they continued to arrive until we had 286 to be provided with accommodations in the dormitories. We opened the fourth dormitory but it was utterly devoid of furniture, not a bed, table or chair to offer the new students, just a cement floor to greet them, a very cold welcome indeed. For a time, a few of the girls were compelled to sleep on the floor. Fortunately, we were able to borrow some camp cots and mattresses from the city. For a while, 87 girls lucky enough to have beds had no mattresses - and iron beds without any padding are not very comfortable. We have ordered tables and chairs to be made. Gradually, we hope to have adequate furniture for the bedrooms. The sitting rooms are vacant. Perhaps later we can provide a few chairs for those rooms too. We are eagerly looking forward to the arrival of the shipment of beds from the States.

Registration The Admissions Office gave entrance examinations to 3,000 applicants during the summer. Then during the period of school registration it was found necessary to give another entrance examination, which complicated matters. This was an effort to comply with the orders of the Ministry of Education in Nanking, who assigned a group of discharged G.I.'s to us. Apparently, the military authorities or government is imitating the U.S.A. in providing a college education to the discharged soldiers but their method is different. They have sent a list of names to each of the Universities expecting these men to be accepted without any entrance requirements, although in some cases the men have not completed their middle school work. We took the stand that we would receive them if they could pass our Entrance Examinations and we were willing to go to that extra trouble to accommodate them. Only a few passed.

Due to abnormal conditions during the war a large number of the students were irregular, making it difficult to arrange their schedules. When we sat in Dean's Committee meetings daily it seemed that almost every student had a problem. In one instance, a girl had completed 8 semesters of college work but lacked 14 hours of our general University requirements and 18 hours of her major department requirements. With so many upper classmen required to make up required Freshmen science courses, it has been necessary to make many sections and laboratory work with shortage of equipment if difficult - 2 students sharing a microscope in the Biology courses.

Every <sup>body</sup> available has been co-opted to help with the English courses, pending the arrival of 3 members of that department on the "Marine Lynx". We are looking forward with joy to their arrival next week.

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It may take us sometime to amalgamate the students from so many different sections of China, with such varying backgrounds and experiences during the war years, students from free China with better English than those from Schools under Japanese Domination in occupied China where English was restricted. The attitude and response of the students is most gratifying. Having suffered hardships during the war, they have every assurance that the Yenching spirit will be maintained and be deepened through the coming year. *they accept our limited accommodations and poor food in a very cooperative spirit*

Our first effort of the year having been to house the students comfortably and schedule their courses satisfactorily; we are now concentrating on the food problem. That is a serious situation. Last year, the Government continued a subsidy of grain which had been a war time measure. Now that has ceased. During the first month the daily food consisted of a steamed cornmeal cake (wo-wo-tiou) and 1 vegetable, no oils or fats. There are relief funds for students with T.B. tendency and we are arranging for them to have eggs, milk and necessary food; but there are many poor students, not belonging to the T.B. weak lung category, who should be provided for lest they too develop T.B. or other physical ailment. With the prohibitive price of coal we are trying to conserve as much as possible by reducing the number of kitchens, serving food in only 3 dining halls instead of 4 as we had done formerly. Then, too, there is not hot running water in the dormitories - The students are all using the same bath-house, men students on 4 days and women students on 3 days a week.

It was a great tragedy for the Music Department when Mr. Wiant was detained in the U.S.A. for another year. Hsu Yung San makes an excellent Chairman of the department. He has it well organized. There is a great interest in and appreciation of music among the entire student body. The Friday night victrola concerts are very popular, crowding the capacity of our music hall in Gamble. During Freshman Week a concert was given for the new students in Bashford Auditorium to a large and very attentive audience. We have quite a number of talented students wishing to major in music. I am giving piano lessons to the major students. We have engaged an austrian musician from Peiping to teach our piano students.

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Not until I had been on the Yenching campus several days did I realize the tremendous extent of the work of rehabilitation. Last fall when I heard the buildings were intact I assumed that only a limited amount of general repairs would need to be made and the furniture and equipment, if available, could be moved in. Last month I learned that many of the buildings had only their original outside walls remaining all the inside partitions, plumbing and heating equipment had been taken out. New partitions had been put in, floors had been raised, stoves installed for heating and cooking with stove pipes extending out through windows. Taking out the newly built partitions and floors, putting rooms back into their former condition was a tremendous undertaking as well as the task of installing plumbing and heating equipment. We who have returned from America are filled with admiration for the people who worked so diligently and faithfully last year. They have accomplished remarkable results.

The task of rehabilitation, however, is far from finished. Weeds are growing on some of the roofs and will cause leaks if not destroyed. Leaky water mains make it necessary to pump far more water into the storage tanks than is required for ordinary use. The city electric current is satisfactory when it is provided, but after a storm the campus may be without light for several days. A diesel engine has been partially restored for pumping water into the tanks in the water tower, but the sewage disposal plant is useless without electricity.

Many of the Japanese constructed buildings have been taken away. - probably the worst eyesores - but several remain and there are different opinions as to the best disposition of them. Some are only partially finished and it may be easier to complete them than to tear them down. Red brick does not look well with grey brick. The bricks are of poor quality and very fragile and they are put firmly together with cement.

When I first came I was appalled at the number of leaky faucets on the campus. After the plumbers had done their best to fit washers. there was often a steady drip of water. I wondered how much of the loss in water from the storage tanks was due to poor washers and how much was due to leaky mains.

Many of our Chinese friends have eaten through, as the expression goes, their beautiful hard wood furniture and are now using a poor quality Japanese furniture which was left on the campus. Some of the faculty wives have added a few new covers and cushions and made their rooms quite attractive while others have no money for such simple additions and their rooms look desolate.

I had expected to see many of our friends looking poor and undernourished. Some do. Others however look well fed but there is a look of sorrow about their eyes, which to me is indicative of the strain under which they have lived during the war years and with the prevailing general condition it is difficult to revive any spirit of optimism. Some of these people need to be sent to America for a refresher course as soon as funds are available.

The welcome we received when we four arrived from America makes us feel how much we are needed to help carry the burdens in a post war unsettled China where inflation is just one of the countless problems which are with us constantly.

The four of us who returned to Yenching in September lived on the President's House for two weeks while House 58 was being put in order for us. When we moved over about the middle of the month, we had no winter clothes, no furnace and no coal. Since then all our baggage has come from Shanghai and four tons of coal have been delivered. A furnace is being prepared for our use.

Several members of the faculty and quite a number of students who came from Chengtu have no winter clothes and no warm bedding. It was impossible for them to get all of their baggage moved by truck and some things are still in Pao Chi waiting for transportation by rail. We will have to do something to help those people out as there is little hope of the baggage coming through this month. Many students from Shanghai who came by plane are also waiting for part of their winter clothes and bedding.

We are happy to have M. McAfee here to direct the work of the Yenta Christian Fellowship. There is an enthusiastic interest in all religious activities. We are still using Sage Chapel, as the chapel in Ninde Hall has not yet been reconverted.

Saturday afternoon was our Autumn Outing Day and arrangements were made for students and faculty to enjoy a day at the Summer Palace.

It is a great joy to be here and we feel that we are extremely fortunate to have this privilege.

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FOOD OF THE WOMEN STUDENTS AT YENCHING

The situation in the Women's College has been far from simple. There are wealthy girls who can well afford to eat good food; there are some girls too poor to pay even the low figure for the dormitory fare. Some receive aid, and this aid comes from a bewildering number of sources. Some have weak lungs or other physical difficulties which require special diets.

Dean Stahl has been making a careful study of the whole situation and has now devised a system by which the various needs are met much more satisfactorily than in the past. Three grades of food are served, for which students can sign up. 163 have signed for the cheapest diet, the main item of which is cornmeal and soybean steamed into a kind of bread. 42 can afford rice twice a day. 30 want rice once a day. 31 get all their meals in a restaurant.

In addition to these three kinds of diet, the dormitory kitchens prepare extra dishes which the girls may order and pay for, with food tickets issued by the Dean's Office. The following shows the items and prices:

Boiled egg.....	\$ 400
Fried egg.....	500
A vegetable dish.....	500
A vegetable dish with meat....	700
Sausage or steamed liver.....	1,000
Meat dish.....	1,200

Upon a visit to the girls' dormitory I noted the following details as I took lunch there:

I ordered the lowest priced meal. I had a bowl of hot millet porridge in which a few beans added some protein. There was salt vegetable to improve the bland flavor. I had the cornmeal and soybean bread which contains only those materials, and water, and is steamed in cooking. With this I had a bowl of spinach. This food, the dietician told me is served three times a day. The vegetable is sometimes different, cabbage or spinach or some other leafy plant. I could have as many bowls of millet and pieces of bread as I liked. The food is filling but very monotonous and has no sweets or fats at all.

The dormitory refectory was formerly a place of considerable charm, with its open rafters, substantial polished wood tables and stools and attractive service of china for Chinese food. Now of course there are only the bare essentials and the room and its furnishings are in need of reconditioning. In order to economize coal there are only two of the four dormitory kitchens in operation.

The girls take about fifteen minutes over their meals. There is a student committee which assists Miss Chang, the Yenching dietician who graduated only in February, in her supervision of the cooking and sanitation.

Miss Chang is reporting to Miss Stahl the cases of students who are never able to order extra dishes, and the latter is issuing food tickets to such girls using the Wellesley-Yenching Fund for the purpose.

Milk and eggs are supplied by this fund to girls recommended by the college physician.

Byington ✓

Food of the Women Students

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(Received May 19, 1947)

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FAMILY AND BACKGROUND OF YENCHING WOMEN STUDENTS

Christian Background

We have graduates of Mission Preparatory Schools, daughters of preachers, teachers and principals of Mission Schools, the daughter of a Methodist Bishop, and the daughters of professors in Theological Schools.

Educated Parents - Parents who hold outstanding positions of leadership in China

In some cases, both the father and mother are graduates of colleges in China and the United States. There are children of P.U.M.C. doctors. There are two of the daughters of the President of the Peiping American University Women's Association. One of our students is the daughter of a very active worker in the Peiping Y.W.C.A., the daughter of a member of the P.U.M.C. Board of Trustees; daughter of the Head of China Industrial Cooperation.

Wealthy Families

The father may be a banker, military general, merchant, government official, or mayor of a large city. Such girls travel by plane from Shanghai, dress well and have plenty of spending money.

Poor Homes

Some students come from large families where the father has a meager salary, or perhaps the father is not living, yet all the children are registered in schools from Primary School to College, all endeavoring to secure an education. Frequently, they are undernourished and tubercular. Such students do not have sufficient funds to pay for their fees and board, and depend upon relief funds. When the grade ratio is high enough, they are granted scholarships. Otherwise they are helped from relief funds.

Attitude toward Education

In the United States, a college education is more or less of a luxury. In China it is regarded as an essential for the training of leadership. It is linked with patriotism. Students have a tremendous urge to get an education and shrink from no hardships which may be involved. They are eager to serve their country. They have an insatiable thirst for knowledge and take their studies seriously. Food and clothing seem of secondary importance. They are willing to do self-help, but it is often difficult to provide jobs and sometimes it is unwise for weak-lunged students to undertake extra work.

Parents feel that the education of their children is a necessity and will borrow money at high rates of interest, or sell furniture and skimp on food, and wear old clothes, but they feel that at all costs, their children should have an education.

During the long winter vacation, we closed as many buildings as possible in order to conserve coal. We sent home all students who lived in the Peiping-Tientsin area. One girl whose home is in Peiping had to be kept here in the school dormitory because of crowded conditions in her uncle's home where she lives. There was just one spare bed and we had to decide whether to send her home or her younger brother who is also a Yenching student.

Another girl went to her home in Manchuria for the vacation. She reported that soldiers had taken possession of most of their house, thus crowding the entire

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family into one court. Her father is too old to work. She is trying to manage without any financial help from home. She lives in our weak-lung corridor in the Fourth Dormitory. She is provided with milk and eggs from relief funds.

Another girl was not able to return to her home during the vacation because her home is in the country and it would not have been safe for her to have traveled through the guerrilla area.

#### Dormitory Life

The dormitories do not have pre-war comforts or conveniences, but the girls do not complain. Evidently their experiences during the war years have given them an attitude of acceptance of such circumstances. They seem grateful to have this liberty and opportunity for study.

The girls do have good times together. They are perhaps a little more individualistic than college girls in a dormitory in the States. There are a few rules and regulations which they accept without question, but there is very little feeling of corporate unity.

The Self Government Organization is coeducational. Men and women students work together. At present, the Vice Chairman is a fine Christian girl, who is also very active in our Christian Fellowship program.

Our women students are very responsive and cooperative. Recently, a man servant in one of the dormitories was sent to the hospital for several weeks because of stomach ulcers. The girls in that dormitory were so concerned about his diet after he returned from the hospital, they voluntarily took up a collection for him and his family - he has two children, one a month old baby, and his elderly mother also lives with him.

The college girls do not have the cigarette habit. There are no regulations against smoking. It simply is not done. One student who transferred to an American college this year was greatly shocked by the excessive smoking there.

#### Recreation and Extra-curricular Activities.

Dramatic performances seem to take precedence over all other forms of entertainment or recreation. We have two dramatic clubs on the campus. Their productions are excellent. They spend considerable time and energy preparing for these performances.

During our prolonged winter vacation, there were eight girls, members of the "Sea Swallow Dramatic Club", who were residents of either Peiping or Tientsin. Consequently, they could not be accommodated in the one overcrowded dormitory which was kept open. They arranged to spend the last 10 days of the vacation in a home in the village, just outside our East Gate, where they were chaperoned by a member of the Women's College Faculty. Thus, the dramatic club was able to do intensive preparation and rehearsing for the Play which they gave at the opening of the second semester.

They love good music and have a deep appreciation of the best classical music. Our Friday evening victrola concerts are very popular. We do not hear jazz or Boogie Woogie on this campus.

We are too far from the city for the girls to be movie fans, although some of the girls who can afford to do so, go to Peiping over the weekend for good movies.

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They enjoy sports of various kinds, basket ball, volley ball, badminton, skating. We have not been able to have tennis since the war.

They like to go on picnics to the Summer Palace or Temples in the Western Hills. Those who can afford bicycles make extensive use of them.

Students are also fond of folk dancing. There is very little social dancing.

With the existing economic situation, there are very few social gatherings where refreshments are served. Our Women's College class doyens occasionally entertain their students, refreshments being provided from the Wellesley Fund. Members of faculty cannot afford to do entertaining.

There are many small groups of students, clubs including both men and women. The Christian Fellowship has more than 20 discussion groups which meet regularly. Some of them meet once a week.

There are departmental clubs, - the Pre-Medical Club, Sociology Club, Mathematics Club, Music Club, etc.

The graduates of certain middle schools get together for meetings. Before the war, we had such organizations - the Keen School girls, the Yü Ying boys. Now they are coeducational. The Peiping Methodist Girls' Middle School and Methodist Boys' Middle School meet together - the Presbyterian Boys' and Girls' School, etc.

There is a great interest in politics. We have the reputation of maintaining as much freedom of thought as any other University in China. Students meet together to discuss national and international problems. The Self Government Society arranges for open forums to discuss current political issues. These are well-attended. Members of faculty are invited to attend and called upon to express their opinions. If any legal point arises, they appeal to professors from the College of Public Affairs for expert opinion.

Our bulletin boards are numerous and are well covered with wall newspapers. There are perhaps 20 different groups of students who have been assigned certain sections of the bulletin board. They prepare periodical publications - original articles or excerpts from current magazines on a great variety of subjects.

We pride ourselves on our Yenching spirit which is deeply rooted in the close fellowship existing between faculty and students. Students seek our faculty members for advice when important decisions are to be made. Members of faculty are eager to receive students. Some of us have stated times when we are at home to students. The fine attitude and apparent steadiness of our students are very reassuring and give us great hope for the future.

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(Received May 19, 1947)

MUSIC AT YENCHING

Having been trained as a singer and choral director, it was only natural that, when I joined the staff of the English Department of Yenching University, I should be interested in the music activities on the campus. Since there is no voice teacher here this year, I soon found myself helping in that capacity and this term conducting the mixed chorus of about seventy voices.

As is so often the case, the music department in any educational institution is one which suffers the most in a time of depression or other emergency. This is true at Yenching, but the interest in music is the same as, or more than it was in less troublous times. Enough students have asked to study voice to keep one teacher busy all the time. These are not students who just want to study voice as a frill. I am sure that you would have believed them very serious if you could have seen them last winter taking voice lessons in a studio so cold that one could see his own breath.

Not only are there many students interested in studying voice but also there are many voices deserving of being trained. The number of better than average voices, both male and female, has impressed me very deeply.

The Yenching Chorus would surely be an inspiration to anyone. Although it may be taken for credit, the majority of the students take it for the enjoyment and training that they receive. Last term the chorus gave "The Messiah", and this term we are doing an excerpt from Mendelssohn's "Elijah" and some secular numbers on the spring program.

Chorus rehearsals, and even the concerts themselves, are not always without difficulties. Electric power is one of our great problems, and no one was surprised when the electricity failed us on the night we gave "The Messiah". However, several kerosene lanterns (the kind we associate with farm life) were suspended from the loft of the stage and these gave a very effective, if not brilliant, light. I have just come from chorus rehearsal, and this evening we had only one gasoline lamp and a few kerosene lamps to furnish light for the group. It is far from ideal, but we get along very well and we have heard no complaints.

Another one of our difficulties is lack of music. Most of the music was lost during the Japanese occupation, resulting in a very limited number of different chorus selections, and an insufficient number of copies of those we do have. Three or four persons trying to use one copy of music is not conducive to the best work.

I have written mostly about the vocal music on our campus because it is with that that I am most familiar. We do have music majors who are taking all the courses which are provided in the usual music curriculum. The piano department is a very busy one, and evidence of the splendid teaching in that field is shown at the regular monthly student recitals.

Music at Yenching is not only a part of the curriculum but also a vital part of the school life. There is a student choir which sings at the regular Sunday church service, and which is giving Stainer's "Crucifixion" on Good Friday. Also, the students are called on frequently to provide music at the week-day chapel services and at student meetings.

We may not have the best equipment or the most ideal teaching situation, but the students show a keen interest in and enjoyment of the best of the Western music. All we need in order to have a very superior music department is a little time and a little help. The Yenching students have the talent.

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# Programme

*For our file*

\* Vienna Carnival Scene Schumann Op. 26

Miss LIU P'EI YIN

\* \* \* \* \*

Erh-hu solo, Autumn Moon

Ancient tune

秋 月

Birds in Empty Valley

Liu Tien Hua

空 山 鳥 語

Prof. CHIANG FENG-CHIH

\* \* \* \* \*

\* Bless You the Forest Tschaikowsky

In Questa Tomba Oscura

Beethoven

Le Veau d'or from Faust

Gounod

MR. LI WEI PO

Accompanist MR. LUH CHO MING

\* \* \* \* \*

Trio in C. Minor

Mendelssohn

Prof. A. TONOFF

Prof. ERNST WEISSLER

MR. R. MEIN

\* \* \* \* \*

\* Scherzo in B Flat Minor Chopin Op. 31

MISS CHENG NA

The Birds No More Shall Sing

Handel

I Attempt from Love's Sickness to Fly

17th Century Purcell

Calm As the Night

Bohm

I Wonder As I Wander

J. J. Niles

MRS. JESSIE MAE HENKE

\* \* \* \* \*

Pi-pa, solo, Snow in Early Spring

Ancient tune

陽 春 白 雪

Prof. CHIANG FENG-CHIH

\* \* \* \* \*

\* Rhapsodie in B. Minor

Brahms Op. 79 No. 1

MISS LI CHU HUNG

\* \* \* \* \*

Chanson Indou (from Opera Sadko)

Rimsky Korsakov

Spanish Folk Song

De Falla

Jeune Fillettes

Wekerlin

Berceuse

Gretchaninow

Cavatine from Opera Mireille

Gounod

MR. CHANG SHU NAN (pupil of Prof. CHAO MEI PA)

Accompanist Prof. ERNST WEISSLER

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<p>COMPLIMENTS of <b>HUA KEE TRADING CO.</b></p> <p>85 Hatamen St. Tel. 5-5058, 5059</p>	<p><b>TIVOLI CLUB RESTAURANT</b> 10 Nan Ho Yen, East City, <b>The Best and Coziest Place in Town. Specializes in CHARACTERISTIC ITALIAN DISHERS</b></p> <p>Open from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.</p>
<p><b>SHIKIN DAIRY FARM</b> <b>GROCERY, BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY</b></p> <p>Erh-Tiao No. 7A Tel. 5-3068</p>	<p>COMPLIMENTS of <b>H. T. BEE &amp; CO.</b></p> <p>No. 8 Flower St. Outside Hatamen Tel. 7-0468</p>
<p>COMPLIMENTS of <b>FRENCH BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY</b></p> <p>Hatamen St. Tel. 5-0437</p>	<p><b>BOUHOUTSOS BROS.</b> <b>CAFE and RESTAURANT CONFECTIONERY &amp; BAKERY</b></p> <p>7 Hatamen St. Tel. 1441 E.C.</p>
<p>COMPLIMENTS of <b>CHUNG YIN TRADING CO.</b> GENERAL IMPORTERS Ewo Building, Chung Cheng Road, Tientsin. Tel. 32286</p>	
<p>COMPLIMENTS of <b>YUNG YEH TRADING CO., LTD.</b> GENERAL IMPORTERS Tientsin.</p>	

The Peiping Association  
of  
University Women

Annual Benefit Musicale

PEIPING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE AUDITORIUM

Saturday, April 19

5 o'clock

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Genealogy <sup>u</sup> file

MEMORANDUM

TO: Dr. McMullen  
Mr. Corbett  
Mrs. Mills  
Promotional Dept.  
Yenching Office

FROM: Mr. Evans' Office

In a letter received this morning from Miss Cookingham and written under date of March 7th, the following enrolment figures are given:

"Total enrolment 761 - 490 men and 271 women."

Apparently there was an error made in those sent previously.

K. G. B.

March 20, 1947

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How a Typical Chinese Professor and His Family Live

Yenching University - 1947

The members of Mr X's family are as follows:

Mr. X	Age 39, a professor (in Yenching University)
Wife	39, a half-time instructor (in Yenching U)
Daughter	11, six grade primary school student
Son	7, second grade primary school student
Daughter	4, in kindergarten
Mother	77, helps with odds and ends
Maid Servant	does cooking, laundry and other work

The family income for March 1947 was:

Mr. X's salary	CNC\$625,600.00
Mrs. X's salary	248,800.00
	<u>CNC\$874,400.00</u>
Less Annuity	31,300.00
	<u>CNC\$843,100.00</u>

This amount exchanged into US\$ at the present exchange rate of 12,000 to 1 is equivalent to US\$70.26.

Both Mr. and Mrs. X are graduates from Yenching U and Mr. X has a Master's degree from an American University. They taught at Yenching University in Chengtu for three years and returned to Peiping last summer.

They live in a Western type residence with a furnace, plumbing and electric lights. These roomy University houses equipped with furnaces, while desirable in the past, are burdens of expense nearly half the year because of the high cost of coal (between US\$30 and \$40 per ton on the open market - the University rationed some at a lower rate).

The Monthly Expenditures are as follows:

1. House.....provided by the University	
2. Water and electric light....flat rate.....CNC\$	4,000.00
3. Electric light goes off nearly every night, 3 kerosene oil lamps (3 catties of kerosene per month).....	4,500.00
4. Food: (for a family of seven persons)	
a) Rice, 100 catties, @ \$1,300.00.....	130,000.00
b) Wheat flour, 30 catties @ \$1,600.00 .....	48,000.00
c) Corn flour, 60 catties @ \$500.00 .....	30,000.00
d) Meat, 15 catties @ \$2,600.00 .....	39,000.00
e) Vegetables, \$3,500 per day (4 catties).....	105,000.00
f) Bean oil, 8 catties, @ \$2,800 .....	22,400.00
g) Bean soy, 10 catties @ \$1,500 .....	15,000.00
h) Salt, 2 catties, @ \$700 .....	1,400.00
i) Coal balls for cooking stove, 1,200 catties .....	144,000.00
j) Milk for children, 3 pounds per day .....	71,000.00
k) Sugar, 2 catties, @ \$4,000 .....	8,000.00
5. Maid servant's salary .....	50,000.00
6. Mother's petty cash.....	10,000.00
7. Toilet articles .....	20,000.00
8. Medical fee .....	20,000.00
9. Laundry .....	10,000.00
10. Newspaper .....	6,000.00
11. Stationery and stamps .....	10,000.00
12. Miscellaneous .....	50,000.00
	<u>CNC\$798,300.00</u>

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## Other expenditures:

1. Tuition for eldest daughter per semester.....	CNC\$ 30,000.00
2. " " " son " " .....	30,000.00
3. " " youngest daughter per month .....	10,000.00
4. Books and stationery for the children per month ...	10,000.00
5. Coal for heating the house in the winter, six tons per season, @ \$300,000 .....	180,000.00
6. Magazine, books, transportation, and many other items.	?

- Notes - 1. No replacement of clothing and household equipment unless of Necessity. This item is a permanent deficit.
2. In recreation, Mr. X likes athletic games which are provided by the University, and plays "bridge" with old cards.

You will note from the list of monthly expenditures that the family uses 190 catties of cereals - rice, flour and corn meal - per month or about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  catties per day. (One cattie equals  $\frac{1}{3}$  lb.) Meat for the family is 15 catties per month or about  $\frac{1}{2}$  cattie per day. This divided among 7 people, maid included, is not much.

You may think this family is worse off than the average but this is not true. They are better provided for than many. Mrs. X brings in a salary and no member of the family is ill.

### How a Typical Chinese Professor and His Family Live

The members of Mr. X's family are as follows:

Mr. X	Age 39,	a professor (in Yenching University)
Wife	" 39,	a half-time instructor (in Yenching University)
Daughter	" 11,	six grade primary school student
Son	" 7,	second grade primary school student
Daughter	" 4,	in kindergarten
Mother	" 77,	helps with odds and ends
Maid servant		does cooking, laundry and other work

The family income for March 1947 was:

Mr. X's salary	CNC\$625,600.00
Mrs. X's salary	248,800.00
	<u>CNC\$874,400.00</u>
Less Annuity	31,300.00
	<u>CNC\$843,100.00</u>

This amount exchanged into US\$ at the present exchange rate of 12,000 to 1 is equivalent to US\$70.26.

Both Mr. and Mrs. X are graduates from Yenching University and Mr. X has a Master's degree from an American University. They taught at Yenching University in Chengtu for three years and returned to Peiping last summer.

They live in a Western type residence with a furnace, plumbing and electric lights. These roomy University houses equipped with furnaces, while desirable in the past, are burdens of expense nearly half the year because of the high cost of coal (between US\$30 and \$40 per ton on the open market - the University rationed some at a lower rate).

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g) Bean soy, 10 catties @ \$1,500.....	15,000.00
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7. Toilet articles.....	20,000.00
8. Medical fee.....	20,000.00
9. Laundry.....	10,000.00
10. Newspaper.....	6,000.00
11. Stationery and stamps.....	10,000.00
12. Miscellaneous.....	50,000.00
	<u>CNC\$798,300.00</u>

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How a Typical Chinese Professor  
and His Family Live

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Other expenditures:

1. Tuition for eldest daughter per semester.....	CNC\$ 30,000.00
2. " " " son " " .....	30,000.00
3. " " youngest daughter per month!.....	10,000.00
4. Books and stationery for the children per month.....	10,000.00
5. Coal for heating the house in the winter, six tons per season, @ \$300,000.....	180,000.00
6. Magazine, books, transportation, and many other items.....	?

- Notes:-
1. No replacement of clothing and household equipment unless of immediate necessity. This item is a permanent deficit.
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HOW TO IMPLEMENT THE AMERICAN POLICY FOR A "STRONG AND DEMOCRATIC CHINA".

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I. Not the Battlefield But the Rice Field.

Frankly, Chinese as well as our American friends are baffled by the Communist problem in China. But if we remember the Nationalist-Communist struggle of the past twenty years, we can see clearly that the place to beat the Communists is not on the battlefield but in the rice field. The Nationalists might capture the large cities but the vast rural areas would still be in the hands of the Communists. As long as the conditions exist which make it possible for Communism to thrive, such as corruption, incompetence of officials, and ignorance and poverty of the masses, there will always be one form or another of Communism.

After 14 years of war the people of China are weary and exhausted. They want peace and rice almost at any price. Ideology has little meaning for them. But being an individualistic people, they have no use for Communism. Those who work sincerely for the social and economic welfare of the people will capture the nation.

Our American friends must realize that the most serious thing in China today is not that the Government army has lost this or that territory to the Communists. The most serious thing is that the Nationalist Government has lost "min-shing", the heart of the people. They no longer trust it. Losing "min-shing" it loses all. The Communists have, to an alarming extent, got the "min-shing" in their own areas. More than that, hundreds of China's educated youths from schools and colleges have braved danger and "eaten

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bitterness" to make their way to Yen-an. Loss of territory is bad but the loss of "min-shing" will surely spell defeat for the Nationalist Government.

In the past, in China, everything has been tried except doing something for the people. Most Chinese as well as Americans understand China's immediate need for railroads, factories and a strong army. But what they do not realize is that an illiterate and ill-fed population make a poor foundation upon which to build a modern army or economy. Any reform, economic or political, to be effective and lasting, must have its roots in the people. Furthermore, material reconstruction in an Oriental country like China, unaccompanied by social reconstruction, will be no blessing but a curse to her people. It would turn China into a gigantic sweat-shop. Under skilled and dynamic leadership of the ruthless kind, these ill-treated and discontented workers of the sweat-shop and China's millions of illiterate and hungry peasants could plunge the whole country into the bloodiest revolution in history.

To save the present and to build for her future, top priority should now be given to the development of China's people, who are the foundation of the nation. Thirty-six years after the founding of the Republic the Government is still indifferent to the appalling problem of illiteracy: over 70 per cent of the people cannot even read their own names, not to say the Chinese Constitution. We must transform this "land of illiterate peasants and coolies" into a nation of better farmers, modern mechanics and informed citizens, if we are to avert a revolution and to realize the goal of a "strong and democratic China".

Once the National Government could prove in its own territory (still a vast continent) that it does care for the people by helping them to achieve basic livelihood, health and self-government, the word would spread far and

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wide. Not only would it regain the confidence of the people in its own territory but even those in the Communist area would be attracted to it. For, let me repeat, the Chinese as a people have no use for Communism. The Chinese Communists have thrived and expanded on Kuomintang corruption and callousness. But should the National Government succeed in the service of the people it would take the wind out of the Communist sails. There would be no more excuse or justification for the Communists to maintain a separate government or army. The Chinese Communists, as we Chinese know them, are Chinese first and Communists second. Under such conditions the goal of a "strong and democratic China" can be realized.

## II. Does China Have a Social Program of Her Own?

Fortunately the answer is, yes. She does not have to borrow a program from the United States or Soviet Russia or any other foreign power. For 25 years the Chinese Mass Education Movement (with the cooperation of cultural and government institutions) has been shaping a program. Its purpose has been to discover and apply the best techniques of helping the people to help themselves, to tackle the four fundamental evils which have kept them down and made them still to this day a backward people. These four fundamental evils are (1) illiteracy, (2) poverty, (3) disease and (4) misgovernment. As a result of sustained study and experimentation the Mass Education Movement is now ready with a program for immediate use and expansion. The techniques are complete. The stage of experiment is over. The demonstration has been made.

This coordinated program of social and economic reconstruction

consists of People's Education, People's Livelihood, People's Health and People's Government.

All the preliminary work has been done, during the past twenty-five years, at three leading mass education and rural reconstruction centers. One was Tinghsien in Hopei Province, conducted by the Chinese Mass Education Movement. Another was Tsou-ping in Shantung Province, under the directorship of Liang Chung-hwa and Liang Shu-ming, lately Secretary-General of the Democratic League. A third was Wusih in Kiangsu Province, which the Mass Education Movement helped to initiate at the request of the provincial government. These three centers have worked with the closest possible cooperation. Some of the best men in China, scholars and modern scientists, were in these centers. They did not just work inside the colleges or in the cities. They went to the villages to live with the people in order to learn from them as they taught them. The leading Peking newspaper recorded the event at the time: "It was the most magnificent exodus of the intelligentsia into the country that had taken place in Chinese history to date. Holders of old imperial degrees, professors of national universities, a college president and former member of the National Assembly, and a number of Ph.D.'s and M.D.'s from leading American universities had left their positions and comfortable homes in the cities to go to the backwoods of Tinghsien to find out ways and means to revitalize the life of an ancient, backward people, and to build a democracy from the bottom up."

These men have aimed to develop a people's education not only for life but to remake life. They have worked not for the people but with the people. They have worked from the bottom up, not from the top down.

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To combat illiteracy they conducted educational programs in the cities and rural areas. Literacy, however, was only the beginning. They found that when people could read they demanded help in agriculture, industries, marketing, health measures and even in getting better local government. To find the best means of bringing about rural life improvements they conducted pilot plants in typical areas representing the diverse conditions of the country. Wherever this has been done, the income of the people has increased and their standard of living has been improved.

In addition to a central staff of 300 for research, training and promotion, the Movement has had the collaboration of the leading universities for research, and the cooperation of the provincial governments for extension and application. The universities that cooperated with the Movement are Yen-ching (sociology), Peking Union Medical College (medicine and public health), Nanking (agriculture), Nankai (economics and government) and Tsinghua (sanitary engineering). The provincial governments that invited the Movement for planning mass education and local government reorganization for civil service personnel training were Hunan (with Governor Chang Chih-chung), Kiangse (with Governor Hsuing Shih-hui), Szechuan (with Governor Chang Chun, now Premier), Kwangsi (with Generals Li Tsung-ren and Pai Tsung-hsi), and Hopei (with Governor Yu Hsueh-chung). During the years 1929-37, the movement for mass education and rural reconstruction swept the entire nation. For literacy work there were thousands of educated men and women, chiefly college students and primary school teachers, who volunteered to teach without pay. By this means, some 60-million illiterates have now been taught to read. And for rural reconstruction, there were 800 centers, big and small, operating throughout the country at the time of the Japanese invasion. This movement, for the

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first time in China's history, brought the scholar and the coolie together.

It was the beginning, as some Western observer pointed out, of a true renaissance of the masses of China. Just before the Japanese invasion we began to see the actual breakdown of the century-old barrier of the two-class system, the educated few at the top and the illiterate millions below. As long as this barrier exists there is no hope for genuine democracy in China.

### III. The War Struck - What Happened?

1. During the war, under the National Government, more than 27 million people were taught to read.
2. The Rural Health System as developed in Tinghsien and adopted by the National Government was put into effect throughout "Free China". Dr. C. C. Chen, who conducted it at Tinghsien, directed the public health program for Szechuan Province, the stronghold of "Free China". In spite of the war, in three years his staff increased from 30 to 1800; and 122 hsien (county) health centers were established out of the 142 hsien of Szechuan where no health facilities existed before the war.
3. Tinghsien itself was known among the Japanese as putting up more ferocious guerrilla resistance than any other county in China. The people had learned what they had to fight for.
4. In Hunan, the strategic "rice bowl" province, the Movement cooperated in reorganizing 75 hsien (county) governments of 30 million people and in retraining 5,000 higher officials and 30,000 village heads. Three times the invader drove into

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Hunan and three times he was driven out. The army officers testified that these famous Chinese victories were in no small degree due to the aid of the trained local government officials and the inspired populace. On his fourth drive the enemy succeeded by sheer weight of metal. But the glory of Hunan will never be forgotten.

5. Perhaps most significant of all, the "New County Government System", in which the Movement pioneered in Tingsien was adopted in 1939 for all China. Future historians may well record that this system stiffened national resistance and laid the foundation for China's reconstruction and democracy.

#### IV. What Have We Proved?

We have proved:

1. That an illiterate person can be taught to read Basic Chinese in 96 hours (at the rate of one hour a day).
2. That a literate and informed people, properly trained and organized, can increase production and income, prevent disease and, to an amazing degree, run their own governments in their own communities.
3. That through a common background of education, cooperative organization and health protection, the literate farmers of the community, who are fellow-students and belong to the "Fellow-Scholar Societies", are capable of organizing cooperative farming, which makes possible

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not only the gradual mechanization of agriculture, but also paves the way for land reform.

4. That a minimum of fundamental education not only for literacy but for better livelihood, better health, and more self-government can be imparted to the people in any given hsien (county) within 18 months.
5. That the cost will be \$1 per capita to make an illiterate literate; and \$5 per capita to complete the fundamental training in social reconstruction.
6. That the whole program can be put into use immediately.

V. Concrete Steps Which Should Be Taken Now.

1. National Literacy Campaign. To launch a nation-wide educational campaign to eliminate illiteracy among (a) 80-million illiterate young people, male and female, in the first five years, and (b) in the entire nation in the next five years.

All possible individuals, scholars and gentry, as well as social institutions, colleges and schools of the nation should be mobilized to participate in this nation-wide campaign. Experience taught us that the larger the scale of a campaign of this kind, the more effective it is; great momentum can be created.

Emphasize young people first. During the first stage of this national reconstruction program, primary emphasis should be given to the 80-million illiterate youths. Once the education of this strategic group of 80-million youths is accomplished it will fire the imagination of the

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nation. The success of the entire campaign will be assured. Time is pressing. China cannot wait for another twenty or thirty years for her little children to grow up to assume responsibility. The little ones are too little and the old ones are too old to play a decisive part in the program of national reconstruction. But the middle group, the young people between the ages of 14 and 35, is the strategic group. Being young, energetic and impressionable, these 80-million young people can be made to be the spearhead of China's democracy and reconstruction.

2. Reconstruction Centers. Centers for a correlated program of social and economic reconstruction can be set up rapidly in a few typical and strategically located regions of China. The coordinated program of the Four Fundamentals of social reconstruction, namely, People's Education, People's Livelihood, People's Health and People's Government is ready to be carried out in these centers. They can serve as the radiating centers to give stimulation as well as to be examples to other districts and provinces in their regions. Once the demonstrations are well under way the centers will be used also as training stations. Thus, our trainees not only learn in the classroom but are given a chance to make practical application in the field.

3. Leadership Training. The most important problem in rural reconstruction in China is trained leadership. There are two colleges in China ready to give the closest cooperation in training the needed leaders. One is the National College of Rural Reconstruction established by the Mass Education Movement, in the province of Szechuan. The other is the National College of Social Education at Soochow under the Ministry of Education.

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These two colleges now prepare young men and women specifically for the vast rural field, aiming to serve China's immense farming population. But the faculties of these two colleges should be strengthened and their equipment and facilities increased to meet more adequately the enormous demand upon them for personnel. The curricula of the colleges and the activities of the Reconstruction Centers should be integrated.

Besides these two colleges, special departments for mass education and rural reconstruction can be set up in other universities and colleges. Chairs for these departments should be endowed in order to encourage research and experimentation in various branches of mass education and rural reconstruction.

Grants-in-aid should also be given to social and cultural institutions engaged in related fields of activities; there are a number of these in various parts of China.

Thus the best minds of the nation can be mobilized to tackle this national program.

4. National Commission on Mass Education and Rural Reconstruction.

In order that this national program can be effectively carried out, a National Commission on Mass Education and Rural Reconstruction should be established. It must be independent and non-political, neither Nationalist nor Communist, but a service agency for the people - all people, including those in the Communist areas. On the assumption that funds will be supplied from the United States, either by gift or by loan, and from China, the Commission should consist of both American and Chinese representatives appointed by their respective governments. These men should be chosen because of their genuine interest in mass education and rural reconstruction rather

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than for political considerations. This Commission should have power to determine policy, content and budget of entire program, and control of all funds. A Chairman should be elected from among its members.

5. Significance of the Program.

- (1) It benefits the people directly and immediately - raising their social and economic standards and training them for democratic citizenship.
- (2) It presents a challenge and a constructive outlet to the thousands of Chinese students in the schools and universities who are today restless and rebellious.
- (3) It is an indigenous Chinese program, born and developed on Chinese soil - not superimposed by Soviet Russia or by the United States, or by any other foreign power.
- (4) It presents a common platform, basic and universal, to which all liberals of China, whether or not they be party member will rally. No coalition government could be successful except on the basis of such a platform. It might even provide the impetus for a coalition government.
- (5) It offers to the United States Government an opportunity to associate itself in the eyes of the liberals in China by participating actively with a movement to promote the welfare of the Chinese masses, rather than protecting the interest of a particular faction.
- (6) The program has the approval of President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, of the Premier, Chang Chun, and of the American Ambassador, Dr. Leighton Stuart, as well as the leaders of the minority parties in China and a large number of influential American citizens.
- (7) Last but not least, it is the only kind of program when actually applied and successfully carried out, to which the Chinese Communists will yield. This bears repeating: not the machine-gun, not even diplomacy, can win China. It can only be won through service to the people.

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VI. How Fast Can It Be Done? What Will It Cost?

It costs \$1 per capita to wipe out illiteracy; \$5 per capita to teach reconstruction. The rate at which it can be done is as follows:

First Period

1st year, teach 5,000,000 young people  
2nd " " 10,000,000 " "  
3rd " " 15,000,000 " "

Total, first three years, 30,000,000 young people

Total cost, at \$1 each for literacy ) \$ 180,000,000  
\$5 " " reconstruction )

Second Period

4th year, teach 20,000,000 young people  
5th " " 30,000,000 " "  
6th " " 40,000,000 adults

Total, second three years, 90,000,000 people

Total cost " " " " " " 540,000,000

Third Period

7th year, teach 50,000,000 people  
8th " " 50,000,000 "  
9th " " 60,000,000 "  
10th " " 70,000,000 "

Total, third four years, 230,000,000 people

Total cost " " " 1,380,000,000

TOTAL COST IN TEN YEARS \$2,100,000,000

We would ask at this time only for funds sufficient to cover the first period; namely, \$30,000,000 for the first year; \$60,000,000 for the second year; and \$90,000,000 for the third year. Upon the results shown

within that period would be based the provision of funds for the second period; namely, \$120,000,000 for the fourth year; \$180,000,000 for the fifth year; and \$240,000,000 for the sixth year. After the success of the program for the first and second periods, with the aid of the United States Government, has been demonstrated, it should be the obligation of the Chinese Government to assume the financial responsibility for the third and final period, namely, \$1,380,000,000, or 65.71% of the total.

China is a vast country. But it should be thought of as composed of 1,900 administrative units, called hsien (counties). The experience of the Mass Education Movement has proved that administration is practical and comparatively simple when conducted with the hsien as a unit. Over a period of twenty-five years, before and during the war, our Movement has administered and helped provincial and hsien governments to administer programs involving millions of dollars.

During the first period the plan will be carried out only in the territories undisturbed by civil conflict, which cover more than two-thirds of China's total area and population. We feel confident that the success of the program in the Nationalist areas will make a nation-wide impact and will lead naturally to its extension into areas now under Communist control, especially in view of the non-partisan character of the National Commission which is to administer the program.

Even if the civil conflict should continue, this program will help to win back for the Nationalist Government the "min-shing" - the heart of the people. Arms alone can never beat the Communists.

September 30, 1947.

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The Triumphant Return

It was a typical sunny North China day on August 26, 1945, when I had the greatest satisfaction in addition to the greatest honor of my life, in re-entering the University gate to claim our property. I asked Dr. Yee, who served as assistant to Dr. de Vargas in the Swiss Consulate, to accompany me in my car. The Japanese army sent a liaison officer in a car ahead of us. We drove right to Bashford Hall. We were ushered into the outer room of the President's Office. A Japanese woman attendant brought in tea. We were introduced to the Superintendent of the Japanese Hospital. We were then escorted to the President's House, where more Japanese officers were waiting. I was asked when I wished to take over the part of the campus which had already been vacated. I told them that I was ready to take it over right away.

Wang Han-chang, together with Shen Nai-chang, were asked several days earlier to organize the old University employees in and around Haitien in preparation for the reoccupation of the University at any time. Arm bands bearing the Chinese characters "Yenching Ta Hsueh" were made for our men to wear. In the morning of the 26th word was sent ahead to Shen and Wang to get our men together. When I arrived at about 10:00 o'clock some of them were already waiting on the road outside of the gate. So, after our conference with the Japanese at the President's House, we were able to place our men in all the sections taken over on that day. This included all the buildings south of the President's House, and the Wei Hsiu Yuan.

The main campus had been divided into four sections separated by barbed wire fences. All the buildings north of a line from the President's House, including Ching Ch'un Yuan and Lan Jun Yuan, were used as a military hospital from the spring of 1945 to the time of the Japanese capitulation. Before that time it had been known as the North China Synthetic Research Institute. The Women's College buildings together with the Tungfu residences formed the north section. Boyd gymnasium and the South Compound constituted another. The Power House, together with the grounds south of it as far as the south wall, made up the fourth section. Two new gates had been opened in the west wall to serve as entrance to the Women's College buildings and the South Compound - one gate near the sewage disposal plant and the other near the little enclosed t'ing tzu. Our own south gate was barricaded. A military band used the Women's College buildings. Boyd Gymnasium was used by an organization of signallers, while the South Compound housed families of army personnel. These last two groups and the Wei Hsiu Yuan were handed to us on the first day.

With all the trees and shrubs overgrown, weeds rampant even on the roofs, and barbed-wired barricades everywhere, hideous red-brick Japanese buildings here and there, particularly in the University grounds, the campus presented a strange spectacle, as compared with the tidy and well-kept old Yenching that we knew.

Air raid shelters and fox holes had been dug everywhere, at least one near each building. They were all along the walks around the lake, the biggest one being in the center of the ground between the Women's Dormitories. A tunnel was dug all the way under the hill where the Bell Pavilion is located. We could not fill the tunnel up completely. We only blocked the entrances to it. We have not yet gotten around to do anything to the cave under the hill west of the Power Plant. The greatest structural change, however, was found to be in the area south of the Power Plant. The greatest structural change, however, was found to be in the area south of the Power House. No less than ten buildings had been erected by the Japanese and were in different stages of completion. The group of residences known as the "British Concession", with the exception of one corner of the Learmonth's house, were gone. The artistic dragon wall was partially leveled off. Further to the south of the campus wall was pushed eastward to include a larger part of the alfalfa field in front of the University Dairy. A branch railway connecting the Tsing Hua Yuan Station with the University ran right into our Practice School grounds. Several carloads of bricks stood on the tracks there until a considerable time after we took that section of the campus over. It was here that the Japanese had planned to develop a big alcohol factory.

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The military hospital claimed to have over 600 inmates. For this reason the Japanese asserted that they could not hand the University building over immediately. The hospital was serviced by the Power House. So it, too could not be handed over right away. We had as much as we could do for sometime. To renovate the Women's College buildings and the South Compound. So we did not press for the other sections too vigorously, But we presented the Japanese with a time schedule for their return. The Japanese army opened a liaison office for negotiations with the Allies. Being a Chinese, I did not cut much ice with this office at first. All my dealings with them were carried on in the name of Dr. Stuart, or American military personnel. My letters always began "On behalf of Pres. J. Leighton Stuart" (see appendix I.)

Theoretically, it was understood that we were not supposed to take things over directly from the Japanese. Such matters had to go through the regular "Take over" officials appointed by the Central Government. If we followed this procedure strictly, we probably would not be able to open even on October 10, 1945. We took short-cuts in the matter and, as one who had to do with the implementation of policies, I came up against difficulties. In connection with the taking over of the University Dairy I was sued no less than three times, once directly by Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek's Head quarters and twice in the local courts. There was much criticism and misunderstanding even among some of our best friends. Luckily, I was exonerated in each instance. It appeared that the share holders of the defunct Peing Model Dairy sold out to the Japanese, tried to get hold of the Meiji Dairy which the Japanese turned over to us as reparations. (see appendix II.)

Both the South and East Compounds were occupied by Japanese families, the former by families of military personnel and the latter by civilians of the synthetic research bureau. The difference of views between these two groups toward the outlook of the war was graphically illustrated in the way gardens in each compound were kept. The South Compound military people who, imbued with Japanese propaganda, must have thought they were here to stay for some time to come at least, had the grounds well planted as vegetable gardens from which we got much benefit when we returned. The East Compound civilian residents were apparently more realistic and knew that their sojourn was very temporary and did not attempt to make use of the land. Unfortunately for our residents there.

Among our war booty were seven little pigs which came through the barbed wire fence from the Japanese hospital side to our side. Our watch rounded them off and kept them in the garage. The Japanese tried to get these pigs "repatriated," but we refused the request on the ground that they were captives. The posterity of these animals are still being fed in the University Dairy.

The Japanese had a duck farm in Ching Ch'un Yuan. The fattened, edible ducks were all gone by the time we took over the property. But our 12 year old son captured 15 ducklings in one of the lakes, with the help of one of his playmates. They all grew up and were appropriately made use of.

#### The Reopening

Between August 26 and October 10, while the Director of Studies' Office rushed through at top speed the entrance examinations, student registration and make-up schedules, etc. we were busy with cleaning and patching up the buildings, pulling out the weeds, making minimum repairs in the buildings and collecting furniture, especially classroom chairs. We found out that more than 800 of the chairs were in the puppet Peita and Shih-ta Universities. We insisted that the Japanese return them. For a while it looked as if we could not possibly get the place ready by October 10. But with everybody cooperating most faithfully, we did open as planned. Dr Stuart had returned on September 24, from his trip to free China. The first contingent of the American marines arrived the first week of October. We invited to our Convocation a good number of Chinese and American dignitaries. Unfortunately for us, at the very same hour and day of our reopening, the surrender of the Japanese in North China took place in T'ai Ho Tien in the Forbidden City. That occasion robbed us of all our distinguished guests. But we made no change in our schedule. The University bell, which was halfway down the hill, presumably on its way to be scrapped for war purposes,

was reinstated and struck at 9:30 a.m. with the President giving the first blow. The University flag was raised at 9:45 and the academic procession began at 10:00. Thus, the torch which was extinguished by brutal force on December 8th, 1941, was rekindled and shone forth with ever greater brilliance. The garden of Modest Gayety once was more humming with academic life.

Our activities were at the beginning confined to the Women's College side for two reasons: 1, We had only some 400 students both men and woman, and could not use the entire University, and 2, We could not get the other buildings in shape to be useful. It has taken us a year and a half to do this.

The last Japanese left our grounds on October 19, 1945. Thus they were here just 49 days short of four years. It will take us at least the same length of time to have the scars that remained completely covered up. The administrative offices were all housed in Miner and Gamble Halls, and class rooms and department offices in Sage. Three of the "forbidden city" - Women's Dormitories - were "liberated" for men, with only dormitory IV remaining to uphold its old sanctity. Even Boyd had to adopt the "open door" policy until after the warm weather set in, in the spring of 1945, when Warner was ready for use.

#### The Inventory of Damages

Outwardly, our buildings suffered no serious damage aside from the effects of five years of neglect. The tiles on the roofs of almost every academic building were loose and needed resetting. The painting came through remarkably well. Many window panes, especially in the men's dormitories, were either broken or missing. But all these were insignificant as compared with the "internal" injuries. There were over 2,000 sections of radiators cracked. The entire sewage system was out of commission. The 6 drains were choked, the check valves in the ejectors as well as the compressors were not in working order. The sewage disposal plant had been discarded for a long time. The Japanese constructed a completely new system of their own, using the lake and swamps as the final receptacles of their refuse! As too much labor would be involved in digging up this Japanese system of pipes, they are still lying in the grounds today.

The Power House machinery suffered from neglect and predatory usage. Our biggest Diesel generator had been taken away. This was brought back by the Japanese and reset in its original location by them in the winter of 1945. The pumps, turbines and motors were all in bad repair. The boilers were, too, in a very deplorable state. The gas plant was completely gone.

The extent of damage to our mechanical installations was difficult to ascertain at a glance, because losses and breakage were only discovered as we checked item by item. For instance, we only found as late as November 1946 that our main telephone cable had been taken away.

Very extensive changes were made by the Japanese to the interior of the buildings. Ninde Hall Chapel had been cut up into small rooms. In the Women's College dormitories Nos. 3 and 4, all the partitions were taken down and radiators removed. Each floor was one big room. This was also done in some of the Men's dormitories, but not on such a large scale as in the Women's College dormitories. The most extensive remodeling had occurred in residences 47, 58, and 64 (now occupied by Mrs. Henry Chou). The interiors were so completely changed that one could hardly recognize them, except for their outside appearances. The Japanese like their own way of bathing. They had no use for our bath-tubs. It was estimated that no less than 30 bath-tubs were taken out of the houses and buildings and sold. In almost every house there was installed a Japanese bath with facilities for heating and water. There were also 3 large bath-houses built - one in the South Compound, one behind Sage and one between the 2nd and 3rd dormitories for men.

Many new buildings were added near the University buildings - one south of the Biology Building in front of the Library, one at the end of McBrier, two north of McBrier and one at the north end of each of the men's dormitories. With the exception of the two buildings north of McBrier, all the other buildings, as far as I can ascertain, are latrines, since our sewage system was discarded. The aroma from these buildings was none too pleasant. I have already referred to the factory buildings near the Power House.

Perhaps the most costly damage we suffered was in our science laboratories, where no trace of our old expensive equipment was found. Although we were able to get a small amount of chemicals and glassware back from the Japanese North China Development Company, they did not begin to replace the apparatus we had lost. Fortunately, our library suffered not more than 10% loss in books, although over half of the equipment disappeared, such as desks, chairs, etc.

We searched all over Peiping and, Fengtai, where a large warehouse area is located, in an effort to find our Bashford grand piano, the Hammond organ, and other property. The best we could do was to recover the amplifier of the Hammond organ. We found it among Practice School furniture in a warehouse in Fengtai, where all the Japanese loot from Yenching, the P.U.M.C. and other foreign institutions was stored.

In the spring of 1946 I wrote to Mr. Nelson T. Johnson and Mr. Owen Lattimore, who were both serving as advisors to General MacArthur, to ask whether or not it was possible for them to locate property belonging to us which had been taken to Japan. Later on Dr. Stuart wrote to General Chu Shih-ming, the chief Chinese delegate, on the same subject. While we got very friendly replies from them, nothing tangible has come out of these inquiries so far. (See Appendix 3)

#### Some Headaches

Before the war it was generally thought that the Japanese were a clean and tidy race. Nothing could be more remote from the truth, judging from the way in which they had left our grounds. The amount of filth accumulated everywhere was appalling. It was very apparent that the Japanese made no attempt to dispose of their refuse. Fortunately these piles of dirt could conveniently be used in filling up the air-raïd dug-outs. But not all of the dirt could be disposed of in this way. There still remains a good deal of scavenger work to be done yet.

The post-war reconstruction in this area is confronted with three major obstacles; lack of material, demoralized labor, and inflation. After eight years of war, it is almost impossible to find the necessary materials needed for repairing and overhauling - hardware lumber, electric accessories all scarce. We have to resort to all sorts of "make-shift" arrangements, to quote Mr. Sam pean. We have to cast our own radiators in our improvised foundry and build a gas plant with scraps left on the grounds by the Japanese. But "make-shift" arrangements have their limitations, however clever our workmen may be. We could not make spare parts for our big diesel engines, nor could we make boiler tubes. This is why we are still dependent on the city current, which goes off every now and then without warning.

We encouraged the workmen during the Japanese occupation to slow down on their jobs. They have had eight long years of experience in this kind of sabotage. It has become the habit with them. Therefore, it is hard for them to change over to the efficiency of pre-war days. I am not exaggerating in saying that it takes a coolie at least two days to do a job which could be done in one in the good old days. It is a terrible boomerang.

The vicious inflation has made budgeting impossible and rendered the future most uncertain and unpredictable. We paid the equivalent of CN\$40 a day for coolie hire when we first returned in August 1945. It was considered good pay then. In February 1947 we are paying \$3,500. Wages for labor have not gone up as high as commodity prices. The Bursar's Office has purchased two checkwriters from America. But they are useless to us because they do not print enough figures. The present salary of a Chinese professor only gives him about 15% of the purchasing value of his pre-war salary.

#### The Future

Yenching is proud of the fact that she is "first in war and first in peace". All that she needs to do now is to mobilize all her material and human resources to build up a citadel of learning that she may be first in the hearts of those who believe that an institution with a Christian background and international outlook has a special place in this land.