

Yenching University, Peping.
January 26, 1931.

My dear Absentees:

So many delightful cards, letters and notes have come in from a number of you this Xmas season that I am reminded that you have all been quite neglected this autumn as far as my letters to you are concerned. It has been good to hear some news of you, and I thank you all for your Xmas and New Year greetings, and in the name of your colleagues here for such items as I have been able to put in the Weekly Bulletin. Perhaps those of you who have not yet sent any news at all and yet who tell me how much you enjoy the Bulletin which as you know has never been issued with any other purpose in mind than that of circulating news about the campus, will make a New Year resolution to send some word, however, brief of how you are spending your furlough, to those who often think of you and perhaps do not as often hear from you.

I have thought many times of writing to you this autumn, but have hesitated knowing that letters to be interesting must necessarily be intimate and in order to write at all it was obviously necessary to make some mention of a controversy between faculty and students that has been dragging on ever since the summer; which has irritated the Chancellor to the point almost of taking to his bed, has worn out Mrs. Frame and the President, and has necessitated the holding of so many special meetings of the faculty committees and those of the Student Association, that the majority, faculty and students alike, have lost all interest in it and long for peace. Just before Xmas a request came from the students that the matter might be cleared up before the holidays, "that we might be able to enjoy ourselves better". The faculty might have truthfully replied, "We too; your words reflect our sentiments exactly". But, as yet no satisfactory conclusion has been reached, and the end of this tangle or wrangle is not in sight. Many of you, no doubt, have heard already full details of the whole affair. However, as "fools (will always) rush in where angels fear to tread", for the benefit of those who have not, I will briefly give my own casual view of the events, quite unofficial you will understand, because I attend none of the august bodies mentioned and only hear scattered comments on what has been going on within. In the early summer a woman student who had been behaving in a somewhat hysterical manner, was judged by the resident physician not fit to continue her studies, and it was decided that for the better care of her health she should return to her home for a period of rest. She managed to be examined by another doctor in town and secure a favorable report on her health. Armed with this, she returned to the campus and refused to leave the dormitory. The administrative officers in the Women's College, backed by the college physician Dr. Yao, still insisted, and a motor car was called and she was escorted to the station. She showed no resentment at the time she left the campus, waving a friendly goodbye to those who had come to see her off. However, at the station, instead of taking the train home, she ran from the car with her roommate and two days later returned to the University. In a short time a little group of agitators rallied round her, issued posters denouncing the administration for imperialistic and cruel methods, etc., Mrs. Frame in this case being the special object of their attack. The President returned from America at the end of July to find a fairly serious situation arising, one at least calculated to give no end of bother, to require the most delicate handling, and to ensure constant and lengthy callings of committee meetings, with

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a controversial argument as to how the matter should be handled which could furnish anyone and everyone who had any interest at all in the matter, a chance to discuss until doomsday. The administration took prompt action after the President's return and the main agitator, whose name was known and who had in his personal conduct and phrasing of posters and demands exceeded the bounds of what might be termed proper student behaviour, was expelled. But there the matter did not end and has not yet ended. There have been appeals and counter appeals, student mass meetings, several instigations to strike (which have failed to materialize because of lack of support) and all that undercurrent of dissatisfaction and distrust, suspicion and dislike, which surely does not make for the highest good in an institution of this kind. The student body is divided in its opinion, the faculty equally so, and the administration has been accused with all sincerity of being on the one hand too strict and on the other too lenient. The issue has after all affected only a small group of the students, the main body holding aloof, and only those faculty members who happen to be members of the administrative committees, but the feeling has run high in these circles, and the interest has been intense. That the Dean of the Women's College happened to be the centre of the storm was certainly most unfortunate for her, but the cheerful steadiness with which she has met and faced the whirlwind of denouncement, praise, urgings to take this stand and urgings to take that stand, have proved her to be even a finer person than we thought, and perhaps there may be some value for her from an experience, which though far from pleasant while it lasts, nevertheless has put a strain on those qualities of mind and spirit which more fully develop under conditions such as these. And I, who come of a race in whose very bone is bred the germ of loyalty, cannot but commend the very splendid qualities of personal loyalty to their chief which exhibited themselves among the Women's College members on many occasions during this session. There are personal loyalties and loyalties that transcend even these, but who after all is prepared to prove which is the finer thing? There seems no doubt that a group of communist students whose names are not fully known and whose full strength is something of a conjecture, were waiting for just such an occasion as this to start an agitation with the intent it seems of closing the whole institution, or at least making as big a commotion as happened at Cheeloo last year. The agitators were able at one time or another to arouse quite a following which fell away, however, when the time for the strike arrived. They were also, for some time, in control of the Chiu Kan which statement needs no further comment. That we have been able to avoid this open clash and have not had to close the institution in the middle of a term is surely something of a gain, though there may be those who do not think it has been worth the cost. It appears there are still those among us who would go so far as to agree in principle with a former member of our staff whose panacea for all student agitations was invariably, "Close the dormitory kitchens and the students will have to obey".

Watching the whole controversy from the sidelines, so to speak, and not from the heat of the conflict, I might venture to make a few comments, whether of any value or not I do not know. I was much interested in a statement made by a Chinese member of staff to the effect that in his opinion the whole thing was due to lack of college spirit among the students and that it could never have happened in an institution like Nankai. He felt that we so large a group of transfers and postgraduates from other institutions that it is hard to rouse their sense of loyalty to an institution which is to them only a short episode in their college careers. It does seem to me, however, that we have gone a step forward in rous-

ing this very loyalty in which we are accused of falling short, and that we have done more than merely avoid an awkward situation. The mass of our students who knew well that the administration was determined to close the institution rather than go beyond a certain point in the making of concessions, could not be coerced into supporting a movement that would mean the disturbance of their studies. Furthermore, they would not follow a movement which aimed at destroying an agency which they knew in their hearts was not trying to exploit or harm them, but was working for their good. A steady-going, clear-headed, practical student of north China not easily aroused by some emotional crisis, will not be likely to be swept off his feet into a movement which ignominiously failed this year, and which must from now on appear somewhat in the light of a lost cause. The old slogans of imperialism, so effectively used by communists and other such agencies in China some years ago, seem to have worn rather thin, and I should judge that hereafter communism, which has bloomed at times as such a terrifying ogre in our midst, will never again unless supported by the government which seems most unlikely, be able to terrify us to the same extent again. I think we have reason to feel that in spite of all the trouble and anxiety they have caused us, this last session the communists have unconsciously but very effectively strengthened the hands of the administration and fostered the right college spirit that apparently we so badly need. Let us hope that the youthful ardour of our communist students, which is unquestionably sincere, most courageous and not self-seeking, may be turned into less dangerous channels in their desire to help their country.

Salaries. Another problem which has stirred up universal interest this autumn, at least in faculty circles, and which has just recently reached a very happy solution in the committee which has been spending long hours dealing with the matter, has been the much mooted question of our salaries. This little cloud appeared on our horizon before many of you had left for furlough last summer. Perhaps it is the prerogative of all persons engaged in teaching to feel that they are grievously underpaid, but no complaint of a nature loud enough to reach the ears of the administration and force it into action, had appeared until last spring when a few foreign members of staff, on university contract and paid in local currency, no doubt urged by the fact that certain mission members were being paid either in part or whole in gold, and whose commitments at home were suffering because of the high rate of exchange, requested that at least a percentage of their salaries be paid in gold. After the matter had been thrashed out in the usual way in committees here and recommendations made to the home office, somewhat to everyone's surprise the ruling came that the full salaries of this group were hereafter to be paid in gold. The rate of exchange which has been steadily soaring since that action, has now reached 450/1. One member refused to take advantage of this ruling, and though her Chinese colleagues have not failed to feel the force of this act of goodwill on her part, her foreign colleagues in this group who did not feel it obligatory upon them to make this gesture, do not fail to point out that she has been able to do this because of her own private income! Now it is only in the nature of things that others who were still paid in local currency should mentally compare their lot with those who found by reading the rate of exchange in the newspaper each morning at breakfast time, that they were becoming richer and richer. The discrepancy between the two groups daily assumed larger and larger proportions. After all we are only human, and who would not fail to be disturbed by the fact that a young member who had been in Yenching a little over a year and not a full teacher at that, was getting

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more coin of the realm each month than the colleague he was living with who had been in Yenching many years, was head of a department and had a wife and sick baby. Young instructors, out from home one year, were receiving actually more than high administrative officers who had been with the institution since its beginning. These matters were privately discussed, and finally, our long-suffering Chinese colleagues who too were feeling the pinch of the decreasing value of silver, began to politely hint that something should be done to relieve their situation, or at least equalize the treatment meted out to the different groups.

This little tangle was also awaiting the President on his return from abroad, and when you begin to think about it, is of such an involved nature that no one could see how a solution which would be satisfactory could possibly be found, but all felt that something must be done at once. At the preessional conference public reference was made to the matter, by the President who stated that an endeavour would be made to find a solution that would leave the problem a little less rich in such discrepancies. The committee on salaries (see page 18 of the Directory) has been hard at work ever since September, sitting frequently whole afternoons and has just drafted its report and recommendations. With all possibilities for friction and unpleasantness, for we are all a little inclined to feel that we alone are the real sufferers in a case like this, the meetings have from what I hear been conducted with the utmost harmony much to the relief of the President and due in no small measure no doubt to his genius for oiling the wheels at the right moment. The solution found, if I may be allowed to state it in advance, is in general that of equality in the payment of salaries based on academic ranking and experience, equal treatment for foreigners and Chinese. In the minds of many of us this is the only possible solution which will enable a group of this kind to live in harmony together. How the report will fare on its travels up through the higher hierarchy of committees and Boards remains to be seen.

The Preessional Conference of 1930--a little ancient history--. To some of our number this yearly event has become a very tedious proceeding, but to others it has always been one of the most refreshing and invigorating experiences of the whole year, the time when a note is found to which the work of the year may be tuned. The faculty requested just before the summer that the preessional conference be treated "distinctly as an inspirational and devotional meeting and not in any sense an occasion for the dissemination of information that can be circulated in some other form". The President, if not the Chancellor, took this to heart in his request to the Deans to be brief and to the point. Perhaps it was too much to expect either the President or Chancellor to be "short and snappy". The latter's speech with its translation occupied most of the first morning and was concerned mainly with his bouts with the Ministry of Education. The President, having just returned from a year abroad, had likewise much to say and words of wisdom and warning to impart to his faculty. I am sending you his speech. Perhaps you have already received a copy of this from the New York office, but at the risk of repetition I send it, for it is a good speech and will bear reading again, though it loses much being read and not listened to. You will notice references to various problems that have occupied much time and thought this first term; the student agitation and salary question, already commented on; departmental jealousies in connection with budgets, the reorganization that has been

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discussed in connection with the Scholl of Religion, Etc. In thinking over the history of the conference it seems to me that the early meetings some eight or nine years ago might have been criticized for being too full of windy discussion. From there the pendulum has swung to the other extreme, and the meetings that took place a year ago last autumn were so occupied with reports from anyone who had the slightest claim to make a report, that practically no time was left for those voluble spirits who on an occasion of this kind crave the chance to discuss and argue and come away feeling the better for this. This year, we seemed to strike a happy medium between the two extremes. The reports of the Chancellor and President were well worth listening to, the Deans and Registrar were pithy and to the point as they galloped through the grief moments allotted to them, and there was just enough time left for some very worth while discussion on matters that were fermenting in the minds of various groups. The foreign members of staff took an active part in the discussion of the resolution of the faculty of the School of Religion to move off the campus and locate in one of the lovely old gardens adjoining us. I think I am right in saying that at least all the Chinese members of the School, before the government regulations entered into the problem at all, had very favorably considered the possibility of establishing a strong corporate unit under more quiet and favorable aspects than at present possible on our busy campus, and the students of the School had for some time been urging the desirability of a separate dormitory where they could all live together and the better develop their own spiritual life. So, it has not been as some have supposed, entirely a forcing of the hand of the School of Religion by the government. The matter was, of course, only brought up for very informal discussion at the preessional conference and was carried in a more formal manner to the meeting of the Board of Managers on October 20. Those interested in what happened there may consult the Faculty Bulletin of Oct. 23. These recommendations were sent to the Board of Trustees and word has recently come that this Board questions the wisdom of such a action. I may add that the particular garden the School of Religion has in mind belongs to Ex-President Hsu, to whom it was given by the Emperor at a time when such things as title deeds were not considered necessary in a transaction of this kind; that his daughter is buried in the garden, and although the old gentleman, urged by his family, seems now ready to consider selling the garden, it seems rather problematical as to when the purchase can really be made. So, this question is no doubt shelved for the time being.

On the second day the discussions turned on salaries and teaching in other institutions, both of which matters were pertinent interest to many of our Chinese colleagues, so they too had a chance to express themselves, and all came away this year I think with that satisfied feeling that they had not only been passive listeners but had had ample opportunity to participate and contribute something.

The Faculty Executive Committee, if one can judge by a hurried glance through the minutes, seems to have been occupied, when not discussing the student problem mentioned above, with the "trivial round, the common task"; appointments of new teachers, budget matters, appointment of committees to deal with special issues, holidays, furloughs, outside teaching, and requests for this, that and the other thing; all of it tedious but necessary business. However thrilling may be the discussions that precede these actions, the minutes do not make very enlivening reading.

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Some of you have specifically requested that the minutes of the University Council be sent you regularly, so you will find copies of these included in this packet of news.

I mentioned above a meeting of the Board of Managers on October 20. The most significant actions taken there were that concerning the School of Religion, one concerning an agreement between our agricultural work and the College of Agriculture and Forestry of Nanking University, and the ratification of our new Retirement Plan and Annuity Fund. The first two actions you will find in the Faculty Bulletin of Oct. 23; and the action concerning agriculture the Board of Trustees have approved without much comment. About a month ago we had a visit from representatives of the College at Nanking, and consultations were held with our own staff, delegates from Tunghsien and Ching Ho, etc., and we believe that matters are progressing as smoothly and happily as can be expected and that minor difficulties and adjustments are working themselves out. I am sending you copies of the Retirement Plan for those who are interested in such documents.

Athletics. We have had such a lively correspondent writing up athletics in the Weekly Bulletin, that he has left me little to say. However, I am a "voluble spirit", and must put in my oar. The completion of the Women's Gym. and the main section of the Men's Gym. this winter has tremendously stimulated interest in athletics not only among the students, but among the faculty as well. Two new sports have been introduced and taken up with great enthusiasm, Field Hockey and Badminton. Until the weather got too cold the South Field was the scene, in the fading light of the autumn afternoons, of many a hot contest between faculty and students, student units, and the student Varsity team vs. teams from the Peking Club and British Legation Guard (in field hockey). Faculty members of all ages, sizes and sexes turned out, and games, with many intervals for heated arguments over rules, were carried on until it was too dark to see the ball. A whole Odyssey might be written of the individual exploits of faculty members, of Mr. Porter's dangerous and headlong rushes, Dr. Galt's canny and quiet defence of goal, the agile and daring forward dashes of Dora Bent and Marguerite McGowen, the calling down by the referee of Hilda Hague for calm contemplation of the sunset when the fight waxed hot in her section of the field, the inability of Charles Parr to stop the ball in goal even with his presence, the amazing collisions and summersaults of Mr. Adolph, etc., etc. The costumes that appeared were varied and interesting, and ranged from bathing suits, to fur coats and tennis shirts. The faculty turned out in such force and worked so hard that they are now waiting to play off with one of the Dormitory units for the championship of the season. I must add that there was at all times a marvelous ignorance or disagreement about rules, and apparently no limit either way to the number of players, the faculty on one occasion lining up 15 strong against a student team of 8, the latter gamely refusing to add substitutes to their depleted team.

The Field Hockey season over, interest was centred on the three ice hockey rinks which were being prepared on the main lake. This year they are all placed side by side, one small rink for the use of the children. Never has such interest in skating been shown as during this winter season. When the ice first began to form along the edges of the lake students were out on their skates creeping as far as they dared towards the centre. Such damage was done to the surface of the ice by adventurous spirits breaking through that the Athletic Committee was forced to ask them to

desist. On one occasion Mr. Lin Yueh-ming was seen on the bank shouting to a dripping friend who was slowly and laboriously "breaking" his way to shore, "Wait there till I get my camera". One notices that there are far more accomplished and graceful lady skaters this year and we are told that many freshmen already learnt this art in middle school days in Peping. One of our prettiest skaters this year is a little Korean girl student who had only had one month's practice in Seoul before she appeared on our rink. The less said about our Ice Hockey Team this year the better. After our glorious career of last winter with Meiklijohn and Verevkin starring on our team, we are in their absence, a poor weak shadow of our former selves. I need only say that we were ignominiously defeated by the Peking American School, we who boastfully spoke last year of "giving the kids of the P.A.S. a little practice". Still, the team is working hard and getting much healthy exercise in the pursuit of the puck. The children's rink is a lively sight, especially when an ice hockey match is in process with Charles Parr and K.A. Wee keeping goal for them and shouting instructions. Charles Parr's exhausted comment after one game was that you couldn't "see the woods for the trees", the rink being small and the players many.

The second new game introduced this year has been the erstwhile aristocratic game of Badminton. The Bulletin of this week gives you a full account of the organization of this club. The students are not as yet encouraged to take it up, the equipment being rather expensive. Then too, not long after Xmas the Faculty Folk Dancing Club was formed under the leadership of Doris Cummings. The group was small but worked with a will. This club has only met once as yet.

The Riding Club has more members than ever before. Whatever has got into the ponies I don't know, but they are so full of beans, or whatever one feeds ponies on in China to stimulate their speed, it is impossible for the weaker sex and some of the stronger to hold them in. The President, on more than one occasion, has been observed returning to the campus at a most undignified and John Gilpinlike rate of speed. One new member reported the loss of a much prized sweater, which he dropped while riding, and was unable to recover owing to the fact that his pony refused to allow him to stop. Our three new Princeton men have been accused by one ladylike rider (whether lawfully or not I do not know) of unduly stimulating the ponies to race with each other, and therefore, unfitting them for those who prefer to proceed at a less reckless pace. For myself I have ceased to carry a riding whip and am thinking of investing in brakes if such can be attached to equines. One lady now goes out only with the mafu and with a long leading rein attached to her mount. It is a pity the Mr. Loehr is away this year, for he would feel thoroughly at home, having proved himself on more than one occasion a masterly rider. At any rate, it is much pleasanter to ride a horse that wants to go rather than one that has to be urged.

Tennis. If you really read the Weekly Bulletin as zealously as you tell me you do, you will have noticed a good deal of space allotted this autumn to the organization of a Central Tennis Club. This has proved a big success. Land was temporarily loaned to the club below the high path just east of Sage, five courts placed there, and the club as soon as it can afford it will purchase the little shed, now owned by the Landscape Committee, as a little club house. The new road from the South Compound now runs between the courts and the old well, up onto the high path turning sharply down to the lake close to the infirmary. The Landscape Committee is now erecting a hill between the road and the in-

firmary. Practically all the land in the vicinity of the old wells is now laid out in Men's College tennis and basketball courts, encroaching as near as they dare to Dr. Galt's Practice Schools. The Landscape nurseries have been crowded out--willing victims--and have found a home elsewhere. The old wells and trees are carefully conserved. The compound courts have been practically abandoned with only a court or two kept for the use of the children.

The Landscape Committee worked hard this autumn, and speaking as a humble member of the committee, I think I may say that a number of improvements have either been partially or wholly completed, of which I hope you will all approve on your return. Charles Parr is as enthusiastic as ever. We miss Mr. Chuan from our meetings. Having safely launched us he feels he has no more time to give to this, and Mr. Tsai has taken his place, as he himself says for his "monetary value". At present the weather permits no outside work, but the committee has had some interesting meetings on the subject of the marble pillars. The history of these pillars is a long one, our connection with them beginning with their removal from the Yuan Ming Yuan under cover of darkness, and ending with their disposal, three on our campus and one in town. Some time ago discussions took place in the General Faculty Executive the Grounds and Buildings, and our own committee, as to the proper place for their erection. This was considered from all angles, aesthetic, antiquarian and political, but no conclusion was at that time reached. The matter lay fallow, pending the formal permission from the present government to erect them. At last we appear to be within our rights in setting them up, but still we cannot agree. Practically everyone is unanimous in feeling that there is really no entirely suitable spot. Some would like to see them in our front quadrangle facing Bashford; others, among whom are the Chancellor, President, Mr. Hung and Mr. Ma Kiam, would hesitate to place them there; others would seem to think they should be mirrored in the lake, either in front of the Warner Gym, by the Flower Temple or rising on the island like candles on a birthday cake". All sorts of places have been suggested, but there seems less opposition to the idea of standing two of them in the quadrangle in front of Sage Hall. If any of you have bright ideas, send them out. These pillars still lie, a mute witness to the fact that they are really something of a "white elephant". Perhaps they will all four be up when you come back, perhaps three, or only two, but where they will be I cannot tell you bow. At the last meeting of the committee permission was given to the Geologists to use the little gatehouse ting'er west of the twin buildings, long lying idle, for the erection of their apparatus to measure and test the forces of nature. They are to remove the walls and open it up to the elements.

I hope you are all subscribing to the "New China", the organ of the Journalism Club. \$1.50 Mex. per year.

Je Nao fans will notice that very little space has been given to its activities this year in the Faculty Bulletin. This has not been because there has been any lack of activity, but because the editor of the bulletin trembles before the wrath of one of the charter members, who returning from two years abroad, found that this tender infant had cast off its swaddling clothes and had emerged as a lusty and full grown Faculty Dramatic Society. He was elected "Ta Nao" at the first meeting, and was so incensed when this fact appeared in the Peking Leader next morning (We always blame the Journalism Department for such things and they as regularly protest their innocence), that he not only resigned his office but also from the membership of the club. So, we now try as far as possible to keep our meetings secret from the public, and the sword of

Damocles hangs over my head and the heads of the Je Nao members who belong to the Department of Journalism. One of you commented in a letter that the Je Nao seemed to be moving all over the campus this year. Its old home, House 11, has not withdrawn its hospitable invitation, but one member suffered this autumn from Hay Fever and dared not venture into the Lang Jun Yuan, so it has been wandering around, and having formed this habit finds it hard to settle in any one spot. Our first meeting elected the Ta Nao for the year with the result already stated, and K.A. Wee as Secy. Treas. A new Ta Nao had to be found, so to Larry Mead has fallen this honor. The old system of small groups taking charge of the various evenings was adopted. The aces has put on Barrie's "Shall we join the Ladies", at the Henry Chou's; the Kings of followed with "The Castaways" (reading their lines in costume) at the Meads; the Queens produced scenes from "The Road to Rome"; and the Jacks at the Stephen Tsais read "Green Pastures". Xmas was upon us by this time, and the Je Nao once again added much to our holiday season by giving a public performance in Sage Auditorium. The tickets were all complimentary, and fully half of the packed audience this night were students who seemed not to miss any of the rather gentle and literary play of humor in the lines. The little play was one written by Miss Boynton, and for those of you who I think might be interested in reading it, I am having copies made. In true Je Nao fashion the preparations were very sketchy and never was there one full rehearsal heed, but it went together with a flourish and not even Charles Parr forget his lines. The small cast who took part had much fun in the production of it, and the audience was most appreciative. One of the nicest bits of the evening was the presence of the Xmas waits, before and between the scenes, singing old carols, in red mufflers and mittens and carrying a large horn lantern. Our new wigs, purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Shadick in London, arrived just in time to appear in the minuet scene, and the splendid new make-up box which arrived in the same parcel, came into action for the first time. Je Nao members may be interested to hear that Miss Cherry, who takes charge of our make-up, and locked the box up in her house and gone off to town, but Charles Parr came to the rescue, broke in, and brought it down in triumph just before the curtain went up.

Christmas this year was specially enjoyable owing to our long holidays. The services were as usual, well attended, and the Xmas Eve service with the red candles, seemed more beautiful than ever. The carol singers made their rounds; the children did their share, and the students no less with their two huge entertainments in the Auditorium on New Year's Eve and New Year's night. The President's House, all hung with greens and the biggest Xmas tree on the campus, was very busy with parties of one kind or another. The prettiest one I saw there, was late Xmas afternoon when practically all the children on the campus were invited in to tea with the President. I was very late in getting to the party, so they were all coming away when I arrived, but I have never seen anything more charming than the little Chinese children in their long silk gowns, making their formal little bows of farewell as they departed. The entire Jimmy Chuan family marshalled by their Papa encircled the President and all together bowed solemnly three times as they said their "thank yous". One foreign mother afterwards commented somewhat sadly on the fact our Chinese children have so much better manners than our foreign children.

Speaking of Children, one of the most engaging sights on the campus is the pre-kindergarten school which is established in one of the old houses--now renovated--on the land west of the South Compound which was purchased by the University last summer. The Ritters and Sailors have, I believe, been largely instrumental in its establishment. I am not sufficiently up to date in the latest developments in the field of education, to understand the why and the wherefore, but the mothers seem much thrilled about it, and the infants, after a few days of bitter tears, are now thoroughly enjoying their social life together. When I paid a visit the other morning I found a toddling Ritter, one Tsai, one Chou, one Wiant, and amahs appearing on the horizon leading or carrying small creatures to be deposited within the gate. Amahs are banished from the scene I believe, and the mothers take charge.

The Foreign Children's School has increased in size and has two teachers this year. British mothers I am sure are rejoicing in the English accent and English methods introduced by Miss Wilson, a very charming young person of some twenty years, who is teaching the older children this year, Mrs. Nash devoting her energies to superintending Dr. Galts Practice Schools. American mothers I am sure are happy to know that Miss Cherry is staying on another year.

Lectures and Seminars. You will have seen that, with George Barbour on the job, our public lectures have been up to their usual standard of excellence and there has been no falling off in the attendance. We were somewhat dis-appointed recently in not securing Dr. Paul Monroe and Dr. Hu Shih who were in Peking not long ago. We all seem to be forming the lecture habit. You may have noticed the numbers of staff, during this last term.

Our Musical activities this autumn have been fully reported already. Mr. Wiant has asked me to send you the program of the Messiah performed this Xmas. You will see we had the orchestra this year, and a very fine array of soloists. Unfortunately Mrs. Wilson developed a cold, but her place was very bravely taken at the last moment by Mrs. E.K. Smith. We are having a course of musical lectures by Mrs. Dunlap and have had several student recitals, also a very fine concert given by Miss Ch'en I's brother, Mr. Benjamin Ch'en of Mukden, assisted by Mrs. Wilson.

Budgets. News of the financial depression in America has not failed to reach us, and have its effect out here. Now that the budget for 1931-32 is about to be drawn up, deans and department chairmen are meeting with the president and treasurers, and efforts are being made not only to trim our sails and limit as far as possible any fond dreams of further expansion, but to cut our present program wherever possible.

Departmental News I refrain from sending you, not only because I am sure your department chairmen or secretaries keep you fully informed, but largely because they do not keep me informed! and I know not the inner works. The secretary of the sociology Department, has however, at my request provided me with copies of a small news bulletin which is issued regularly by that department, and which may contain news of interest to you all.

The Harvard Yenching Institute School of Chinese Studies pursues its majestic course upstairs in Bashford, and seems so far removed from the plane of local gossip in this letter that I scarcely dare mention it at all. There has been local excitement stirred up recently in the newspapers, both English and Chinese, over the proposed explorations under

the leadership of the famous Britisher Sir Aurel Stein, who is working in connection with our Institute and preparing for an expedition, somewhere I think in South China. The Chinese Society for the Preservation of Ancient Relics has sent petitions bearing the signatures of Chinese scholars of high repute, both to the British Legation and the Nanking Government questioning the integrity of his intentions and making some rather unpleasant accusations. This has naturally been very disturbing to our people here and at Harvard. There is no doubt there has been misunderstanding in these archeological circles in China, and full explanations are now being made which it is hoped will be quite satisfactory to all parties. China is rightly very sensitive on this question just now, and determined to safeguard her interests in such connections.

The Yenta Christian Fellowship has been quietly carrying on its work as usual. The Workmen's Centre is open and very busy. The number of members admitted to the Fellowship this autumn was larger than for many years. The morning services have been well attended. Mr. Porter has been continuing his chaplainship of the little vesper service in English, which has during the winter months met in Sage Chapel, and which continues to have its welltrained choir and its monthly anglican service. The attendance is slim but regular. The Sheng Kung group meets every Sunday morning for early communion with a very faithful group of students attending; two members of the Anglican Mission in Peping officiating. Much excitement prevailed in this group just before Christmas when Mr. Faucett unexpectedly arrived from Japan and was able to attend a service, and breakfast with his little flock.

Social Service Work is developing in many fields. Our Sociology experiment station at Ching Ho will soon be competing with Tingsien in interest to visitors from abroad! Many have made the pilgrimage across the fields this autumn and winter to the little village where our sociology staff and students are conducting a centre for experiments in the social life of the village. The Kung Ch'angs, under the direction of the faculty wives are carrying on and developing their splendid work with its industrial, medical, social and religious aspects; hundreds of dollars worth of handkerchiefs are sold to the passing tourist each time a round-the-world cruise reaches Peping. Mrs. Learmonth's dispensary work goes steadily forward, as does the work conducted by the student groups in mass education, family case work, Sunday schools, etc. The Yenta Relief Federation now heads up much of this work. It is a pity that someone with more intimate knowledge than I possess of all the interesting details of this splendid service, in which members of our community young and old are contributing, could not write of it. But I can tell you of one new venture which we have embarked upon this year. A Home for Aged Women has been opened in the village of Haitien. Mrs. Learmonth has been the prime mover in this, as these pitiful old people haunt the doors of her dispensary, especially during the cold winter months when it is too cold to beg on the streets, and we may be sure they do not go away without some form of comfort. Perhaps some of you are already familiar with her story of the old beggar to whom she said one day, slightly exasperated with the fact that every time he came for medicine he begged for coppers, "Have you never earned an honest penny in your life?", to which assault, drawing himself up with great dignity, he replied, "Yes, I used to embroider banners for the Emperor and I still have my embroidery frames, but I have no money to buy the silk". Provided by Mrs. Learmonth with a piece of silk and the necessary embroidery material, he departed and she never expected to see him again. A few days later back he came, and exhibited a flock of blue-

birds, embroidered with exquisite skill. Since that time he has been regularly employed in the Kung Ch'ang, and decorates infants dresses and pram covers with delicious little bluebirds, butterflies and flowery borders. This same old beggar does not know that a piece of his handiwork found its way to the Little Emperor in Tientsin who was much pleased to receive this work from an old servant. There are a number of poor old beggar women, practically all of whom have fading eyesight, and who have been deserted by soldier sons in the constant shifting of troops to and from the surrounding villages. They have found some tiny corner in some leanto belonging to some kindhearted villager or in a temple court, from which they sally forth to beg their pittance of food on the streets, except in the bitter days of the winter when they subsist no one knows how. Now, it happens that one of the Yenching Kung Ch'angs fell heir to a sizable house in Haitien, and this with one hundred dollars to put it in repair, they contributed to found a Home for Destitute Old Women. The willing interest of the Sociology Department was enlisted, and it undertook, under the personal supervision of Mr. Chang Hung-chun, to see to the repairing of the house, equipping it in readiness to receive the old people, and the investigating of all the cases reported in by Mrs. Learmonth and others. A committee was appointed, of which I am a member, to raise the money for the support of ten old women which is the full number the house is able to accommodate. Mrs. Learmonth has estimated that \$60.00 Mex should keep on old women in food, clothing and bedding for one year. Please, if you have any friends at home whose sympathies you can arouse in our behalf, ask them to help us. It doesn't matter how small the subscriptions are; remember \$1.00 gold exchanges now into \$4.50 Mex. Fortunately for us, two generous American friends of the Hungs, who happened to be stopping with them at the time the organization of the home was being talked about and whose sympathy was aroused, have enabled us to open the Home even before we have had time to hear from the friends at home to whom we are appealing. Money can be sent either to Mrs. Learmonth, Mrs. Ritter, Mother Lew or myself. The thing that has interested me most has been the whole-hearted and efficient way in which the students in question have taken up their share of the work. They made a most careful study of the regulations under which the homes for the aged in Peping are operating, have drawn up our regulations, bought the supplies and superintended the making of quilts and wadded garments most economically, and have met with the general committee several times to account for every penny they have spent. They have made a most thorough investigation of all the cases, and after these reports were submitted to the committee, a final selection was made of three old women, who in age, health and lack of visible means of support, were qualified to enter our Home. Just before it was opened, on one cold snowy afternoon, I sallied forth in the care of one of the sociology students, to visit the three applicants, and found them all crouching on the k'angs trying to keep warm in the wretched hovels they were sheltered in, one in the village of Lan Chi (the blue banner village) and two in Haitien. One vigorous old woman, blind in one eye and over eighty, I could see was enthusiastically looking forward to the time when she could enter. The other two, as all the neighbors crowded in full of interest, seemed a little timid and hesitant. One had debts to settle, one a son whom she had not seen for three years, but who might come back at China New Year time and find her gone. It was such a new idea to these old women; why were we providing them with a home, food and clothes all for nothing; why were they not to be allowed to go out more than once a week; why could they not bring into the Home all their pitiful collection of rags, broken furniture, old tin cans, etc. Perhaps Mrs. Learmonth's medical examination had frightened them a little, and had aroused the old suspicion that their eyes or hearts

were to be cut out. We invited all their friends to escort them to the Home and make a thorough investigation of it for themselves. On the opening day at nine a.m. about two weeks ago, Mr. Chang Hung-chun and the students were waiting to welcome these first arrivals. They came, were washed, dressed in the warm new garments and introduced to their new home by smiling faces, but, Oh dear! the next day they had all run away. The flight of the old lady of eighty was only temporary, for she is back in the Home now, and seems most happy and contented with everything, and I don't think we shall lose her again. The other two are not quite ready to come back (they are younger and better able to care for themselves) but their places have already been filled by two others. Mother Lew and I went down to visit them yesterday afternoon for the students are very busy with their exams just now and find it difficult to make their daily visits. A very nice capable matron has been found and when we arrived we found all four comfortably settled around a little open brazier of glowing coals, two of them curled up on the k'ang which was spread with nice clean matting and the rolls of new bedding at one end, curtains at the windows, Korean paper and white-washing making everything look spick and span. The little Kung Li Hui church at Haitien is taking an interest too, so their religious welfare will be fostered and taken care of. We asked them if they were comfortable and had enough to eat. They had no complaints to make and were enthusiastic in their grateful appreciation of everything. While we were there, Miss Kuan Jui-wu (a sociology student) rushed in her exam just over, to inspect and dole out the rations to the matron for the next day. Everything seems most carefully looked after. Poor Miss Kuan was most disconsolate because the old ladies had run away, and because the full quota of ten could not be instated all at once, but we urged her to be patient and proceed slowly. When the word goes around that the three already in are being well taken care of and have lost neither their eyes nor their hearts, we are sure that we will have no difficulty in filling up the other places now vacant on the kang.

And now, as a windup, for some intimate family news. I think our new babies have all been duly reported, and you will learn in due time of all the new members expected this spring and summer. I think I have no engagements among the faculty to report, except possibly that of William Band who expects to go home to England this summer to be married. Those of you who know Suzanne Lu may be interested to hear that she is engaged to Eddie Pien's brother, the very nice doctor in the P.U.M.C. There have been other rumors of engagements among the faculty, but as I have no confirmation of these I shall not report them. There has been very little sickness among the faculty except the usual colds and light cases of Flu. Dr. Ch'en Tsai-hsin's wife told me last Saturday, that he is much better. He has been allowed to take one of his classes in the University, but the doctors say he must go very slowly for a long time. Trudy Wood, who was sent to bed in October with threatened T.B. came downstairs for the first time on Xmas afternoon, and was seen taking a stroll out of doors last Saturday. She probably won't be allowed to teach this coming term, however. Mr. Wolferz has been having the same old trouble with his eye. He had a very delicate operation performed at the P.U.M.C. the other day, and we have just heard that this was not successful, so he cannot expect the relief he hoped for. This is very disappointing, but as usual, the Wolferz family are cheerful and optimistic;

Our new members of staff of last autumn are now so old that it is hard to remember who they are. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer and infant of Nanking University have been staying with the Breeces, Mrs. Shafer teaching in the English Department; the Martins of the Methodist Mission, Tokyo, are still exchanging with the Faucetts, and have been this winter in the B.H. Lis house. The two Robertas, both living in 53 South Compound, Roberta White and Roberta Ma, both Ph.D.s one in chemistry and one in psychology, are very young and charming. Jennie Wang, also at 53, is one of our own graduates in Sociology. The latest arrival in the Women's College is Miss Burtt, an English Quaker, somewhat older and more experienced. She has taught in an English college and worked in the Student Movement. She is a delightful person, a Britisher of strong personality. I hear two more British women may join our English Department staff next autumn for at least one year, Miss Myfanwy Wood's sister, and Mr. Barbour's sister. We have several very nice young Chinese bachelors or "grass widowers", and in the Self Help office, Mr. K.Y. Ma, who worked for many years in the Y.M.C.A. in Hangchow. He has shown us pictures of his wife and children, whom we hope will join him this spring as he seems rather lonely without them. There are a number of new fellows out under the Harvard-Yenching School of Chinese Studies, living in Peping or elsewhere, but we see little of them, with the exception of one very nice young Englishman who seems to have a special interest on our campus. This year our community has been much enlivened by the Princeton quota, in the persons of Dr. and Mrs. Duncan and Messrs. Taylor and Free. The Duncans are living with the President, Mrs. Duncan making an admirable hostess in this busy house. Mr. Duncan is a professor of some experience, and Messrs. Taylor and Free very recent graduates. They are extremely nice young fellows, and have entered enthusiastically into athletics of all kinds, and one of them has been a great addition to our dramatic and musical circles, being possessed of a really fine voice. He has been leading man in all our plays this year. The other came in for some hard knocks in the Chiu Kan, on account of youth and inexperience and the fact that he smokes in class seemed to shock the sensibilities of the Chinese student. Perhaps this is the latest thing at Princeton but apparently Yenching is not quite ready to approve.

We have two interesting and elderly new members of staff this year, Miss Holland (German) and Mme. Bauer (French). Mr. Chuan established them together in a Chinese house in Haitien, and there have been difficulties as one might imagine in this cosmopolitan household. I hear both sides! It was a daring venture of faith on the part of Mr. Chuan, but I fear we may have to find different quarters for one of them soon, for matters are becoming strained, especially as quite recently Mme. Bauer's large police dog set upon Miss Holland's small poodle and killed it.

Grace Boynton is trying out her little experiment in living alone in a tiny Chinese house in Haitien village, and apparently is enjoying herself hugely in her trial of the simple life. I hear, however, that neither Miss Boring nor Chupu (her faithful servitor) entirely approve.

Visiting Professors. We had a delightful visit from a young Japanese theological professor from Doshisha University, Kyoto, who returned to Japan just before Xmas. Though some tremble a little when this visit was proposed for fear a professor from Japan might not be an altogether welcome visitor in a Chinese University, he was blessed with such a disarming and friendly personality, and was so altogether charming, that the visit went off without a hitch. Everyone was delighted with him. He

lectured, and held seminars; he presented our students with gifts from the Doshisha students, and was in turn presented by our Student Association with appropriate gifts to take back to Japan. Doshisha is hoping for a visit from one of our theologians next year.

We have also had with us for about three months a very lively young German, who has been lecturing for us in the Department of Economics. He represents the World Student Christian Federation. He has been entering into our life here with zest, and I think would fain have stayed with us until the summer, but although the department is rather hard put to it with so many members of staff away, he is not being asked to stay on for the students have found difficulty in understanding him. However, during his stay with us he has contributed his bit towards our cultural and social life.

The Philosophy Department has been much "bucked" this year in having with it two such noted visitors as Professor Warbeke, Head of the Philosophy Department of Mt. Holyoke College, and Mr. Ivor Richards of Cambridge, England fame. Mr. and Mrs. Warbeke were with us during the early part of the last semester staying with Mrs. Frame. Mrs. Warbeke discovered after she arrived that she was a cousin of Mrs. Learmonth. Dr. Warbeke's lectures on things Greek were very much enjoyed. Unfortunately, before the course was finished he fell ill and was some weeks in bed before he was able to wind up with one final lecture and hurry south to try to catch up with an interrupted schedule of travel. Both Mr. and Mrs. Richards spent two or three days on the campus during the entire semester. Two of Mr. Richards lecture series were thrown open to all, one on the "Logic of Meaning" of by no means a popular nature, but very deep in content; and a popular series on "Modern Poets". He is a charming lecturer, no matter what he lectures on, but I fear the students found it hard to follow him, and his Cambridge accent.

Buildings. You will be delighted with the appearance of the Boyd Gymnasium (our new women's gym.). The girls, many of whom learnt to swim last summer at the N.W. camp at Peitaiho are longing to see the swimming pool in operation, and hope that some day this feature may be finished. Our men's gym still lacks one wing at the south end, but Mr. Warner has very generously found the money for this and so, as soon as building operations can start in the spring, the wing will be built and the whole building completely equipped. Three new two story houses were built this fall in the East Compound and are now occupied by the Hin Wongs, the Chang Hun-chuns and Mr. Lee Tai Lai. There are two new bungalows in the South Compound, one the "Princeton House" where Messrs Free and Taylor have been installed, and the other which might be called the "Harvard House", with Mr. Porter's new secretary living in it with the new school teacher. Misses Cookingham and Cummings are occupying the second half of the new Women's College double bungalow.

Death of Mr. Li Chienfan. Our whole community was shocked by the tragic news of the death in St. Louis of this former student of ours, who left for America in September on the first fellowship granted to Yen-ching by the Missouri Botanical Garden of Washington University, St. Louis. We had received long and cheerful letters from him since his arrival in America, and many of us had had his Xmas card just a few days before we received the news of his death. There seems no explanation whatsoever for his tragic death. He went off so happily, and we had already had word of his brilliant work, which had marked him as an

outstanding student among his American fellows even in so short a time. Although the news appeared in the local papers, it has been kept from his mother who is not strong and who still only thinks of him as being ill.

The Social Committee has entertained in the President's House, our neighbors from Tsinghua, the American community in Pepang, the Language School, and the Yenching community to a Christmas party, also, last week a farewell to Dr. Leonard Hsu, and this week the President is entertaining the German Minister and his wife. All these events with the exception of the Xmas party have been afternoon teas, the Xmas party being an evening affair with a performance of the old Shadow Plays which were very thrilling. This has been a tremendous year for tea-parties, all the Colleges and the Graduate Division, giving their separate and individual teas to their students, some of them as often as once a week. The students have turned out in great numbers and seem to enjoy them. The Women's Association has held its regular meetings, with garden parties and lectures, and cooking classes.

During the past few days we have been visited by members of the Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry, who have been hard at work holding interviews with Deans and chairmen of departments "finding out facts". We hope they won't suffer from mental indigestion after this arduous task.

With all good wishes and apologies for this terrible dose of news that I have inflicted you with, and hoping to hear from you,

Your "stay-at-home colleague"

P.S. - I have unwittingly saved the most exciting news for the last which is an engagement which was announced on the un campus this morning, officially. It was told me by no authority than Dean Frame so I think I am quite safe in passing it on to you. The happy pair are Camilla Mills and Knight Biggerstaff.

Form Letter

YENCHING UNIVERSITY

OFFICERS OF THE TRUSTEES

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PEKING, CHINA

Christian — International — Co-educational

AMERICAN OFFICE

150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

OLIN D. WANNAMAKER
Assistant to the President

OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

WU LEI-CHUAN
Chancellor
 J. LEIGHTON STUART
President
 HENRY W. LUCE
Vice-President Emeritus

June 1, 1931

Today, by raising the standards of living and of life abroad, we effectively insure tomorrow's standards of living and of life in the United States.

The world is one. Our present trials result in part from desperate and widespread suffering in China. Her weakness inevitably saps our own strength.

It may, on first thought, appear wise, under existing conditions, to reserve for our own people all donations to schools, churches, hospitals and institutions of Christian culture. Yet such a policy will prevent future generations from reaping the fruits of our good intentions.

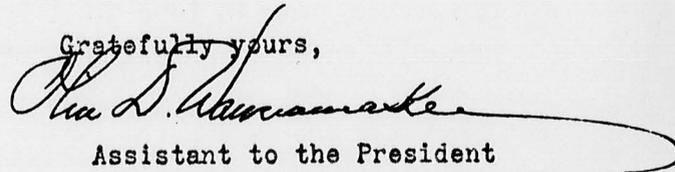
Money sent to such institutions abroad, especially to China, where the suffering is so great and the need so dire, will return to our children in the revitalized circulation of creative forces, uplifting the plane of life and thought for all humanity.

Yenching University is doing all in its power toward such an end. Will you help us? Our difficulties are great - our needs are urgent.

If we are unable to meet the conditions pre-requisite to the grant of \$500,000, a radical curtailment of essential social and Christian service on the part of the University is inevitable. We are face to face with a real crisis.

Such an amount as you can readily spare will mean more than you can imagine toward assuring Yenching's continued achievement. Fledges may be made payable over an extended period, if necessary.

Gratefully yours,



Assistant to the President

For detailed information see the following pages

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007-1-57207

A Crisis—An Opportunity—A Challenge

CAN THIS CRISIS BE MET?

Can the alleged conflict between science and religion be demonstrated as unwarranted by the facts? Can we prove that the modern sciences can be thoroughly taught; students trained to do their own thinking in scientific fashion; research advanced; a fact-finding attitude of mind developed in brilliant young Chinese men and women—and all this by Christian teachers in a Christian environment—so as to result in justifying and strengthening the religious spirit in the youth of China?

If this can be done, its tremendous influence upon the direction of China's future development cannot be over-estimated. Unless it is done, the sequel will be calamitous.

YENCHING FACES THE TEST

The natural sciences are more highly developed at Yenching than at any other Christian institution in China. It has an able faculty in this group of subjects, and a splendid body of students—many of them postgraduates. The test of adequate teaching of science, and of scientific research in a Christian environment is proceeding there to the satisfaction of all who believe that the spiritual life can and should embrace all aspects of life.

But a catastrophe threatens this experiment!

As so frequently happens, the threat against success is found in the lack of adequate financial support to assure continuation of the program already under way.

THE IMPERATIVE NEED TODAY

The teaching of the natural sciences at Yenching is dependent upon the income from a very small endowment fund and upon annual grants from two trust funds. One of these grants expires in 1932, and the other two years later. If the University can secure, prior to June 30, 1932, \$500,000 as a partial endowment for the natural sciences, an additional \$500,000 is offered to match this gift.

The income from this \$1,000,000 will then be sufficient to replace the expiring annual grants. Without this income, the whole division of the sciences will of necessity collapse.

More than a year has passed since this conditional offer was made. Adverse conditions in the United States have thus far prevented the University from meeting the condition imposed, but it must be met in full before the time limit is reached.

The decision between a completely victorious demonstration — the teaching of the natural sciences within the encompassing spiritual ideals of a great Christian University on the one hand, and the failure of such a demonstration—an apparent defeat of the Christian ideal and all of the consequences of such a defeat in present-day China—rests with Yenching's friends.

**HERE LIES THE
CHALLENGE**

We have emphasized above, as central in all our thought with regard to the University, the bearing of this problem upon the cause of Christianity. Need we emphasize other vital aspects of the question?

Yenching, for instance, is training young men and young women in the pre-medical sciences. It is one of the principal centers where those are trained who, later, are to become the leaders in China's medical profession and in meeting their country's public health problems. From a purely humanitarian standpoint it would be disastrous to permit a failure in the division of natural sciences of the University. But from another point of view, also, this would be a human disaster. Scientists must be trained to form the vanguard in China's economic rehabilitation. Modern industry depends fundamentally upon scientific research and technique.

This is a challenge to every man and woman of means who believes in the world-wide compass of the Christian view of life and in the supreme importance of having the Christian view demonstrated in China.

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(From Yenching Gazette
of Sept. 24, 1931.)

TUTORIAL SYSTEM IS INAUGURATED, YENTA

Individual Study and Research Method Adopted; First Experiment in Orient.

At the September meeting of the University Council of Yenching University, final approval was given to a plan of study which will undoubtedly have far-reaching effects upon the student and academic life of Yenching. The plan, known as the individual study or "honors" plan for courses, is patterned after the system long in use at Cambridge and Oxford in England. In general the idea is to change the method of study in a given field from the preceptorial or lecturer-auditor system to the tutorial or directed individual study and research method. The efficacy and practicability of the latter has long been debated in educational circles in the United States and elsewhere and its adoption by Yenching should prove of great interest.

For the 1931-32 academic year, the new plan will be offered only to members of the Junior Class.

X'd to Dept of Educ.

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Yenching University
Peiping, China
December 21, 1931

In view of the increasing gravity of the situation in Manchuria and of the general concern for its outcome, the American members of the Yenching University community feel that some observations upon local reactions and attitudes may prove of interest to their friends in the United States and elsewhere.

For three months attention has been centered upon the Japanese activities in Manchuria and upon the efforts of the League and the American Government to find a peaceful solution.

The initial Japanese assertion that the trouble in the vicinity of Mukden should be regarded as a local incident and their attempt to prevent League mediation were followed by a large-scale extension of the invasion which has produced serious doubt on the part of the Chinese public as to the effectiveness of the peace machinery developed since 1919. This doubt has grown proportionately as the invading troops have continued their attacks upon territory which is indisputably Chinese and as puppet regimes under Japanese control have been established in defiance of the League Covenant and of the Nine Power Treaty of 1922.

It is difficult for the Chinese to accept the view that all possible pressure has been brought to bear upon Japan by the members of the League and the parties to the Nine Power Treaty, and in any case the obvious fact that the Japanese military occupation has continued without substantial interruption in areas where it cannot be justified by any sane interpretation of Japanese treaty rights in Manchuria does not furnish convincing evidence of the successful operation of the machinery for the pacific settlement of international disputes.

From the Chinese point of view the fact that formal war has not developed by no means provides an adequate remedy for the actions which Japan has taken. Not only has the political and economic life of the rich Manchurian provinces been seriously disrupted, but Japan has shown no disposition to comply with the pledges which she made to the League under the terms of the Council's September 30th Resolution. On the contrary the Japanese have seriously aggravated the situation by repeated resort to air raids, heavy troop movements, interruption of Chinese railway traffic, and political intrigues.

The September pledges have once more been brought somewhat pointedly to the attention of Japan in the League Council's resolution of December tenth. Events have not indicated, however, that the prospects for Japanese compliance with the terms of this latest Resolution are any better than they have been in the case of other League recommendations at earlier stages of the dispute.

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Moreover the turmoil caused through Manchuria by the aggressive acts of the Japanese military has for several weeks had a lesser counterpart inside the Great Wall as a direct result of Japanese threats of military action in the latter region. Abnormal tension in the Peiping-Tientsin area has led to huge commercial losses and widespread apprehension. It is not surprising that under these circumstances public opinion has veered toward sharp criticism of the Chinese Government's policy of reliance upon the machinery of pacific settlement.

It is well known that during recent years Chinese nationalism has been fostered in no small degree by an active interest in public questions on the part of the students. Recent events in Manchuria have quite naturally directed attention to the problem of national defense and in this connection student opinion has manifested an increasing impatience regarding the policy of non-resistance as week after week has passed with the Japanese grip on Manchuria being steadily tightened while verbal remonstrances from Geneva, Paris, and Washington have proved impotent to cope with Japanese militarism.

Whether the military resources of China would prove adequate against Japan's highly organized war machine does not appear to large numbers of youthful patriots in China to be the dominant consideration in the present crisis; they see Chinese territory invaded while outside agencies stand aside as if helpless to restrain the aggressor. Under these circumstances self-defense, regardless of consequences, seems to them to be the only possible solution. Such an outlook, however misguided it may be, does not offer the same measure of national disgrace as passive acquiescence in accomplished facts.

A number of Yenching students have shared with thousands of others the view that a pilgrimage to Nanking might bring home to the Government the intense feeling of outraged nationalism which the Japanese occupation of Manchuria has aroused. Accordingly about one-sixth of the Yenching student body proceeded to the capital at the end of November while those who remained on the campus participated in a series of meetings devoted to the study of the diplomatic, political, and economic aspects of the Manchurian Question. The University set aside November 30th to December 4th as Patriotic Week and classes were suspended during this period, to be resumed on Monday the sixth. Since the latter date classes have gone on as usual, despite the prevailing tension.

What the ultimate effect of the threatened extension of Japanese occupation will be it is no doubt the early to say. Up to the present time, however, in spite of certain instances of an excess of patriotic zeal, the students at Yenching University have conducted themselves with admirable restraint in the face of an alarming menace to China's national existence.

Now our plan for her is to help prepare her to earn a living, for herself and baby. She has studied in the Junior Middle School in Ting Chou. Now she wishes to study for two years in the School of Midwifery. She will need \$100 in September 1930 and another \$100 in September 1931. I am very glad to announce that Mr. P.C. Hsu has consented to receive the money which may be collected, and will be responsible for its use.

We are all students. What we can do is to give what we can ourselves, and then ask others to help us. Will you be one to respond to our appeal?

Very sincerely yours,
Tan Hui Ying,
Class of 1933.

February 19, 1933.

Feb., 19th, 1933.

Winds Hall

My dear Mr. Mrs. Head:

I feel proud that Miss Tan Hui Ying is rendering this splendid piece of service to one in distress & need. The plan that I have suggested to her is to approach twenty persons in the community, asking each one of them to contribute five dollars a year for two years.

I am writing on her behalf to ask whether you would be one of the twenty. The money may be paid ~~at~~ ⁱⁿ ~~one~~ ^{full} year, or in two different years.

Please do not hesitate to say "no", if you should in any way find it difficult, for I well know that demands for such things are numerous.

Kindly let me hear from you.

Cordially yours,
P. C. Hsu

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

PEIPING, CHINA

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American Office

150 Avenue

York



OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

WU LEI-CHUAN
Chancellor
J. LEIGHTON STUART
President
N. GIST GEE
Vice-President

October 25, 1933.

My dear Mr. Smith:

You will agree with me, I know, that these fine young Chinese are worthy of the ministry of our great University. Your deep and generous interest in the work of the University will impel you, we are sure, to share the concern we all feel over the threatened failure of our best efforts to balance the University budget this year. In addition to further reductions in endowment income, our Government's abandonment of the gold standard was accompanied by a weakening in exchange that drastically curtailed the value of the American dollar.

Resultant losses have been so severe that the generosity of our friends and the economies of the administration have been more than offset, and the University now faces the end of the year with a deficit of \$20,000. To attempt to cover this out of the limited income of which the University is assured for the coming year must mean further curtailment of a great American service to China. If this is to be avoided, Yenching must have the support of every friend who in the past has helped it to fulfill its mission.

An improvement in conditions here has already been noted and it is hoped that this will continue, but in the meantime we cannot do otherwise than face the situation as it is today.

Yenching sorely needs your help at this critical period. Won't you make your check this year as generous as your circumstances will permit?

Gratefully yours,

Treasurer

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Yenching University

Peiping, China

March 24, 1934

Dear Friends :

Again I shall attempt to compress into a few succinct paragraphs my impressions of recent trends in China and the salient happenings at Yenching University.

The most significant political factor is the increased stability of the Central Government and the support given it by provincial leaders. The Fukien revolt, which marred the opening of the New Year, deplorable as it was, is an evidence in point. This was really the attempt of a few disgruntled politicians to overthrow Chiang Kai-shek rather than in any sense a popular movement. They attempted to rally disaffected elements in various parts of the country, but their failure to accomplish this and the prompt, courageous action of General Chiang combined to crush the attempted revolution within a few weeks. He was, however, diverted for the time from his determined efforts to suppress the communist disorders of the neighboring province of Kiangsi, the capital of which (Nanchang) has become, as his headquarters, a sort of secondary capital of the nation, and is throbbing with progressive activities. I have just had occasion to visit him and his wife there and am thoroughly convinced that he is working devotedly for the welfare of his country and with higher ideals and a deeper sense of the responsibility of his position than at any previous time in his career. It is unfortunate that there is such widespread criticism and suspicion of him, which can be summarized under three heads: (1) That he has amassed a fortune through the usual official methods. (2) That he is seeking to make himself a dictator. (3) That he is too weakly conciliatory toward Japan. I cannot claim to know, but from rather intimate personal contact and first-hand observation, I am thoroughly convinced that these charges or misgivings are unfounded and that—whatever may have been true of his earlier years—he is growing under his exceedingly difficult task alike in personal character and in administrative sagacity. The estrangement between his capable brother-in-law, Dr. T. V. Soong, and himself—due apparently to difference as to basic policies—is a serious loss to the nation, but it is very much to the credit of both

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men, as well as an augury of a new temper among the rulers of China, that each is carrying on without the usual factional break.

The communist or bandit suppression in Kiangsi is making steady headway, but what seemed much more encouraging to me was to learn from those in close touch with the country people that they have for some months past been siding with the government troops instead of with the communists as had been generally the case before. General Chiang is also organizing needed political and other reforms for the areas which are being recovered, which is of course the only sure means of eradicating this menace.

It is difficult to comment on the other menace so constantly in everyone's mind, the fear of further Japanese aggression, because of lack of reliable information. There are rumors of invasion into North China, or into Mongolia as a preliminary measure, within the next few months. Or it is argued that war between Japan and Russia is inevitable within that period, or in not more than two years from the present, perhaps with America involved. Despite the opinions of those much better qualified, and while recognizing that any of these eventualities is possible in the order in which I have mentioned them, yet they all seem to me unlikely. The fact, however, that the haunting dread of some sudden renewal of Japanese military aggression is so widely prevalent, distracts attention from internal reforms, foments mutual suspicions or disagreements as to policy, and thus tends to paralyze all constructive effort.

As to the University itself, the outstanding event of this academic year has been the determination to raise in China an endowment fund of one million dollars (local currency). We found ourselves facing next year, after effecting all kind of economies, a very serious deficit. This is due to the consequences to us of the American economic depression and the devaluation of gold in relation to silver exchange. Instead of attempting to raise an emergency fund to cover this, with the probability of repeating the process indefinitely, it seemed preferable to undertake a permanent fund which, at the high rates of interest in China, would about cover our shortage. It was a daring, almost a fantastic, adventure for an institution founded by Americans. Nothing in such figures had ever been attempted, even by a purely Chinese college. But we have been immensely heartened by the response thus far. Our decision was treated as real news and thus

publicized over the entire country, but not a single unfavorable comment has come to our notice. This is gratifying evidence that the University has an accepted and valued place in Chinese life. Following our American procedure, we are building up an Advisory Council with leading figures in the government, in banking, business, education, etc. Thus far everyone whom we have invited has agreed, and with a cordiality which indicates that it is no merely perfunctory use of his name. The graduates and present student body have also shown an active interest and are organizing themselves somewhat along the lines followed in similar efforts in America. The faculty led off by pledging one-tenth of the total amount over a four-year period. It will probably be a long, slow struggle to obtain our objective, for economic conditions in China have been getting steadily worse in recent years; our immediate constituency is small and weak; there are almost as many "campaigns" over here now as are usually in process in America; we cannot look for but very few, if any, large donations; and the sum is a huge one to aim at according to current Chinese standards. In any case, it will not be secured in time to relieve our distress for the next year or two. But it does bring us into a more intimate and wholesome relationship to the Chinese people, will give our students a new sense of the cost of education and of their own responsibility, and thus has a spiritual value that will be worth all the time and energy involved. I trust that it will also make of Yenching a more truly cooperative achievement between our two countries, to their mutual practical advantage and intelligent good will, and that it will thus become more than ever a generating centre of international understanding.

When material anxieties are weighing heavily, the whole spirit of our little community seems to encourage these aspirations. Internal affairs have been going on with such happy harmony—apart from the harrowing consequences of drastic budget economies—that there seems but little to relate, and it has almost been worthwhile to be driven to this financial effort in order to discover the esteem in which Yenching is held throughout the country.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Leighton Stuart

School of Religion
Yenching University,
Peiping, China.
August 18 1934

Dr. N. Gist Gee,
Office of Yenching University,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Gee:

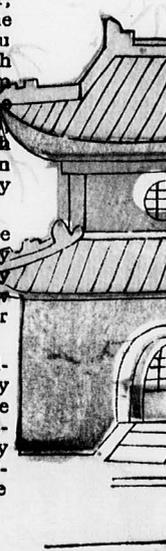
In spite of financial and other difficulties, the year 1933-1934 has been a fine year for our School of Religion. We had an enrolment of 32 students, of whom 12 were college graduates and the rest were of middle school graduation standing and above. Among the graduate students, two, Mr. David Fang B. A. a member of the Phi Tau Phi Honor Society of our own University and Mr. Wang Chun-Hsien B.A. of West China Union University, received the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity from us in the summer. Fang wrote his thesis on "The Martyrs of Hopei", a subject which now needs careful study and which should be brought to the attention of Christians in the country. Wang wanted to devote most of his time last year to the study of the Bible and wrote on "the New Testament Idea of the Kingdom of God". These two students incidentally represent a trend among earnest theological students to lay special emphasis on the history of the Christian movement in China and on the Bible. It is only an insight into history and into the heart of Jesus' life and teachings that will lead to the building up of the church in China. As you know, our School aims at helping to build up a strong foundation of Christian thought in China and at doing this largely through its students.

We have now over 60 graduates working all over the country of whom about a third are Christian pastors and ministers. Others are in Christian educational work, offering courses in religion and other subjects, carrying on the work of religious directors in educational institutions, and occupying important places in theological schools. A few have come up a real scholars. One of these, Professor T. S. Hsu of our own University has been hard at work and has recently brought the first volume of his "History of Taoism" to publication. Others like Dr. Lo Chuan Fang and Mr. Yang Chang Tung are men of much promise.

Most of our B. D. graduates, however, are in the front line of the Christian campaign in China. They occupy humble places, receive small salaries, and sustain much personal sacrifice. Let me give you a few illustrations. Mr. Lu Cheng Chung, a thorough student, has been teaching in the Ming-Nan Bible School, (South Fukien), has struggled and contented himself with a small income, and has made a fine contribution there. Mr. Cheng Shao Huai whose pleasing manners and courtesy had won many friends for him and who got the first place in an oratorical contest in Peiping in which all the Universities of the city participated, is now working in a small rural church in Swatow. His salary is insignificant. He is so simple, humble and energetic, that he is liked by all the pastors and ministers older than himself and consequently is given the opportunity of helping them in improving their work. He now gives lectures and addresses on religious education and other religious subjects, conducts institutes and classes for the training of church workers and young people, and travels a great deal in South China for this purpose. A class-mate of his, Mr. Ma Ching Hsien, went to Fukien after his graduation. He is now proctor and religious work director in Westminster Academy at Chuan Chow. During the political troubles there last year, he was unmovable while the students got into a state of alarm, and he helped to maintain the morale of the school through an extremely difficult period of time. Allow me to give you one more instance. Dr. Francis Chen who returned from the States a year ago, with a much coveted doctor's degree from Yale, is now working in a small village centre 3 or 4 miles from Fukien Christian University. To serve as an example to the college students that summons to help him, he himself puts on overalls, so unlike an old-fashioned gentleman, sweeps the streets and teaches the country folks how to build up a new village through sanitation, education, social service, recreation, citizenship training, and religious devotion in worship and in labour of love. Some years ago it was an unheard of thing for a highly educated person to get interested in rural reconstruction and to devote his all to it.

There are others who are doing good work among young people and carrying on the activities of the church in this time of economic depression and political disturbance. They are different centres of spiritual fires burning in the dark wilderness of the country. They have indeed received a liberal theological education from us, but they consequently know reality themselves, having, as one of them has recently said "experienced God as never before" in facing the problems of life in harsh and bold relief.

Last year we had 16 short term students, all of senior middle school graduation standing, that came from among Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. secretaries, primary and secondary school teachers, and the rank and file of church pastors and ministers. At present we have over 70 such people who have received certificates from us and are working in various Christian organizations throughout the length and breadth of the country. The one year they spend in our midst is of great value to them; for as we are connected with a strong University in the great cultural centre of Peiping (old Peking), we are in a position to offer them the



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best intellectual and religious instruction that they can get in China. Their minds are broadened and their religious experiences deepened through creative worship, religious activities, social fellowship, and numerous visits to places of historical interest, to industrial and social organizations, to educational institutions and to city and rural churches.

These men and women often occupy important places of leadership in the church. To illustrate I may mention Mr. Chen Tsu Chi who after leaving us, went back to Fukien where he has been a minister to young people deepening their spiritual life and literally revitalizing the Christian community there. Mr. Chen Hsi-shan has had only a middle school education but he is full of new ideas and energy. After his year with us, he returned to the Tientsin Young Men's Christian Association and through sheer good work day and night, he has risen in a very short time to the position of General Secretary to the Tientsin Association. Under his leadership, not only as General Secretary but also as educational and religious secretaries combined in one person, this great association has gained the support of the important people of the city. The financial campaign of the association went beyond its goal last year. Then I may mention Mr. Kang Te-hsin who did not even know a word of English. But through indefatigable work and spiritual power, he has become the chairman of the North China Synod of the Church of Christ in China. I cannot stop without mentioning a woman student of ours, Miss Yu Hsiu Li, a charming young woman. She came to us already an experienced worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. She is now back in Moore Memorial Church in Shanghai, where she does educational as well as religious work among young women. She shoulders important responsibilities.

I wish I could show you letters both from our graduates and our short term students, that report their activities and show their enthusiasm for our school. We have never done much publicity for our various courses and very little in the way of recruiting for them. Hitherto we have built up our work mostly through our "living epistles" which can easily be read by all. Some times we receive inquiries as to whether we could find suitable persons among our short course students and recommend them for important jobs in the church. We have to answer them in the negative with much regret, for all those who come to us are wanted by their sending organizations.

Our School has been always active in its services to the Christian movement in China. Besides participating in student and church conferences, in religious education and literature committees in various places, its members do a good deal of literary work to meet the urgent demands of the day. During the last year, Dr. T. T. Lew kept up *The Amethyst*, a magazine of special value to Christian pastors and ministers. He is also hard at work on the Union Church Hymnal. The Christian Fellowship Hymnal and the People's Hymnal, prepared by Professor Bliss Wiant and myself have gone through the second edition. *The Truth and Life*, a journal of Christian thought and practice, especially issued for the use of students and church workers, has steadily gone on for years, interrupted now and then only by lack of funds. In addition, we have begun to publish a series of *Yenching Tracts for the Times*. The first Tract has come out, on Jesus Christ, written by two professors of the School. Professor P. C. Hsu recently edited a book of religious experiences, written by no less than twenty well known Christian leaders and several earnest Christian students, both men and women. Two long essays, "on Christianity and Chinese Culture" by Professor Hsu and on "The Central Faith of Christianity" by myself, has just been published. Various members of the Faculty have literary projects for the coming year which cannot be told here.

The School has now a rural evangelism project which Professor P. C. Hsu is carrying out. The whole country is crying for rural reconstruction, and naturally all our students whose patriotism and religious zeal are aroused at this time, are deeply and actively interested in this new movement.

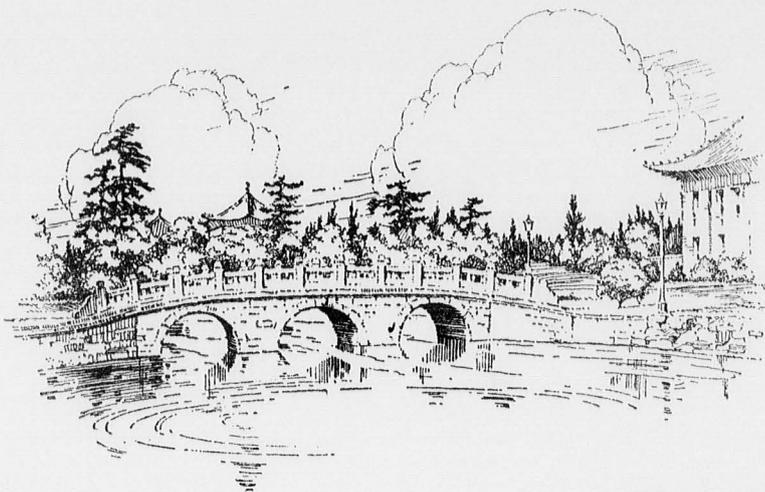
A letter like this gets long so easily that I have to leave a number of things unsaid. I have asked Miss Myfanwy Wood, a Western member of our Faculty to write to you later both to amplify what I have mentioned here and to supplement my statements with further information about our work in religious education and our religious life. One more thing, however, I desire to say here before I close, that is, the contribution that School makes to the religious life of the University as a whole. During all these years, members of the School have served as chairman of the Yenta Christian Fellowship, as chaplains of the various University Sunday services, as organists and choir leaders, as organizers and teachers of Sunday schools, as personal evangelistic workers, and as leaders in conferences, retreats, groups, meetings, and social service. The contact between them and the students, though not sufficient on account of various limitations, has been important and effective. The religious work the members of the school do goes on noiselessly. It is not for us to say what part the School plays in maintaining the Christian atmosphere of the University. Perhaps, it will never appear what difference it makes in the life of the University as long as it continues its existence.

Very sincerely yours,

T. C. Chao,

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Yenching University
Peiping, China

October 2, 1934

To our American Friends:

For some time we have discussed placing before the Chinese people some of the problems which have been causing us at Yenching such grave concern during these last two or three years. After much hesitation and consultation, we have undertaken to raise in China an endowment fund of one million dollars, the income from which, after it is secured, will help to meet our budget needs. Such a goal had never been attempted before and was prominently featured in the daily press all over China. It had the very gratifying effect of winning endorsement from all classes of society, notably our own former students, many leaders of national prominence and editorial writers.

It has also been of no slight moral value to have our need and our expectation of Chinese support thus widely publicized. In this way, even more than we had hoped for, a sympathetic reception of our plans has already been realized. But even at best we did not hope to raise such a sum within a short time. The idea was a new one for China, the personnel and technique had to be developed, economic conditions in China due to world-wide depression and to internal factors have been growing steadily worse, and we preferred to proceed slowly in building up a constituency and habits of giving that would strengthen friendship and some time be productive. There is a Chinese proverb that distant water will not avail for a fire at hand, and we have been actively conscious of the application of this principle to our immediate problem.

Meanwhile the Minister of Education had conceived the idea of applying to the Central Government for a sum to be used as a grant-in-aid to selected private colleges and universities during these very difficult financial times. After much discussion and delay a bill was passed authorizing \$720,000 local currency for this purpose. The present Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung, who is also Chairman of our Board of Managers, with the Minister of Education, has been largely instrumental in securing this action.

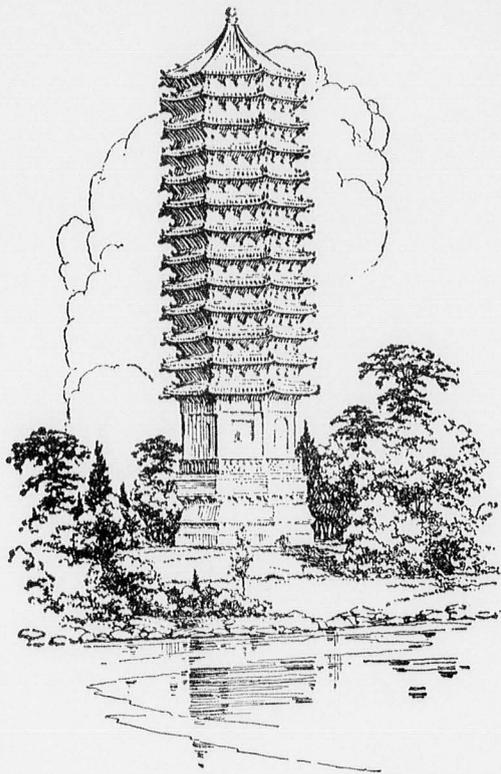
It was partly with the distribution of this fund in view that the Ministry of Education sent a group of its own staff on a tour of inspection to all government and private institutions of higher learning. Their amazingly frank reports on individual schools are being published in full in successive instalments. It would be tedious to quote the full report on Yenching, so I shall confine myself to reporting the comment made to us constantly by Chinese that the report on Yenching was the most favorable one to have appeared yet. It contains high commendations and criticisms on minor points which we have already recognized and are trying to correct. Most significantly they close by urging that we be given adequate support, which was not mentioned in any other instance that has come to my notice.

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After long suspense the announcement of these grants was made a short time ago and Yenching was allotted \$60,000 l.c. Amoy University, privately founded by a wealthy Chinese resident of the Straits Settlements, who has been recently ruined by the tin and rubber depression there, received \$90,000 l.c. Nankai University, Tientsin, generally regarded as the best purely Chinese private institution in the country, was given \$40,000 l.c. The remaining 29 institutions received smaller sums, as low in some cases as \$5,000 l.c. Fifty thousand dollars l.c. have been reserved by the Ministry of Education for emergency use.

The fact that an institution founded and hitherto almost entirely supported by foreigners and singled out for relatively so large an amount, has given us almost as much encouragement as the actual monetary relief itself. We feel that it marks a new era in the relationships between China and America and in the recognition of Yenching by the Chinese Government and people as having its welcomed and established place in their educational program.



Another grant that has been gratifying, because of the approval it implies, is one from the newly organized British Boxer Indemnity Board of Trustees. With applications amounting to over thirty million dollars local currency and less than one-tenth of the sum to expend, only four private universities were included, or in China proper only three, these being the same three as received the largest subsidies from the Ministry of Education. But in this instance ours was almost equal to the other two combined. The gift was \$45,000 l.c., to be utilized over a period of three years for research in Ceramics with the purpose of helping to revive and modernize China's ancient pottery industry.

This subsidy has but little bearing on our general budget problems but it does enable us to strengthen a phase of industrial chemistry which has economic benefit to the country, and it comes from a source hitherto so unrelated to our institution that it represents quite a detached and objective judgment.

Although filling my letter with financial affairs, the meaning of all this is therefore spiritual rather than material and is written that you may share with us the relief or even elation with which we are beginning the session.

For the rest, despite political fears and economic uncertainties, we have examined and received more and better new students than ever before, and our prospects in all academic and other essential aspects are exhilarating. Especially have we the hope that during the new session this will prove true in matters of internal discipline and in a vocational emphasis more directed to meet the nation's needs.

J. Highton Stuart

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Yenching University
Peiping China
Nov. 6. 1934

At last there is a year with no news. At least there have been no military upheavals or major disturbances. This is a case of "no news is good news" but it makes a dull letter. There were no trenches dug, no student uprisings, no Red Cross comforts to make.

What then did we do? For one thing, no one knew how long this peace would last and so we just worked. Courses were crowded, funds were low and there was hanging over us the great anxiety as to what would happen if the depression sank deeper. Reducing staff is a harrowing process especially if staff is already too small. One is torn between what might seem to be the common sense attitude of not expecting too much and making plans accordingly, or the hope that something will turn up and so delaying, till the last moment, major retrenchments. In our case something did turn up in time to save the situation for the coming year at least. We are now hoping for more reserves. It takes so many years to build up a good faculty that it would be a disaster to have it scattered. Language and environmental difficulties automatically exclude most of the eligible people from abroad. Chinese faculty of high calibre is not produced in a day and when found is in great demand. The development of education in China has been very rapid and the best there is in the way of leadership is needed.

All of this is by way of explaining why so much of the year was spent in gnawing the end of a pencil or fountain pen or whatever was handy and so little of it in doing things that are interesting to tell about. Politically there has been a deepening of the sense of pessimism among students and the population in general. It was just what one might expect after the fruitless upheaval of the year before. The Japanese steam roller came down over the land and no amount of agitation on the part of students effected it one bit. The Government's problem seemed to be how to capitulate and save face at the same time. This they did under pressure from the airplanes and with the enemy at the very gates. Since then it has been a case of penetration, and indignation is high as this goes on systematically and vigorously. Last spring there was a time when it looked as if the Japanese flag or at least the flag of Manchukuo would be flying overhead. But evidently the time is not yet or perhaps a "sphere of influence" with all the benefits and none of the odium will satisfy for some time.

We had feared that with North China thus slipping Yenching might suffer loss of students and support. But on the contrary the student body is larger than ever, and there never was so much financial support from local sources. These two circumstances have been of the greatest significance and surely tell much in appreciation for Yenching's value. Contributions have come in from private people and from government grants. The strongest approval has come out in connection with the local campaign for a million dollars of endowment. Altho the million dollars are still a long way off the progress made and the good will shown mean much. Last year was enlivened with entertainments managed by groups of students who had set out to raise money. Some very good talent was enlisted for benefit concerts and the like. And there was Tag Day, button hole bouquets on Alumni Day and other devices familiar in America but not common in China. They haven't gotten the idea of making food for benefit sales but they sold various things. One student is quite an artist and contributed paintings. Kodak enthusiasts gave pictures etc.

We watch with interest the very modern young students we are getting now. The change over the period of seventeen years during which we have watched Yenching is astonishing. They are much more like American students. We always

wonder if it is for better or for worse. As a matter of fact these former students have changed too and as we meet them they seem very modern and very capable. So the change has evidently been taking place everywhere in harmony with the march of events. But I think that each Freshman class brings more self reliance and energy as well as curls and high heels and there are many upper and graduate students who are outstanding.

An illustration of the changed attitude is the reaction toward the Government-required military training. In the past this has been an absolute farce in schools in this region. Last spring when the Government suddenly announced an inspection, they were not in the least prepared. But after toiling day and night for a week they came off with flying colors and high praise, to the great mirth of the rest of us. But this year students are on time at drills and work hard. Whatever ones convictions about the ethics of drilling students, it would seem that thus far there is some modicum of good in it. A frosty morning is not a bad time to test out the sincerity of the patriotic emotions of the night before. However, we view with dread the rapidly expanding militarism of China. It looks as though she were launched on a full program which is surely deplorable in the face of her needs. Still her leaders are convinced that World Powers heed only force. The hope that China need not or would not enter the race for armaments, which prevailed earlier, has faded in the stress of these last three years.

The world depression is very obvious here and there is much talk of large numbers of college graduates without work. The government is taking measures to help some of them. However all graduates from our College of Natural Science for the past several years have positions and some have found really fine openings. Any time you step into a hospital or social agency or research laboratory or an important government Ministry you are pretty sure to find one or many of our former students or staff. China's Brain Trust includes many of ours. Fine reports come to us of the records of our students abroad. This year four students from the College of Natural Science have passed the highly competitive examinations by which the coveted scholarships for study abroad are awarded from American and British Boxer Indemnity funds.

Our faculty now includes a considerable number of these returned students—some have returned a second time as Dr. Hsieh who is just back from California Institute of Technology where he worked two years on a problem in Milliken's laboratory. Then there is Henry Chou of the Dept. of Education just back from England. Dr. C. F. Wu has returned with a monumental piece of work in Entomology. His studies centered at Cornell but led him to many other laboratories and libraries. Dr. Luh after a year at Chicago came back to add the duties of Chancellor of Yenching to his work in Psychology. And so on. Such men as these return with an appraising eye and while they point out considerable solid advance in fundamentals such as local government, and scientific studies, and standards of living, at the same time they share the dismay of all intellectuals in the face of the overwhelming problems. This is not peculiar to China.

One of the most important developments during the past year has been a realization that rural reconstruction is essential to the development of China. A few men have been working along these lines for a number of years, notably Dr. Yen of Ting Hsien and Mr. Taylor of Yenching's Department of Economics, and Mr. Shepherd of Fukien. Now a large number of schools, institutes and bureaus are working in this field. Yenching is deeply interested and our whole set up is being influenced by this point of view—The College of Science is deeply concerned. It has been granted aid from the British Boxer Indemnity Fund to carry on studies in the

ceramics industry. It has been doing considerable work in iron, aluminium ores and coal and in leather tanning and other lines. Further development waits only for funds. No worker in sociology or economics can get far without the laboratory behind him. Our science staff is making trips out for consultation with field workers. We have just returned from such a trip where haste and poor connections made it necessary to sit up two nights in a third class car. By the way, life on a third class car seems to be something unique. Travelling thus gives one an excellent acquaintance with the rank and file including a good many from the "good earth". We went to consult especially on the insect pests in the area and the insecticides used or needed. This is a good problem for both Biology and Chemistry.

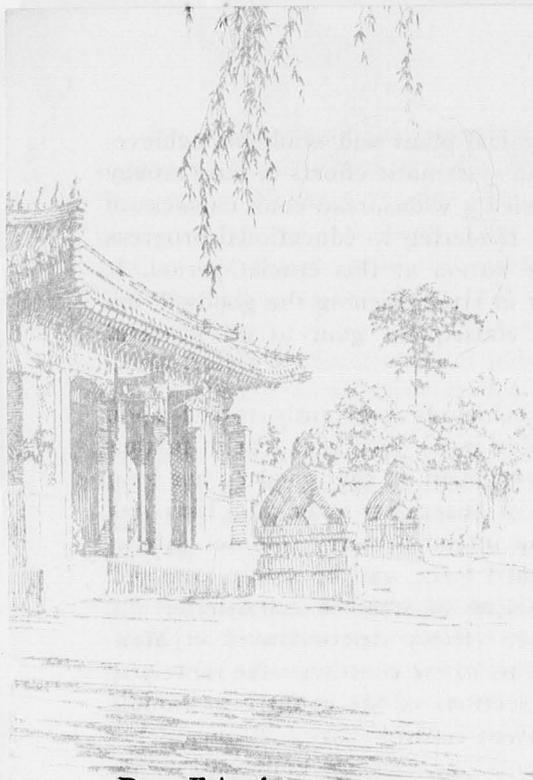
Yenching has a newly organized Institute for training students in rural work. Haphazard work fails no matter how good the intentions. But routine training fails too unless behind it there is a great drive. You have only to visit one of these field stations to realize this and to admire the ones who have the drive. I wish all of you could meet Miss I-chen Wu, who has just gone to New York for study. She is one of our graduates who has for three years been directing work for country women and girls in a rural area. The daughter in a very cultured official home, she has been living in the plainest way working on the needs of people as she finds them, but with the creative approach worthy of a Montessori. Her sister Miss Sung-chen Wu is a member of our Home Economics Department and resident head of the Practice House. She is putting the same kind of effort into home making for people who live in comfort.

We hope this kind of wholesome reconstruction will be able to meet the situation, for radicalism and collapse await failure. The government is making a great fight for mastery as shown by its prosecution of the Japanese-fostered opium trade. The other day a high official and a number of others were executed here in Peiping for dealing in opium. It is also trying to stamp out Communism. In the South it is a life and death struggle. In the North it is often ruthless too. The very youthful typist in my office who helped with our Christmas letter two years ago has now been over a year in prison on the charge of communism and nothing could be done to help him out. The chances are he was made a tool by someone else. A year ago there was much Communism abroad in the land but we hear more of Fascism in student talk these days.

At any rate the government is active and its many sided efforts are shown by the "New Life Movement" organized by General Chiang, aiming to eliminate extravagance and ostentation in both public and private life. Madam Chiang was a charming guest on the campus one day this week when she came for lunch with the Wellesley group. No small part of the inspiration for this new movement has come from her. We are sometimes afraid that it will degenerate into rather foolish rules prescribing cosmetics, costume etc. as when the Chancellor of the National University was recently stopped on the street and told to button his coat. But this may have been a local misunderstanding and there is the chance of real vitality and depth in the movement. China needs spiritual leadership and it remains to be seen if it exists now or is forthcoming.

With the best wishes of the season,
Anna Lane Wilson
Stanley D. Wilson,

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Vertical Chinese calligraphy, likely a signature or title.

Peiping, China
March 1, 1935

Dear Friends:

My last letter to you dealt with the way in which our financial anxieties had been relieved for the current year by an opportune grant from the Chinese Government which has also proven to be an encouraging evidence of the support of the highest authorities and of the endorsement of this action by the general public.

Almost more gratifying from this standpoint was a reception held for me last autumn in Nanking, given jointly by the Prime Minister (to use the equivalent western term), Mr. Wang Ching-wei, General Chiang Kai-shek, and Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance and Chairman of our own Board of Managers. This was in order to inaugurate our endowment campaign in the Capital. General Chiang was out of the city that day but sent a telegram of commendation, and the other two, together with the Minister of Education, spoke with an evident sincerity but in language of generous appreciation to the assembled guests who included most of the ranking officials of the present government. They freely acknowledged that they would not have undertaken this for any other university in the country, and that their controlling motive was grateful recognition of what Americans had done for China in

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We speculate among ourselves as to whether, as is generally supposed, North China will be the next victim, or by attacking Shanghai or Nanking the financial or political nerve-centre will be paralyzed at one full sweep. The only possible deterrent against further aggression, until the rather too distant day when China becomes better organized and will have equipped herself with modern implements of war, has always seemed to me to lie in a joint Anglo-American declaration of policy. Most Chinese feel that even this would not be effective at this late stage and that in any case it could not be brought about. Perhaps many of our own people would fear that it might possibly lead us into war. All that seems to me to be necessary, would be an announcement that whatever policy is adopted in relation to Eastern Asia will be acted upon together.

It may seem to the readers of this letter that I am taking advantage of university relationships to engage in political propaganda; or, that it is a prejudiced and unfair description of the Japanese policy; or, that it is not in harmony with a broadly loving and hopefully tolerant Christian spirit. As to the first of these, I am writing thus frankly regarding one of the most practical and hauntingly pressing of my own anxieties because it is the purpose of these letters to share with our American friends the actual news about Yenching University, its progress and its problems, its hopes and fears, rather than from any more general considerations. On the second point, I should urge that I am referring to the present military rulers and not to the Japanese people as a whole or even to an element in the present government. The Japanese possess many admirable qualities and have made splendid advances which one may heartily recognize while denouncing the unprovoked violence, the shameless traffic in narcotics, the frequently exposed duplicity and the other nefarious methods by which the group now dominant are exploiting their program of imperialistic conquest on the mainland of Asia. It should also be admitted in explanation, if not in defense, that they are probably living under what is to them a very real fear of similar attack from Russia, or from our own and other countries.

To the third charge I must in part at least plead guilty. All my sympathies are with the movements toward the outlawry of war, and I should not want to see our country take any step that would by any remote chance involve this risk. Yet I firmly believe that a more courageous and unified assertion of international

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obligations by the League of Nations and the United States promptly after the first Japanese violations in the autumn of 1931 would have prevented the seizure of Manchuria, and that similar action now would still be not without effect, whereas a continuance of timid or temporizing inaction will bring about consequences disastrous to all concerned including the aggressor nation.

However that may be, one form of creative activity that is within our power and ought to be most effective is the training of young men and women equipped in vocational technique and inspired with the sort of patriotic enthusiasm that finds its finest outlet in the manifold forms of internal reconstruction upon which the salvation of China will ultimately depend. Herein lies an additional motive for our common efforts on behalf of this University, one which follows the ways of peace and aims to be an expression of what President Wilson spoke of as "friendly helpfulness to other peoples."

J. Haighton Stuart

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燕京大學
致美國燕京大學友誼會

Peiping, China
September 28, 1935

To the American Friends of Yenching University:

After the anxieties of the early summer, because of threatened military occupation of this region, it is with the greater satisfaction that I write now of the opening of the new session. Reports of this danger had spread all over China and had produced such nation-wide alarm that we were fully prepared for a serious reduction in enrollment even if we would be able to open at all. But entrance examinations were held with almost as many applicants as usual, from whom we accepted as many as would presumably keep our total within the limit of 800 which we have been maintaining. We always make allowance for a percentage of both old students and accepted new applicants who, as we have learned by experience, do not come. But this year a much

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larger proportion of new students entered with the result that we have a record enrollment of 885, with all dormitory, laboratory and other space crowded to capacity and various make-shift adjustments to provide for the overflow. This at least reflects restored confidence regarding North China conditions throughout the country, since all the provinces and all of China's outlying territories (including Manchuria) are represented.

As usual Canton leads with 21% of the total, our home province coming next, the other more distant provinces and those from overseas having about the normal ratio. It would also seem, therefore, that the University is gaining in general public esteem. The large numbers are the more surprising because we had increased our tuition fees 37½% and with the steady improvement in government institutions and their much lower costs, together with the economic depression which has at last reached China, and the widespread devastation by floods, we rather expected a smaller number of qualified applicants.

We always begin with a Pre-session Conference lasting two or three days, the only time during the year when the whole faculty are together for unhurried discussion. With the memory fresh in all our thoughts of the recent menace to us from further territorial conquest, we spent most of our time in a spirited re-thinking of our distinctive function in China, of those to whom it was of value or importance that we maintain this special contribution to the national life, and the concrete improvements called for in order to make this most effectively.

This was followed by Freshman Week more satisfactorily conducted with cumulative experience and more useful than ever with the larger numbers. With the Convocation in formal academic procedure, a packed auditorium, and a political atmosphere as placid as the perfect autumn day and in such happy contrast to the forebodings of the spring and summer, the new session has most auspiciously begun.

Perhaps an administrative issue with which I have been dealing yesterday and today will illustrate with a lighter touch some of the trends and conflicting currents in present-day Chinese life. For the past year or two the practice of hazing freshmen has been spreading in China colleges, and last year we gained notoriety because of the more pronounced or picturesque forms it assumed here, especially that of tossing into our beautiful lake from which a new term has been coined in Chinese (the equivalent in sound of *toss*) to describe the whole range of treatment. This year the Ministry of Education has issued

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strict orders against it, and we put up an official warning that it must not be indulged in. None the less a small group of rather westernized sophomores determined to require the wearing of tags until the republican Independence Day (October 10) and the penalizing of those freshmen refusing to comply. The latter were terrified at the thought of being flung into water and resentful of the loss of face in the enforced wearing of this badge. When they appealed to me I found myself in an amusing dilemma that might, however, result in really serious altercations among the students or in undesirable publicity. The American instinct to urge them to take it in fun and be good sports, with the assurance that by wearing the tags nothing worse would happen to them, was in conflict with the Chinese disapproval of inflicting discomfort or disgrace on one's fellows, their much greater sensitivity to any social or physical indignity and the obligation — reinforced by government instructions — to protect those who appealed to the university.

After conferences with class leaders on both sides and the friendly offices of our Student Self-government Association, the matter is in a fair way to amicable settlement. The incident is typical of the ferment of new forces on this ancient culture. But the really significant feature is that the freshmen, instead of tamely submitting, organized themselves with a unified and grimly resolute determination not to wear the badges, and apparently have won.

Another minor incident will suggest the delicate nature of problems created for us by the changed conditions in this area. An enterprising student secured a shoe-shop advertisement for the campus paper conducted for laboratory practice by our Department of Journalism. It turned out, however, that the shop in question was owned by Japanese. If the student-body discovered this fact there would be an indignant protest against the editors. On the other hand to refuse to carry the advertisement without some satisfactory reason would probably cause the shop to report the matter to the Japanese local authorities who in turn would make a demand on the helpless Chinese officials that the original agreement be carried out, and Yenching would be furnishing one more evidence of its supposed anti-Japanese prejudices.

This leads again to the anxieties referred to in the opening sentence. As far as crass military occupation and administration of North China is concerned, there seems to have been a definite abandonment of such a policy. This apparently indicates that the avowed intention to dominate the whole of China is unchanged but that a procedure less costly in money and less offensive alike to Chinese and to

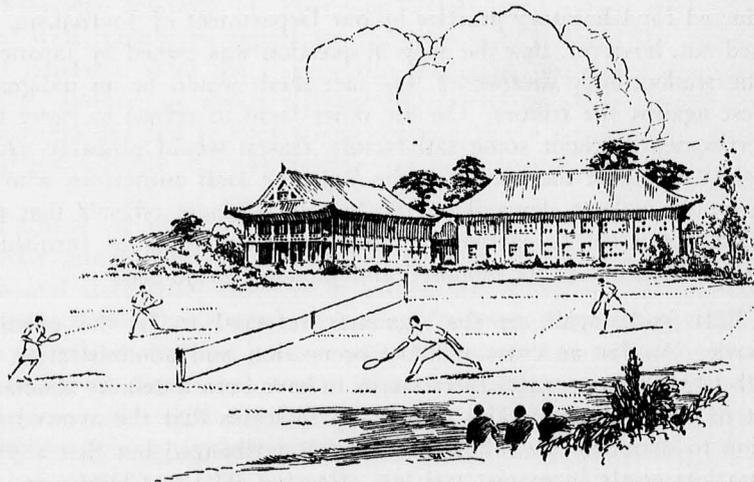
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world sentiment is being attempted. This would seem to give assurance that educational and cultural institutions will not be interfered with unless they are charged with obstructing Japanese economic or other aims. The outcome of the treatment of the Italian-Abysinnian dispute by the League of Nations will undoubtedly have important repercussions in Eastern Asia.

After cable correspondence with our Board of Trustees it has just been decided that I make a brief trip to America, arriving in New York about the middle of November and probably starting back to China after about three months. I shall hope to see during this visit as many of you as circumstances permit.

J. Highton Stuart



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COMMITTEE OF
YENCHING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
OF
YENCHING UNIVERSITY
PEIPING, CHINA

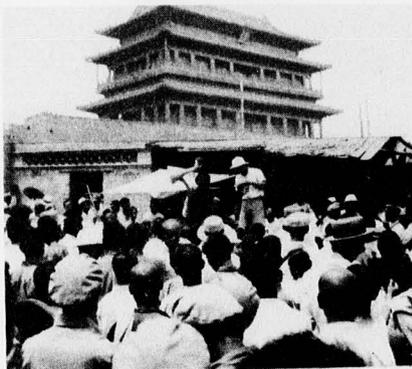
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YENCHING BEHIND THE JAPANESE LINES

"The cloistered quiet of a college campus" -- the phrase has probably been used hundreds of times this fall in opening addresses at colleges and universities up and down America. But in China it must have a hollow ring in every one of the thirteen Christian colleges, even in those far removed from actual fighting and battle lines. Each one of these colleges has had to face unprecedented conditions this fall - Hua Chung running on a double schedule at government request, Ginling with



A Girl Student Talks on Patriotism to a Group of Villagers

separate units in Wuchang and Shanghai, West China acting as host to the medical and dental colleges from Central University. Some have been threatened with the destruction of campus and buildings; the University of Shanghai has had to move to emergency quarters, Cheeloo may at any moment be on the fighting line. Of them all Yenching University in Peiping is the only one that finds itself to-day in the strange position of having its outward peace secured by the alien military force now in complete control of the Peiping area. But there can be little inward peace for a body of faculty and students determined to carry on under these conditions, determined to possess their own souls under the shadow of a foreign rule.

The complete domination of that military rule is, of course, a new thing - the result of the sudden termination of Japanese militarists this summer to delay

no longer in extending their political and economic control over the five Northern Provinces; but for the last six years, ever since the Mukden Incident of September 18, 1931, Peiping has felt with gradually increasing intensity, the force of the Japanese desire for a larger and larger control of this region. For spirited college students, filled with a burning loyalty and love for their own country and people, Japanese penetration has grown steadily harder to bear. When, in the fall of 1935, Japan endeavored to instigate a movement for the autonomy of the five Northern Provinces, thousands of students in Peiping, including those of all the government universities and Yenching, rose up spontaneously to declare by demonstrations, which were heralded all over China, that autonomy for North China was not the desire of the people.

Although the large-scale smuggling of Japanese imports, apparently encouraged, certainly winked at, by the Japanese authorities, continued to be a source

kept shut and the telephone lines were cut, so that the university was completely isolated from the Peiping community. The difficulty of travel to be overcome by students coming from elsewhere can be illustrated by the experience of four members of the faculty who were spending their vacation on the mountainside of Kuantsoling. The journey from Kuantsoling to Yenching ordinarily requires less than a day -- a few hours across the plain by donkey, and then two hours by train to Peiping. When fighting cut off the direct route by train, the only alternative was to make a large swing to the south and east, but troop movements interfered with this and the detour grew longer and longer until the travelers were forced to go through Hankow to Hongkong and thence by boat to the North, a total journey of several thousand miles, instead of sixty miles.



In a Yenching Living Room,
Madame Chiang Confers with Students
of the Yenching Department of Journalism

As American friends think of Yenching during the Japanese occupation, they will remember the constant strain of uncertainty and isolation. Staff and students will be under the continual necessity of exercising self-control in meeting unconfirmed and disturbing rumors. In a world normally knit by post, telegraph, and radio, they may be for long periods of time deprived of all of these. Faced with new and difficult conditions, they will have to decide what courses are best for Yenching, for China, and the cause of Christ. They will doubly appreciate every evidence of sympathy and loyal support as they carry on their training.

New York
October 21, 1937

Margaret Bailey Speer

Margaret Bailey Speer, Dean
Yenching College for Women



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H. H. Leung

Yenching University,
Peking,
March 21st, 1938.

Dear Friends:

When you notice the date of this letter and then close your eyes, I am sure you will be able to picture our campus. We have had two nice spring rains and how happy the trees, bushes, and plants all are. The little peach trees around the lake are in full bloom, the forsythia blossoms will be out in a few days, and the willow trees are already looking green. All the ever-green trees look so fresh and green.

School is going along quietly. There are more pupils this term than there were last term. Because of conditions in this country there are very ~~many outside~~ few outside activities. The faculty and students are having more opportunity to play together and become better acquainted. But underneath all our play we feel the uncertainty and depression of the times. So these beauties of nature help to lift us out of depression and we appreciate the loveliness of our campus even more than we do in ordinary years. I so often think of Miss Wang Su I and the way she planned and worked when she was in Yenching ten years ago. I remember how in the springtime she would go out at five o'clock in the mornings and supervise the setting out of the peach and apricot trees which we are enjoying now.

I would like to tell you a little about the kindergarten. The inside one has not been opened this year. Many of the faculty families were very late getting back in the fall, and after they did return some of them felt a little nervous about having the little children away from home. Two of the girls who are taking the kindergarten course are seniors and it was necessary to have a practice kindergarten for them so we opened the outside one. The first term there were twenty-five children. We charged ten cents tuition for the term. There were two scholarship pupils even at the low fee of ten cents tuition. This term we have twenty-seven children and are charging \$1.10 tuition. The parents of these children are gatemen, rickshaw men, vegetable men, and a number of the Yenching workmen. One of the children has been quite a problem. The father has no work, and the mother works in the kung-ch'ang where she earns \$6.50 a month. One of the kindergarten girls paid the tuition for this child. At the beginning of the term the child was dirty, very disobedient and wild. In the middle of the morning each child has some crackers and hot water. At the beginning of the term they were told that if they broke a cup or a plate they would have to be punished by going without this little lunch for a week. One day this naughty child broke his plate and what a time we had with him during the week he was being punished. He had to be watched or he would snatch the crackers away from the other children. He was a happy child when the week was over and he has been very careful since. One of the kindergarten girls gave \$5.00 for the crackers for this term. The girls in training are getting a much wider experience working in this kindergarten than they would working in the Yenching one, and they are becoming much better aware of the needs of the majority of the Chinese people. We have done quite a good deal of visiting in the homes of the children. Two of the girls bought a big jar of ointment for the rough, chapped hands of the children, and at Christmas time we gave each child a towel. These towels are kept at the kindergarten. At first the children did not know how to wash their hands and faces, and the girls had to teach them. After the hands were washed the girls rubbed them with the cold cream. Now the children do not have to be told to wash their hands and the big cold cream jar is nearly empty.

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The work of the dean is never easy, but this year because of conditions it is more difficult than usual. Miss Stahl will surely be ready for a well-earned furlough.

We think of you all often and know that you are thinking of us. We shall be glad to see many of you back with us before long.

Very sincerely yours,

H. N. Tsen

H. N. Tsen

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Dear Friends of Yenching College for Women,

One hot day at the end of the summer there came from our New York Office a long list of those who had contributed to the College for Women during the past year. As I read the names and found that almost every one of you was either a personal friend or someone whose long interest in Yenching had made her name a familiar one, I wanted to write an immediate "Thank you" to each one. Your gifts, exclusive of the large one from Wellesley students and faculty, have totalled nearly six thousand dollars, or about half of the income in American currency which we count on every year. At the abnormally high current exchange rate they have covered the complete salaries of twelve women members of the faculty, both Chinese and foreign, with something left over for the scholarship fund.

In almost the same mail with the news of your gifts came a letter from a freshman who feared she would have to withdraw from college because her family's slender resources had already been overdrawn by a wandering and erratic brother. I told her we could give her a scholarship and the next mail bought her grateful reply: "You cannot image what kind of happiness a favorable letter brings

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to a longing heart. An avenue is paved on the deserted land. Thankfulness to the paver!" That is what Yenching students would say to each one of you if they could—"Thankfulness to the pavers!"

This is not a news bulletin. Our New York Office sends you those and you have heard already of our record enrollment for this year of over 980 students, of whom 290 are women. What no bulletin can tell you is of the squeezing and readjusting necessary to crowd seventy girls into a dormitory originally built to accommodate fifty, or of the pleading persistence of the girls on the waiting list, who urge that surely there is room for just *one* more, and claim that they would not mind sleeping in a corner of the dining room. In other years we have felt that our halls were full, but we knew that they could be a little fuller. This year we have reached the limit of brick and concrete walls. Not another bed can be squeezed in unless we contrive double deckers.

Disturbed economic conditions have meant double the usual number of applicants for scholarships and for self-help work. Anyone familiar with the Chinese student's former distaste for manual tasks would be astounded to see girls clipping hedges, answering the telephone, and weighing out vegetables and fish in the kitchen.

Each year the success of the graduating class in finding useful niches in the community is a sort of test of the quality of Yenching education. This year again we have a record of an almost instantaneous connection between national and community needs and Yenching products. The following percentages show what our last year's seniors are doing now: 3 per cent in banking, 8 per cent in nursing, 15 per cent continuing their study, 15 per cent doing practical work for rural or industrial betterment, 15 per cent with inde-

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finite plans when last heard from, 22 per cent teaching, and 22 per cent doing religious or social work. One girl, after a long struggle to make up her mind to go to a difficult position in a country town, wrote: "Though I came alone I got here all right. It was an awful trip (because of the flood). Here is not as comfortable as Yenching. The food is country food with only one or two vegetables and millet. No bed to sleep on. Everybody sleeps on a wooden board. I can train myself to live a simple and uncomfortable life. I don't know how to help the vast number of country people now, but I will help the students in this school the best I can. I believe that God will show me the best way to take."

If the anxieties and frustrations of the world today make us hesitate to use the word *merry*, perhaps the Chinese greeting may remind us, better than the familiar English words, of the essential meaning of Christmas for our tortured world—聖誕之喜—*Sheng Tan Chih Hsi*—"The Joy of the Holy Birthday."

Sincerely yours,

Yenching University
Peking, China
November, 1939

Marquell Bailey Spear

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