

The Editor would be pleased
to have you review this volume,
which is presented with the com-
pliments of the American University
Club of Shanghai, China.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
MEN IN CHINA

is limited to one thousand
and one copies of which this is

No. 681.....

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

ECNULIB



10109813375448

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY MEN IN CHINA

Published by

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB
OF SHANGHAI

10100028945502

华东师大图书馆藏书

SHANGHAI

THE COMACRIB PRESS

1936

华东师范大学图书馆

218210

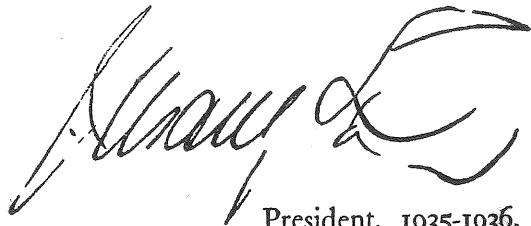
H

EREIN A MODEST EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE TO SET DOWN THE PART WHICH AMERICAN UNIVERSITY MEN HAVE PLAYED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN CHINA. They have striven hard to lay a substantial foundation on which

the new China can be builded. Only the future can fully evaluate their works.

The treatment of subjects heretofore practically untouched has entailed considerable research by the contributors who have given generously of their time and talents. To the editor, Mr. Richard P. Butrick, who has spent the past ten years in China as American Consul, goes credit for the idea of this publication. Those who have worked resolutely with him to bring it into being are Dr. Esson M. Gale, assistant editor, and Messrs. Joses B. Lee, Bruce M. Smith, Cal S. Hirsch and F. A. Bowen, associate editors.

Perhaps we have too ambitiously attempted to encompass much in little; space limitations have circumscribed subject material, somewhat to the concern of the editors. With this in mind, I join with the editors in asking the indulgence of the members of the American University Club of Shanghai in their reception of this volume.



President, 1935-1936.

Shanghai, July 4, 1936

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY MEN IN CHINA

	<i>Page</i>
From the President	iii
Introductory	ix
Education of Chinese in the U.S.A.	i
The Club's History in Outline	19
American University Men in Education	29
The Missionary and Philanthropic Sphere	43
Serving the Chinese Government	63
China's Finance and Banking	70
The Legal Profession	82
Engineering and Architecture	90
Modern Medicine	107
Commerce and Industry	116
The Journalistic Field	122
Building China's Highways	149
Chinese Fraternities in America	153
The Contributors	165

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB OF SHANGHAI

	<i>Page</i>
In Memoriam	172
Officers, 1935-1936	173
1935-1936 Program	174
Report of the Secretary	175
Report of the Treasurer	176
Officers, 1936-1937	178
Past Presidents	179
Life Members	180
Membership	183
Membership by Institutions	216
Constitution and By-Laws	228

ILLUSTRATIONS

	<i>Facing Page</i>
Yung Wing	I
Annual General Meeting—1936	19
N.Y.U. Get-Together—1936	29
Michigan Club Dinner—1936	63
U. of C. Commencement Trans-Pacific Broadcast .	90
Shanghai in the Early Days	122
Annual Spring Prom, Pennsylvania Table	153
Club's Officers for 1936—1937	178

INTRODUCTORY

FOUNDED over thirty years ago, the American University Club of Shanghai today consists of over four hundred American university men in this metropolis, representing practically all the principal institutions of higher learning in the United States. It is the meeting ground of both Chinese and Americans who have received their education and ideals from the same fountain-head—a group of men whose work has been closely connected with the progress along various lines of modern China and whose achievements redound to the credit of their Alma Maters. Built on the basis of a common student life, the Club stands as a symbol of Sino-American friendship and co-operation.

The achievements of American university men in China, it is believed, justify the publication of the present volume entitled *American University Men in China*. I am pleased to have been asked to write the foreword to this work, for I am happy to know that besides accomplishing its aim of cultivating social contact, the Club is endeavoring to do something in the field of more tangible activities.

The present volume undertakes to give an authentic record of the education of Chinese in the United States and the part which American university men in China, Americans as well as Chinese, have played in the development of this country. In it a group of carefully selected authors have collected and

H. H. KUNG

analyzed a mass of interesting information concerning the number of Chinese who have studied in the United States, the nature of their education, their geographical distribution, their college activities and their achievements since their return to China. While the names of those prominent in their respective fields of activity are brought out for illustration in these articles, reference is appropriately made to others whose names do not appear in public print but who nevertheless are doing useful work in the country.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the sending of Chinese students to America has contributed much to the promotion of understanding and goodwill between the American and the Chinese peoples. While pursuing their education in the United States, these students have served as China's interpreters and unofficial ambassadors of good-will. Moreover, through their success in imbibing the American spirit of progress, efficiency and democracy, many of them upon their return have rendered signal services in the modernization of China. In many instances, they have proved themselves pioneers and leaders in their respective fields of endeavor. The mere mention of Yung Wing, the first Chinese to graduate from an American university, and the group of first government students he brought over to the United States for modern education will suggest many prominent Chinese who have played a distinguished part in the history of modern China.

On the other hand, a considerable number of American university men have come from America to live and serve in China in various activities associated with its modern development. These include govern-

INTRODUCTORY

ment officials, businessmen, engineers and other professional men who have not only performed creditable services on behalf of their own country but have in many important ways contributed to the progress of China as their country of domicile. I refer to such men as Warren Delano of the "Clipper Days", Anson Burlingame the diplomat, and Herbert Hoover the engineer. Others, inspired by the spirit of service to mankind, have volunteered to come out to China and have devoted their lives to educational, medical, scientific, philanthropic and missionary work. They have served their adopted land as loyally as their fatherland, and some have even given up promising careers in their own country in order to help in developing our country. The contributions which these American university men have made to modern China are fittingly described in this volume as monuments of Sino-American friendship and co-operation.

To illustrate, I may mention the late Dr. Samuel Wells Williams who, as author of the famous work on *The Middle Kingdom*, rendered invaluable services in interpreting China and its people to the West during the early days of isolation. Again, take the late Dr. Charles D. Tenney who, inspired by the spirit of the Oberlin-in-China movement while studying at Oberlin College, came out to China in the early eighties with the purpose of introducing modern education to this country. When the Chinese Government decided to establish modern schools in the Peiyang area, Dr. Tenney was invited to found Peiyang University, of which he became the first president. He selected two hundred of his Peiyang students for special training in modern education, and they were afterwards sent

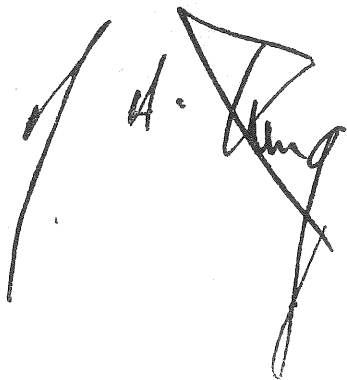
H. H. KUNG

out by the Government and charged with the establishment of public schools in the various districts of the Peiyang area. These two men throughout their lives were active in educational affairs and Sino-American relations in China, and their accomplished scholarship, pioneering spirit, unselfish service and concrete achievements make them outstanding examples of American university men in China.

Signs of the times point to ever closer relations between China and America in the development of trade, culture and other international activities. In the exploration of the great future, American university men are bound to play an increasingly significant role.

It is gratifying to know that the study of the Chinese language, Chinese history and philosophy have been included in the curricula of several large American universities. It is my ardent hope that in the near future American youth will be given an opportunity not only to study things Chinese in American universities, but also increasingly to come to China and attend our institutions of higher learning, so that a better understanding of our country, people and culture may thereby be acquired.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
NANKING
JULY 4th, 1936.

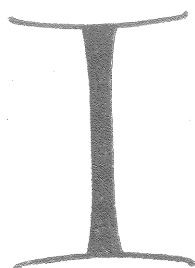
A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'H. H. Kung', is written over the right side of the page. The signature is composed of several bold, sweeping strokes.



YUNG WING
*Father of the Education of Chinese in the
United States.*

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES

BY F. L. HAWKS POTT, D.D.



It was natural that, at first, Chinese students seeking a foreign education should have been attracted to the country in the West with which China had been forced to come into relationship, and we find after the war between China and Great Britain (1840-1843), some going to England.

After Japan had shown that through modern education she had become strong enough to overcome a great Western Power like Russia, a large number of students sought education in the Island Empire. In 1905 there were as many as 20,000, and this increased later to 30,000.

In the early days of foreign intercourse a few went to the United States, some of whom afterwards became influential, men like Yung Wing and Rev. Y. K. Yen, the father of Dr. W. W. Yen and Dr. Yen Te-Ching. It was not, however, until the year 1872 that we find any large number seeking education in American institutions.

From an historical point of view it is interesting to review briefly how this came about.

It was largely due to the efforts of one man, Yung Wing, who has written the story of his remarkable life. He was born in Nan Ping near Macao in 1828 and was sent as a boy to the Mission School in Macao

which had been founded by the Morrison Education Society in honor of the first Protestant missionary to China. Later this school was removed to Hongkong, and named the Morrison School.

When the Rev. S. R. Brown, who was in charge of the school, returned to the United States in 1847, he took with him three Chinese lads one of whom was Yung Wing.

He was educated at a school in New England, and then obtained admission into Yale University, from which he graduated in 1854, being the first Chinese, as far as we know, to graduate from an American college.

After his return to China, he had a varied career. He cherished the ambition of persuading his government to undertake the experiment of sending a large number of young boys to the United States for education, but for a long time met with no success. This was partly due to the fact that at that time China was in the throes of the civil war caused by the Taiping Rebellion.

Later he became a protégé of Tseng Kuo-fan, a progressive viceroy, renowned for the part he had played in suppressing the Rebellion.

This enlightened official supported Yung Wing's proposal for organizing an Educational Mission to be sent to the United States, but the project was not actually put into operation until 1872.

Briefly the plan was as follows: for four successive years thirty Chinese lads were to be sent to the United States for education. Yung Wing was placed in charge

EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES

of the Mission with Chin Lan-pin who was to have oversight of the Chinese Department, and to see that these boys continued their Chinese studies while abroad.

There was some difficulty in choosing suitable candidates for the experiment, and at least nine-tenths of those selected came from the southern part of the country.

Yung Wing decided very wisely to place these boys in American homes, so that they would have the advantage of getting a real knowledge of American life. Many excellent families in New England were willing to take them in. The office and headquarters of the Mission were established at Hartford.

For the first few years all went well, but then serious difficulties arose. Criticism was directed against the Mission on account of its foreignizing influence and fear was expressed that these Chinese youths, upon their return to their native land, might become a disturbing factor.

In 1881 one hundred students were recalled to China before any of them had completed their college course. Thus was Yung Wing's great enterprise frustrated, but even so it had sown seed that came to fruition in later years.

Although at first the young men found themselves relegated to the background, and were not entrusted with any important positions in the public service, yet in later years, after the revolution, some of them became prominent in political life, as, for instance, Tang Shao-yi and Liang Lu-hao (M. T. Liang). At the present time twenty-one of the one hundred twenty

students are still living, and from time to time hold reunions.

From 1881 to 1908 the number of students going to the United States for education was comparatively small. Those who went did so at their own expense, and the government took no part in the movement.

Owing to the Chinese exclusion policy, and the fact that student and laborer were indiscriminately treated with considerable harshness by immigration officers, the door was not very wide open for those who were seeking admission for education. The anti-Chinese feeling on the Pacific Coast was also largely responsible for the temporary decline in the number of students.

In 1908 we come to the beginning of a third period. After 1895, the public in general were impressed by the progressive policy of Japan, but there was still a strong conservative party at the court in Peking, headed by the Empress Dowager.

The Reform Movement of 1898, fostered by the Emperor Kuang Hsu, was destroyed by the *coup d'état* of the Empress Dowager, and the conservative forces undertook to suppress the aggression of Western nations by force. This led to the Boxer outrages of 1900. As a result Peking was occupied by the armies of the Allies, and the court had to flee to Sian. When peace was restored, the conviction grew that China must follow in the footsteps of Japan and modernize her education, if she wished to become a strong nation. This conviction became all the stronger in 1905 after the defeat of Russia by Japan, and as we have said, was followed by a large movement of students to Japan seeking modern education.

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES

In 1905 the government again began to send students abroad to Europe and America as well as to Japan.

In 1908, during President Theodore Roosevelt's administration, the United States agreed to waive its claim to the surplus still owing on the Boxer Indemnity Fund, and the Chinese Government decided to use the money for the education of students in the United States, and undertook to send annually fifty young men appointed by examination to that country for that purpose. At that time the fund amounted to U.S.\$11,961,121.76.

In order to prepare young men for entrance to American colleges, the Tsing Hua College was built in the neighborhood of Peking in 1911. At first the institution was of high school standard and its graduates were sent upon completion of the course for further education to the colleges in America. In 1925 it was organized as a university, and at the present time a selected number of its graduates are sent to the United States for post-graduate study.

On July 16, 1925, the remaining balance of the American Indemnity was remitted, bringing the total remission up to U.S.\$12,545,438.67. The China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture, consisting of ten Chinese and five Americans, was organized the same year to receive, deposit, invest and apply the funds.

The Revolution of 1911, and the establishment of the Republic, among other far-reaching results, gave a great impetus to modern education. Both the central and provincial governments established scholarships for

sending students abroad, and a large number who had studied at mission colleges went at their own expense.

This pilgrimage of students has continued up to the present time, and is full of significance. The largest number of students going to any one country, with the exception of those going to Japan, was that to the United States.

In order to appreciate the value of the movement, we need to ascertain the total number of students who have studied in the schools and colleges of America during the period under consideration, 1872—1935, the average per year, the maximum number in any one year, the distribution of the students throughout the country, the nature of the education which they pursued, and the part they took in college life.

It is difficult to obtain exact statistics, and in regard to many of these matters, we shall have to be content with approximate answers.

It is impossible to state the total number of students who have studied in the United States. Various estimates have been made. Probably ten thousand would not be an exaggerated figure.

The number going annually has varied. It has been affected by the political situation and by the rate of exchange between American and Chinese money. Furthermore, as the standard of education has improved in China, students complete their college course in their own country, and then go abroad for post-graduate work. This means that a smaller percentage go, and that their term of study in America is shorter.

Perhaps the number of Chinese students in America reached its highest peak in 1913 when there were at least 3,000 in schools and colleges.

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES

The number of students studying in the United States decreased in a marked degree in 1931, 1932, 1933. In 1931-32 the Chinese Year Book reports 450. Since that time the number has steadily risen again. This falling off in the number was largely due to cost of education in the United States caused by unfavorable exchange for China.

As to the distribution of the students throughout the country, we find that at first the large majority attended the colleges in the East.

This was natural as Dr. Yung Wing had established his Mission in New England, and had himself studied at Yale University. Furthermore, there was less racial feeling in the eastern part of the country than on the Pacific Coast. Up to 1920 a large number attended Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Yale, and the University of Chicago. For 1924 we have the following figures: Columbia 150, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 57, Harvard 50, Chicago 80, Pennsylvania 60, Wisconsin 50, Michigan 60, New York University 60, California 60, Illinois 70.

The tendency to study in the Middle West became apparent, and the numbers at the great state universities in that region increased with a corresponding decrease in the number studying at eastern institutions. At the present time one of the largest groups is found studying at the University of Michigan. Economic considerations played a part in stimulating this shift, for education fees and living expenses in the Middle West were lower than in the East.

It is difficult to give a satisfactory statement in regard to the emphasis placed on different branches of study.

In the early period the students took the undergraduate course, and did little in the way of specialization.

After the Revolution of 1911, many became anxious to qualify for positions in government service, and consequently a good many turned their attention to the study of Law and Political Science.

In general we may say that the courses of study were determined by the openings for employment in China.

A minority gave their attention to the branch of study in which they were genuinely interested, such as Medicine and the Natural Sciences, but the deciding factor in the majority of cases was the desire to make a living after their return.

For a long time there was the sad spectacle of seeing men trained as specialists in one branch of learning, who could find no openings and were therefore forced to take up some other vocation for which they were not so thoroughly qualified. We frequently find the round peg in the square hole and the square peg in the round hole. The geologist is compelled to make his living by taking a government position, and the philosopher to become a school administrator.

As soon as there was evidence that China was about to develop as an industrial country, attention was given to the study of Engineering by the students in America, and they looked forward to finding employment in building railways, opening mines, and erecting power plants.

As the industrial development did not take place as rapidly as expected, many were disappointed after

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES

their return, and like others had to be content to earn their living in other ways.

There was at first very little advice or direction given to those students, and they were largely left to choose their courses of studies according to their own desires.

The development of education in China opened up another field for the returned student and hence education became a very popular subject. This accounts for the large number studying at Columbia, where Teachers College proved a strong attraction.

In more recent years Economics and Business Administration takes its place on the list of subjects receiving the attention of the students. This was due to the expectation of the development of commerce in China on more modern lines, the failure to secure positions in the government, and the lack of work for those trained as engineers.

At the present period the Ministry of Education is desirous of increasing the number of students taking technical education and exercises some control over the choice of subjects of study. The emphasis is on the Natural Sciences and Technology. The large numbers of students going from private institutions, and supporting themselves, are however left free to select the studies they please.

The introduction of modern education in India introduced a very disturbing element into the social and political life. The graduates of Indian universities trained for the most part in studies fitting them for the civil service, became so numerous that it was im-

possible for them all to secure employment. Unfitted for anything else, many became political agitators.

Such has not been the case to any great extent in China as far as the returned students are concerned. In one way or another they have been absorbed into the life of the country. As we have said, in too many cases they are not able to take up the branch of work for which they prepared, but their initiative and mental alertness have made it possible for them to adapt themselves to various callings. Sometimes they have taken up teaching temporarily, but this has been regarded as a stepping stone to something else. Not a great many chose teaching as a life long profession.

The following table from The Chinese Year Book of 1935 gives the major subjects of study of Chinese students abroad for 1929-1934. It includes students in other countries as well as those in the United States.

Engineering	708
Medicine and Pharmacy	409
Natural Sciences	374
Agriculture and Forestry	207
Law and Political Science	1,313
Literature and Fine Arts	665
Education	261
Commerce	168
Military Science	9
Undetermined	220

4,334

The American student looks back upon the four years spent in college as a delightful period of his life. He thinks of it not only as a time when he was

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES

acquiring knowledge, but as one of social fellowship, and as one in which extra-curricular activities formed an important part of his education. He found much that was attractive in American college life.

How far have the Chinese students studying at American colleges been able to enter into this life and to appreciate it?

In the early days of the movement, when the number to be found at any one institution was comparatively small, the Chinese student was able to enter very fully into the life of the place. He did not make any great reputation for athletic prowess, but he took part in sports and games and had the same wild frenzied interest in intercollegiate contests as the American student.

At Yale, the name of the Chinese Coxswain Chung Mung-yew who steered the varsity crew to victory for two successive years, 1880-1881, is still remembered.

At Columbia, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, afterwards prominent in the political life of his country, as statesman and ambassador, was editor-in-chief of the *Spectator*, and the leading debater on the intercollegiate debating team.

Again at Yale, Y. S. Tsao carried off honors as the best orator in English. Y. C. James Yen, the founder of Mass Education, was popular as one of the members of the Yale Glee Club.

I have in my possession a photograph of a group of returned students who belonged to Yung Wing's Educational Mission, as they appeared at St. John's after a game of baseball played at one of their reunions. Many Chinese students excelled at this sport.

The playing of soccer, or association football, in American colleges was, I think, due to the influence of Chinese students who excell in this sport.

Perhaps the Chinese student has got more out of the social life in college when he has attended the smaller institutions.

In later years when large numbers attended the big universities the tendency has been for a segregation of Chinese students. They have found companionship among themselves and have not mingled as freely as in the smaller institutions with their American associates. This has been unfortunate, for some have returned who have never really entered into American college life to any great extent.

There is always a danger lest national groups of students form units of their own, and do not really amalgamate with other groups. On the whole I think the barriers in American colleges have been lowered and the Chinese students have become an integral part of the student body. They have been admitted to the Greek letter societies and to honor societies without discrimination.

The scholastic record made by Chinese students in American colleges ranks high, and this is especially true in regard to those who have done graduate work. They have gained the reputation of being excellent students, and men of good mental ability.

When we turn to the subject of the achievements of those who have returned from study abroad, it is again difficult to gather full information. From the data

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES

which we possess, we may conclude that many have risen to positions of eminence in all walks of life.

It is only in recent years that an attempt has been made to write a *Who's Who* in China. This was undertaken by *The China Weekly Review*. The fourth edition was published in April 1931, and contains about one thousand biographical sketches. In the Preface, the Publishers make the following statement:

"The book makes no claim regarding the inclusion of all of the prominent men and women in China, because the Chinese people, unlike Occidentals, are, generally speaking, not 'publicity-minded'. Many Chinese men and women, well known in their home districts for public service and philanthropies, particularly among the older generations, steadfastly refuse to permit their pictures and life histories to appear in the public prints."

When we consider the size of the *Who's Who in America*, a thousand names seem a very small selection.

Prof. Herbert D. Lamson in an article in the *China Critic* of February 16, 1933, made an analysis of the fourth edition of *Who's Who in China*. Of the 960 biographies in this edition, he finds that 521 are of those who studied abroad and that of these 286 received all their foreign education in the United States. Considering the large number that have studied in Japan, this is a high percentage.

In the supplement to the fourth edition of *Who's Who in China* there are 251 more biographies, and 62 of these are of those who have studied in the United States. Thus out of a total of 1,211 biographical sketches 348 are of returned students from America, considerably more than one-fourth.

F. L. HAWKS POTT

Another way of approaching the subject is by the study of *Who's Who of American Returned Students*. The first edition of this was issued in 1917 by Mr. G. T. Chao with a preface written by Dr. Y. T. Tsur, and a supplement was published in 1918. In these volumes we have the records of 435 returned students, and a classification according to professions and occupations.

The following is a summary:

I	Education		
	A. Administrators	38	
	B. Teachers	146	184
II	Government		122
III	Technical and Professional Work		110
IV	Miscellaneous Vocations		56
	Total		472

Deducting 37 for those who held more than one position, we get 435.

Dr. Y. T. Tsur in his Preface writes:

"It does not seem possible to give an adequate estimate of what the students as a whole have done for their country.—But probably it is within the bounds of safety as well as propriety to say that it has been entirely due to their efforts and influence that the country is being modernized. To be specific, the early returned students from America, and a few from Great Britain, toiled hard to clear the ground, to break the soil, and sow the seed. Those coming after them, though in larger numbers, had naturally a much easier task to perform. To them as a class must be credited, in spite of the very decided and far-reaching contributions by other parties, the introduction of Western ideas and ideals, the institution of fundamental reforms and the gradual transformation of the social and political order of the country along modern lines. More than anything else that will stand out as a monument to their achievement and influence is the change of the coun-

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES

try from a monarchy to a republic, from an absolute despotism to a popular democracy, from an antiquated conservatism to a modern liberalism."

As we study the lists of graduates of American universities we discover that it is only a small percentage that becomes distinguished, and yet we know that many whose names never get into *Who's Who* are doing useful work in the country just as important as that of those who occupy eminent positions. So it is we believe in China, and we must bear this in mind when we attempt to evaluate the work done by the returned students from America.

If we attempted to give the names of all those who have become prominent, this chapter would extend to inordinate length. In other chapters of this book particular reference is made to the part returned students have played in various activities.

Suffice it to say that a survey of *Who's Who in China* to-day shows that among the returned students from American universities may be found many of China's leading statesmen, her most influential ambassadors and consuls in foreign countries, presidents of government and private colleges, jurists and judges of international reputation, ministers of the boards of government, philosophers, scholars, scientists and authors, editors and journalists, social reformers, organizers of industrial and commercial enterprises, builders of railways, engineers, leaders in the Christian movement, skilled physicians and surgeons, bankers and financiers, agriculturalists, commissioners of customs, librarians and professors, musicians and artists.

A striking exception is found in connection with the army and navy. The returned students from the

United States are not prominent in the warlike professions. This knowledge has been obtained from other foreign countries, especially from Japan and Germany.

The critic of the movement may point to several sources of weakness such as the following:

(1) The education of the youth of China in America has to a certain extent unfitted them for their own environment, and has led them to substitute a foreign culture for their own.

(2) American education has led them to place too much emphasis on the securing of the Ph.D. degree. This has become a fetish, and has resulted in the waste of valuable years in specializing on some subject of little intrinsic value.

(3) Many of them have acquired the worst in American civilization, its materialistic and hedonistic standards of value, instead of an appreciation of the great spiritual ideals on which the Republic is based.

(4) American education has caused some of them to become intoxicated with radical ideas in regard to politics, society and morality. It has shattered old ethical sanctions and put nothing in their place.

(5) American education has made them cynics and pessimists, less patriotic and less public spirited than many who have never had the advantages of a foreign education.

It is always possible to point to failures in any movement, and to indulge in diatribes against young China such as flow from the pen of J. O. P. Bland and others, but an actual study of the facts must convince

THE EDUCATION OF CHINESE IN THE UNITED STATES

any unprejudiced student of history that in the large this pilgrimage of students to America has resulted in the realization of many of the ideals which were put before his countrymen by Dr. Yung Wing.

This movement has had, moreover, an important international influence, and has helped to promote understanding and good-will between the two countries concerned.

Americans for a long time were woefully ignorant of the real character of the Chinese people, much more so than the people of Europe, for even as far back as the 18th century, in the time of Maria Theresa in Austria and Frederick the Great in Prussia, there was some appreciation in Europe of Chinese culture and art. This was due largely to the fact that the American formed his estimate of the Chinese people from the hard working laborers with whom he at first became familiar. We venture to think that Bret Harte's *Heathen Chinnee* for a long time colored the thought of the average American in regard to the racial traits of the people of China.

The influx of students from abroad has been one of the chief causes for the revision of their estimate of the culture and ability of the people of the Middle Kingdom.

China on her part was also lacking in correct knowledge of the people of the United States. The students who have studied in the universities and colleges have on the whole obtained a truer perspective. They have been keen observers. They have detected our weaknesses and our follies, but at the

same time many of them have come to appreciate what is good in our civilization.

Thus the two peoples have come to understand one another, and good-will has taken the place of suspicion and distrust.

Other nations have seen the advantages of the cross-fertilization between two types of civilization, and are anxious to promote closer relationships by means of welcoming students to their schools and colleges. This is specially noteworthy in the case of Great Britain. It is a movement that has proved mutually beneficial and if it is continued, may produce still greater results in the future.

We will end this chapter with a quotation from an article in the *China Christian Year Book* of 1932-1933:

"The modernization of China would be impossible without the technical knowledge of the returned student. The country is so huge and the development so rapid, that an army of men is needed to cope with the growth of transportation, industry, education, public hygiene, city planning and so forth. While it is true that educational facilities in China are at a much higher standard than they were ten years ago, it will be to China's advantage to send men abroad for specialized training for many years to come. One of the most valuable contributions which the West can make to China will be in giving these students ample opportunity, and in sharing with them the best in Western Civilization."



ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING—1936

THE CLUB'S HISTORY IN OUTLINE

By C. L. BOYNTON, B. A.

A

FTER turning over forty thousand pages of the North-China Herald from 1900 to 1920 and ten thousand of Millard's *The China Weekly Review* from 1917 to 1922 for authentic data as to the history of the American University Club, the writer finally felt secure in accepting a statement in the preface of the A.U.C. lectures published by the Commercial Press in April 1923 and edited by George E. Sokolsky as follows: "Organized in 1908, the American University Club was at one time the only meeting ground for Chinese and American University graduates except perhaps in religious circles." To get the exact date he searched the columns of the *Celestial Empire*, the weekly edition of the old *Shanghai Mercury*, and found this on page 102 of the issue for January 25, 1908: "The American University Club, a small though none the less thriving body, holds its annual dinner on the 22nd of February, the birthday of George Washington. This society, which is composed exclusively of varsity men from the States, has been in existence for about five years and its ranks now include about fifty members." The diaries of Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott reveal that he attended a meeting of the American University Club in 1902. As his diaries make no mention of the organization of the Club it clearly began its life prior to that year, but the exact date is undetermined as the Club's old records have

been lost. Early membership was restricted to foreigners and that is why Sokolsky, in speaking of the Club as a meeting ground for Chinese and American university graduates, incorrectly fixes 1908 as the year of organization. From that date, Chinese members were admitted.

This evidence, therefore, is sufficient to show that the Club has had a longer continuous existence than any other American organization in Shanghai with the possible exception of the American Woman's Club (founded in 1898), its nearest rival being the American Company, S.V.C. organized in January 1906. The older American Association of China (founded in 1899) was merged in the present American Chamber of Commerce some years ago.

The next authentic evidence discovered is a letter written February 18, 1909, which states:

"The great social event of the past week was the Annual American University banquet, in honor of Lincoln's centenary, with T. R. Jernigan, ex consul-general, Prof. Ernest D. Burton of Chicago University, Tong Kai-son (Yale '89) and Bishop Brent of the Philippines as "toastors". All the speakers struck an exceedingly high plane and attempted no jokes or funny stories—an unusual compliment to their audience. . . . There were 85 present in the banquet hall of the New Palace Hotel. . . . began at 8 and closed at 12. . . . I sat between Fong Sec . . . and a man named Ohl, correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*. Beyond him was Lockwood. There were about ten Chinese guests, they being admitted to the Club on the same terms with Americans. . . . No other club here is so free from race prejudice. The Shanghai Club and the German Club both refused to allow the use of their banquet halls if there were Chinese present as guests."

March 27, 1911: "The A.U.C. banquet Saturday night at the Astor House Hotel (\$5.00) brought out

THE CLUB'S HISTORY IN OUTLINE

about 80. George Fitch and I worked up a quartette for the occasion and led the singing.... The Consul-General—Wilder—who presided.... was as usual A No. 1. The rest of the speeches were not up to par."

April 5, 1912 "The AUC banquet held to a late hour last night. With President Emeritus C. W. Eliot of Harvard as the piece de resistance, Fong Sec was still able to carry off the honors."

The available records indicate that Consul-General Wilder was President in 1912, Hon. Tong Shao-yi, the veteran Chinese statesman in 1913, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott of St. John's University in 1915, and Mr. W. W. Stephens in 1916. Apparently the next administration, that of Dr. J. C. McCracken of St. Luke's Hospital (1917), began the innovation of monthly tiffin meetings of the Club, as well as more generous publicity, for Mr. Powell, who had been chosen secretary of the Club in October 1917, began reporting its activities in the newly established *Millard's Weekly Review*. The *Review* chronicles a tiffin meeting in November (60 present) at the old Carlton Cafe, when the establishment of scholarships for a study of China on the part of American University Students was advocated. In February 1918, another tiffin (over 100 members present) listened to an address on "The Morality of the War."

The administration of Julean Arnold (1918) as president continued this policy, as the meeting of April 24th was reported as "the first of a series of monthly luncheons." In May, 1918 "more than half a hundred members together with a number of their friends" engaged in a pilgrimage to historic beauty spots in Hangchow under the expert guidance of Dr. Robert

F. Fitch. In August the Club joined with other related organizations in a reception to the Tsing Hua students going to the United States, beginning a custom which has persisted to this day. In November the Club joined with other American organizations in a reception to Mr. Charles R. Crane at the Palace Hotel, attended by over 500 guests, when the claims of the American School campaign were first publicly presented.

It is probable that forces outside the Club were also contributing to this increased activity. In 1915, the American College Club of American Women had been formed with 52 members and had immediately committed itself to a program of regular monthly meetings, and the men awakened to the fact that they were being outdone. On March 23, 1918, an American Returned Students Club was organized by 75 Chinese Students from American Universities, taking its place alongside the World's Chinese Students Federation organized in 1907 by Dr. T. H. Lee of Fuh-tan University. The existence of these parallel organizations stimulated a healthy and amicable rivalry which has had a tonic effect on the older organization.

In 1919, Mr. George A. Fitch who had founded the Saturday Club (later the Pan-Pacific Association) which held weekly tiffin meetings at the Carlton Cafe, brought his enthusiasm and initiative to the Presidency of the AUC, and continued the series of monthly tiffin meetings. These required the formation of a new committee, the Program Committee, which henceforth became second only in importance to the Executive Committee.

THE CLUB'S HISTORY IN OUTLINE

At the Annual meeting of Dec. 30, 1919, Mr. Tong Shao-yi was elected President of the Club for the second time. The membership was reported as 311 and the balance of funds in hand \$300. It was voted to admit Army and Navy Officers, graduates of Annapolis and West Point as visiting members.

On January 28, 1921, Mr. A. R. Hager succeeded Hon. Tong Shao-yi, there being over 100 present at the annual meeting. On January 20, 1922, Mr. J. B. Powell became president almost immediately on his return from the Washington Conference. Under their presidencies, the Club instituted a series of lectures in 1921-22 on China's History, Culture, and Constitution, by Dr. F. L. H. Pott, Dr. Robert F. Fitch, Dr. Hu Shih, and Hon. C. T. Wang, which lectures were published in 1923 as mentioned earlier in this sketch, and were so successful as to require a second edition in 1926. The volume is one of permanent worth and was a substantial contribution to international understanding. As such it was one of the texts studied in the "Emergency School of Chinese Studies" held in Shanghai in the spring of 1927 by refugee missionaries.

Meanwhile the funds of the Club were more than sufficient for its current expenses and the agitation for their use in the promotion of scholarship persisted. The American College Club (which later became the American Association of University Women) had begun the award of an annual scholarship of \$400 to a selected girl graduate of the American School. The Shanghai Rotary Club was giving an annual Bursary to a boy graduate which amounted to \$500.

The University Club therefore decided in the first instance to encourage the study of China and the Chi-

C. L. BOYNTON

nese language at the American School and addressed a letter to its members asking contributions of books or money to purchase books for this purpose. The generous response of members placed this department of the School Library upon a firm basis. In addition a scholarship fund of \$100 was awarded to students in the American School.

In 1923, Mr. H. Y. Moh was elected the second Chinese president of the Club, in which the proportion of Chinese members was steadily increasing. From this time on the precedent was maintained of an alternation of Chinese and American presidents, with the vice-president for the year of the other nationality in direct succession to the presidency. An apparent exception to this rule occurred in 1925 when the names of two presidents appear upon the Club records. Mr. Jabin Hsu, who had been elected president for the year, and who was able to attend and preside at meetings of the Executive Committee, was compelled by the press of official duties to be absent from all but one meeting of the Club, including the Annual Meeting, and Mr. C. L. Boynton, vice-president, at that time principal of the American School, acted in his stead. In the normal course of events the latter would have succeeded to the presidency in 1926, but because of an impending furlough and the fact that he had already performed the public functions of the office for a year, he was excused and it was agreed to consider him as one of the ex-presidents with the privilege of ex-officio membership on the Executive Committee.

This privilege which was extra-constitutional had gradually grown up as a means of providing a sort of "elder statesmen" for the Club. Presidents have always

THE CLUB'S HISTORY IN OUTLINE

shown a deep interest in Club affairs, which outlives their terms of office. Sometimes they have continued to hold important committee chairmanships. More often they have evidenced their interest by acceptance of the continued courtesy of invitation to attend meetings of the Executive Committee.

In 1925-26 an attempt was made to make a complete roster of the Club embodying all the scholastic information secured on the somewhat elaborate membership application blanks, but the effort was too ambitious and broke down of its own weight. The information was all tabulated and typesetting began but was not completed.

The administration of Dr. C. E. Patton brought an access of life to the Club. The constitution and by-laws were thoroughly revised (and the position of ex-presidents regularized); the Executive Committee was made really representative; the roll of ex-presidents was revised; standing committees were fewer but more efficient; the mailing list was thoroughly checked; dues were assiduously collected; a Life Membership of \$25.00 was created and ten life members secured, and a trusteeship established of these permanent funds. A total of 81 new members were elected. An effort was made to establish a university corner where members and friends could foregather for tiffin each Tuesday as University Day, but the venture was not long lived.

Attendance at monthly Executive meetings averaged 15, and at each meeting some of the latest group of newly elected members were present by invitation as an introduction to the Club. The eleven monthly tiffins averaged 76 in attendance. A dinner dance in honor of United States Minister Johnson was

held at the Astor House in May and another in December at the Majestic. This established the precedent of other dinner dances than those in connection with the annual meeting of the Club.

A monthly discussion group was formed and functioned successfully for a time; an Essay Contest for college students was launched with prizes of \$60, \$40 and \$20. The Pennants Committee secured about forty pennants for use at Club affairs. Meetings were held during this year at the Union Club on Peking Road, where an attempt (which failed) was made to establish permanent headquarters.

Last and perhaps greatest of all, this administration established itself firmly in history by printing the revised constitution, and the first Hand Book of the American University Club (1930) with the Annual Report, Club Roster and Constitution and By-Laws.

Of the precedents thus established the *Handbook* has survived (without an annual report) with issues in 1933 and January 1935. The 1933 issue contained not only the alphabetical list of members but also a list arranging names by the institutions at which members had studied. The 1930 *Handbook* showed ten life members and 196 annual members of whom 97 were Chinese. In 1933 the Life members had increased to 76 and the total to 383. Of these 207 were Chinese. In January 1935, the "lifers" numbered 106 and the total 396, of whom 204 were Chinese. It is interesting to note that missionaries, who had originally constituted a large majority of the early members of the Club now furnished just over ten per cent (42), while there was a growing number of China-born Americans (15 in all).

THE CLUB'S HISTORY IN OUTLINE

Apparently the first Barbecue of the Club was held at Camp Millington on Hungjao Road on October 15, 1932 with 102 in attendance. In April of 1934 there were 135 at the corresponding function.

The following features of the Club's life and activities seem to be well established.

The Annual Dinner, from the beginning.

The Monthly Tiffin from 1917.

The monthly Executive Committee meeting from 1917.

Financial assistance to American-Chinese Cultural relations from 1922 (by occasional scholarships and prizes).

Alternation in nationality of presidents, from 1923.

The Life Membership from October 11, 1930.

The Annual Dinner Dance from May 21, 1930.

The Barbecue from 1932.

Those who have continued as members of the Club twenty-five years or more seem to be:

Arthur Bassett, C. L. Boynton, J. M. Espey, G. A. Fitch, Fong F. Sec, George B. Fryer, A. R. Hager, W. W. Lockwood, H. H. Morris, C. M. Myers, F. L. Hawks Pott, Frank Rawlinson.

The first meetings of the Club were held in the old Astor House Hotel, then in the Palace, the old Carlton Cafe, the Union Club at 3 Peking Road, finally coming to rest, when the growing liberalization of racial sentiment permitted, in the dining room of the American Club with occasional ventures to other dining rooms in the central district. Undoubtedly due to the plethora of clubs in Shanghai, the dreams

C. L. BOYNTON

of permanent headquarters for the Club have yet to be realized after twenty years of periodic mention. In spite of that the Club must be considered a vital reality and a growing force for the consumation of good will and good fellowship in the community's life. Its most largely attended functions have been the dinner dances at the Canidrome or Paramount ball rooms and for fifteen years the ladies have been permitted attendance either at the annual dinner or at these dances.

Following is a corrected list (incomplete) of the Presidents of the Club, so far as now known. Elections formerly took place in December for the calendar year succeeding but during the past five years this has been changed to May or June.

Amos P. Wilder	1912	A. R. Hager	1921	R. T. Bryan, Jr.	1928
Tong Sh'ao-yi	1913	J. B. Powell	1922	Luther M. Jee	1920
F. L. Hawks		(Jan. 20)			
Pott	1915	H. Y. Moh	1923	Chas. E. Patton	1930
W. W. Stephens	1916	Paul P. Whitham	1924	W. S. New	1931
J. C. McCracken	1917				
(Mar. 24)		C. L. Boynton	1925	Carl Neprud	1932
Julean Arnold					
(Mar.)	1918	Jabin Hsu	1925	Y. S. Tsao	1933
George A. Fitch	1919	John A. Ely	1926	Esson M. Gale	1934
Tong Sh'ao-yi	1920	Fong F. Sec.	1927	J. Usang Ly	1935



N. Y. U. GET-TOGETHER—1936.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY MEN IN EDUCATION

By J. USANG LY, LL.D.



EXACTLY how many American university men have participated in the Chinese educational endeavor during the last 100 years is not known; it may be said that the number could not exceed 5,000, largely composed of Chinese, next American, with only a few British, and Canadian graduates. In the period which may be called the introduction of western or modern education from 1832 to 1891 and in that of new adventure from 1892 to 1901 the participants were almost all Americans. In the period of transformation from 1902 to 1911 the Chinese began to assume their part and in that of improvement from 1912 to 1921 they even took a decisive leading role. In the period of reorganization from 1922 to 1931, comparatively speaking, the Americans commenced to retire in numbers and from control. American professors in the secular or government institutions almost all left their positions as soon as their terms of contract expired and in the missionary schools American administrators gradually invited their Chinese comrades to succeed them. In the present period of control since 1932, the Chinese are practically dominant and their importance both in position and in quantity is increasing. In all the educational institutions in China there are about 3,000 Chinese and 500 American university or college men entrusted with different functions.

Following their predecessors, these men have been and largely still are standard bearers for the advancement of education in China but there remains the ultimate goal toward which they must strive together. Their common problem has been: how shall the Chinese be educated and, therefore, what shall be done with the old education which so utterly failed to progress or even evolve timely.

Our old education, to say the least, was one-sided. It considered only the classics, histories of China, ancient philosophies, and works of literature. It was rigidly formal in every way. Its class and extra-class works were almost entirely reading and writing and, only incidentally, painting. Memory rather than thinking was essential. Humanity itself rather than nature and man or nature alone was the inquiry. There was no freedom from tradition and formality. "The theme of thought and discourse," as Dr. D. Z. Sheffield remarked in 1899, "was not nature in its wonderful changes, but man in his varied relationships." No school had any laboratory. Everywhere taboo prevailed against experiment or test. No one could find any measure for intellectual development aside from reading. There was no provision for physical or emotional education. From the individual point of view, education with us then was supposed to be for the ideal of good; nationally, for the civil service training; historically, for the national culture. It had nothing to do with the common man and woman without ambition to become a literata, or with the mandarin who, however, ought to be better able and willing to think and act as a creative human being. It carried no

facilities, material, financial, organized, systematic, or legal, to induce creative efforts.

Only after 1850, international war, on the one hand, which was repeatedly imposed upon our country, the political, social and economic consequences of which had made our government and people suffer so much, and the on-coming of which was so apparently insistent, had led our educated first to admit how powerless they all were and then to enquire what they could do and how the rising generations might be educated, in relation to national defence. On the other hand, Christian religion which, just revived in the United States of America, spread through many a progressive evangelization, was also coming into China, slowly but surely, with the missionaries whose religious awakening had led them to awaken us. Their question as to how the Chinese nation might be Christianized led to another question as to how the Chinese people could be educated. Gradually there developed a consciousness which certain Chinese and Americans alike felt taking effect in the form of a problem: how could there be with and in the Chinese a mental conversion, a physical consecration, a moral conviction, and a social consolidation through which a new China should come into existence? Education, then, in the modern sense, was considered an absolute necessity. Meantime the Christian movement and the Nationalist movement arose, not conflicting, but complementary; and both have been themselves educational, spreading from the coastal cities to interior towns. Indeed both have been instrumental to the great educational movement throughout China.

With preparation for work in education and with a strong faith in humanity, American university men, first led by a Yale man, Dr. E. C. Bridgeman who reached Canton in 1830, have been predominant in the American missionary movement in China from its beginning although some of them might not duly be classified as missionaries in the ordinary sense. Somehow, in the nineteenth century, many Americans at home as the Chinese nationalists here felt that "the revolution in China was primarily one of ideas" and they recognized the press and the school together as "the chief medium through which these ideas could be acquired." Moreover the press and the school were then just popularized in the States and naturally they would like to see the popularization extended to China. Men of higher education, therefore, were selected for missions to China while the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions ushered in well-qualified men for the selection. "Most of the Americans (coming here before 1902) were from the farm and the small town. Usually the men were graduates of a denominational college and, if ordained, of a theological school." They were of Christian character, purpose and ability and in intellectual vigor and training they stood above the average American. After 1902, more Christians like them even came from large towns and cities. They all brought "into China new subjects of study and new methods and ideals. They were forerunners of a revolution in education." In 1890 "thirteen Protestant periodicals in Chinese were reported, the oldest being *The Children's News*, which began in Foochow in 1874." By 1907 they published thirteen "chief news-

papers." At the end of 1932, largely to their credit, there were 21 what might be called American Protestant built universities and colleges with nearly 6,000 students and 240 middle schools with over 34,000 pupils. They produced very many text books while a large proportion of the teachers in government and private schools should be counted as a result of their training. In addition there should be mentioned the elevation of the female, the care of the unfortunate, the upbuilding of the poor, "the introduction of Western medical lore and the training of the pioneer Chinese members of the profession, the education of the blind and deaf, a better form of movable type for printing, the conservation of public health, improvements in agriculture and forestry, better athletic sports, and personal hygiene."

One would, however, question how much they have succeeded in the primary object of their educational work; namely, to train up Chinese for Christ-like leadership in a Protestant movement in China. Even a danger seems to be rising on the horizon that the Christian Chinese whom they have trained and who are succeeding them may yet forget or ignore the mission for which they came to China. There is no assurance that they have produced or do now produce enough Chinese leaders in Christian religion or morality. There are certain leaders who may be called Christian philosophers, Christian politicians, Christian teachers. As to leaders for Christian life in our turmoil of lives or for Christian service in our national and international crises, it is said, we have to look in vain. Who may be called the great creative

protestant Chinese preachers or workers, we hesitate to answer. The large chief problem of education for the American university men who arrived here about a century ago still seems to remain unsolved.

Certain institutions which the American university men created or cooperated in creating for the development of education are yet flourishing unimpaired. First is the China Christian Educational Association grown out of the Educational Association of China in 1916 which in turn was the outgrowth of the School and Text Book Series Committee in 1890. Originally its object was two fold; to wit, "the promotion of educational interests in China and the fraternal co-operation of all those engaged in teaching." Before 1902, it was mainly responsible for the text-books on modern education for the Chinese and it stood with one other organization which seriously and systematically inquired into our educational problems and endeavoured to propose some concrete solutions. Since 1909, it has issued the *Educational Review*, so helpful to all the "mission schools." It succeeded in demonstrating what Western education was and setting its standard, in conveying new methods of teaching and school management, in establishing and suggesting scientific nomenclature, in preparing and agitating for a school system for the entire country.

That other organization is the Christian Literature Society grown in 1906 out of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the British university men, established in 1887 with a two-fold aim: "(1) to provide books of a comparatively high order for the more intelligent classes in China and (2) books illustrated by chromos for the families." As the

Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott stated in 1895, "it was an education society; it was helping to educate public opinion in China." Since 1890 American university men gradually have partaken more and more in its work. Its publications, especially the history and geography series, the western civilization series and the women and children's series, selling from \$.01 to \$1.00 each copy, were very influential before 1912. Its *Review of the Times* (萬國公報) and *Industrial & Scientific Magazine* (格致彙報) had influenced and inspired very much our reformers, especially K'ang Yu-wei and Liang Ch'i-ch'ao. It rendered valuable service to the Shanghai Municipal Council "in giving the rudiments of Western Education to the Chinese."

A third relation to the American university men in China is the series of inter-collegiate enterprises initiated, financed and undertaken by Protestant graduates of a certain college or university in America with and for a certain educational institution in China. Notable are the Oberlin in Shansi with the Oberlin Shansi Memorial school, Yale in Hunan (Changsha) existing independently, Pennsylvania in Kiangsu with St. John's University, Haverford in Szechuen with the Friends Mission High School, Princeton in Hopei with the Peiping Y.M.C.A., Harvard in Hopei with Yen-ching University and the Peking Union Medical College, and Missouri in Hopei with Yenching University.

While Christianity, or rather the teaching of Christ, was the chief source of inspiration to the Americans who came to engage in our educational work, patriotism has been the driving force to those American returned students who would work for the inter-

est of our modern education. One may say that all American returned students have been parts of our Nationalist Movement and directly or indirectly, through their contribution of idea, effort, or materials, have promoted education for a new China. Free in comparison with their American fellow-alumni in China, the Chinese can move about easily, speak or write with less restraint, and so advance any educational interest rather quickly and widely. Through the press and school they may issue propaganda. Quantitatively, no doubt, their achievement in education is more intensive although doubts may arise on the minds of some about its permanent or lasting positive value.

Parenthetically, perhaps it should be added, there is very little cooperation between the Chinese and the American graduates in our educational movement, whether they are of the same Alma Mater or of the same institution in research or teaching. This is also true, although to a less extent, with the Chinese themselves. Moreover the Chinese are mostly still refusing to go to the interior in educational service; they insist on serving in the coastal plane cities like Shanghai and Nanking and they persist in teaching only at large universities or after failure in other pursuits. Usually they refuse to teach in secondary and elementary schools as full-time instructors. What may be the cause (or causes) for this unexpected and even deplorable situation? What may be its consequences? Can it be construed as evidence of some shortcomings of the American university education, or does it rest with the Chinese themselves?

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY MEN IN EDUCATION

As a matter of relation, in review, the history of the American returned students itself is a reflection of the development of education in China. In the early period from 1885 to 1905 the few Chinese who went to America for education were mostly rather too young, below 21 years of age, and, sent by the government or Protestant missions, were almost all from very poor families. As they were lacking in the old education, they could hardly express themselves in good Chinese when they returned. In spite of plentiful opportunity or ambition they did not serve the country fully in education as university men. Since 1905, however, men of better education from better families have been sent out by the provinces and their parents as well as by the central government or private organizations. Since 1915 even men of full maturity, of profession and of experience have gone at their own expense. Enjoying a better background of native culture and literature, after they returned, some of them immediately and many in a short time secured prominent positions in one or another walk of life and their achievements in the educational realm have been fast in multiplying.

Yet, the spirit of freedom out of which the American educational life has grown and is now evolving onward does not seem to be moving them since evidently, as a whole, they are in favor of rigid and minute government regulations even over the colleges and universities at the expense of free adjustment and self-realization. There is no authority among them, as there is none among their American fellow-alumni who are here, that can steer the Chinese statesmanship

in education to the satisfaction of domestic or foreign critics who hold the future of China in view.

Jointly with Japanese or European or native educated, and independently on their own foundation, the American returned students have developed a modern education quite intentionally for the good of China. There has been added what is called liberal education, which includes a wide range of study in arts and science. Then followed in rapid succession, the medical, the pedagogical, the technical, the engineering, the agricultural, the commercial, the industrial, the juridical, the societal, the fine art, the journalistic and the veterinary education. Village schools, private institutes, public academies and government colleges—the standard of any of which was never clearly defined, were gradually transformed into well-demarcated elementary schools, secondary schools, normal schools, vocational schools, professional schools, colleges and universities similar to the American in system, in standard and requirements. Kindergartens and other institutions, too, arose. Cinema houses and public lectures overshadowed the old theatres. Schools and students increased every decade. For example, the increase from 1912 to 1932 in the number of universities, colleges and technical schools was ten times, while that in the number of students was one hundred times; or, in other words, from 11 institutions and 481 students to 109 institutions and 46,758 students, St. John's University and theological institutions not included. The increase in the number of *official* middle schools was five times while that in the number of pupils was eight times; or in other words, from 373

schools and 52,000 students to 1,911 schools and 400,335 pupils. The increase in the number of *official* elementary schools was three times while that in the number of pupils was four times; or in other words, from 86,318 schools and 2,795,475 pupils to 259,699 schools and 11,684,300 pupils.

At the same time, in kind, in grade and numerically, the publication of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and newspapers has come to sharpen, substantiate, supplement and support school education, especially in the treaty ports. Of late the radio has also been introduced as a medium of education and the part American university men will play inevitably must expand.

Among the institutions which exist partly as a result of and for the service of the American returned students in education we may mention (1) certain central, provincial and local government establishments; (2) semi-official organizations such as the Peiping National Library, the China Foundation for the Advancement of Education and Culture (i.e. the American Returned Indemnity Administration) and the Sun Yat-sen Institute for the Advancement of Culture and Education; (3) semi-public organizations such as the Y.M.C.A. and the different association and university libraries; (4) the scholastic organizations such as the Science Society of China, the Chinese Economic Society; the China Institute of Engineers; (5) the educational organizations such as the China Association for the Advancement of Education, the Chinese Educational Association, the Association for Advancement of Vocational Education; and (6) such educational magazines as the *Educational Journal* of the

Commercial Press, the *Chinese Educational World* of the Chung-hua Book Company, and the *Education and People* of the Association for the Advancement of Societal Education.

To be adequate without injustice a "Who's Who" of American university men in the development of education in China is impossible,—not to speak of the question of space, already restricted. No one can be sure of all those who are and have been so engaged or interested. Not even those who have rendered "real" contributions or services to the development can be known correctly. For instance, there must be at least 1,000 Americans whom we should record; a majority of them have served in China but many have not and who could exactly know all the unknown among them? It therefore seems proper to decide not to mention herein any man.

In accord with the various contributions made by American university men, there have been different kinds of service; it follows then that there have been different classes or groups of men in the development of our education. What may be the possible groupings may be necessary both to a retrospective and to a prospective study. That the Americans may be arranged into five groups is suggested; namely, missionaries, sinologues, philanthropists, counsellors and professors. The Chinese, on the other hand, may be considered in eight groups; namely, the faithful premier (Dr. Yung Wing), promoters, interpreters, innovators, administrators, teachers, research workers, and the exemplary figures. Who and how many of the American university men may be placed in all the

different categories is a question almost impossible of answer; but one can be rather sure of the exemplary figures as well as the sinologues, for the number of them is small. Still let us refrain from the attempt of naming them now.

Such a grouping of the American returned students in the sphere of Chinese education as just suggested must cause us to ponder the extent to which universities and colleges in America can affect the development of civilization and culture in this part of the world, and what the American university educated Chinese, even in a short time, can themselves accomplish.

That education in China is now in a stage of speedy development, no cautious observer may doubt in view of the political, social and economic changes which are taking place while all the old formidable conservatism subsides. What shall be the character and what will be the outcome of its development, however, even those who are in the charge of our educational work do not seem quite ready to surmise. There may be more or less American university men to participate in our "education progress" as time goes by; but it is obvious that American missionary educators will wane sooner or later, as they themselves long ago expected, unless there be some new development to demand the more their service. For the present one cannot but admit, moreover, that our development of education in the estimation of both native and foreign best-wishers, is rather unsatisfactory and problematical. In my opinion, the paramount question to all concerned

J. USANG LY, LL.D.

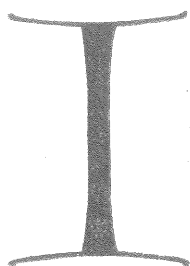
is: how shall there be efficiency and economy in the modern education of China which must, at rapid pace, be developed and extended simultaneously?

Shanghai,

July 2, 1936

THE MISSIONARY AND PHILANTHROPIC SPHERE

BY C. E. PATTON, M.A., D.D.



It is somewhat difficult to differentiate between the missionary and the philanthropic contributions toward China's welfare, for both deal so largely with the philanthropic. Every missionary irrespective of his sect or race, is in fact a philanthropist, though not every philanthropist is a missionary. Perhaps the difference lies chiefly in the motive or in the relation to organization. In any case the contribution is essentially the same.

Having so large a number of American University graduates in the missionary force, both Catholic and Protestant, in China, among whom to make selection for our purpose, the task presented its own difficulties. We sought out cases representing types of contribution and received assistance from many sources. Naturally countless names had to be omitted, many of whom were quite as deserving of notice and some of whom even more outstanding in certain respects than those selected.

FLOOD AND FAMINE

Age-old is the tale of flood and famine in China. Some have looked upon it as Nature's manner of population control of a fecund race. Efforts to combat floods and famines reach deep into the past but it is only in recent years that modern measures have been

instituted. While numerous graduates of American schools, both Chinese and foreign, have engaged themselves in this endeavor to aid the farmers and villagers from the onslaughts of the elements, I have chosen to mention but a few as typical of the movement.

About twenty years ago, John Earl Baker (Wisconsin, 1906) arrived in China to become adviser to the Ministry of Communications of the then Peking Government. In this capacity he served for ten years. During those years he initiated and wrote the first nine issues of the Annual Report of Chinese Government Railways, as well as the first text books on railway accounts based on the standard classifications. He was technical adviser to the Chinese Delegation at the Washington Conference in 1921-22, and in 1930, became adviser to the Ministry of Railways in Nanking and held that position for three years. His most recent connection was with the Central Trust of China Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Baker had charge of the administration of the American Red Cross gift during the big famine of 1920-21, in connection with which he built the first 850 miles of modern motor roads in China. Also, he was largely responsible for the Commission's relief program in the Northwest provinces during the serious drought-famine of 1928-30. Together with other leaders of the C.I.F.R.C., he conceived the now famous Wei Pei irrigation project in Shensi. In 1931-33, he was assigned to the National Flood Relief Commission and took charge of distributing 450,000 tons of foodstuffs in the flooded areas.

THE MISSIONARY AND PHILANTHROPIC SPHERE

Dwight W. Edwards (B.A. Princeton, 1904, M.A. Princeton, 1905) came to China in 1906 to assist Dr. R. R. Gailey in the Princeton-in-Peking work. At the time this was confined to the initiating and developing of the Peking Young Men's Christian Association whose work started auspiciously with a gift of \$50,000 from the Hon. John Wanamaker for a building.

During the severe drought and famine of 1920-21, Edwards was appointed Executive Secretary of the Peking United International Famine Relief Committee which through its own organization and similar committees affiliated with it administered over \$17,000,000 of relief, obtained largely from the United States. After this famine, these affiliated committees formed the China International Famine Relief Commission. He has served this Commission as Executive Secretary, Executive Committee Member, Director of Relief in 1929 and is now its Vice-Chairman. During these fifteen years this Commission has pioneered in certain policies of famine relief as follows:—

- (1) Labour relief—a job is better than a dole.
- (2) As far as possible make the task undertaken a permanent economic benefit to the community.
- (3) Prevention of famine is better than relief during famine.

In the carrying out of these principles, the Commission has pioneered in two main lines of promotion which have now been very properly assumed by the National Government. First there is engineering

construction which under the direction of O. J. Todd, (Michigan), has spent \$11,463,275.00 and carried through the Yellow-River Reversion at Li Chin, the Suiyuan Irrigation Scheme, the Wei Pei Irrigation Scheme and the Si Lan Road as its outstanding projects.

Second, there is the pioneering and developing of the Cooperative Movement in China under the leadership of Mr. Y. S. Djang, (Cornell) which has led to the forming of a Department of Cooperatives in the Ministry of Industry.

MISSIONARIES IN MEDICINE.

The Rev. Peter Parker, M.L., was the first regularly appointed medical missionary to the Chinese Empire, sent out by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. He founded the Canton Hospital. The first day no patient ventured to come, the second day a solitary woman afflicted with eye disease came, the third day half a dozen, but soon they came in crowds, by hundreds, even a thousand having been present on out-patients' day, some spending the night before the doors to gain early admittance. The patients were from all ranks, from the beggar to the members of the Imperial household. The reply of an old woman with cataract in both eyes is a sufficient illustration of the unqualified confidence reposed in the foreigner. Dr. Parker expressing doubt whether she could bear the knife being put into her eye (anaesthetics not having been discovered), she answered "If you like you may take them both out and put them in again." Yet when the first important case of surgery was presented at the Canton Hospital to Dr. Parker and it was neces-

THE MISSIONARY AND PHILANTHROPIC SPHERE

sary to amputate a man's arm to save his life, which was clearly explained to him, and he firmly refused to permit the operation, it was only by a gift to him of fifty dollars by Mr. Jardine, a surgeon, who was helping Dr. Parker, that the man's life was saved.

The hospital was closed in June 1840 by reason of the blockade of Canton by the British, though the eagerness to obtain medical aid and the number of patients was never greater, there being an attendance of 200 on the closing day. Dr. Parker with the approbation of the Medical Missionary Society, embarked on a tour through America and England. In Washington, on the Sabbath, Dr. Parker addressed the Congress of the United States. Public meetings were held in Washington, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Favorable resolutions were passed. Aid Committees and Ladies' Societies were formed and money and medicines given. Immediately afterwards Dr. Parker went to England. Spending six weeks in London, he published a "statement respecting Hospitals in China," and displayed his paintings by Lamqua of characteristic maladies, which he left in Guy's Hospital Museum.

The war in China ended, Dr. Parker with his wife, took up his residence in Canton, November 5th, 1842, in direct opposition to official regulations, one of which was that "neither women, guns, spears nor arms of any kind can be brought to the Factories." The hospital was reopened in the building where it was first commenced.

Dr. Parker was appointed joint secretary with Rev. Dr. Bridgman of the American Legation, being

C. E. PATION

present at the forming of the U. S. Treaty with China at Macao in 1845, and on the exchange of Treaties, at Canton was interpreter and subsequently acted as Charge d'Affaires. His medical service at the Canton Hospital and amongst the foreign community continued till 1855. He then returned to the United States, but appointed U. S. Commissioner, returned to China. In 1857 he retired from China, and resided at Washington, where he held such positions as Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, President of the Evangelical Alliance, and of the Yale College Alumni Association. Succeding Dr. Colledge, he filled the position of President of the Medical Missionary Society in China until his death in 1888.

The first instance of a lithotomy operation, (for the removal of a vesical calculus), upon a Chinese in ancient or modern times was performed by Dr. Par-

Footnote.

Dr. James M. Maxwell of China is authority for the statement in October, 1935, that there were 260 mission hospitals and dispensaries in China, of which seven were leprosaria and three were tuberculosis sanatoria. He reports 859 doctors in the hospitals of whom 325 were foreigners, 532 Chinese, and two Korean. Of the 1,329 graduate nurses working in the mission hospitals, 271 are foreigners. Attached to the hospitals are 134 nursing schools of which 116 are registered with the Nurses Association of China. Nurse pupils number 3,751. The hospitals employ 231 trained technicians and 162 pupil technicians. The total hospital accommodation is 17,486 beds. The returns indicate 217,442 inpatients, while the total number of out-patients is approximately 4,000,000.

These figures indicate the extent to which the medical work begun by Dr. Peter Parker has grown in a century of missionary service to China.

ker, by the lateral perineal method, in 1844. Lithrotomy had been attempted a year previously, but the operation was not completed. The use of Sulphuric ether was first adopted in the Canton Hospital to relieve pain in operating by Dr. Parker in 1847. In 1848 chloroform was first used in the hospital.

Born in Java, June 7, 1839, Henry William Boone, an early leader in Western medicine and widely known missionary, first reached Shanghai June 17, 1845, "one of four foreign children in the port."

At the age of thirteen he was taken to the old family home in Charlestown, South Carolina where he studied for a few years. In 1859 he graduated with first honors, though the youngest in his class, from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. A year as resident physician at Bellevue Hospital followed and then service as Confederate surgeon from the time of the attack on Fort Sumter (where he was one of the few southern casualties) until seriously injured in the Second Battle of Bull Run, August, 1852. The following year Dr. Boone returned to Shanghai where he held the position of Port Doctor and was in charge of the General Hospital for Europeans. As a charter member of the first rowing and baseball clubs in Shanghai and in the Masonic brotherhood, Master of the Ancient Landmark Chapter, he was prominent in the Shanghai of the "sixties".

Within a few years Dr. Boone survived attacks of both Asiatic cholera and yellow fever in China and Panama. To recover from the first he served for a

C. E. PATTON

few years as surgeon on ships of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., subsequently as Asst. Surgeon of the U. S. 7th Cavalry in service in Arizon and in the U.S. Geodetic Service on the west coast. In 1877 he commenced three years of service with the San Francisco Board of Health but with China ever in his mind in 1880 he offered his services to the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society of the American Episcopal Church and was appointed to Shanghai as the first missionary physician to China of that body. Thus at the age of forty he entered upon medical service to the Chinese with an unusual background of experience in surgery and in knowledge of China and the Chinese. For almost thirty years all buildings erected for St. Luke's Hospital and the entire cost of maintenance were without cost to the mission. It is an unusual record and speaks well for the respect earned by Dr. Boone as well as for the appreciation manifested by those the hospital benefited.

Dr. Boone was for years editor of the China Medical Journal, which he helped to launch, and as Dean of the Medical School of St. John's University was instrumental in promoting modern medical education in China. For this he advocated the use of English as at that period technical terms, texts and reference works in the Chinese language had yet to be created.

Another pioneer medical missionary in his field was Oliver Tracy Logan.

Born on August 17, 1870, in Bethany, Illinois, Logan received his medical training at Indiana Medical College and came to China in 1897 and after en-

THE MISSIONARY AND PHILANTHROPIC SPHERE

during many hardships, established a modern hospital at Changteh.

In December, 1919, while he was attending an insane officer in the army of General Feng Yu Hsiang, this patient suddenly drew a revolver and fired. Feng was hit twice but not fatally while Logan bled to death in a short time from a wound in the throat.

Logan's chief contribution to medical progress in China was in the field of parasitology. Before the use of the microscope was at all general he had taken his to the interior. He was the first to report the discovery of unfertilized ascaris eggs in China, and found the first case of schistosomiasis in a foreigner in China.

THE INSANE.

In work for the insane the names of Dr. J. G. Kerr and Dr. C. C. Selden stand prominent.

Dr. J. G. Kerr was born November 30, 1824, in Ohio and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1847. He reached China in 1854, became surgeon of the Canton Hospital and was its superintendent for forty three years. Records show that he treated 750,000 patients and performed 50,000 surgical operations. 1,300 operations for vesical calculus were performed, and in this field Dr. Kerr won renown. He trained 150 Chinese as doctors. He translated 34 volumes on medical subjects and wrote numerous medical papers.

At the age of 72 Dr. Kerr launched a new enterprise to meet an appalling need in the face of which he could not remain inactive. He opened a refuge

C. E. PATTON

for the insane, the first in China. Severing his connection with the Canton Hospital he devoted himself exclusively to the work for the insane, until his death in 1901 at the age of 77.

Dr. C. C. Selden was born February 10, 1861. He studied at the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard 1882-4 and at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, receiving the M.D. degree in 1895. Coming to China in 1897 he joined Dr. J. G. Kerr in the development of the Hospital for the Insane in Canton. Dr. Selden was its Superintendent for 26 years in succession to Dr. Kerr. At the peak of its development as a missionary institution, its inmates numbered almost 800. Misfortune overtook the Hospital during the Communist disturbance in Canton in 1926-7 and the plant was leased to the Municipal Government. Since that time Dr. Selden has busied himself in writing the history of the unique missionary institution that opened on the eve of the Boxer Rebellion and for three decades served as a model for the treatment of the Insane. He continues to live in Canton and is one of its oldest foreign residents.

THE BLIND.

Among individual philanthropic efforts, the work of Mr. George B. Fryer (California) for the blind and deaf must be given a high ranking place. Mr. Fryer was born in Shanghai. In 1911 he undertook the study of aid for the blind and the deaf at the University of California, and in 1912 returned to Shanghai and devoted himself to the Institution for the Chinese Blind which has now grown to be the largest institution of its kind in China. Besides a school for

THE MISSIONARY AND PHILANTHROPIC SPHERE

blind boys and girls, it has a Braille printing press and issues weekly and monthly magazines in Braille which are sent all over China. It prints Braille textbooks and literature for the Chinese blind. The Institution also has a Blindart Workshop which specializes in rattan and cane furniture and has an output of \$10,000 per year.

In 1926 he started a school for the Chinese deaf which now has seventy-five pupils. Mr. Fryer has travelled extensively in America and England investigating the work done for the deaf and blind and is recognized as the leading authority in China on the education of the deaf and blind.

YALE-IN-CHINA.

In June 1902, the President of Yale University announced that a group of Yale graduates had determined to launch an educational mission in China. Dr. Edward H. Hume (B.A. Yale 1897) was summoned to set up the medical department of the new enterprise and reached China on June 19, 1905. Trained at Johns-Hopkins Medical School under Osler, Halsted and Welch, he came well qualified to lead in a program of medical education.

Dr. Hume's first task was to build up in Changsha a hospital work which should be a fitting foundation for medical teaching. Dispensary work was started in the "Yali Hospital" in November, 1906. Hunan was a province both difficult and rewarding. Difficult, because the citizens were conservative, devoted to their own system of medicine, and somewhat suspicious of outsiders. Rewarding, because the

people were full of initiative, thoroughly scholarly and keen about modern education.

Before the Revolution of 1911, he had built up an active hospital and dispensary service which had won the confidence of the community. This confidence was unexpectedly revealed during the rice riots of April 14, 1910, when many public buildings and missionary properties in Changsha were destroyed, but the Yali Hospital and Middle School, together with the residences of the staff, were left entirely undisturbed.

In the years that have followed, through civil wars and riots, Yali Hospital, or Hsiang Ya, as it is better known has held the confidence of the people and thus has been able to carry on its work without interruption.

When one thinks of Hsiang Ya, one naturally think of Dr. F. C. Yen, on whom posterity will doubtless look as an outstanding Chinese in the popularizing of modern medical science. F. C. Yen, M.D., M.A., D.T.M., C.P.H., physician and medical educator; born at Shanghai, Kiangsu, July 18, 1882, graduated from St. John's Medical School in 1903; graduated from Yale University, U.S.A., with M.D. *cum laude* in 1909; obtained the degree of D.T.M. at the University of Liverpool in 1910; and C.P.H. from Harvard Medical School in 1916. On his return to China in 1910, he joined the Yale Mission in Changsha, Hunan, where he was principally responsible for the establishment of Hsiang-Ya Medical College which represented a cooperation between the Hunan Provincial Government and the Yale Mission; appointed first president

of the College in 1914 and remained in that position until 1926. In recognition of this service, he was granted an honorary degree of M.A. in 1921 by the Yale University of America. In 1927-28, he was appointed as vice-director of the Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping. From there he was called by the Chinese Government in 1928, to start a new medical school in Shanghai, and has been its director ever since. Starting from the beginning in a very humble way, largely through his efforts, the National Medical College of Shanghai is today occupying a very important position in the field of medical education in China.

Dr. Yen is not only a leading figure in the field of medical education, but is also actively connected in the promotion of public health, medical and other public welfare activities in China. He was the first president of the National Medical Association of China, had been the vice-president of the China Medical Association, and at one time, the field director of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. In addition to his present position as director of the National Medical College of Shanghai, and the superintendent of the First Hospital of the Red Cross Society of China, he is also the president of the China Mission to Lepers, chairman of the Commission on Medical Education of the Ministry of Education, chairman of the Commission on Medical Education of the Council on Medical Education of the Chinese Medical Association, chairman of the health Committee of the National Child Welfare Association and president of the Public Health Club of Shanghai.

C. E. PATTON

BUILDER OF UNIVERSITIES.

Dr. John C. Ferguson graduated from Boston University, A.B. in 1886, spent a year in postgraduate school and came to China in 1887 under appointment of the Methodist Episcopal Church. After a year's study of Chinese language and literature he was made president of the proposed Nanking University at the age of twenty-two. He bought the land, erected four buildings, arranged the courses of study under which the first class of six young men graduated in 1896. There was no Ministry of Education at that time but the Viceroy Liu Kun-yih took cognizance of the graduation of these men and conferred prizes upon them.

In 1897 he became the first President of Nanyang College (now Chiao-Tung University) and removed to Shanghai. Here he repeated the work of buying land, erecting buildings and arranging courses of study which he had done in Nanking. In 1899-1900, Dr. Ferguson was concurrently vice-director of the Ke Chih University in Nanking which later developed into the Southeastern University and now is Central University.

Dr. Ferguson has been an adviser of the Chinese Government in one capacity or another since 1891 and has served under the Emperor Kuang Hsu, the Empress Dowager, the Emperor Hsuan T'ung, all of the Presidents of the Republic and is now adviser to the Executive Yuan of the National Government.

While he did not found Yenching University in Peiping, its growth and solvency during the years when funds were so badly needed are largely due to the efforts of the Rev. J. Leighton Stuart, D.D. (Union),

THE MISSIONARY AND PHILANTHROPIC SPHERE

who devoted eleven years of his life to that institution. From the small and miserably housed school inside the city, he developed the vast modern university, which, with its beautiful buildings, its spacious campus, and its thousands of graduates, now constitutes one of the suburban attractions of that most interesting city of China.

CATHOLICS IN EDUCATION.

In the field of education the Catholic university graduates from America have not been conspicuous. Until very recent years, they have been wholly absorbed by the gigantic educational system which the Catholic Church has built with much labor and sacrifice in the United States. It is only within the past fifteen years that teaching orders of religious men and women have been able to contribute sparingly to the problems of China.

In the year 1925 the American Benedictine Fathers founded the Catholic University of Peiping. This University was taken over by the Fathers of the Society of the Divine Word in 1933. The American Jesuits from California entered China in 1928, and at present are represented by a group of twenty two men, all Catholic university graduates, either directly engaged in educational work or preparing for labors in that particular field. Gonzaga College, in Shanghai, is one of their endeavors.

Among the distinctly American missionary units, such as the American Lazarists, Dominicans and Maryknoll Fathers, there are many university graduates contributing to the educational and social advancement of the Chinese people.

C. E. PATTON

THE Y.M.C.A. IN CHINA.

Chinese and American graduates of American colleges have played a large part in establishing the Y.M.C.A. in China, and helping it to become a nation-wide influence among youth as a social, educational and religious force in the universities and metropolitan centers of the country.

The pioneer secretary, D. Willard Lyon, came to China in 1895. The generation which followed the arrival of the first American university men in China has resulted in the establishment in this country of a self-supporting and self-directing National Movement under Chinese leadership organized in forty city Y.M.C.As. in many leading commercial, educational and political centers of this country and college Y.M.C.As. in seventy five church, government and private institutions of higher learning with a total membership of nearly 40,000 and an annual budget of expense of a million and a third dollars in local currency.

This task of a generation has been under the leadership of American university men. There were less than ten American secretaries in China in 1905 but this number grew to 100 within two decades (1925) and rapidly from various causes reduced to twelve within another decade (1936).

The early representatives of American universities sent to China were from widely scattered institutions in America. D. Willard Lyon (Wooster and McCormick) and Fletcher S. Brockman (Vanderbilt) were first assigned to the National Committee with headquarters in Shanghai. Robert R. Gailey ("Bob

THE MISSIONARY AND PHILANTHROPIC SPHERE

Gailey", the famous Princeton center) pioneered the Tientsin Association, being joined later by Charles W. Harvey (Bucknell), Roscoe M. Hersey (Syracuse) and others. In Peking there was D. W. Edwards (Princeton) who like Gailey was followed by a succession of Princeton men. In fact, Princeton alumni have for many years provided personnel and no small amount of funds for the "Princeton Center in Peking" which has included in its program the Y.M.C.A. of Peking as well as service on certain faculties of Yenching University. Lennig Sweet (Princeton) has been the most recent representative.

The scientific lecture work of the National Committee which began before the Republic, had a considerable influence in opening up China to modern science. Among those rendering signal service in this connection was C. H. Robertson (during college days guard one of Purdue's greatest football aggregations). It was "Robbie" who, long before China awakened to the knowledge of modern science, constructed apparatus for demonstrated lectures on electromagnetism, aviation, monorail, wireless and other subjects. Using similar methods Dr. W. W. Peter (Northwestern and Chicago), first under the Y.M.C.A. and later with the Council of Health Education carried the message of public health, hygiene, sanitation and preventive medicine to students, officials and merchants in all parts of China lines.

It was a generation ago when "Robbie" raised the question in North China, "When will China send a team to the World Olympics?" Athletics were introduced and popularized in China to no small extent

C. E. PATTON

by the Y.M.C.A. Perhaps this might be considered one of the greatest contributions of this organization to China. The work done by the early secretaries interested in athletics was later strengthened by the addition of a group of directors trained in physical educational.

The work among Chinese students in Tokyo at a time just prior to the Revolution in 1910 when there were more than 15,000 Chinese students in that city has been of considerable significance. Among the early secretaries in this work were J. M. Clinton (Indiana), Dr. C. T. Wang (Yale) and Dr. H. H. Kung (Oberlin). The two last named are now rendering distinguished service in the political life of China.

American universities have made a large contribution to China and to the Y.M.C.A. in China through training members of its staff, not a few of whom after serving the Y.M.C.A. have subsequently occupied important posts in other social, government and business institutions. Among American university men who have served as secretaries have been Dr. C. T. Wang (Yale), first Chinese national general secretary, Dr. David Z. T. Yui (Harvard), second Chinese general secretary, S. C. Leung (Vanderbilt), the present general secretary, and the following:—C. H. Fei (Oberlin), Peking; D. Y. Ling (Mass. School of Agriculture), lecturer on forestry; K. Z. Loh (Vanderbilt and Yale), general secretary, Shanghai; Y. L. Lee, (Oberlin), general secretary, Canton; John Y. Lee (Chicago), lecture work; Y. H. Tsao (Yale and Cal.), Hongkong and Shanghai; K. F. Lum (Univ. of

THE MISSIONARY AND PHILANTHROPIC SPHERE

Hawaii), Shanghai; T. S. Yu (Ohio State), Peter Shih (Peabody), Nanking; James Chuan (Yale), labor battalion, France; Philip Chen (Univ. of Penn.), rural work; Daniel Fu (Chicago), national committee; L. T. Chen (Yale and Harvard), national committee and Shanghai; C. H. Lowe (Chicago) industrial work, national committee; C. C. Liang (Hartford), national committee; W. H. Kiang (Penn.), national committee; Y. T. Wu (Columbia), national committee; C. Z. Lo (Oberlin), Shanghai; Francis C. T. Wang (Western Reserve), Shanghai; J. L. Huang (Vanderbilt), Shanghai; James Yen (Yale), popular education, national committee; Foochow—James Ding (Ohio Wesleyan); Changsha—David Yen (Yale); Nanchang—Richard Shan (Chicago); Taiyuan—H. S. Yao (Univ. of Wisconsin); Hangchow—D. K. Tong (Ohio State); Tientsin—C. P. Wang (Syracuse).

THE ORGANIZED CHURCH.

Among the many worthy agencies and institutions which have contributed to the emergence of the new China, none has exerted a greater influence than the Christian Church in the life of the individual, the home, school and the community. One of the outstanding achievements has been the creation of a united church known as the Church of Christ in China. Dr. P. F. Price, Dr. J. E. Shoemaker, Dr. A. J. Fisher, Dr. C. H. Fenn, Dr. C. E. Patton, are the more prominent of the American university men, among a goodly number who helped lay the foundations of this united Church.

Since 1926 Rev. A. R. Kepler, D.D., has contributed much in successfully implementing this ambit-

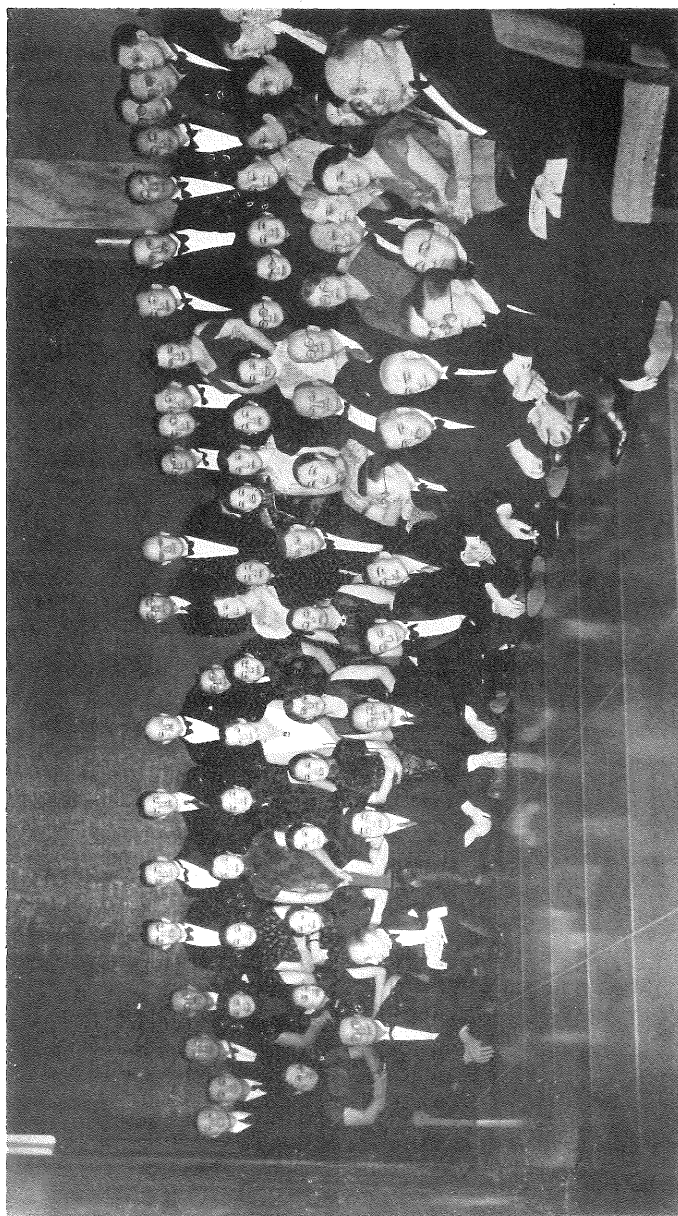
C. E. PATTON

ious scheme of church unity and in consolidating the churches after organic unity was brought about in October, 1927. Since 1932, the following have been serving the General Assembly of the united Church: Rev. Y. S. Tom, M.A., Moderator; the Rev. C. Y. Cheng, D.D., LL.D., General Secretary; the Rev. A. R. Keplar, D.D., Executive Secretary; the Rev. H. H. Tsui, Th.D. Executive Secretary; the Rev. S. H. Leger, Ph.D., Secretary for the promotion of Religious Education. All these are American university men.

The Church is a union of Baptist, Congregational, Presbyterian, Reformed, Methodist, United Brethren and United Church of Canada churches. Thirteen Missionary Societies from three Continents, with 1,100 missionaries, are cooperating in the life and work of the Church of Christ in China, whose communicants number almost one third of all the Protestant Christians in China. To integrate churches with such varied historical backgrounds and denominational heritages so widely scattered and far flung all over China, is a unique achievement. In no other country has such a large number and diversity of denominations succeeded in eliminating denominationalism and in bringing about organic church union on such a wide scale as has been accomplished by the Church of Christ in China. The contribution which American university men and women have made to this achievement is something of which all Americans can be justly proud.

Shanghai, China.

June 15, 1936.



MICHIGAN CLUB DINNER—1936

SERVING THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

By ESSON M. GALE, PH.D.

*"A little learning is a dangerous thing
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring."*

學然後知不足



POCHAL indeed has been the change in the type of Chinese government personnel in the past three decades. As late as 1908, the year of the writer's arrival in China, the only Cabinet member with a western training and a command of Occidental languages was

H. E., Liang Tun-yen, a congenial friend of the then American Minister, Mr. Rockhill. One of the original group of boys to proceed to Hartford, Conn., in the celebrated Yung Wing educational mission of 1872, it had taken Mr. Liang a generation and more to reach his high post. Here and there were a few others at last emerging in pivotal posts as Mr. T'ang Shao-yi, Governor of Fengt'ien province (first American "returned student" to occupy such a lofty post) and a few diplomats stationed abroad particularly the popular Wu T'ing-fang, Chinese Minister to the U. S., and Liu Yu-lin, Minister to the Court of St. James, who were actually however "overseas" Chinese by origin.

Even then, though, the leaven of American education in particular was beginning its work. A young Cornell graduate, Sao-ke Alfred Sze, as he preferred to be called, came to be connected with the Peking-Hankow railway administration and was soon to secure

another type of experience in public service as "Taotai" at Harbin. Diplomatic encounters with the dominant Russian regime in the North-Manchurian railway zone served to prepare him for the higher posts of chief of the Chinese diplomatic missions alternately at London and Washington, while he was to remain in the latter capital as China's first Ambassador to America.

Meanwhile the remission for specific educational purposes of a portion of the American Boxer Indemnity largely through the initiative of Rockhill, original American delegate on the Boxer Protocol Commission (1901), established Ch'inghua College at Peking for the preparation of Chinese students for entrance into American higher institutions of learning. A constantly increasing number of China's youth, men and women, proceeded to cross the Pacific to secure the highest training obtainable. As many as 2500 Chinese students were to be found at one time in America, eager, intelligent, earnest.

Not however for some time still were the so-called "Boxer Indemnity Students" and their contemporaries sent over on private or provincial funds, prepared to take in considerable numbers a prominent part in China's official life. And yet the decade and more from 1908 was among the most determining in China's modern history. At home the passing of the Manchu empire was followed by the assumption of complete autonomy by the Chinese people themselves (1911); abroad the World War (1914-1918) raised acute problems relating to China's intimate association with the Occidental powers in that titanic conflict; the marked reduction of European forces and the relative weaken-

ing of Western diplomacy in the Far East offered an opportunity to Japan to implement a program of substituting herself in an even more extended area for Germany in Shantung, province hallowed by association with the ancient sages Confucius and Mencius.

All these circumstances called for a Government in China informed with modern principles of political science for application in the new form of administration, and of diplomacy in determining a suitable policy for the nation in its relations to Western Powers and Japan. Fortunately two men emerged as leaders, extraordinarily youthful for their grave responsibilities. C. T. Wang's (*Michigan, Yale*) rough-and-tumble experiences in the early legislative experiments of the post-Revolution days made of him a practical politician capable of confronting the cleverest statesmen of Europe and Japan at the Versailles (1919) Peace Conference. V. K. Wellington Koo (*Columbia*) victoriously utilized his training in the technic of diplomacy and international law on China's behalf at both the Paris and Washington (1922) Conferences. Matured by many an intervening experience in statecraft, Dr. Koo has lately returned to the scene of his early forensic triumphs as Ambassador to France.

Conspicuous already in the field of jurisprudence in the these years, Wang Ch'ung-hui (*Yale*) occupied the post of Minister of Justice from 1917-1927, finding time among other high responsibilities to superintend the codification of China's laws, and to serve as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. From time to time he represented China on the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague (1922, 1924, 1930-35). His far-reaching acquaintance with the application of

international law naturally designated him as China's delegate to the International Commission on Extra-territoriality and concurrently to the Customs Conference (Peking, 1926). In government railway construction and administration two *Yale* men were acquiring fame, Jeme Tien Yao (Chan T'ien-yu) as builder of the Peking-Kalgan line, a notable engineering feat, and M.Y. Chung as managing director of the Shanghai-Nanking railway.

These then were among the few names prominent in the years immediately succeeding the Revolution (1911), the period of the World War with the episode of the "Twenty One Demands", the era of Yuan Shih-k'ai and his *Tuchuns*, sinister provincial satraps, when as in so many epochs following the break-up of dynasties, China fell under the heavy hands of ruthlessly exploiting militarists. The "returned student" doubtless saved China from a grievous fate in those critical years. Their participation in the highest posts of government is evidenced by the historical fact that no less than five of them became Premier in the Republic from 1912 onward, T'ang Shao-yi, W.W. Yen (*Virginia*), C.T. Wang, Wang Ch'ung-hui and Wellington Koo.

Inspired by the leadership of the great visionary and patriot Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the coming of Nationalist China,—1927 and onward until to-day,—may be regarded as synchronous with the advent of the Western educated mind into full competency and authority and this has meant very largely those who spent their formative years in America. It would be invidious to single out names for special comment save those who have shown specially outstanding leadership in politics

SERVING THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

(H.E. Sun Fo, *California, Columbia*), in public finance (Th. Exc's. T. V. Soong, *Harvard*, and H. H. Kung, *Oberlin, Yale*), in law (Dr. John C. H. Wu, *Michigan*) and in diplomacy (Ambassador Quo Tai-chi, *Pennsylvania*).

The seed sown by the farsighted Yung Wing when he conducted his little band of Chinese youths to New England over 60 years ago, has burst forth into a harvest the richness of which had not been hitherto conceived. Now in Government circles can be found officials who with sound education in their native culture, have acquired the technical discipline of western science. Combined with this basic training have been the intervening years of maturing professional experience,—in the railways administrations (H. H. Ling, completer of the Hankow-Canton line, a Nanyang graduate but with his practical training obtained in the U.S.A.), in the great fiscal organs of the state (T. C. Chu, *Harvard*, Chief Inspector of the Salt Revenue Administration), in public health service (Dr. J. Heng Liu, *Harvard*, Director P. H. A.).

A multitude of others, a roster of which would include every educational institution of any consequence in the United States, are to-day occupying formative positions high and low in the Chinese government. Every profession, every science is represented. The instructions of Western authorities notable in their respective fields are being transplanted for practical application in this land which forms almost the last frontier for the penetration of modern civilization. These men for the most part represent a singularly dual culture, their high type of intelligence enabling them to retain many of the valuable funda-

mentals of Chinese social practice while implementing in their native land their acquisitions from the West. The character of the instruction obtained in the U.S.A., the requirements for entry into American colleges and universities, have saved China's overseas students from a superficial and meaningless veneer of Occidental learning. The accomplishments today of American University men in Chinese government service is accordingly distinguished by a grasp of detail, a depth of understanding and a soundness of foundation which guarantees a substantial progress in this land so long as they are permitted to play the part to which they are entitled.

Americans themselves, graduates of colleges and universities across the Pacific, have also served in China's government with conspicuous success. The first American Envoy to China to reside at Peking, Anson Burlingame (1863-65), relinquished his post to head a Mission to foreign powers on China's behalf. Farsighted enough to earn at that time the reproach of being over-enthusiastic as to the possibilities of China's development, Burlingame's "cooperative policy" came to be a fundamental principle of the diplomacy of some of the greatest of the Western Powers.

Two of the earlier Americans to serve the Chinese government chiefly in the organization of education were W. A. P. Martin and Charles D. Tenney (*Dartmouth*). Others have served not with ostentation for the most part but loyally and effectively in China's great fiscal services, the Customs, Postal and Salt Administration. Paul S. Reinsch, (*Wisconsin*) one time American Minister, emulating Burlingame, later became high political adviser to the Chinese government

SERVING THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT

resident at Washington. The two Willoughbys of *Johns Hopkin's* alternately gave to the Chinese government the benefit of their profound knowledge of political science, as did Frank Goodnow of the same institution.

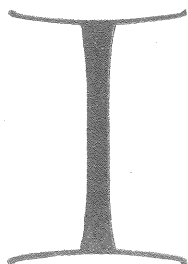
In the national famine relief work the names of American University men such as W. Morgan Palmer (*Harvard*) and John Earle Baker (*Wisconsin*) have been frequently met with, as well as in the more recent modifications of China's fiscal practice and currency system. Following Jeremiah Jenks (*Michigan*) in the 1st. decade of the century, who investigated China's currency system with a view to its modernization, E. W. Kemmerer (*Wesleyan; Cornell*) and his associates F. A. Cleveland (*De Pauw; Pennsylvania*), Arthur N. Young (*Occidental; Princeton*), O. C. Lockhart (*Indiana*), have rendered special service in the field of China's taxation and money problems. Remembered with affection for his splendid personality as well as with respect for his eminence in the field of public finance is Henry Carter Adams of *Michigan* who organized a uniform system of accounts for China's railways.

That the services of these representative Americans and others too numerous to mention have been and are appreciated, and have been availed of with no suspicion of ulterior motives attached is evidenced by that continuing warm spirit of *camaraderie* and personal friendship between Chinese and Americans which is the most noteworthy feature of the American University Club of Shanghai.

Shanghai, June 20, 1936.

CHINA'S FINANCE AND BANKING

By T. C. TAI PH.D.



N presenting this brief account of American university men in China's finance and banking, I have constantly kept in my mind a rigorous standard of selection. I have followed consistently the principle that quality is better than quantity. Although it happens that all the representatives mentioned in this article have held or are holding very important positions, mere exaltation in official rank is not the primary reason for their selection. My chief emphasis has been placed upon the constructive influence a person has exerted in the realm of financial thinking as well as action. I have taken into special consideration initiative of, or responsibility for, certain financial and banking reforms that have contributed to the transformation of China from a medieval to something near a modern economy. With this object in view, I shall limit my narration to the following men who, historians will probably agree, have made contributions which will undoubtedly be remembered in China's finance and banking for years to come.

1. CHEN CHIN-TAO (陳錦濤). Courtesy name: Lan-sheng (瀾生). Dr. Chen was born in Nanhai, Kwangtung, 1870. He graduated from Queen's College, Hongkong, and for sometime was professor at Peiyang University, Tientsin. He went to America as a government student in 1901. Having received his Master's degree in mathematics and social sciences at Columbia University in 1902, he went to Yale University where he majored in political economy and was graduated with Ph.D.

CHINA'S FINANCE AND BANKING

degree in 1906. He returned to China in the same year and was made a Hanlin Compiler by the Imperial Court. Under the Manchu regime, he held the following important positions: inspector of the Ta-ching Government Bank, chairman of the Currency Reform Commission, vice-governor of the Ta-ching Government Bank and vice-president of the Board of Finance. In 1912 he was made minister of finance of the Provisional Republican Government and director of the Audit Bureau under the cabinet. In that year he also represented China at the International Conference of Chambers of Commerce in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. In 1913 he went to Europe as China's financial commissioner. During 1916-17 he was minister of finance and concurrently director-general of the Salt Administration. From June to October, 1916, the portfolio of the minister of foreign affairs was added to his already heavy responsibilities. In 1920 he was minister of finance of the Canton Military Government and in 1926 was reappointed minister of finance of the Peking Government. From 1926 to 1935 his official career had a temporary eclipse. In January 1935 he was called from his retirement to be chairman of the Currency Committee under the Ministry of Finance of the National Government.

Dr. Chen is author of *Societary Circulation*, *Public Schools in the Four Countries* and *Distribution of Wealth*, the first one being his doctoral dissertation. However, it is in his comprehensive memorandum presented to the Peking Government, while Minister of Finance, that he showed his statesmanship and his penetration into the pressing problems of China's finance and banking. In this memorandum he suggested many important reforms, such as: curtailment of military expenditure, tax reforms, adoption of budgetary procedure, unification of the national treasury, improvement of national credit, centralization of note issue and strengthening of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications by increasing their capital. Due to the brevity and the frequent interrup-

T. C. TAI

tions of his tenure of office and the chaotic conditions of the country at that time, his plans were not carried out. His far-sightedness, however, has been amply proved by the fact that most of his suggestions have been embodied in the reforms executed in the past few years.

2. CHEN HUI-TEH (陳輝德). Courtesy name: Kuang-fu (光甫). Prefers English rendering: K. P. Chen.

Mr. Chen was born at Chinkiang, Kiangsu, in 1880. He studied at the University of Pennsylvania from which he received the degree of B. S. in commerce in 1909. After his return to China, he was chief of Foreign Affairs Department of the Nanyang Industrial Exhibition, deputy director of the Financial Re-organization Bureau of Kiangsu, assistant commissioner of finance of Kiangsu, supervisor of the Kiangsu Bank, director of the same bank and advisor to the Bank of China.

In 1915 he organized, with the help of a small number of friends, the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, popularly known as the Shanghai Bank, of which he became one of the managing directors and the general manager. These posts he has held up to the present without interruption. Other concurrent positions, which he has held at one time or another, include: advisor to the Financial Rehabilitation Commission of Peiping, chief advisor to the Tariff Commission, chairman of the Financial Commission for Kiangsu, director of the Central Bank of China, managing director of the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Chekiang Industrial Bank, member of the Kiangsu Financial Commission, the Kiangsu Reconstruction Commission and the Commission for the Irrigation of the Hwai River, supervisor of the Kiangsu Agricultural Bank, representative at the International Labor Conference at Geneva and the International Commercial Conference in Holland, and president and general manager of the Kuo Ming Bank at Hsuehchow which is affiliated with the Shanghai Bank.

In 1929 and 1930 he toured the world to study banking, industrial and commercial conditions and practices in foreign countries. At the time of this writing, Mr. Chen, as head of the Chinese Bankers Mission to Washington, has just com-

CHINA'S FINANCE AND BANKING

pleted his negotiations with the United States Treasury on currency matters. He has been offered the post of vice-minister of finance and other high positions by the Government since 1926, but he has persistently declined positions which would prevent him from concentrating his attention upon his bank for any length of time.

Through Mr. Chen has rendered meritorious service in connection with the many capacities in which he has been called to serve, his outstanding contributions are naturally connected with the Shanghai Bank of which he is the life and soul. It may be said that, under Mr. Chen's progressive leadership, his bank blazed the way of modern banking in China. It introduced the teller system so that the waste of time involved in the old practice of handing in checks at one place on the counter and collecting cash at another place was eliminated. It established a special school for the training of staff members, and it is the first banking institution in China to recognize the usefulness of returned students from Europe and America. In 1923, it organized a Travel Service Department, which has evolved into the present China Travel Service with its network of branches in all principal cities in China. It has also made special provisions to grant loans to customers on a credit basis and to open small savings accounts as low as one dollar, thus making the service of the Shanghai Bank accessible to the masses of the population. Finally, it pioneered in granting loans for agricultural relief, the necessity of which has now been recognized by both the Government and other banks. The fact that in the past twenty years the capital of the Shanghai Bank has increased from \$100,000 to \$5,000,000 and its deposits from \$50,000 to \$150,000,000 bears ample testimonial to its phenomenal

T. C. TAI

growth and the fulfillment of a vision long entertained by its founder and general manager.

3. SUNG TSE-WEN (宋子文). Prefers anglicized Shanghai rendering: T. V. Soong.

Dr. Soong was born in Shanghai in 1894. He received his early education under private auspices and at St. John's University. He went to the United States in 1915, attending Harvard University from which he received the degree of B. A. He did graduate work at Columbia University, and at the same time served on the staff of several New York leading banking houses. Upon returning to China, he joined the Han-Yeh-Ping Coal and Iron Works at Hankow as secretary. Later, he was made general manager of the International Trading Corporation. He went to Canton at the time of the organization of the Nationalist Government and served as director of the Department of Commerce and organizer and general manager of the Central Government Bank. Later, he was commissioner of finance for Kwangtung and in 1926 was appointed minister of finance of the Nationalist Government. In the spring of 1927, he resigned from the Nationalist Government at Hankow and in the fall of that year joined the Nanking Government as minister of finance, a position which he held, with only a brief interruption, till October, 1933. It was during his term as minister of finance that St. John's University in Shanghai conferred on him an LL.D. degree (1929) in recognition of his meritorious service. While he was minister of finance of the National Government, he also served for sometime concurrently as vice-president, later acting president, of the Executive Yuan and the governor of the Central Bank of China. In 1933 he attended the World Economic Conference at London as the head of the Chinese delegation. He has been an executive member of the National Economic Council since 1932 and chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China since 1935.

Dr. Soong's contributions to China's finance and banking are numerous. Only the most important ones will be mentioned here. In 1928 he established the Central Bank of China with a paid-up capital of \$20,000,000 appropriated from the National Treasury. This

bank was granted special rights to issue bank notes, to mint and issue coins, to act as a fiscal agent of the Government and to raise, collect, or manage domestic and foreign loans of the Government. In 1934 the capital of this institution was increased to \$100,000,000. It has recently assumed the functions of a central reserve bank and it now stands as a powerful stabilizing force in China's financial structure.

Another notable contribution to Chinese currency and banking made by Dr. Soong is the abolition of the tael. Prior to this memorable event, the Shanghai money market was the most complicated affair with its simultaneous use of the tael, the transfer tael, the dollar and the transfer dollar. Dr. Soong's bold stroke marked the first step in the simplification and rationalization of Chinese currency.

In the field of Government finance, Dr. Soong's contributions are also significant. He brought about the demarcation of the central and local revenues. He unified and simplified the Chinese taxation system. In 1930 he adopted the Custom's Gold Unit in the calculation of China's tariff duties so that customs revenues were freed from the erratic fluctuations in the price of silver. In 1931 he abolished likin so that a serious impediment to internal movement of trade was removed. In 1932 he adopted a plan whereby the interest rate of Government bonds was reduced to a flat 6% per annum and the current payments for amortization of principal were also reduced through lengthening the terms of the loans. By this operation the Government saved almost \$100,000,000 annually in debt charges. Finally, he introduced budgetary reforms and early in 1932 achieved the surprising feat

of being able to balance the national budget for the first time in the twenty-one years of the Republic at a time of world economic depression when practically every government had large deficits and when, in addition to the depression, the Chinese Government had to confront the colossal burden of the 1931 flood, the slump in silver, the Japanese seizure of the revenue in Manchuria and the attack on Shanghai.

4. KUNG HSIANG-HSI (孔祥熙). Courtesy name: Yung-chih (庸之). Prefers English rendering: H. H. Kung.

Dr. Kung was born at Taiku, Shansi, in 1881. He is the 75th descendant of Confucius. He received his B. A. from Oberlin College in 1906, M. A. from Yale University in 1907, and LL.D. from Oberlin College in 1926. He was in command of the volunteers of Shansi during the Revolution in 1911 which overthrew the Manchu Dynasty. Upon the establishment of the Republic, he introduced many reforms into Shansi under the administration of General Yen Shih-shan, including the establishment of the Oberlin Shansi Memorial School in his own city. After the Washington Conference when Shantung was returned to China by Japan, he served as chief of the Industrial Department of the Shantung Rehabilitation Commission. Upon the conclusion of this important commission, he was appointed assistant director of the Sino-Russian negotiations. When Dr. Sun Yat-sen set up his Military Government in Canton, Dr. Kung became finance commissioner of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung, holding concurrently the offices of minister of finance as well as minister of industry of the Nationalist Government. In 1927 when the Nationalist Government was formally inaugurated in Nanking, he was made the first minister of industry, commerce and labor, which office he held up to December, 1930. When the Ministries of Industry, Commerce, and Labor and of Agriculture and Mining were amalgamated into the Ministry of Industries, he was appointed minister of the same, which post he held up to the end of 1931. In 1932 he was appointed industrial commissioner to Europe and America. Upon the resignation of Dr. T. V. Soong from his concurrent post as governor of the Central Bank of China, Dr. Kung

CHINA'S FINANCE AND BANKING

was appointed governor of that bank. In November 1933 he became minister of finance of the National Government and concurrently vice-president of the Executive Yuan.

As a minister of finance, Dr. Kung executed several important reforms in Chinese finance and banking. From July 1934 to May 1935 he abolished over 5,000 kinds of exorbitant and miscellaneous levies, and in this way saved for the taxpayers of China some 49,000,000 dollars. He reformed the Salt Administration and local taxation practices. He consolidated and converted Government bonds (1936), securing for the Government a sorely needed relief by postponing interest and amortization payments. He established the Manufacturers' Bank of China (1928), the Central Trust of China (1935) and the Central Savings Society (1936).

It was with his currency reforms, however, that Dr. Kung's influences were felt not only locally but internationally as well. Due to the severe drain of China's silver reserve brought about by a persistent unfavorable balance of trade and America's silver-purchasing program, Dr. Kung ordered in October 1934 a tax on the export of silver and an equalization charge equal to the deficiency existing between the theoretical parity of London silver and a rate of exchange officially fixed after making allowance for the export duty. This step checked the outflow of silver and marked the beginning of the departure of the Chinese currency from a metallic base. In November 1935, this process was consummated by a decree of the Ministry of Finance nationalizing silver and making the notes of the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications legal tender.

Dr. Kung, therefore, achieved the distinction of being the minister of finance who definitely put China on a "managed currency basis".

In conclusion I must call the attention of my readers to the fact that though so far only a few American university men—I have confined the scope of my article to Chinese—have come to the front and have won national reputation in China's finance and banking, time is still too short for the majority of American returned students to demonstrate in a spectacular way their usefulness to their country. In the field of government finance, conditions favorable for constructive statesmanship have prevailed only in the past seven or eight years. During this period outstanding contributions have been made by two American university men, whose careers have already been mentioned. Lesser lights in this field, who deserve honorable mention include: Mr. F. Chin, secretary-general of the National Economic Council; Mr. F. Y. Chang, former superintendent of the Customs Administration and now director of the Research Department of the Bank of China and Mr. Loy Chang, superintendent of the Customs Administration. In the realm of financial thinking worth while contributions have been made by Dr. Y. C. Ma and Messrs. T. S. Wei, C. H. Chen, Y. C. Ku and D. K. Lieu. In local finance, American university men have also made considerable headway. Messrs. J. S. Yin, Y. F. Chen, H. J. Ho, T. H. Chao and T. C. Chen have all reached the status of provincial commissioners of finance.

Due to the advantage of earlier start, Japanese returned students greatly outnumber American returned students regarding leadership in the field of bank-

ing. However, the influence of American university men in the banking field has been growing very rapidly. Even if one should forget for the time being the remarkable achievement of Mr. K. P. Chen, one will still find American university men an immense force, actual as well as potential, in Chinese banks. Among those who have reached managerial positions I may mention Mr. Jian Chen, deputy governor of the Central Bank of China; Mr. T. L. Soong, general manager of the Manufacturers' Bank and concurrently general manager of the China Development Finance Corporation; Mr. Z. S. Bien, manager of the Tientsin Branch of the Bank of China; Mr. Frederick Sze, assistant general manager of the Joint Savings Society; Mr. T. S. Wong, general manager of the Sin Hua Trust and Savings Bank; Mr. Lane Van, manager of the China Development Bank; Mr. Stone Lok, general manager of the Kiangsu Bank; Mr. U. B. Hsu, manager of the Chekiang Provincial Bank; Mr. Y. T. Miao, general manager of the New Fu Tien Bank, Yunnan, and Mr. S. C. Wei, general manager of the Frontier Bank, Tientsin. Mr. Percy Chu, manager of the Joint Reserve Board of the Chinese Bankers' Association has been a very energetic promoter and organizer of inter-bank clearings and acceptance, and in this way has contributed his share in modernizing the banking system in China.

Many American university men are occupying positions as specialists in one field or another connected with banking operations. To give a sample of this type of ability, I may mention Messrs. L. T. Shen, T. Whe Chu and Chester Huang of foreign exchange

T. C. TAI

and Messrs. T. S. Wong, P. W. Tsou and C. C. Chang of rural economy.

Nor are American university men inadequately represented in the brokerage field. Here we find Messrs. Tom Z. Wang, and K. S. Lee among those who have already made their names known.

There are many more American university men of first class ability who are occupying secondary positions at present and who will naturally come to the front in the next ten or fifteen years. In fact, when one thinks of this class of reserve material, one cannot help marveling at the vast influence which will be exerted by American university men in China's finance and banking in the near future.

Shanghai, June 16, 1936.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Bankers' Year Book, Research Department, Bank of China, 1935.
2. Recent History of Banking and Finance in Shanghai, by Hsu Chi-chin, Commercial Press Ltd. or the Bankers' Association, Shanghai. .
3. History of Finance of the Republic of China, by Chia Shih-yi, Vol. I., Commercial Press Ltd., Shanghai, China.
4. Report to the Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang for the 19 and the 20th Fiscal Years, (July, 1930 to June, 1932), by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance.
5. Report to the Political Council of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang for the 21st and 22nd Fiscal Years (July, 1932 to June, 1934) by H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance.
6. The China Press, July 19, 1931.

CHINA'S FINANCE AND BANKING

7. The China Year Book, edited by H. G. W. Woodhead, year 1926-35, the North China Daily News & Herald Ltd., 17 the Bund, Shanghai.
8. The New Monetary Policy of China, Currency Reserve Board, Shanghai, 1935.
9. Two years of Nationalist China, by M. T. Z. Tyau, Chapter IV, Kelly & Walsh Ltd., Shanghai.
10. Who's Who in China, The China Weekly Review, Shanghai.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

By ROBERT T. BRYAN, JR., LL.B.

UPON the inauguration of the Republic of China on October 10, 1911, the complete reorganization of the governmental structure of the Chinese Government commenced. In all countries where a republican form of government exists, the legal profession has always

played a leading role in the administration of public affairs. China has not been an exception to this rule, for in the records of its executive, legislative and judicial departments will be found substantial and convincing evidence that the legal profession has rendered valuable assistance in the modernization of China.

The best criterion of a Law School is the quality of its graduates. Chinese graduates of American Law Schools have clearly indicated their superiority. Among them will be found Presidents of Courts, Judges, Legislators, Executive Officials, Educators and Leaders of the Bar. American Universities and Law Schools may be justly proud of the enviable records of their Chinese graduates and of the influence that they have indirectly wielded in the organization of the Republic of China.

It is unnecessary to dilate more copiously upon this subject, for the records of the Chinese graduates of American Law Schools and the things that they have accomplished tell the story much more eloquently than a statement of general conclusions. We will therefore

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

confine our remarks concerning Chinese graduates of American Law Schools to a few brief biographies admitting that many others should be included if full justice to the subject were to be accorded.

CHANG CH'IENT: (張謙) Courtesy name: Kunghui (號公擣). Prefers English rendering: Henry K. Chang. Born 1888; native of Hsinhui, Kwangtung, LL.B. (Pennsylvania). 1929-32, Consul-General at San Francisco, then New York. Charge d'Affaires at Santiago, then Minister to Chile since November, 1932. Past President, Tientsin Rotary Club.¹

CHANG FU-YUN: (張福運) Born 1890; native of Fushan, Shantung, B. A., LL. B. (Harvard). 1922-6, Director, Navigation Department, Ministry of Communications; President, Communications University, Peiping. 1928-32, Director Customs Administration, Ministry of Finance; Director, Research Division, National Economic Council, since July 1934.²

CHANG YU-CH'UAN: (張煜全) Countesy name: Ch'ang-yun (號昶雲). Born 1880; native of Canton, LL. B., LL. M. (Yale). Chinshih of Imperial Examinations. 1921-8, Counselor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; President, Tsing Hua College. Professor of Political Science, Peiping, since 1929. Past President, Chinese Social and Political Science Association (Peiping).³

CH'EN JU HSUAN: (陳茹玄) Courtesy name: I-fan (號逸凡) Prefers to sign himself: Ye Young Chen. Born 1894; native of Hsingning, Kwangtung. B. A. (Illinois). M. A., LL. B. (Columbia). 1926, Vice-President, South-eastern University Nanking. 1929-31, Chief Secretary National Reconstruction Commission. Author, "A Constitutional and Political History of the Chinese Republic".⁴

CH'EN T'ING-JUI (陳霆銳) Prefers to sign himself: Chen Ding-sai. Born 1889; native of Soochow, Kiangsu. LL.B. (Soo-

1. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 356.
2. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 357.
3. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 359.
4. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 362.

ROBERT T. BRYAN

chow). J.D., M.A. (Michigan). Legal practitioner in Shanghai since 1923. April, 1928-March, 1934, Committee Member, Shanghai Municipal Council. Author, "The Principles of State Secession as Revealed by the Versailles Treaty" (doctoral thesis).⁵

HO SHIH-CHEN: (何世楨) Born 1892; native of Anhwei. Studied in Japan, Ph.D. (Michigan). 1929, President, Shanghai Provisional Court. President, Ch'ih Tze University, Shanghai, since 1930. January-June, 1932, Political Vice-Minister of Justice. Reserve Member, Kuomintang Central Executive Committee, since December, 1931.⁶

HSIANG CHEN-CHUN: (向哲濬) Courtesy name: Mingssu (號明思). Born 1898; native of Hunan. B. A. (Yale). LL.B. (George Washington). 1926-8, Secretary, Chinese Commission for Investigation of Extraterritoriality, and General Liquidator's Office, Russo-Asiatic Banks in China. 1928-32, Secretary, Ministry of Justice. 1933, President, Soochow District Court. Chief Procurator, Shanghai First Special Area District Court, since November 1933.⁷

HSU WEI-CHEN: (徐維震) Courtesy name: Hsu-ying (號旭瀛) Prefers English rendering: Showin Wetsen Hsu. Born 1881; native of Tunghsing. Chekiang, LL.B. (Indiana). *Chin-shih* of Imperial Examinations. 1927-31, President, Shanghai Provisional Court, 1932 Counsellor, Ministry of Justice, 1933, Special Administrative Commissioner, Kiangsu Provincial Government. Legal Adviser, Central Bank, 1933-1936. Since January, 1936, President of Kiangsu High Court, Second Branch.⁸

HU YI-KU: (胡詒穀) Courtesy name: Wen-fu (號文甫). Prefers English rendering: Wenfu Yiko Hu, Born 1876; native of Tz'uch'i, Chekiang. B. A., LL.B. (Illinois). Some-

5. China Year Book, 1936, page 363.

6. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 375.

7. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 376.

8. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 379.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

times Acting Chief Justice, Supreme Court. 1927-32, Vice-President, Chinkiang District Court. Chief Procurator, Kiangsu High Court (Soochow), since July, 1933.⁹

KUO YUN-KUAN: (郭雲觀) Courtesy name: Min-ch'ou (號閔疇) Born 1889; native of Wenchow, Chekiang, LL.B. (Peiyang). Post graduate work at Columbia University. 1922-5, Judge, Supreme Court. 1926-32, Professor of Law, and part-time Acting Vice-President, Yenching University. May-October, 1932, Counsellor, Ministry of Justice, President, Shanghai First Special Area District Court, since November, 1932.¹⁰

LI CHING-LUN: (李錦綸) Prefers English rendering: Chinglun Frank W. Lee. Born 1884; native of T'aishan, Kwangtung. M. A. (New York), LL.B. (Chicago). October, 1928-November, 1929, Minister to Mexico. 1930-1, Political Vice-Minister, then Officiating Minister for Foreign Affairs, October, 1933-May, 1934, Minister to Poland. Minister to Portugal, since July, 1934.¹¹

LIANG YUEN-LI (梁鑒立) Born 1903; native of Singchang, Chekiang. 1926, LL.B. (Shanghai Comparative Law School). 1930, S.J.D. (Harvard). 1928, Judge, Shanghai Provisional Court. 1929-30, Second Secretary, Legation in Washington, D. C. 1930-2, Technical Adviser Delegation to League of Nations Extraordinary Assembly. July-September, 1933, Counsellor, Executive Yuan. Senior Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, since October 1933. Professor of Law, Shanghai Comparative Law School. Managing Editor, *The China Law Review* (Shanghai). Author, "*The Sino-Japanese Dispute: Studies in International Law and International Relations*."¹²

WANG CH'UNG-HUI: (王寵惠) Courtesy name: Liang-ch'ou (號亮疇) Born 1882; native of Tungkuan, Kwangtung,

-
9. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 381.
 10. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 386.
 11. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 386
 12. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 390.

ROBERT T. BRYAN

D. C. L. (Yale); barrister-at-law (Middle Temple). 1920, Chief Justice, Supreme Court. 1921, elected Deputy Judge, Permanent Court of International Justice. July-December, 1922, again January 1924, Premier. 1927-8, Minister of Justice. October, 1928-December, 1931, State Councillor of the National Government and President, Judicial Yuan. Member, Kuomintang Central Supervisory Committee since March, 1929. Elected Judge, Permanent Court of International Justice, since September, 1930. Author of English Translation of the German Civil Code (doctoral thesis).¹³

WU CHING-HSIUNG: (吳經熊) Prefers English rendering: John C. H. Wu. Born 1899; native of Ningpo, Chekiang. LL.B. (Soochow). J.D. (Michigan). 1927, Judge, Shanghai Provisional Court, Principal, Comparative Law School of China, and Legal Practitioner in Shanghai, since 1928. May, 1931-January, 1933, Chinese Adviser, Shanghai Municipal Council. Legislative Member, Concurrently Vice-Chairman, Constitution Drafting Committee, Legislative Yuan, since February, 1933. Author, "*Human Nature of Law*," and "*Juridical Essays*"¹⁴

YANG YUNG-CH'ING: (楊永清) Courtesy name: Hui-ch'ing (號惠卿) Prefers English rendering: Y. C. Yang. Born 1892; native of Soochow, Kiangsu, M.A., LL.B. (George Washington). Sometime Secretary and Departmental Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. President, Soochow University, since October, 1927.¹⁵

YU WEN TS'AN: (余文燦) Courtesy name: Yu-san (號育三) Prefers English rendering: W. T. Yu. Born 1892; native of T'ai-shan, Kwangtung. Ph.B. (Chicago). LL.B. (Harvard). 1928-9, Director of General Affairs, Ministry of Education. 1930-1, Principal, Customs College, Peiping, Technical Expert, Research Division National Economic Council, since July, 1934.¹⁶

13. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 411.

14. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 415.

15. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 418.

16. China Year Book, Year 1936, page 421.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

The Soochow University, which is operated by the Southern Methodist Mission Board, established a Law School in Shanghai on September 3, 1915. This School is known as the Comparative Law School of China, and has been instrumental in preparing many fine young Chinese for the legal profession. Charles W. Rankin, the first Dean, did much toward educating embryonic lawyers, not only in the rudiments of jurisprudence, but also in impressing upon them a high sense of honor and integrity, which is so necessary for members of the bar to possess.

Mr. Rankin was followed by W. W. Blume, Dr. George Sellett and Dr. Robert C. W. Sheng. Dr. Sheng, the present dean, who is a graduate of Northwestern Law School and a former Judge and member of the Law Codification Committee of the Republic of China, has ably carried on the work first instituted by Mr. Rankin. Dr. John C. H. Wu, (*Michigan*), whose brief biography is hereinbefore set forth, is the principal and has done much to further the high standing of the Chinese bar.

The great majority of the professors of the Comparative Law School are graduates of American Universities and Law Schools. Its teaching staff have included such men as Charles S. Lobingier, former Judge of the United States Court for China, Dr. Wong Ch'ung-hui, Judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice, Dr. Tung-kang, former Minister of Justice and President of the Law Codification Bureau, C. L. Chang, former Judge of the High Court at Hankow, Dr. Sheh Ying, President of the Second Special Area District Court at Shanghai, Dr. C. L. Hsia, Secretary of the Chinese Legation at London, Y. B. Kiang,

ROBERT T. BRYAN

former President of the Chinese Bar Association at Shanghai, China, and Member of the Shanghai Municipal Council and Dr. Pozzy de Besta, former Secretary of the League of Nations.

The Comparative Law School of China, founded and largely operated by graduates of American Universities and Law Schools is widely known throughout China as the leading law school of the country, the credits of which are accepted and recognized by the best Law Schools in the United States of America.

While we are primarily concerned in this article with Chinese graduates of American Universities and Law Schools, a brief reference to a few of the American graduates who have worked in China may not be inappropriate.

The United States Court for China was created by Act of Congress on June 30, 1906, but did not open for juridical work until 1907. All of the Judges of this Court have attended American Law Schools. There have been, up to the present writing, five Judges: i. e., Lebbeus R. Wilfley (1906 to 1908); Rufus H. Thayer (1909 to 1913); Charles S. Lobingier (1914 to 1924); Milton D. Purdy (1924 to 1934); Milton J. Helmick (1934 to date), the latter being also President of the American University Club for the year ending June 15, 1937.

The Far Eastern American Bar Association was organized on December 7, 1914. It was reorganized in 1927 and its name changed to the American Bar Association for China. Its presidents have been, in the order of their election, Charles S. Lobingier, Dr. Stirling Fessenden, Chauncey P. Holcomb, Robert T. Bryan, Jr., and F. J. Schuhl. At the present time,

THE LEGAL PROFESSION

the Bar Association has twenty-nine active members and two honorary members, all of whom received their education in the United States.

The American Bar Association has, since its organization, taken a leading part in the administration of justice, not only in the United States Court for China, but in other Courts operating in Shanghai.

A few of those who have been connected with the administration of the International Settlement at Shanghai have been Honorable Edwin S. Cunningham, (*Michigan*), former Senior Consul and American Consul General at Shanghai, China; Dr. Stirling Fessenden, (*Bowdoin*), former Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council and now the Secretary General; Judge Cornell S. Franklin, (*Mississippi*), Vice Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council; and Robert T. Bryan, Jr., (*North Carolina*), Municipal Advocate and Legal Adviser to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

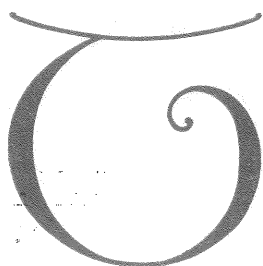
Prior to the inauguration of the Chinese Republic in 1911, the legal profession in China was disorganized and of no great consequence. Since that time, the Courts have been reorganized, the Judiciary improved and the bar strengthened. Graduates of American Universities and Law Schools have emulated the example of their teachers and played a leading and influential role in creating, by example and precept, a high regard for the rule of law, the independence of the judiciary and respect for the administration of justice in China.

Shanghai.

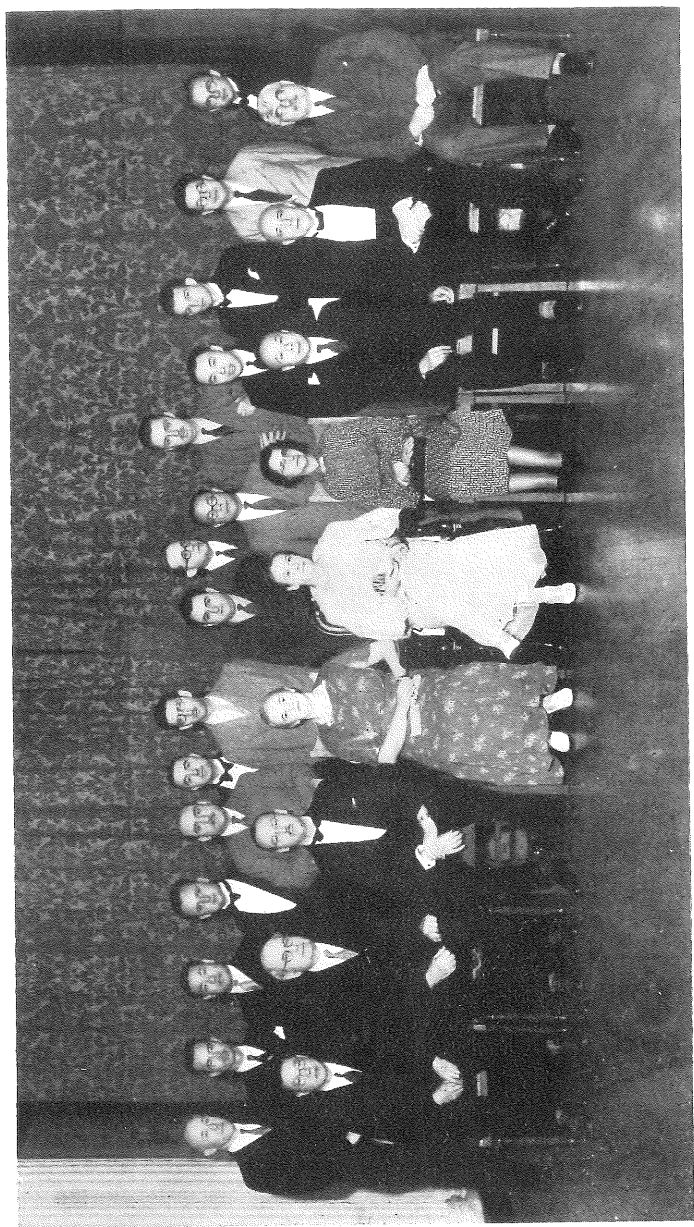
June 26, 1936

IN ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE

By S. M. LEE, M.S.



HE career of the Chinese engineers trained in Western universities has occupied a short period of less than half a century, although the ability of Chinese architects and engineers as far back as in the Chin Dynasty when the Great Wall was built, has won world recognition. The introduction into China of railways, telegraphs, telephones, the new types of buildings and architecture, etc. which are distinctively inventions and achievements of the West, was slow and generally improperly handled at the beginning. With perhaps the single exception of government railways, engineering projects planned and maintained with modern technical practice and efficiency have been realised since the establishment of the National Government at Nanking. As late as the early days of the Republic, many of the students who were sent abroad by the Government to pursue advanced technical studies in the Western universities with the hope to help their country in industry and in engineering upon their return, had to seek employment in educational institutions and even in the engineering sales offices of foreign firms. This probably will serve to explain why even to-day, from this large group of technically trained university graduates, only comparatively few are occupying responsible positions in engineering undertakings, with recognised achievements.



U. OF C. COMMENCEMENT DAY TRANS-PACIFIC BROADCAST

IN ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE

The contribution made by the American university graduates towards China's engineering development is noteworthy in many respects although it is, in general, not easily differentiated from what has been done by those who have received their training in other institutions. It, therefore, must be understood that the brief resume given below is not intended to claim more than that due share of credit which American university men deserve for the part they have played since their return.

The American university men in this country in the engineering profession can be conveniently placed under the following fourteen divisions, namely:

Railway Engineering	Municipal Works
River Conservancy	Marine Engineering
Chemical Engineering	Textile Engineering
Mining Engineering	Electrical Power Engineering
Aeronautical Engineering	Electrical Communication
Mechanical Engineering	Electrical Manufacture
Architecture	Engineering Research

The limited length of the article will, however, permit me to take up the discussion only very briefly.

I. Railway Engineering.

The name of Dr. Jeme Tien Yow (詹天佑), is known to every engineer in this country, Chinese or foreign. The construction of the Peking-Kalgan Railway (now, a section of the Peiping-Suiyuan line), considered one of the most difficult projects in railroad engineering, was started and completed while Dr. Jeme was serving as a surveyor, draughtsman, and engineer-in-chief of the same time. It was the first railway built by a Chinese engineer and Dr. Jeme, a

graduate of the department of civil engineering of Yale, was the first American university man who made a real contribution to the development of Modern China. Dr. Jeme died prematurely in 1919 at the age of 59 while he was the director-general of the Han-Yueh-Chuan Railway. His work, however, will always stand as a monument to his memory and be the pride of as well as an inspiration to the Chinese engineers to come.

There are many American university graduates who have rendered services in the pioneer days of the Chinese Government Railways. Dr. T. C. Yen (顏德慶), Lehigh, was an engineer of the Peking-Kalgan Railway in its early days and is now the chief technical expert of the Ministry of Railways and concurrently, the managing-director of the Cheng-Tai Railway. Mr. F. K. Sah (薩福均), B. S. Purdue, who was the chief engineer of the Ko-Pi Railway, Yunnan, when it was under construction, the chief engineer of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, is now the director of the engineering department of the Ministry of Railways and concurrently the chief of the engineering department of the New Railways Construction Commission.

In the year 1930, when the Ministry of Railways made plans to extend the Lunghai Railway to Sianfu, the capital of the Shensi Province, Mr. H. H. Ling (凌鴻勛), a post-graduate student of Columbia who received practical training in the American Bridge Company, was appointed as the director and engineer-in-chief in charge of the extension. Having completed a section of 72 km. of the extended line, Mr. Ling was transferred, in 1932, to the Canton-Hankow Railway as the director and engineer-in-chief of the Chuchow-Shaochow section of 415 km.—a section left uncompleted after the death of Dr. Jeme Tien Yow. In April this year, the last rail of this new section was laid, and through service of the Canton-Hankow Railway is expected to begin sometime in October. Besides being an engineer, Mr. Ling also served as the President of Nanyang University (now, the Chiao-Tung University) from 1924-1927.

IN ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE

The other railway engineers with the New Railways Construction Commission are Mr. H. K. Cheng (程孝剛), M. E. Purdue, formerly mechanical engineer of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and Mr. Chia-Tsun Yeh (葉家俊), M.C.E. Cornell, M. S. Michigan, formerly engineer of Ping-Han Railway, and managing-director of Canton-Kowlung Railway. Mr. Cheng is now the chief of the mechanical department and Mr. Yeh, the secretary of the new Commission.

The construction work of the proposed Chengtu-Chungking Railway has been entrusted to Mr. E. K. Denn (鄧益光), C. E. Ohio Northern University, formerly chief engineer of the Kiao chow-Tsinan Railway, Mr. T. Y. Chen (陳祖貽), M.C.E. Cornell, chief engineer of the Han-Pu section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and Mr. P. T. Sun (孫寶墀), M. S. Harvard, engineer of the Kiaocho-Tsinan Railway. Mr. Denn is the director and chief engineer of the line while Mr. Chen and Mr. Sun are respectively the assistant director and the chief of the planning division.

In 1928 when Mr. Chang Ching Kiang was the Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, a number of engineering enterprises of the province were projected. The construction of the Hangchow-Kiangsan Railway was started and completed with Mr. C. Y. Tu (杜鎮遠), M.C.E. Cornell, as the director and chief engineer, Mr. Tu is now the director and chief engineer of the Chekiang Kiangsi Railway which is the successor of the Hangchow-Kiangsan Railway with its extended section from Kiangsan to Nanchang, the capital of the Kiangsi Province. Mr. C. Y. Hou (侯家源), M.C.E. Cornell, assistant director and assistant chief engineer of the line has been transferred to be the director and chief engineer of the newly proposed Hunan-Kweichow Railway, with Mr. Y. Lee (李育), M.C.E. Cornell, appointed the assistant director of the line.

The engineering work of the Chien-Tang Bridge which is a joint undertaking of the Ministry of Railways and the Chekiang Provincial Government, is now in the hands of Dr. Thomson E. S. Mao (茅以昇), D. Eng. Carnegie Institute of Technology and Mr. Y. Lo (羅英), M.C.E. Cornell. Dr. Mao's new design for the bridge has been adopted.

2. River Conservancy.

Since the dawn of history, China has suffered from the devastating effects of the constant occurrence of floods. The National Government has entrusted the task of river conservancy and flood prevention to a number of specialists, the majority of whom are American university graduates.

Mr. F. S. Shen (孫輔世), M.C.E. Cornell, formerly of the Tai-Hu Conservancy Board, is the chief engineer of the Yangtze River Commission while Mr. H. Y. Chang (張含英), M.C.E. Illinois, is the chief engineer of the Yellow River Commission. On the Huai River Commission, Messrs. Woodson Wang (汪胡楨), M.C.E. Cornell, and K. Shu (須愷), C. E. University of California, are respectively the chief engineer and the assistant chief engineer. The conservancy work of the North River is in the hands of Mr. S. T. Hsu (徐世大), M. C.E. Cornell, the chief engineer and Dr. Shu-t'ien Li (李世田), Ph.D. Cornell, an executive member on the Commission. Dr. Li is also the dean of the National Peiyang Engineering College. On the Tai-Hu Conservancy Board Mr. Bazin Shen (沈百先), M.C.E. Iowa, Construction Commissioner of the Kiangsu Provincial Government serves as the director. Mr. T. P. Hsueh (薛卓斌), S.M. M.I.T., is the assistant chief engineer of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board. Messrs. T. L. Chang (張自立), M. S. Illinois, C. L. Chow (周鎮倫), M.C.E. Cornell, have served respectively as the director and the chief engineer of the Chekiang Conservancy Bureau. Mr. T. C. Hsi (席德炯), S.B. M.I.T., is the director of the Kiang-Han Engineering Bureau at Hankow, in charge of the flood prevention work.

3. Chemical Engineering.

The chemical industry in China is as yet in its very early stage of development. With only a few exceptions, the Chinese chemical enterprises are operating on a very small scale. The largest and perhaps the most successful chemical works in this country

is the Yungli Soda Plant at Tangku, Tientsin, of which Dr. Te-Pung Hou (侯德榜), S. B., M. I. T., M. A., Ph. D. Columbia, is the chief engineer. Dr. Hou is now the works manager and chief engineer of the Synthetic Ammonia and Acid Plant of the Yungli Chemical Industries Ltd. In recognition of his contribution to China in the field of chemical engineering, Dr. Hou has been awarded a medal by Columbia University and also the first gold medal by the Chinese Institute of Engineers.

In government chemical works, Dr. David Yu (俞大維), Ph.D. Harvard, director-general of the Ordnance Department and Mr. C. L. Wu (吳欽烈), S.B., M.I.T., director of chemical works and Research Institute of Physics and Chemistry, are playing an important part.

The other American University graduates active in the chemical field are Mr. Z. C. Page (戴濟), A.B. Miami University, specialist in paint and varnish and chemical engineer of the Yuan-Fong Color Works, Mr. C. N. Shen (沈鎮南), M.S.M.I.T., Director of sugar refinery, Kwangsi Province, and Messrs. K. T. Lee (李祖範), and S. Y. Fung (洪紹譽), S.B., M.I.T., the engineer and the factory manager of the China Chemical Works, Ltd. Mr. F. C. Tsu (諸鳳章), S.M. M.I.T. an electrical engineer by training, who is now the manager and chief engineer of the Ming-Fong Paper Mills, is doing excellent work in paper manufacture. Dr. Zai-Ziong Zee (徐善祥), Ph.D. Columbia, formerly senior technical expert of Ministry of Industries, is now a consulting engineer in chemical engineering.

4. Mining Engineering.

In spite of the long history, the mining industry in China, very much like the chemical industry, is still in its infancy. As a consequence there are only a few American university graduates in this field.

Mr. C. F. Wang (王正黼), M.A. Columbia, formerly chief engineer of the iron division, Sino-Japanese Coal and

S. M. LEE

Mining Co., and director of mines, Ministry of Industries, is now the manager of the Lu-ho-Kou Coal Mining Co. Mr. Tseng Yang-Fu (曾養甫), M. Sc. Pittsburgh, formerly assistant engineer of the Pittsburgh Valley Mining Co., is responsible for the development of the Chang-shing and Wei-Nan Coal Mines while as vice-president of the National Construction Commission. Mr. Tseng is now the vice-minister of Railways and consequently With the Ministry of Industries, are Mr. P. Y. Hu (胡博淵), his efforts are directed into the field of railroad construction. S.B.M.I.T., M. S. Pittsburgh, senior technical expert and formerly the metallurgical engineer of the Lungyen Iron Works and Mr. Chen I. Fang (程義法), M.E. Columbia, the Director of mines and formerly the mining engineer of Ping-Hsiang Colliery of Han-Yeh-Ping Co.

In the mining industry are Mr. K. C. Chow (周開基), M.A. Columbia, chief of the mining department of the Tayeh Iron Works, Mr. C. K. Sun (孫昌克), M. E. Houghton Michigan School of Mines, mining engineer of Kai-Lou Coal Mining Co., and Mr. Chang Kin-Fan (張景芬), M.E. Colorado School of Mines and Lehigh University, the chief engineer of the Fu-Kuo Coal Mining Co. Messrs. Chin Yui (秦瑜), and Chen Ta-Seu (陳大受), both M. E. Columbia are respectively the head of the technical and the mining departments of the National Construction Commission.

5. Aeronautical Engineering.

America, the birth place of the airplane, has always been the most favorite country for Chinese students seeking advanced studies in aeronautics. The early courses on aeronautical engineering offered by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology were well attended by these students, most of whom, since their return to China, have been doing pioneer work in that field. The following are the few American university graduates prominent in Chinese aviation circles:

Col. Tsao Wong (王助), S.M. M.I.T., started the Naval Aircraft Works at Foochow and built several types of airplanes

IN ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE

and is the government representative at the Central Aircraft Manufacturing Works.

Col. C. T. Chien (錢昌祚), S.M. M.I.T., formerly the Chief of the technical division, Commission on Aeronautical Affairs, is now the Commandant of the Air Force Technical School.

Col. C. F. Wang (王承勳), S.M. University of Michigan, is now the Chief of the technical division, Commission of Aeronautical Affairs.

Lt. Col. S. C. Wang (王士偉), S.M. M.I.T., the designer of the wind tunnel of the National Tsing-Hua University, is the deputy Commandant of the Air Force Technical School.

Lt. Col. Lynn Chu (朱霖), S.M. M.I.T., is now the government representative at the Sino-Italian National Aircraft Works.

The other senior engineers in government air service are Lt. Col. C. Y. Liu and P. N. Tien, Majors M. T. Lee, P. L. Li and Johnston Tseng, all of Univ. of Michigan, and Majors C. J. Chu and F. H. Hua of M.I.T.

6. Mechanical Engineering.

There is not much to be said about the heavy mechanical industry in this country, which has yet to be developed. The Government Railways offer good opportunity to many mechanical engineers. There are only a few who remain in this special engineering field.

Mr. W. P. Lo (盧維溥), S.M. M.I.T., formerly with the Curtiss Airplane Co., is now the director of the Central Machine Works, Ministry of Industries. Dr. Yu-Tsuan Ku (顧毓琇), M.M.E. Ph.D. Cornell, professor of National Central University, is senior technical expert and director of National Bureau of Industrial Research, Ministry of Industries. Mr. Ginntung S. Seetoo (司徒錫), S.B. M.I.T., formerly acting managing director of Nanking-Shanghai Railway, is now technical expert, Ministry of Industries, in charge of the Wenchi Paper Mills. Mr. K. C. Chang (張可治), B.S. Carnegie Inst. of Technology

and M.S. M.I.T., head of the mechanical department, National Central University did much planning work for the Central Machine Works, Ministry of Industries while he was the chief engineer.

The one successful commercial undertaking closely allied with the mechanical industry is the China Wire Products Co. of which Mr. Z. P. Zien (錢祥標), S.B. M.I.T., is the manager and chief engineer.

7. Architecture.

The Chinese architects trained in American universities are responsible for the introduction and achievement of many new types of architectural design, which generally exhibit balance with a touch of dignity in the structural composition. The Sun-Yat-Sen Mausoleum in Nanking, The Municipal Hall at the Civic Center, Shanghai, and the Administrative building of the Ministry of Railways are a few of the well-known examples. The premature death of Mr. Y. C. Lu (呂彥直) whose work includes the Sun-Yat-Sen Memorial Hall at Canton and Sun-Yat-Sen Mausoleum at Nanking, must be a great loss to the Chinese architectural profession. We are only able to mention a few of the many successful architects.

Mr. S. S. Kwan (關頌聲), S.M. M.I.T., and Messrs. Pin Chu (朱彬), T. P. Yang (楊廷寶), M.Arch. Pennsylvania, are all "Kwan, Chu and Yang" Architects and Engineers. Their work includes the Stadium in Nanking, Nankai University etc. Messrs. Shen Chao (趙深), B. Chih Chen (陳植), Chuin Tung (童騫), M.Arch., Pennsylvania, all of the "United Architects, Shanghai" are architects of the administrative building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking, the Metropol Theater, Shanghai, etc. Mr. Dayu Doon (董大酉), M.Arch., Minnesota and Columbia, is the architect of many imposing structures at the Civic Center, including the Municipal Hall, the City Stadium etc. and Mr. Robert Fa (范文照), M.

IN ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE

Arch. Pennsylvania, is the architect of the palatial buildings of the Ministry of Railways, Nanking and the new government buildings of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, Canton etc. Researches in Chinese architecture have been carried on systematically under the direction of Mr. Shih-Cheng Liang (梁思成), M.Arch. who has written several books on Chinese architecture. Mr. P. Y. Loo (盧炳玉), S.B. M.I.T., is well known for his achievement in building airship hangars.

8. Municipal Works.

China's cities as a whole are far behind in modern planning. It is only in a few of the larger and more accessible cities that one finds modern sanitation, lighting and traffic facilities developed to a satisfactory degree. Outstanding in this field are the names of T. K. Cheng (程天固), M.A., California, and the late Henry Panhoe (彭回) C. E., Illinois, who pioneered city modernization in China with their work at Canton. However, the field is as yet practically virgin and it is gratifying to note the part which American university men are playing in civic development.

In the City Government of Greater Shanghai, there are Mr. Paul H. Hsu (徐佩璜), S.B. M.I.T., director of the bureau of public utilities, Mr. Shen Yi (沈怡), post-graduate student M.I.T., director of public works, Mr. T. S. Sih (薛次莘), S.B. M.I.T., highway engineer and Mr. H. C. Chiu (裘錫鈞), M.C.E. Cornell, engineer of the Bureau of Public Works. Messrs. Shen and Sih are responsible for the well-planned system of roads in the Civic Center. The late Mr. Y. T. Chu (朱耀廷), M.C.E. Cornell, and Mr. S. C. Shen (沈叔成), have contributed much to the development of the City of Hangchow under the mayorship of Mr. Z. Y. Chow (周象賢), S.M. M.I.T., Mr. H. S. Sung (宋希尚), M.S. Brown University, formerly the chief engineer of the Yangtse River Commission, is the director of the public works department of the Municipality of Nanking and Mr. Hsin Chee-Sing (邢契辛), M.S. M.I.T., formerly

the chief engineer of the North Eastern Shipbuilding Co. is the director of public works of Tsingtao.

9. Naval Construction.

The fact that out of the six graduates in Naval architecture and marine engineering of M. I. T., three have already found their opportunities in other fields, reflects very well the condition of slow progress in the shipping and the shipbuilding industries in this country. The Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works are able to keep the services of the following three naval architects:

Admiral Palliam T. Mar (馬德驥), S.M. M.I.T., director of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering works, under whose administration the new dry dock, the largest of its kind in this country, has been recently completed.

Mr. Chi-Foo Yeh (葉在馥), S.B. M.I.T., engineer of the hull division.

Mr. Yun-Chiao Yeh (葉雲樵), Sc.D. M.I.T., inspector of naval shipbuilding.

Mr. P. Y. Tang (唐炳源), S.B. M.I.T., manager and chief engineer of the Ching-Fong Weaving and Spinning Co., Ltd.

10. Textile Engineering.

This is a field in which American university men are not very numerous.

Mr. Y. Tsai (蔡雄), B.S. Pittsburgh, manager and engineer of the Mayar Silk Works.

Mr. Y. T. Chow (周延鼎), S.B. M.I.T., Manager and & engineer of the Hangchow Silk Filature and the Wei-Lun Silk Filature.

Mr. Hsueh Tsu-kang (薛祖康), S.B. M.I.T., assistant manager and engineer of the Yung-Tai Silk Filature.

Mr. Y. C. Wang (王榮吉), S.B. Lowell Textile School, manager of the Mutual Textile Co. and the Ching-Yuan Silk Weaving Co.

II. Electrical Power Engineering.

Though electrical power generation and supply is not a new industry in this country yet, until recently, few power plants have operated efficiently. In the campaign for better and more efficient electrical power supply both the National Construction Commission and the Chekiang Provincial Government have taken a leading part. Mr. M. H. Pai (潘銘新), who was then the director of the electricity division of the Commission and concurrently the director of the Chekiang Electricity Bureau, did much planning work with a body of able assistants before the success of the campaign could be assured. The new Hangchow Electricity works, the New Capital Electricity Works at Nanking and the improved power plant at Chi-Tse-Yeh, Changchow are the results of this endeavor.

Mr. Pai, S.B. M.I.T., is now the director of the Capital Electricity Works and concurrently the chief of the engineering department of the National Construction Commission. The National Construction Commission is also attempting to improve the electrical power industry in this country in general with Mr. C. Yun (惲震), M.E.E. Wisconsin, as the chairman of the regulation board for the private electrical enterprises and Mr. C. C. Chang (張家祉), M.E.E. Cornell, as the chief of the electricity department. On the engineering staff of the N.C.C. are Mr. F. T. Loh (陸法曾), chief engineer, of the Capital Electricity works, Mr. Y. L. Wu (吳玉麟), S.B. M.I.T., and Mr. H. P. Wu (吳新炳), Pittsburgh who are respectively the director and chief engineer of the power plant at Chi-Tse-Yeh.

S. M. LEE

The Canton Electrical Power Co. which is one of the most efficient private electrical enterprises in the country, has been much enlarged and improved since Mr. T. K. Tse (謝作楷), S.B. M.I.T., served as the manager and the chief engineer. Mr. Tse is now the vice president and general manager of the Western District Power Co. of Shanghai. In the province of Kwangsi, Mr. S. Y. Lung (龍純如), M.E.E. Cornell, director of the Electricity Works at Wuchow, is responsible for the development of many electrical engineering enterprises in that province.

The four other American university men holding important positions in private electrical industries are Mr. U. D. Hsu (徐恩第), chief engineer of the Shanghai Nantao Electricity Co., Mr. Fountain C. Chen (陳長源), chief engineer of the Hangchow Electricity Works, Mr. K. P. Pao (鮑國寶), M.E.E. Cornell, chief engineer of the Foochow Electric Co., and Mr. K. Hsu (許坤), M.E.E. Cornell, engineer of the Peiping Tramway Co.

12. Electrical Communication.

Government telegraph lines and telephone exchanges did not operate with much efficiency until in 1928 when the National Construction Commission began to erect a network of radio stations and the Ministry of Communications campaigned for improvement in telegraph and telephone services.

Mr. Lee Fang-Yi (李範一), University of Pittsburgh and Mr. C. C. Wang (王崇植), S.M. M.I.T., as respectively the director and the assistant director and chief engineer of the radio administration of the National Construction Commission must be credited with much of the pioneer work in building up the inter-provincial radio net-work as well as the International Radio Station at Chen-Ju. The American university men who hold responsible positions in the Ministry of Communications and have participated in the work of improving electrical communication in general are Mr. E. F. Wei (韋以馥), M.E. Cornell, chief technical expert and vice minister, Dr. K. L. Yuen (顏任光), Ph.D. Chicago, director-general of telegraph and tele-

phone, Dr. Y. C. Wen (溫毓慶), Ph.D. Harvard, director of the International Radio Station and Mr. F. S. Tao (陶鳳山), student engineer of Western Electric Co., head of technical section, department of telegraph and telephone. The project of the nine-province long distance telephone network initiated by Dr. Chu Chia-Hua, Minister of Communications, has been placed in the hands of Mr. Z. H. Hu (胡瑞祥), who was formerly with the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. and later the director and chief engineer of the Nanking Telephone Administration. The whole network is expected to be put into service by October this year.

The Chekiang Provincial Government was not behind in the matter of electrical communication. The Provincial Telephone Administration and the Broadcasting Station have accomplished much in the construction of the toll lines, the conversion of the Hangchow telephone exchange into automatic equipment and the erection of the radio stations, with Mr. S. M. Lee (李熙謀), S.M. M.I.T., M. S. Harvard, as the director and Messrs. Y. K. Chow (秉玉坤), Z. H. Hu (胡瑞祥), and Pinlu Shen (沈魯周), M.S. Harvard, as the engineers. Mr. T. C. Tsao (趙會珪), M.S. Harvard, became the director and the chief engineer of the Provincial Telephone Administration in 1932 and much extension work has been done during his administration.

13. Electrical Manufacture.

Any kind of manufacturing industry in this country has to work against great odds, and the electrical manufacturing business is not an exception. Nevertheless, a slow but certain progress has been made.

Working under trying conditions, Mr. S. K. Lau (劉錫祺), S.B. M.I.T., and Messrs. C. S. Yang (楊景時), and G. Chow (周琦), of Pittsburgh University have succeeded in organising the Chinese National Electric and Pottery Co. manufacturing electrical machinery and power and telephone line materials. Mr. Waken Chang (張惠康), S.B. M.I.T., M.E.E. Cornell and Mr. F. L. Chen (陳輔良), Graduate School,

Westinghouse Electric Mfg. Co. are the manager and the chief engineer of the Asiatic Mfg. Co. and the Eastern Neon Light Co. which are the pioneers in the field of manufacturing bakelite products and neon light signs. Mr. Robert Ting (丁佐成), S.B. Chicago and Dr. John Y. Lee (李耀邦), Ph.D. Chicago, of the China Scientific Instrument Co., have done much in the line of scientific instrument manufacture, Mr. J. T. Hu (胡汝鼎), S.B. M.I.T., is the director of the electrical manufacturing works of the National Construction Commission. Serving in consulting capacity in the field of electrical manufacture, are prof. M. Chow (周銘) Ph.D. M.I.T., of the Chiao-Tung University, on radio engineering; prof. S. L. Chung (鍾兆琳), M.E.E. Cornell of the Chiao-Tung Univ. and Mr. Tsu Y. Lu (盧祖詒), S.B. M.I.T., dean of electrical Eng. dept. of Nankai Univ. on electrical machinery.

14. Engineering Research.

The last but not the least in importance is the class of engineers engaged in research work on various engineering problems. Progress and development of a Modern State are possible only through the continuous application of human efforts in scientific investigation. A country getting benefit from the scientific achievements of other nations without striving to make any contribution by herself, is technically dependent in the sense that she has always to look to the machinery and the technical ability of others for the solution of her own problems. In the United States, private firms like the General Electric Co. and the Bell Laboratories spend tens of millions dollars yearly on scientific researches alone. In view of the meagre amount of money spent on research in this country, the need for further encouragement in this field is keenly felt.

The one who made the first attempt in developing organised research in this country was the late Mr. C. Yang (楊銓),

IN ENGINEERING AND ARCHITECTURE

M.E.E. Cornell, M.A. Harvard. Assisting Dr. Tsai Yuan-Pei, Mr. Yang has laid the foundation for the National Central Research Institute, better known as Academia Sinica of which Dr. Tsai is now the president. In the field of applied science, Mr. J. Chow (周仁), M.S. Cornell, Mr. S. L. Yang (楊肇熾) S.M. M.I.T., and Mr. M. K. Chen (陳茂康), M.E. Cornell, director of the institute of engineering and research fellows of the institute of physics respectively, are carrying on investigations in ceramics, steel manufacture, textile engineering, standardisation of physical instruments, short wave radiation and Kennelly-Heaviside Layers, etc. In the electrical laboratory of National Construction Commission, Mr. C. S. Chen (陳中熙), formerly of the General Electric Co. is working on insulation problems and electrical testing in general.

Under the able leadership of Dr. Y. H. Ku (顧毓琇), D.Sc. M.I.T., the engineering college of the National Tsing-Hua University has been developed into a center of research activity. Dr. Ku has done extensive work on transient analysis of A. C. Machinery and operating characteristics of induction motors. The work on Impedance Dyadics of Prof. A. P. T. San (薩本棟), D.Sc. Worcester Tech., who is now a visiting professor at Ohio State University, is well known and has been highly praised by Gabriel Kron of the G. E. Co., an authority on tensor analysis applying to rotating machinery. Prof. Y. W. Lee (李郁榮), D.Sc. M.I.T., is the holder of several inventions with Prof. N. Wiener of M.I.T., relating to electrical corrective network systems. Dr. C. K. Jen (任之恭), Ph.D. Harvard, has done much experimental work and theoretical investigation in electron tube oscillators and Prof. Fang-Yin Tsai (蔡方蔭), S.B. M.I.T., has made valuable contributions in the analysis of continuous frames, particularly those of variable moment of inertia. In Chiao-Tung University, chemical researches on oil and water softening, stilling in oil and castor oil as substitutes for wood-oil. chemical gases, etc. are undertaken by Prof. M. T. Hsu (徐名材), S.B. M.I.T., Mr. S. H. Ting (丁嗣賢), M.S. M.I.T., Mr. T. H. Shen (沈慈暉), M.S. Cornell, Mr. C. F. Lai (賴其芳), M.S. Pittsburgh, and others. Prof. S. P. Huang (黃叔培), D. Eng. R.P.I., of the same institution is working on coal gas motors. In Central University, Dr. T. M.

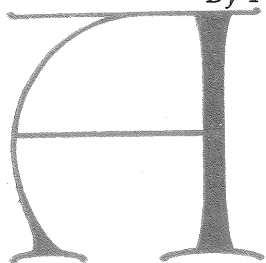
S. M. LEE

Tu (杜長明), D.Sc. M.I.T., researches on fuels, Ke-Chung Chang (張克忠), D.Sc. M.I.T., who designed and supervised the construction of the Li-Chung Chemical Works, is one of those in charge of the research of applied chemistry at Nankai University and the Alunite Research at the Golden Sea Research Institute of which Dr. H. W. Sun (孫學悟), Ph.D. Harvard, is the director. Dr. Li-Chi Pan (潘履潔), Ph.D. Columbia, formerly director of Chung-Hua Chemical Research Laboratory and now research fellow of Academia sinica, has done extensive work on electrolysis.

The writer acknowledges the very valuable help rendered him by many of his friends, and only regrets that lack of space (he has already greatly exceeded his allotment) will not permit a fuller development of the subject.

MODERN MEDICINE

By F. C. YEN, M.D.



AMERICAN university men have contributed a large and significant share in the progress of modern medicine in China. They are responsible not only for its introduction, but also for its continual development up to the present time. The advantageous position enjoyed by

them is due to the following reasons:—

1. Among the pioneer workers were American medical missionaries of outstanding ability and vision who blazed the trail of modern medicine in China,

2. There are larger numbers of American medical missionaries engaged in hospital and other forms of medical work,

3. The Americans were early in entering the field of medical education for the training of Chinese doctors,

4. There are more Chinese who went to America for under and post-graduate medical training,

5. A number of American Universities, notably Yale, Harvard, and Pennsylvania, have extended their activities by helping to establish medical schools in China. Besides, organizations interested in medicine, like the Rockefeller Foundation and the China Foundation, have given aid for the promotion of scientific medicine in this country.

The earliest American physician recorded as having practised in China was Dr. Bradford of Philadel-

phia, who opened a dispensary in Canton in 1828. But the first American university man who came to China as a medical missionary was Peter Parker, a graduate of Yale in Arts, Theology and Medicine. He arrived in Canton on October 26th, 1935, under the appointment of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and opened the first hospital in China, called the "Canton Hospital", whose centenary took place only last November. For 20 years, he helped to lay the foundation of modern medicine in China. Even in those early days, he started the work of training Chinese assistants as a measure to perpetuate the work.

When Dr. Peter Parker left in 1855, he was succeeded by Dr. John Glasgow Kerr, another great American medical pioneer. Dr. Kerr was born in Ohio, in 1828 and graduated from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He arrived at Canton with his wife in May 1854. During his active service of over 30 years as a surgeon, he treated 535,222 outpatients, 21,270 inpatients and did 24,515 operations, including over a thousand operations for the removal of stones in the bladder. Besides, he translated 27 medical textbooks into Chinese and became the first president of the China Medical Missionary Association.

The other outstanding figures in the early pioneer days were Dr. William Lockhart, who came to China in 1839 and was largely responsible for the start of the medical work in Shanghai and Peking; Dr. Benjamin Hobson (1850) whose contribution to medicine in China was thru his translation of medical textbooks which were greatly appreciated by the Viceroy of

MODERN MEDICINE

Liang Kwang, who said, "Dr. Hobson's works are of such incalculable benefit to the Chinese that they are worth the labor of a life time"; Dr. H. W. Boone (1880) who laid the foundation of the St. John's School in Shanghai; Dr. J. K. MacKenzie, who in 1881 was invited by Li Hung-chang to start the Viceroy's Hospital Medical School in Tientsin, which later became the Navy Medical College; Dr. Chas. Wenyon (1881) who was responsible for the starting of the Union Medical College in Peking; Dr. D. Christie (1881) who founded the Medical College in Mukden; and Dr. Duncan Main, the founder of Hangchow Christian Medical School.

Among the Chinese doctors who made contribution in the early days of medicine in China were graduates of the Navy Medical College trained by Dr. MacKenzie. Many of the students in the first few classes were young men sent out to America by the Educational Missions under Dr. Yung Wing. When they were ordered to return by the Chinese government before the completion of their education, some studied medicine under Dr. MacKenzie, because their knowledge in English qualified them to receive medical education in that language. The first class of eight students graduated in 1885. Among them was Dr. Lin Lien-hui, the head of the class, who later was appointed as the first director of the Peiyang Medical School and also as personal physician of Viceroy Li Hung-chang. When the Viceroy was shot in the face by a Korean while attending a conference in Korea, the bullet was successfully extracted by Dr. Lin. Unfortunately, this promising career was cut short by

typhoid fever to which he succumbed in 1900. The second graduate, Dr. Hsu Hua-ching, became the chief of the Army Medical College. Dr. Kiang Dah-ding was another graduate who succeeded Dr. MacKenzie, after the latter's death in 1888, as the director of the Navy Medical College which position he filled up to 1900 when he was shot by the allied troops in Tientsin. Other graduates from that school who have later become prominent are Drs. W. T. Watts, T. Z. Kiang and C. Kang.

The following is a cross section picture of medical work in China at the end of hundred years since the days of Peter Parker. There are at present at least 500 hospitals in the country with a total accommodation of 20,779 beds. Out of this number, 33 are teaching hospitals and 250 are mission hospitals. Recent statistics show that there are 7,908 medical practitioners in China today of whom 7,158 are Chinese. Of the Chinese doctors, 6,438 were trained at home and 720 received their training abroad. Among those educated in foreign countries, 468 are from Japan, 112 are from America, 68 are from Germany, 63 from Great Britain and Canada and 9 from France. There are altogether 33 medical schools, 5 national, 7 provincial, 2 army and 19 private. Of the 19 private medical schools, 13 are under mission or foreign auspices. The total annual budget for the 33 medical schools is Yuan 8,735,068. There are 168 nursing schools with an enrollment of 4,805 pupil nurses. In addition, there are midwifery schools, institutes for health officers, technicians, etc., and schools of pharmacy, dentistry and veterinary. As yet, there are no

postgraduate medical schools in China although postgraduate instructions, including teachers' training and refresher courses are given in a number of the existing medical schools.

In medical relief work, the American university men and women are rendering a large and an important service. Many hospitals in the country are still mission hospitals started by American medical missionaries or Chinese doctors who received their training either in mission medical schools in China or in America.

In medical educational work, the American university men have perhaps made the most significant contribution. Of the 13 medical schools under mission or foreign auspices, 5 are under American auspices, 1 under the British auspices, and 3 represent a union of American and British missionaries. The institutions founded and staffed by them represent not only the oldest but still the best in the country. The St. John's Medical School, the oldest institution in China was founded in 1880 by Dr. W. H. Boone (College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York) who for many years was its dean. Its present dean is Dr. J. C. McCracken (Pennsylvania, 1901), but Dr. E. S. Tyau (St. John's, 1908, Pennsylvania, 1914), Dr. A. W. Tucker (Virginia, 1905) and Dr. P. Z. Nyi (Johns Hopkins, 1925) have served as deans at various times. The Women's Christian Medical College has Dr. Wong Zok-tsung (Johns Hopkins, 1925) as its president. The Hackett Medical College in Canton is another missionary institution for women with Dr. Ross Wong as its president. The Hunan-Yale Medical College in Changsha owed its existence largely to

F. C. YEN

Drs. E. H. Hume (Yale, 1897, Johns Hopkins, 1901) and F. C. Yen (St. John's, 1903, Yale, 1909). Its present dean is Dr. K. Y. Wong, a graduate of Hunan-Yale Medical College (1923) and Northwestern. The Peiping Union Medical College in Peiping had Dr. H. S. Houghton (Johns Hopkins, 1905), Mr. R. S. Greene (Harvard), and Dr. J. Heng Liu, (Harvard, 1915) as directors at various times. In the Cheeloo Medical College, Drs. R. T. Shields (Virginia, 1901) and Peter Kiang (St. John's, Pennsylvania, 1915) are largely responsible for the conduct of that institution. Among the government medical schools, Dr. F. C. Yen is the present director of the National Medical College of Shanghai; Dr. S. N. Sheer (Johns Hopkins, 1920), the dean of the College of Medicine of the National Central University; Dr. James K. Sun (Western Reserve, 1924), the director of the Army Medical College in Nanking; Dr. Chia Kuie (P.U.M.C., 1926), dean of the Hupeh Provincial Medical College; and Dr. Wong Mung, the dean of the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Medical College in Canton.

In medical research, the American university men have also their share in workers like Drs. Woo Hsien (Harvard, 1919), B. E. Read (Yale, 1924), Stephen Hu (California), F. F. Tang (Hunan-Yale, 1921, Harvard, 1926), Y. Y. Ying (Hunan-Yale, 1921, Johns Hopkins, 1925) and many others too numerous to mention.

In the field of public health, especially in the promotion of urban, suburban and rural health work and in the training of personnel for health and social welfare workers, American university men took the

initiative. In the early days, men like W. W. Peter (Rush, 1900), S. M. Woo (Johns Hopkins, 1915), C. L. Kao (Hunan-Yale, 1921, Harvard, 1929) promoted the work in connection with the Council on Health Education. Later, the training of health personnel was started in connection with the medical schools by exponents like Dr. J. B. Grant (Michigan, 1917), Dr. F. Oldt (Ohio, 1905) and others. Now, practically all the leading medical schools in China have strong departments of public health and preventive medicine, both for the training of undergraduate and post-graduate medical students. Dr. I. C. Yuan (P.U.M.C., 1927, Johns Hopkins, 1928) is the head of this department at Peiping Union Medical College. Drs. Chang Wei (Hunan-Yale, 1924, Harvard, 1931) and D. G. Lai (Chicago, 1924) are in charge of this department at the National Medical College of Shanghai. Dr. Chang is now also in charge of health training courses of the National Health Administration in Nanking. The College of Medicine of the National Central University has Dr. C. K. Chu (P.U.M.C., 1929, Yale, 1933) as professor. Dr. L. S. Liu (Hunan-Yale, 1922, Johns Hopkins) is connected with Hunan-Yale Medical College, and Dr. L. M. Han as professor of preventive medicine in Cheeloo. In rural health work, Dr. C. C. Chen (P.U.M.C., 1929, Harvard) is making a very significant demonstration at Tingshien in connection with Dr. James Yen (Yale) of the Mass Education Movement.

American university men are also holding high medical positions in the government. The director of the National Health Administration, the highest

F. C. YEN

health organization of the government, is occupied by Dr. J. Heng Liu (Harvard, 1915). Dr. Edgar Tsen (Harvard, 1914) is the chief of the Central Hygienic Laboratory; Dr. T. A. Li (P.U.M.C., 1926, Harvard, 1929), the Commissioner of Public Health for the Municipality of Greater Shanghai; Dr. I. C. Fang (P.U.M.C., 1927, Harvard), the Commissioner of Health in Peiping; Dr. C. T. Dunn (P.U.M.C., Johns Hopkins), the Commissioner of Health of Canton; Dr. Y. Y. Lung (Hunan-Yale, 1923), the Hunan Provincial Commissioner of Health; Dr. C. Pan (P.U.M.C., 1925), the Provincial Health Commissioner of Kiangsi; and Dr. Chang Sing-ba (Pennsylvania), the Commissioner of Health of Hankow. Dr. S. W. Woo (Johns Hopkins, 1915) was the first Commissioner of Health of Canton and is now connected with the Legislative Yuan. Dr. T. F. Huang (Chicago, 1924) who was at one time Commissioner of Health in Hankow and Peiping and the health expert of the League of Nations, is now the chief of the medical service of the Ministry of Railways. Dr. Y. L. Mei (Rush) is now the chief army medical officer, directing the army medical service of the Ministry of War.

The Chinese Medical Association, which has been re-organized, representing the amalgamation of the China Medical Association and the National Medical Association of China, is rapidly assuming an important position comparable to similar associations in Great Britain and America. Among the ten presidents since its first organization in 1915, six were university men from America. They are Dr. F. C. Yen, 1914-16; the late Dr. C. V. Yui (St. John's, 1907, Pennsylvania), 1920-22; Dr. E. S. Tyau (St. Johns, 1908, Pennsylvania,

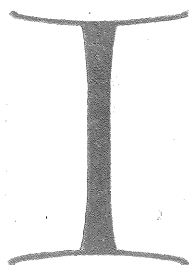
MODERN MEDICINE

1914), 1922-24; Dr. J. Heng Liu, 1926-28; Dr. W. S. New (Harvard, 1914), 1930-32; with Dr. H. P. Chu (Harvard of China, 1916, Northwestern, 1918) as its present president.

In this brief survey, it will not be possible to mention all the American university men and women, both Chinese and foreign, who have helped in one way or the other in the building up of modern medicine in China, but it may suffice to show that the influence exerted by them has been a potent force. They are largely responsible not only for the introduction of modern medicine in China, but also in actively carrying on the various forms of medical activities in the last hundred years, in making it an indigenous system of medicine, and in developing Chinese leadership. In this way, an indigenous Chinese medical profession has now become a reality capable of conducting the work of medical education and practice, medical research and preventive medicine. In fact, progress of medicine in China compares very favourably with the other progressions, such as engineering, agriculture, industry, railway, etc. It is in medicine that America, thru her university men and women, has made the most significant, enduring and distinctive contribution to China.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY—

By H. Y. MOH, M.S.



It is upon the request of the American University Club of Shanghai that I am venturing to present, in this little paper, some salient contributions to Chinese industries by American university men in China. Being myself an American university graduate, I feel it not only my pleasure, but also my honor to write on the subject. Owing to the lack of comprehensive data available within the short limit of time allowed me, however, I shall only attempt (1) to give a general account of China's trade with the United States and its relations with Chinese industries and with American university men in China and (2) to cite some instances of contributions to Chinese industries by American university men in China.

I. CHINA'S TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND CHINESE INDUSTRIES.

The development of Chinese industries is closely connected with China's trade with the United States. The predominant position occupied by the United States since 1932 in China's foreign trade is at least partly accountable to the efforts of American university men in promoting friendly relations between the two nations.

The United States of America is built, economically, on her trade with foreign countries. By tradition, her policy toward China aims at the promotion

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

of trade relations and not political invasion. In point of fact, the trade relations which commenced to exist between the two countries as early as 1785 were, happily, founded on mutual peace and amity. The Sino-American commercial Treaty of Wanghea of 1884 was the result of free negotiation and was not signed under pressure of armed force. As another evidence of amity, the United States, with the conclusion of the Treaty Regulating Tariff Relations, 1928, was the first Power to recognize the tariff autonomy of China.

The past quarter of a century witnessed wonderfully rapid growth in the volume of China's trade with the United States, so that by 1932, the latter began to occupy the leading position in China's foreign trade. In 1934, the total volume of trade between the two countries amounted to Chinese \$266,000,000, i.e., 26 per cent. of the entire volume of China's import and 17 per cent. of China's export, while the corresponding figure for 1868 when statistics on China's foreign trade were first compiled by the Customs Administration was even less than \$10,000,000. The highest record, however, was registered in 1931 when the total volume of import and export exceeded \$500,000,000. These were certainly beyond the imagination of the American merchants who began to trade with the Chinese people in Canton in the eighteenth century.

According to recent statistics, there are at present in China over 7,000* United States citizens engaged in over 600 American firms, with a total capitalization of nearly CSS\$ 200,000,000 and a total volume of busi-

*There are over 70,000 persons of Chinese race in the United States, many of whom are American citizens.

ness of CSS\$400,000,000 per year. In spite of the decline in recent years, in consequence of the economic depression, in China's total volume of trade and the proportionate decrease in the American share, the predominance of the United States in China's foreign trade remains unchallenged.

This predominance of the United States in China's foreign trade may, of course, be attributed to the industrial success of the same, the convenience of transport on the Pacific, the improved methods of trade, but what is more significant is the amicable relations that happily have existed between the two nations. Furthermore, various factors concurred in promoting the friendliness between the two great peoples. Aside from the contributions on the part of thousands of Chinese immigrants toward the development of the western states of America, the work of American missionary and philanthropic institutions in China, the assurance given by the United States Government to respect China's sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity, the refunding of the Boxer Indemnity and the recognition of the Republican Government, the efforts of American university men must be given considerable credit.

In this connection, the relation between Chinese industries and Sino-American trade must not be overlooked. Without the import of various American goods and machines, China's industries would be greatly hindered; and without the development of Chinese industries, various items of import from the United States—namely, raw materials and machines for industrial purposes—would be decidedly decreased.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

While complete statistics are unnecessary, it is enough to enumerate a few principal items of import, which were intended for industrial purposes, from the United States during the period of nine months from January to September, 1935. These were kerosene oil, 8,814,030 customs gold units; timber, CGU4,064,926; machinery, CGU3,743,081; steel, CGU5,218,608; gasoline, CGU2,538,017; and the import of cotton during the same period amounted to three times that of kerosene.

All the above figures help to manifest the fact that the development of Chinese industries has resulted in the increase of import from the United States. An appreciable portion of this import from the United States was, moreover, due to American university men engaged in industrial enterprises in China. Without mentioning others, I alone, in the years 1917-1919, purchased directly and indirectly, for myself as well as on behalf of others a total of about 750,000 spindles from the United States. I preferred American spindles to those of other countries because, being a returned student from the United States, I knew best the qualities of American goods, and besides, the friendship that I cultivated with the American people during my stay in the United States also threw some weight on my selection.

II. CONTRIBUTIONS TO CHINESE INDUSTRIES

BY AMERICAN UNIVERSITY MEN.

In 1909, Tsing Hua College at Peiping first despatched its graduates to study in the United States on scholarships granted from the United States Boxer Indemnity Refund, and since that time has sent a

large number of Chinese students to study in American universities. In addition, there were many other students who furthered their studies in America on other scholarships or on their own resources. Many of these students specialized in natural sciences and engineering in American universities and made substantial contributions to industrial developments in China after their return to the fatherland. Besides, many American friends who were university graduates came to join industrial enterprises in China. Thus in the textile industry, in electric engineering, in railway construction, as well as in other fields, we find American university men. It is due to their efforts that industrial technique was introduced and industrial machines transplanted into this land, so that a foundation of Chinese industries was built. While we are not content with our present accomplishments, we cannot but recognize the contributions on the part of American university graduates to Chinese industries.

Being unable to obtain comprehensive statistics of all American university men engaged in industrial enterprises in China, I should like to present a few outstanding ones who are making commendable contributions to the promotion of Chinese industries.

The first person I wish to mention is Mr. Ping Yuan Tang, S.B., M.I.T. Mr. Tang is concurrently director of four of the largest factories in China, namely, the Kiu Foong Flour Mills, the Ching Foong Cotton Spinning, Weaving, Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing Company, the Zung Foong Bean Oil Factory and the Lee Noong Kiln Works. He is also a member of the Committee of the Cotton Industrial Commission of the National Economic Council and a member of the Supervisory Board of the Academia Sinica.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The second worthy of our esteem is Mr. T. S. Miao, LL.M., N.Y.U., who in his capacity as chief of the Raw Silk Testing Department of the Government Testing Bureau of Shanghai, Ministry of Industry, is doing remarkable work to improve Chinese manufactured goods and to promote Chinese export.

Besides, Mr. S. P. Tsai, B.T.E., Lowell Textile Institute, General Manager of the Mayar Silk Mills which are the largest silk weaving mills in China, Mr. H. L. Hsieh, graduate of the University of Illinois, General Manager of the Yung Tai Silk Filature, are also directly contributing toward the advancement of Chinese silk industries.

Modern industrial development is now in rapid progress in China. Important as it is in the economic life of the Chinese people and in its influence on the world's market, its significance is self-evident. Just as American university men have in the past made remarkable contributions to industries in China, so they will, in the years to come, continue to occupy an appreciable position in the field of Chinese industry.

Shanghai,

June 15, 1936

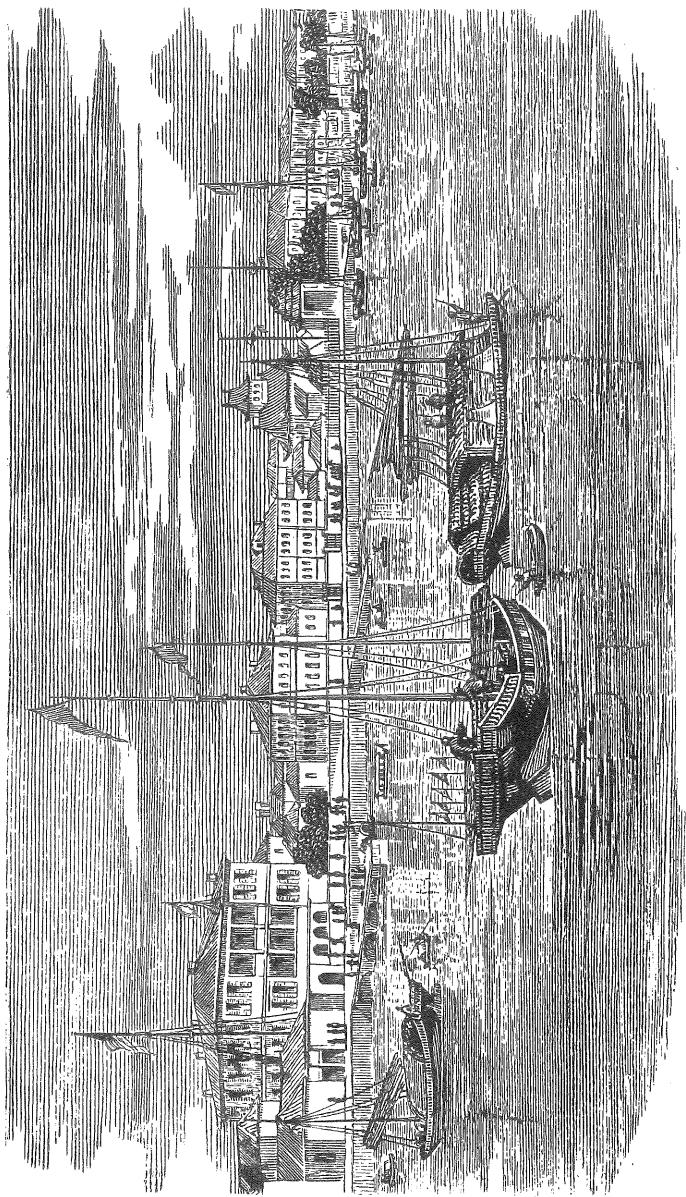
THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

By J. B. POWELL, B.S.J.

A

AMERICANS have been concerned with journalistic enterprises in China for more than a century, their activities extending well back into the era of the clipper ships. There is no record indicating that the "Empress of China", which sailed from New England for Canton almost before the ink was dry on our Declaration of Independence, carried a printing press, but American activities outside of their own country, whether in the Far East, Near East, Central or South America, have included journalistic work. In other words, the Americans took their printing press with them.

One of the first American journalistic efforts in China of which we have any record was in 1827 when a Philadelphian named W. W. Wood established the *Canton Register*, originally a bi-weekly, but later published weekly. Whether Editor Wood was a university graduate is not indicated in the record, but a recent book written by Roswell S. Britton entitled "The Chinese Periodical Press", stated that Mr. Wood was "a talented and versatile man and something of a gentleman adventurer". We are told that he wrote most of the news, set the type and printed the paper himself on a hand press which was lent him by a British merchant named Alexander Matheson.



SHANGHAI IN THE EARLY DAYS

THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

There were other Americans concerned with printing ventures in the early days of foreign contact at Canton, but little is known about them now, except that they had trouble not only with conservative Chinese authorities, but also with their own officials and the local merchants. For example, we read where the *Canton Courier*, a competitor of the *Canton Register*, "which also contained American news", was forced to discontinue publication in 1833 "because it had editorially offended the 'honorable' British East India Company which discontinued its twelve subscriptions without which the paper was unable to continue publication as an independent journal."

In the same year, the *Register* started a supplement known as the "*Canton General Price Current*" which in 1835 celebrated a remarkable event—the paper gained a Chinese subscriber, the first ever recorded with a foreign journal. It was appropriately celebrated and made a matter of public record, an event of some significance in view of the fact that Chinese readers outnumber foreigners on the subscription lists of most present-day English language journals in the treaty ports.

Another paper started by an American which became widely known was the *Chinese Repository* which began publication in Canton in 1832. It was edited by a well known American missionary, Elijah Coleman Bridgman. It was stated that Mr. Bridgman was inspired to start the paper in order to make available for the public the "journal of a voyage from Siam to Tientsin" which was written by one Charles Gutzlaff a missionary whose name is perpetuated on an island

off Shanghai. The *Chinese Repository* was financed by "that pious and generous merchant from New York", David W. Oliphant, who not only guaranteed the magazine against loss, but built an office for the Bruen Press which Mr. Oliphant's home church in America had donated to the Canton mission.

Samuel Wells Williams, another American who came out to superintend the Press, shared the editorial work and contributed a great deal on geographical, botanical and other subjects. He once wrote the entire contents of the issues during later years when he was in sole charge. James Grainger Bridgman edited the magazine for a few months in 1847-48 while E. C. Bridgman and Dr. Williams were absent from Canton. The object of the *Chinese Repository* was to give "the most authentic and valuable information respective to China and the adjacent countries". The editors did a monumental work in what was then referred to as the "exasperating task of trying to unfold a closed Empire", but their work was rewarded because the *Repository* received a good response. The first three volumes had to be reprinted in full. The circulation for some years was around 1,000 and a London magazine in 1837 referred to it as a periodical "which would be considered good even in England". However, the popularity of the magazine faded after the first Anglo-Chinese war and during the last seven years of its publication its deficit was covered by other revenues of the printing office. In 1857 its circulation dropped to 300, the subscription price being \$3. per reader. According to Mr. Britton's treatise, a decrease in the popularity of the *Repository* perhaps typified the turn of Western interest in China. Williams him-

THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

self in his closing editorial referred to the increasing number of English weeklies on the China coast and inferred that something more than the *Repository* had come to be required, but none of the several efforts to replace the *Repository* ever quite matched it. Its 20 volumes comprising some 12,000 pages are an extraordinary compendium of information concerning China and the Chinese, particularly valuable as a final critical view of the Empire on the eve of radical transition. A list of the contributors is virtually a list of the British and American scholars of that time in China. To mention only a few: Wade, Meadows, Caleb Cushing and Bowring and J. F. Davis, the last two mentioned being literary minded Governors of Hongkong. There was one Chinese contributor named Liang Tsin-teh who was a student in a mission school. The Chinese contributor often signed his articles anonymously as "Retired Scholar".

The specific university connections of these early American journalistic missionaries were not available to the writer of this article, but that they were men of high educational attainments was obvious from the character of their work, particularly on the *Chinese Repository*. It should be a matter of self-congratulation on the part of Americans generally, but particularly present day journalists, that men of such high type came to this country at an early date in the contacts of America and China and left their stamp on the journalism of the period. It was undoubtedly due to their educational attainments that they were able to survive in a period when strong suspicions and antagonisms prevailed, not only to protestant missionary work, but particularly when it was coupled with journalistic

enterprise. The opposition was not only among conservative Chinese officialdom, but the journalistic pioneers also faced the jealousy of well-established European Catholic institutions at Macao, and open opposition of the British East India Company, which was described as the "lion of the foreign communities in Indo-China." Its monopoly of Anglo-Chinese trade was ended in 1834.

There were also several attempts at publishing by Americans in early days at Shanghai. One such publication was the *Shanghai News Letter for California and the United States*. Its first number appeared October 16, 1867, and it was issued monthly until 1871 when it passed into the hands of Hugh Lang of the *Courier* who united it in 1874 with the *Shanghai Budget and Weekly Courier* and altered its title by the addition of *News Letter*.

The *Chinese Recorder*, still in publication, deserves honorable mention for many notable achievements, not the least being the fact that it is the oldest English language journal in continuous publication in China, with the exception of the *North China Daily News*. The *Recorder* from the beginning (January, 1867) was the chief organ of Protestant missions in China. The magazine with its long list of illustrious editors constitutes a monument to American university influence in periodical journalism of a high order in this country, but any reference to the *Chinese Recorder* and its fine record should also include the *Chinese Repository* referred to previously in this article. The editors of these two magazines, including the *Repository*, dating back to 1832 at Canton, with one exception (Mr. A. H. Wylie)

THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

have been American citizens. Of the twelve editors of the *Recorder*, Dr. Frank Rawlinson, the present editor, has the enviable record of having been in the editorial chair longer than anyone else. Dr. Rawlinson, who is also supported by the American Board, recently stated that the American Board did more toward supporting the editors of these influential magazines than any other mission group.

The following historical summary of the *Recorder* and its editorial directors is reprinted from an article which appeared in that magazine in July, 1914. It is complete except for the fact that Dr. G. F. Fitch was editor for 19 years, while Dr. Rawlinson, the present editor, who assumed the position in 1914, has now been at the editorial helm for 22 years. Prior to 1914 Dr. Rawlinson was associate editor for two years, and thus has been connected with the magazine for nearly a quarter of a century:

"The following brief historical summary is prepared in order to set forth the steps through which the *Recorder* has passed in coming to its present status, July, 1914. The celebrated and valuable *Chinese Repository* was commenced in 1832 by Rev. E. C. Bridgman (A.B.C.F.M.). He was editor until May, 1847, when he was succeeded in the editorship by Rev. J. C. Bridgman (A.B.C.F.M.). In September, 1848, Dr. S. W. Williams (A.B.C.F.M.) became editor. The *Chinese Repository* was discontinued in 1851; it was published therefore for nearly twenty years.

In March, 1867, the Rev. L. N. Wheeler of the Methodist Episcopal Mission, Foochow, commenced the publication of the *Missionary Recorder*. This publication held its way for nine months only. The reasons for its discontinuance are not recorded. Very few copies of this thin volume of 144 pages are now in existence.

J. B. POWELL

In May, 1868, the Rev. S. L. Baldwin of Foochow (A.B.C.F.M.) commenced the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*. It was started as a monthly, the subscription price was \$2.00 a year and it was printed at the Methodist Press, Foochow, each volume containing about 264 pages.

From February, 1870, to May, 1872, the Rev. Justus Doolittle (A.B.C.F.M.) was its editor. From May, 1872, to January, 1874, its publication was suspended for want of sufficient support. It was then issued again with Mr. A. Wylie (L.M.S.), agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, as its editor. At the same time also the Presbyterian Mission Press of Shanghai assumed the publishing responsibility, and it was issued bi-monthly at \$3.00 a year, making a volume of 480 pages. On the return of Mr. Wylie to England in January, 1878, the Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D.D., of Foochow, again became its editor.

In May, 1880, the Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D., of Canton (A.P.M.) became editor. He retained this till December, 1884, when ill-health obliged him to return to America.

On January 1, 1885, Dr. L. H. Gulick (A.B.C.F.M.), agent of the American Bible Society, became its editor. He died in 1890, and at that time Dr. L. N. Wheeler, who had edited the *Missionary Recorder* in Foochow, having become the agent of the American Bible Society, became its editor. Dr. Wheeler died in April, 1895, and Dr. G. F. Fitch, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Press, then assumed the editorship."

Coming down to a somewhat later period, which might be designated as the "turn of the century" which included the stirring era of the Boxer Uprising, we find American university men again concerned with journalistic enterprize in China—this time in the northern sphere. The coming of the Rev. Dr. John C. Ferguson, who later became well known as an adviser to Chinese Presidents after the establishment of the Republic, was an important event in Chinese jour-

THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

nalism because Dr. Ferguson was prominently identified with the inauguration of two newspapers still in publication and well known in newspaper journalistic circles; the *Sin Wan Pao* and *The Shanghai Times*. Dr. Ferguson is no longer connected with either of these papers, but was for a considerable time prominently identified with both. Dr. Ferguson, following his graduation from Boston University, came to China and was appointed President of Nanking University in 1888, which post, he held until 1897. He also served as President of Nanyang College at Shanghai from 1897 to 1902. His intimate connections with Chinese educational work and journalism have been so extensive that many paragraphs would be required to describe them. He was at one time the owner and editor of *The Shanghai Times*, was editor of the *Journal* of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society from 1902 to 1911, but probably is best known in newspaper journalism in China through his long service as proprietor of the *Sin Wan Pao*, one of the two leading Chinese newspapers published at Shanghai. He purchased a controlling interest in the paper in 1900 and for more than a quarter of a century was the directing genius of a paper which came to share with the *Shun Pao* a leading place in the newspaper journalism of China. He disposed of his interest in the paper in 1927, reportedly for a sum exceeding \$600,000. In his long period of active work in China, educational, journalistic and official, Dr. Ferguson also found time to conduct the educational department of the *Chinese Recorder* from 1893 to 1899 and to serve for a considerable period as associate editor of the *China Journal of Science and*

Art. Aside from his actual ownership and editorship of magazines and newspapers, he also has been a prolific contributor to journals dealing with art and science not only in China, but also abroad.

The Shanghai Times, with which Dr. John C. Ferguson was associated for sometime, was started originally by a man named Willis Gray who came to China as the representative of an American financial syndicate, which included J. P. Morgan & Co., which had obtained a concession from the Chinese Government for the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Gray apparently thought that the syndicate should have a newspaper, so he founded *The Shanghai Times*; hence it is probably correct to say that the first real owner of *The Shanghai Times* was none other than the Wall Street firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. However, when the financial syndicate ultimately sold out to the Chinese Government, Mr. Gray left China and *The Shanghai Times* was sold to Sheng Kung-Pao then one of the richest men in China and Viceroy at Wuchang. Since Dr. Ferguson had been associated with Sheng Kung-Pao, he purchased *The Shanghai Times* after the 1911 revolution when Sheng experienced complications with the Nanking revolutionists. Later on, Dr. Ferguson sold the paper.

Another American who also had a prominent connection with American journalistic activities in China was Thomas Franklin Millard. Mr. Millard has two degrees from different departments of the University of Missouri, one in mining and metallurgy

THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

and the other in law, but he came to China originally as a war correspondent in connection with the Boxer Uprising and the Russo-Japanese War, both of which he covered for the *New York Herald*, *Scribner's Magazine* and other journals. In this way he became interested in newspaper journalism in China and in 1911 founded the well known English language paper, *The China Press*, which is still in publication. In 1917 he also was instrumental in the founding of *Millard's Review* at Shanghai, a journal still in publication, now known as *The China Weekly Review* which is edited by the writer of this article. Mr. Millard is no longer connected with the *China Press* or *The China Weekly Review*, but as an indirect result of his efforts and personality, he probably has had a greater influence on contemporary newspaper journalism than any other American journalist in China. In addition to the founding of two well known English language journals, Mr. Millard also found time to write a whole shelf of books dealing with Chinese-American relations or American diplomatic relations with the Far East. He served as unofficial adviser to numerous Chinese delegations attending international conferences, including the Paris Peace Conference in 1920. Later he was appointed official advisor to the Chinese Government, from which post he recently resigned.

In addition to Dr. John C. Ferguson and Thomas F. Millard, two other American university men of a slightly later period should be mentioned due to their connection with journalistic enterprise in China. Carl Crow, a graduate of the University of Missouri, who

J. B. POWELL

was associated with Thomas F. Millard in starting *The China Press*, has since been connected with other journalistic enterprises. For a considerable period, he was editor and publisher of the *Shanghai Evening Post*, which later was sold to C. V. Starr, who changed the name to *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury*. Mr. Crow is now proprietor of an advertising agency and publisher of a magazine known as *The Shanghailanders* which is widely distributed over the world through tourist agencies.

Also among outstanding American university men engaged in newspaper enterprise in China is Dr. Charles J. Fox, editor and publisher of the *North China Star* at Tientsin. Dr. Fox is a native of Boston, and a brother of the late Albert Fox, who was well known for many years as the White House correspondent of the *Washington Post*. Dr. Fox came to China originally as an educator and served as professor of international law on the faculty of Nankai University at Tientsin. He started the *North China Star* during the World War and the paper has since come to occupy an important position among the English language journals of the Far East, having the largest circulation of any English language newspaper in North China.

Two other Americans previously active in journalistic enterprises at Shanghai, but who transferred their interests to Japan are B. W. Fleisher, now publisher of the *Japan Advertiser*; and George Bronson Rea, publisher of the *Far Eastern Review*. The *Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo) is the only American daily newspaper published in the Japanese Empire and is

THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

said to have the largest circulation of any English language newspaper in the Far East. Mr. Fleisher, who is a member of the well known Fleisher yarn family of Philadelphia, came to Shanghai in 1911 and was associated for some time with Thomas F. Millard in the publication of *The China Press*. Later, however, he relinquished his interest in *The China Press*, went to Japan and has been concerned with the publication of the *Advertiser* at Tokyo since that time.

George Bronson Rea, publisher of the *Far Eastern Review*, an English language engineering monthly, originally published the magazine in the Philippines, but later transferred to Shanghai sometime prior to the inauguration of the Republic in 1911. Mr. Rea was for a time associated with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and was connected with Dr. Sun's railway program. Many of the plans for railway development originated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his associates received publicity through the *Far Eastern Review*. However, as a result of differences which developed between Mr. Rea and Chinese officialdom at the time of the Paris Peace Conference, Mr. Rea transferred his interests to Japan and since that time his magazine has followed the Japanese point of view on Far Eastern questions. He represented the Japanese protected State of "Manchukuo" at Washington for three years and since that time has resided in Japan, although his magazine is still published in Shanghai.

Aside from the activities of American journalists in the China port cities, there should be cited another unique American connection with the newspaper journalism of the British colony of Hongkong. The

J. B. POWELL

writer is not familiar with the date of the arrival in Hongkong of an American dentist named Dr. J. W. Noble, but whether or not that date was recorded in the annals of the British colony, it was nevertheless important because Dr. Noble later on became the proprietor of two of Hongkong's leading newspapers, the *South China Morning Post* and the *Hongkong Telegraph*, both of which are, as far as the public is concerned, 100% British, but the controlling owner in both papers, as well as the publishing company, has been the American dentist, Dr. Noble, who retired several years ago and is now living in California. Dr. Noble in addition to being a good dentist, also had a genius for finances and through fortunate investments at one time was said to hold more directorships and chairmanships in British companies in Hongkong than any other one man. He participated in the original incorporation of the *South China Morning Post Publishing Company* in 1902 which introduced the first lithographic press into the British colony. Later by buying shares of other stockholders, he succeeded in obtaining two-thirds control. In 1914 another paper was started in the afternoon field at Hongkong by Sir Robert Ho Tung, well known Chinese financier of the colony. Later Sir Robert sold a controlling interest in the *Telegraph* to Dr. Noble and in 1916 or 1917, the paper was merged with the *South China Morning Post* and is now published in the same plant, the two editions, morning and evening providing residents of the British colony with their most enterprising newspapers.

Probably the first Chinese who went to the United States as a writer and correspondent, and who, in-

THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

cidentally, quickly became internationally famous, was Li Sum-ling, a Cantonese who had occupied a position as translator and interpreter for W. H. Donald, then editor of the *China Mail* at Hongkong. Mr. Donald, an Australian, was also correspondent covering all China for the *New York Herald*. "Commodore" James Gordon Bennett, owner of the *Herald*, happened to be in Hongkong harbor aboard his famous yacht the "Lysistrata," in 1908 when the so-called Tatsu Maru boycott occurred, the first Chinese boycott against Japan. Aside from Mr. Donald, the only other *Herald* correspondent in the Far East was J. K. Ohl, who was stationed in Manila. Bennett became interested in China news and transferred Ohl from Manila to Canton to cover the boycott. One of the first dispatches sent from Canton was cabled in both English and Chinese and was published in both languages on the front page of the *Herald*. The Chinese text was sent in the Chinese diplomatic code and translated by the Chinese consulate in New York. Later Bennett opened a bureau in Peiping, sending Ohl to that city and for a considerable time Ohl and the late Dr. G. E. Morrison, who represented *The Times*, London, were the only foreign newspaper correspondents stationed in China. It was due to the work of Ohl that the *Associated Press* finally opened a regular office, having previously been represented on a part-time basis by an engineer named Jameson.

While Commodore Bennett was in Hongkong he made a trip to Canton taking along with him as guide and interpreter Li Sum-ling, who was well informed on local history and folk-lore. Bennett formed a liking for the Cantonese interpreter and translator and

J. B. POWELL

after he had reached Paris, Bennett cabled for Li Sum-ling to join him there and also, incidentally, instructing Li to bring along a pair of black Chow dogs. Li had never traveled further than between Canton and Hongkong and was paralyzed at the thought of leaving his country. His first inclination was to dress in foreign clothes for the trip but Bennett insisted that he retain his native clothes and also his queue.

Several weeks after Li Sum-ling's departure *Reuters* carried a telegram from London stating that the *New York Herald* was "advocating an alliance between China and America and was printing columns of interviews with Li Sum-ling, high Chinese official touring America as the guest of the *Herald*. Wu Ting-fang, then Consul in New York, tried to explode the Li Sum-ling "story" but did not succeed; Li became famous in New York and it was said that when he walked on Fifth Avenue wearing his queue and silken gowns in princely manner he was followed by a crowd of flappers. The idea of a Chinese-American alliance which Bennett exploited in connection with Li Sum-ling's visit was seriously discussed in all world capitals and provided Bennett with subject matter throughout the presidential election campaign.

Although Li had been only a translator and interpreter in Canton, he gained considerable newspaper experience while abroad and also greatly improved his knowledge of the English language. Later when he returned to China, he was instrumental in starting the old *Peking Daily News* which served for many years as an influential organ in the capital. Li was appointed as the Chinese representative on the

THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

executive committee of the Press Congress of the World and attended one or two meetings of that organization as the representative of the Chinese press. He died several years ago in Hankow.

Apparently the first attempt of an American-educated citizen of China to engage in journalistic activities following his return to his home country from the United States was Yung Wing, who was one of the three Morrison Educational Society school boys who went to America in 1847 and received a degree from Yale. Returning to China, he engaged in various activities, including an attempt with a number of other Chinese in 1874-5 to establish a great Chinese daily newspaper with the object of stimulating popular leadership. Soon afterward, however, Yung Wing returned to the United States in charge of another group of students and lost interest in the journalistic enterprise.

The first two Chinese young men who definitely went to the United States for the purpose of pursuing journalistic studies were Hollington K. Tong and Hin Wang, both of whom were enrolled in the first classes of the then newly established School of Journalism at the University of Missouri.

Hin Wang, who was born in Honolulu of Cantonese parentage, after graduation from Oahu College, Hawaii, studied at Columbia University, but enrolled at the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, in 1912, where he received the first degree awarded to an Oriental student. Upon his return to China, he was actively concerned with journalistic enterprises at Canton, serving not only as editor of papers, but also

J. B. POWELL

as correspondent for leading foreign news services such as *Reuters*, *Associated Press*, *Chicago Daily News*, *Associated Newspapers of America* and other organizations. He also served as Canton correspondent for a number of Far Eastern papers, including *The China Weekly Review*, *Malaya Tribune*, *Hongkong Daily Press*, etc. He lectured at the Yenching School of Journalism at Peiping, and at Shanghai University; also attended conventions of the World Press Congress at Hawaii and has generally been closely identified with Chinese journalistic activities up to the present, one of his latest connections being a member of the board of editors of the official *Central News Agency*.

Hollington K. Tong, a native of Chekiang Province and graduate of the Anglo-Chinese College at Shanghai, went to the United States in 1907 and after attending Park College, enrolled at the University of Missouri where he studied liberal arts and journalism, receiving the A. B. degree, following which he took post-graduate work in journalism at Columbia University. He worked for a time as reporter on New York papers, including the *Times* and *Evening Post* and also served as assistant editor of the *New York Independent*. Returning to China in 1912, Mr. Tong became assistant editor of the *Chinese Republican* at Shanghai, later going to Peking as correspondent for papers in Shanghai and abroad. He was editor of the *Peking Daily News* in 1913-14. Later he entered official life, serving as secretary of the first Parliament, following the creation of the Republic in 1911. He was for several years Peking correspondent for *Millard's Review*, now *The China Weekly Review*. In 1926 he became publisher of the *Yung Pao* at Tientsin,

THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

later relinquishing this post to become chief secretary to the high naval commissioner, Admiral Tu Hsi-kwei, on a world tour of naval inspection, 1929-30. Mr. Tong returned to journalistic work in 1931 as Manager of *The China Press* and also managing director of four well known Chinese newspapers. *The China Times*, *Ta Wang Pao* *Shun Hsi News Agency*, as well as *The China Press*. He is still a director of these various publications, although no longer in active editorial charge. The success of both Tong and Hin Wong in the newspaper journalistic field has served as an inspiration to a rapidly growing list of Chinese young men who have prepared themselves for journalistic work by special education, either in China or in the United States.

Others who should be included in this category include Jabin Hsu, graduate of Michigan University, who was for many years Chinese editor of *The China Press*; Y. P. Wang and Pei-yu Chien, graduates of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, who were connected for several years with the editorial staff of the *Shun Pao*. Both Hsu and Wang have in recent years given up journalism for official life, Mr. Hsu being connected with the Ministry of Finance, while Wang is connected with the Municipality of Hangchow. The present Managing Director of *The China Press*, Dr. C. Kuangson Young, is a graduate of Princeton where he received the Ph.D. degree in 1924.

In 1927 a relationship was established between the school of Journalism at Missouri University and Yenching University at Peiping which has resulted in the development of a promising Department of Journalism

in the well known Peiping school. The connection between the Missouri school and Yenching was brought about through the efforts of the late Dr. Walter Williams, for many years Dean of the School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, but in recent years President of the University, who made several trips to the Far East. It should be stated, however, that the first professional courses in journalism in China were established at St. John's University, Shanghai, in 1921. Since then a score of universities and colleges have conducted courses in journalism. Of these institutions, three now maintain regular departments; Yen-ching University, Peiping, Fuh Tan University, Shanghai, and the Central Political Academy at Nanking. The courses in journalism at St. John's University are conducted by Prof. Maurice Votaw, who is also a graduate of the School of Journalism of Missouri University. Vernon Nash, exchange professor at Yenching School of Journalism, is also a graduate of Missouri University.

The value of professional journalistic education is now so well established that the National State Council two years ago passed a resolution calling for the establishment of schools or departments of journalism in all leading educational institutions of the country. Prof. Hubert S. Liang, a member of the faculty of Yenching University and Dean of the School of Journalism of the same institution, in a recent discussion of the importance of journalistic education, stated: "Opportunities for journalistic education in China are just as unlimited as those for Chinese journalism itself. When one thinks of the tremendous potential reading public of 400,000,000 people and of the role which

THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

the press is bound to play in mass education, citizenship training and economic and industrial developments of this vast country, the prospect for Chinese journalism is at once challenging and exhilarating, but to realize this prospect in any adequate sense at all, the Chinese press will have to depend upon the departments and schools of journalism to supply the necessary modern trained personnel. Thus a vital and growing journalism and journalistic education are necessarily inseparable and mutually cooperative”.

Prof. Liang, a native of Nanchang, Kiangsi, is himself an outstanding example of the value of university education in this important profession. Born at Nanchang, Kiangsi, Prof. Liang received his early education at William Nast Academy, following which he went to the United States and attended in succession, Baldwin-Wallace College, Depauw University, University of Chicago and the Ford School of Technology at Dearborn, Mich. It was here that Mr. Liang became interested in journalism, for he forsook engineering to join the staff of the *Detroit News*. He then specialized in the study of journalism, publicity and the field of public relations. After serving for a time as China correspondent for the *Detroit News*, he later became a member of the promotion staff of the Y.M.C.A., but in 1928 returned to journalism as as lecturer on journalistic subjects at the summer schools of the University of Shanghai. He has served as delegate at numerous international conferences abroad, including the Institute of Pacific Relations. He is now Dean of the Yenching School of Journalism at Peiping.

Of special interest in connection with this discussion, should be mentioned the influence of some of China's best known writers on political and social subjects such as Dr. Hu Shih, the well known Chinese philosopher at Peiping who is a graduate of Cornell and Columbia; and Lin Yu-tang who studied at Harvard. Lin Yu-tang recently has become internationally known due to his book, *My Country and My People*, but of equal importance have been his recent writings dealing with Chinese periodical literature. A recent article by Mr. Lin in the March issue of the *Tien Hsia Monthly* provided the first insight into the tremendous growth of periodical literature in China, a subject with which Mr. Lin has been intimately concerned for many years. In the northern field, Dr. Hu Shih has performed an invaluable service through his magazine, *The Independent Review*, which in recent months has kept the Chinese people informed of the seriousness of the crisis in North China. The value of such university trained men as Dr. Hu Shih and Lin Yu-tang to modern journalism in China is beyond estimation because they have established standards of independent comment and criticism which will serve as an inspiration for years to come.

Although American commercial relations with China were second only to those of Great Britain throughout the so-called clipper ship period and even up to the outbreak of our own Civil War in 1861, no American apparently had any important connection with English language publications which later developed into leading British-controlled dailies in the various treaty ports. It is possible that Americans

THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

may have had minor connection with the editorial staffs of such papers as the *North China Herald* which was founded in 1850 and later became the most important British publication in China. However, there is no record of such American connections with the notable exception of Young John Allen, who came to Shanghai in 1860 as a missionary of the Methodist Board of America. Mr. Allen was a Georgian by birth and according to his record was a "voracious reader, a methodical worker with extraordinary powers of concentration". Mr. Allen between 1867 and 1871 edited with credit to himself and his publishers the Chinese edition of the *North China Daily News and Herald*. So far as is known, he was the only American who ever occupied an executive position with the leading British paper. In later years, however, the paper has frequently employed American reporters, and departmental heads on its local staff. Mr. Allen in addition conducted a variety of Chinese papers and magazines and also a translation service. He was skilled in the Chinese language and for a considerable period served as official teacher and translator for the Chinese authorities at Shanghai.

In 1868, Editor Allen started as his own enterprise a weekly paper in the Chinese language known as the *Chiao-hui Hsin Pao* which was described as a "miscellany of religion, science and news with commercial advertising". This paper was well received and finally gained a circulation of 7,000 weekly. In 1875 he secularized the paper and changed the title to *Wan Kuo Kung Pao*, or *Globe Magazine*. He described the magazine as being:

J. B. POWELL

"Devoted to the extension of knowledge relating to geography, history, civilization, politics, religion, science, art, industry and the general progress of Western countries".

Later he changed the description of his magazine to read:

"Devoted to the awakening of China on the subject of the three grand relations in which man is conditioned and their corresponding essentials; to wit, religion, morality and science."

In 1876 the circulation of Allen's magazine reached 1800. The following year he changed the form of the magazine to that of a newspaper but this apparently was not popular because he lost 100 subscribers. One of the notable journalistic accomplishments of this journal was the publication of an article written by a Chinese lady, apparently the first woman journalist on record, in Shanghai, at least.

The names of several other Americans who were active in Chinese journalistic enterprises of that period appear in Britton's treatise. Among them was Daniel Jerome McGowan, an American Baptist doctor at Ningpo who started a semi-monthly in the Chinese language known as the *Sino-Foreign News*. It was a four-page paper which included extracts from the official *Peking Gazette* and other news departmentalized by localities, as Ningpo; Shanghai, Kwangtung Province; and Japan. After McGowan left Ningpo, the paper was continued until 1861 by Elias B. Inslee.

Another interesting American journalistic enterprise was the publication of a *Child's Paper* by J.M.W.

THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

Farnham, an American Presbyterian missionary. The paper was published from 1875 to 1915, a period of forty years, and had a circulation of 4500 monthly. The demand for the first issue of Farnham's paper was so great that it had to be reprinted.

Other Americans were also active in journalistic ventures at other ports. N. J. Plumb, an American Methodist missionary at Foochow, published a magazine entitled *Meinshan Chih-che*, or *the Mt. Zion Messenger*. The subscription price was 12 cents per year. According to Britton, this paper was the real parent of the *Chinese Advocate*, later published at Shanghai. Other names worthy of mention were W. A. P. Martin, American Presbyterian missionary who later became president of T'ung Wen Kwan, imperial college for the training of diplomatic officials. He was associated in the publication of the *Peking Magazine* a monthly devoted largely to scientific subjects; Carl T. Kreyer, American Baptist missionary, who specialized in the translation work on the staff of the Arsenal School at Shanghai. In later years Prof. Kreyer became Agassiz professor of Oriental languages at the University of California.

Early American missionary-journalists also contributed much toward the mechanics of Chinese journalism and the publishing industry. In 1860 an Irish-American missionary named William Gamble adapted the new electrotpe process to the casting of metal matrices for Chinese type, but of even more importance was Gamble's invention of the standard type-case for Chinese fonts of type. Previously most movable type

J. B. POWELL

was made of wood, hence Gamble's orderly type-case was joyfully welcomed by the printing trade.

A further American connection with the journalism of China was concerned with the work of American newspaper correspondents. In contrast with the large number of American correspondents now stationed in China was the condition at the time of the Boxer uprising when only two American newspapers regarded the event of sufficient importance to send representatives to this part of the world. The two were Thomas F. Millard, mentioned in the foregoing, and Frederick McCormick. McCormick represented first the *New York Sun*, but later was appointed correspondent for the Associated Press at Peking and served in that capacity with the Russian army during the Russo-Japanese War. McCormick finally left China about 1913, returning to the United States, and his place was taken by Fred Moore, who resigned from the *Associated Press* as Peking correspondent due to a dispute over the reporting of the Japanese Twenty-One Demands in 1915. Mr. Moore obtained the original text of the demands and wired them to the *Associated Press* in the United States. But the report was officially denied by the Japanese ambassador in Washington and the *Associated Press* refused to print Moore's dispatch in the face of the official Japanese denial. As a result, Moore resigned and returned to the United States,—later to become an adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office.

Another early American correspondent in China was Joseph Ohl, staff correspondent of the old *New York Herald*, referred to in the foregoing who was stationed in Peking for five years, 1911-15. Ohl after

THE JOURNALISTIC FIELD

his return to the United States became managing editor of the *New York Herald* and continued in that position until his death. Ohl managed to "put China on the map" of the American press. It was due to the efforts of Ohl and Millard that the old Imperial Government in Peking was induced to establish a Press Bureau at the Tsung-li Yamen (Foreign Office). Prior to that time newspaper men in Peking were limited to reports from the foreign legations or concession hunters in the hotels. There was no means of direct contact with the Chinese authorities. As a result of a memorandum submitted by Millard and Ohl, the first Press Bureau in China was established.

In the period from 1900 to the time of the World War, there were several well known American correspondents stationed in Peking, including Harold Martin, Charles Stephensen Smith and Walter Whiffen, all of whom served the *Associated Press*. George Sokolsky, former student at Columbia University, received his first newspaper experience in China, although he had originally been connected for a brief period with journalistic activities at Moscow at the time of the Kerensky revolution. However, Sokolsky's activities belong to a later period which also included Rodney Gilbert (Yale) who was associated with the *North China Daily News*, first as Peking correspondent and later as editorial writer at Shanghai.

Grover Clark, originally engaged in educational work in North China, was instrumental in the organization of the *Peking Leader*, an American daily English language paper which later passed into Chinese ownership.

J. B. POWELL

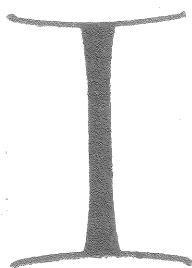
The *Hankow Herald*, widely read English language daily published as Hankow, was established in 1922 by Bruno Schwartz of New York. Later, when Mr. Schwartz retired from China the paper was sold to Chinese interests and is now edited by Ching-jen Chen, a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri.

Another English language paper, *The Harbin Daily News*, owned and edited for a number of years by an American citizen, H. Custis Vesey, was discontinued shortly following the Japanese occupation of the Manchurian provinces in 1931.

Many writers and authors well known in various fields of journalism in the United States received their early training in China. Among them may be listed Henry L. Luce, editor of *Time*; Nathaniel Peffer, writer and lecturer; Vincent Sheean, writer of books and magazine articles; Edgar Snow, contributor to *Saturday Evening Post* and other publications; and a long list of newspaper correspondents who acquired their first interest in world affairs through journalistic activity in China.

BUILDING CHINA'S HIGHWAYS

By C. T. WANG, LL.D.



It is a well known fact that overland communications have greatly influenced the wealth of nations and the livelihood of the people. From primitive foot paths and wagon trails, the world has now emerged into the era of modern highways, supplemented by railways and inland waterways. A wide variety of types, suited to terrain, traffic, and materials readily available at reasonable prices, enables the construction of highways to be carried out on a planned and economical basis.

During the past few decades, the nations of the world, especially the United States, have greatly increased their highways. Those who have either visited or travelled in the United States are usually amazed at the rapid development of its highways system and the improved construction methods employed. To aid in accomplishing a modern network of trunk and feeder roads, a new profession came into being, i.e., the highway engineer, and schools to train young men in that vocation were established in many of the leading universities. Chinese students graduating from such schools, or having had practical experience in highway construction in the United States, on their return to China have done their best, with the direct and indirect assistance of foreigners, to develop China's highways along modern lines.

C. T. WANG

It is the aim of this article to outline the work done by graduates of American universities in the development of China's highways. Owing to the fact that these men are widely scattered over this vast country, it has not been possible in the limited time at my disposal to cover the subject as I would like. I have chosen a few representative names only, admitting that many others should be included, and I have omitted statistics of the growth of China's highways which would illustrate the progress we have made but would appear poor by comparison with other and more advanced countries. With this by way of explanation, let us proceed to the consideration of the work of individuals in the highway field.

Mr. Tsu-kong Chao, after his graduation from Chiao Tung University as a civil engineer was sent by the Ministry of Railways to Cornell University for advanced study and research work. On his return to China, he became a secretary and thereafter a professor in Nanyang University, Shanghai. Later, he acted as engineer-in-chief and director of the bureaux of highways and departments of public works of many cities and provinces. He was China's delegate to the Seventh International Road Congress in Munich. He is now vice-director of the Bureau of Roads, National Economic Council, and chairman of the Interprovincial Highway Traffic Commission of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. He is the author of a number of valuable books on highway engineering and is generally looked upon as an authority on highway construction, owing to the wonderful work he has done in this country.

Mr. Hsu Kuen San is a civil engineer specializing in highway construction. Upon his graduation in 1920 from Chiao Tung University he spent over two years in America studying practical highway construction. In 1924, he received his master's degree in engineering from Cornell University. Later various connections with prominent consulting engineers in America enabled him to gain a wide experience in bridge construction. His return coincided with the advance to the Yangtze valley of the Nation-

BUILDING CHINA'S HIGHWAYS

alist Northern Expedition Army. He was then building the road between Changsha and Linyang in his native province of Hunan. A year later he was appointed principal engineer of the Bureau of Public Works and chief of the division for bridges, structures, conservancy works, and public parks under the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. His work in those capacities has entailed the repairing of over 350 existing bridges and the building of over 200 new bridges on the roads and highways of this municipality. From 1927 to 1935 over a million dollars have been spent by Greater Shanghai on bridges alone. His department has planted and cared for all roadside trees, of which there are over 27,000 of many ornamental varieties along the principal highways leading to the artistic civic center of Greater Shanghai.

Mr. Su-Sun Weng, director of the Bureau of Public Works of the Municipality of Canton has constructed over 440,000 feet of highway up to date and proposes to construct 230,000 feet more in the near future.

The following University men have also contributed to China's highways:

Mr. Te-Chen Cheng, director of the department of finance of the province of Fukien.

Mr. Pei-Sien Sun, director of the department of public works of the province of Kiangsu.

Mr. Yang-Pu Tseng, mayor of the Municipality of Canton.

Mr. Te-Kong Hsu, secretary of the department of public works of the province of Kiangsu.

Mr. Din-Sen Doon, former director of the department of public works of the province of Kiangsu.

Mr. Pao-Hwa Reo, director of the department of public works of the province of Shensi.

Graduates of American universities have also aided in the organization of the National Good Roads Association of China, which was formed in 1921 by prominent Chinese and foreigners in Shanghai. In 1922, this association joined the International Good Roads Conference as a group member. An effort has been made to have a representative at every meeting of this International Conference. Mr. Chang Hsia-yo

C. T. WANG

was the representative at the 4th International Conference, Mr. Pan Shao-chien at the 5th and Mr. Sun Mao at the 6th. Notices of these conferences were sent either to the Association direct or through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Railways the Ministry of Interior. Road specialists of the Association then endeavored to find solutions for the problems arising from these Conferences, their findings being submitted to the Central Conference for discussion. In order to obtain further information, Mr. Chang Hsiao-yo was sent by the Association to study methods of construction and maintenance abroad. Director Hsu Chen-ping was detailed to make a report before the Pan Pacific Association while director Chow Un-yin represented the Association at the World Auto Transportation Conference.

In view of the rapid advance in highway construction in the interior of China, the Association has organized a service department to cooperate with the various provincial and municipal bureaux in connection with all practical and administrative problems arising from improved equipment and engineering methods. This department has been functioning since February 1934, and has exerted no little influence in stimulating and coordinating highway construction in China.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the part which American university men have played in the development of China's highways is one of which they may justly be proud. Still in the pioneering stage, much remains to be done, and the field is an interesting one for the young men of China to contemplate when shaping their futures for the good and advancement of the nation.



ANNUAL SPRING PROM—1936 PENNSYLVANIA TABLE

CHINESE FRATERNITIES IN AMERICA

By P. T. CHEN, M.A.



FRATERNAL organization has existed in China for centuries. It takes the form of sworn brotherhood in which the members, for mutual fellowship and assistance, exchange pledges to be brothers by choice as distinguished from brothers by blood. The ceremony attending the exchange of oaths is usually a very solemn affair, frequently accompanied by some sort of religious rites, and therefore fraternal loyalty is regarded as a sacred duty as well as an honored virtue. Such fraternal organizations are often found among the scholars, the politicians and the common people, and the virtue of supreme loyalty among sworn brothers has furnished the theme for many popular legends, stories and plays. The "Golden Orchid" league, the "Peach Garden" brotherhood, the "Lakeside" fraternity and several other similar organizations are well known in Chinese history and folklore and remembered for many interesting personalities and dramatic episodes. Particularly interesting were several famous literary clubs of a fraternal nature, the drinking rendez-vous, intellectual discussions and exchange of writing among whose members have given birth to some master-pieces in Chinese prose and poetry. Others of a partisan character were associated with the rise and fall of political movements and, in certain instances, even dynasty fortunes.

The organization of fraternities among the Chinese students in America is partly a recent development of the age-old Chinese institution of sworn brotherhood but mainly the influence of American college life in which fraternity activities play a prominent part. The fraternity has its birth in America and is primarily a student organization. But it also has its place in the life of the returned college men in China, as will be shown presently.

Chinese student fraternities in America are patterned largely after American college fraternities in their ideals and traditions. They are non-religious, non-political, non-professional and non-provincial. Their main purpose is to promote congenial fellowship and mutual helpfulness among their members during their college days in America, but the spirit of such comradeship and co-operation is also encouraged after their return to China.

These Chinese fraternities in America limit their membership to college men. Campaigns for recruits are held periodically, members are admitted by election, and any candidate receiving a "black ball" is barred from membership permanently. Membership allegiance is permanent in that once admitted, no member may resign or be expelled, and is absolute in that membership in one fraternity permits entrance to no other. But there are exceptional cases. Absolute loyalty to the fraternity and unqualified obedience to its rules and decisions are required, the members pledging unconditionally to join the fraternity and never to divulge its secrets or proceedings to any non-member. Other emulations of American fraternity traditions include the adoption of fraternity songs, cheers,

CHINESE FRATERNITIES IN AMERICA

emblems, colors, Greek names, secret signs of salutation among members, various pranks and procedure in initiation ceremony and regulations of a disciplinary nature. These and other ways and means are devised to promote intimacy of relation, community of interest and unity of spirit and action among the members of a fraternity. A common slogan is that birds of the same feather flock together and must fly together. Another common motto is "united we stand, divided we fall". Fraternity and especially the initiation ceremonies which are always carried out with spirit and enthusiasm, are often recalled by the returned men in China as among the most memorable and enjoyable events of their good old college days in America.

For the simple reason that Chinese student fraternities in America confine their membership to Chinese students, certain dissimilarities in organization and activity necessarily exist between them and their American patterns. Chinese fraternities make no distinction as to college affiliation, as membership is open to students from any college. They do not base their membership qualification on any particular choice of profession or standard of academic record, as some American fraternities do, *e.g.* Sigma Psi and Phi Beta Kappa. They take in post-graduate as well as undergraduate students, including students who are working for practical experience after college. They are comparatively more serious in their purpose of organization, as they place great emphasis on mutual inspiration and co-operation in their members' future work in China. For that reason fraternal ties formed during college days in America continue to play a part in the life of the members upon their return to

China, though in degrees varying according to individuals.

Another feature in which Chinese fraternities differ from their American prototypes is that they—with one exception—maintain no fraternity house in any college town or campus. This is due to the fact that the members, being widely scattered and frequently changing their abode, seldom have a group in any locality big enough to justify the maintenance of a permanent fraternity house. However, members of the same fraternity who reside in the same city tend to live together in the same dormitory or apartment house, and usually they chum together on and off the college campus.

In order to overcome the handicap of its members' dispersion and to promote fraternal life and activities, the Chinese fraternity in America usually maintains a central organization (called chapter) and under it several local branches (called lodges) in the principal student centers. In the local lodges, the members meet regularly and frequently for fellowship and business, and visiting brothers from other lodges are welcomed and entertained. Once or twice every year, the fraternity holds a general reunion when, in house parties, dinners, dances, picnics, sight-seeing trips and business meetings, brothers from different lodges gather together to enjoy good times and transact fraternity business. Certain larger fraternities hold simultaneous reunions in different sections of the country so as to make possible the participation of all their members in such affairs. Usually the fraternity publishes a regular bulletin, which serves as the clear-

CHINESE FRATERNITIES IN AMERICA

ing-house of information concerning the fraternity as a whole and its various local lodges and members. One fraternity maintains a special emergency loan fund to help needy brothers in times of unforeseen financial difficulties. In these and other ways, happy intimate fellowship is promoted and many a life-long friendship has resulted therefrom. The fraternity reunions especially are happy occasions inasmuch as the Chinese students, far away from home and scattered in a foreign country, naturally find great enjoyment in meeting old schoolmates and friends from their fatherland.

The Chinese fraternity, not being strictly an undergraduate organization, does not enter as a group into student activities in the American college. In the activities among the Chinese students in America as a body, however, different fraternities do, sometimes openly and sometimes secretly, participate as organized groups. Thus, in Chinese student alliance and local clubs, annual conferences, publications, other common organizations and activities, certain fraternities do encourage their members individually or collectively to work for leadership, partly to win laurels and partly to show the spirit of service for their respective groups. Usually a spirit of healthy competition exists, and effort is made to prevent it from degenerating into petty cliquish rivalry.

All the fraternities, when they were started in America, originally limited new members to students actually resident in that country. With only one exception, however, they have in recent years resorted to electing and initiating new members in China. This

change of policy obviously has been prompted by the desire for quicker expansion. But, in order to preserve their original spirit and traditions, they require, as a rule, that recruits taken in China shall be chosen from among the American returned students and shall not exceed a certain percentage of the total number of old members.

Attention may now be turned to the returned fraternity men who, as their number steadily increased, have group after group organized themselves to carry on in China the ideals and traditions of their respective fraternities. It can readily be seen that the organizations and activities of these returned men tend to be looser and less active, inasmuch as diversion of interests and vocations do not permit these men to enter into fraternity activities with the same amount of attention and energy as during their carefree student days in America.

In China each fraternity usually has a national council or central board with local chapters or lodges in the principal commercial centers where most returned students are found. In the bigger cities, fraternity houses are maintained where fraternity meetings and activities are held and quarters provided to accommodate out-of-town members as well as some resident members. Members visit their club house mostly in the evenings and some of them turn out almost every evening. Besides regular meetings, these local units hold occasional picnics and parties either in their club houses or in the members' homes when the members' families also participate. Each fraternity holds annual or semi-annual reunions when bro-

CHINESE FRATERNITIES IN AMERICA

thers from different localities gather together to renew their fellowship and review their experiences in America.

Aside from cultivating social contact, these fraternities also endeavor to do something in the field of tangible activities. They publish directories of their members throughout the country and issue bulletins to keep their members in touch with each other's work and development. They encourage the promotion of co-operative enterprises among the returned brothers. They introduce the newly returned brothers to the older generation at home. They discuss and study various subjects of common interest to their members' work, and not infrequently, members of the same fraternity go into business partnership and help each other to secure desired opportunities.

Realizing that Chinese student fraternities have much in common in their basis and object of organization, some effort has been made to bring the members of the different groups together for cultivating inter-fraternity fellowship. In 1934 and 1935, inter-fraternity socials were held in Canton under the leadership of the F. F. Fraternity.

There are, at present, five fraternities, with a membership of about 1300, active in both China and the United States; namely, the Flip Flap, the C.C.H., the Phi Lambda, the Alpha Lambda and the Rho Psi fraternities.

The Flip Flap Fraternity, usually called the F. F. and 蘭集 in Chinese, is the oldest and largest of the Chinese student fraternities. It was founded at Hartford, Connecticut, in the summer of 1909. The charter members were mostly leaders among the Chinese students then, and for a number of years after, the

P. T. CHEN

F. F. men continued to play an active part in Chinese student activities in America. The fraternity adopted for its motto "Fellowship and Service." It is strict in its selection of members, requiring at least one year's stay in America for candidacy and the unanimous vote of its members for election. It was the first fraternity to establish an organization in China and is the only fraternity which up to the present adheres to the original practice of taking in recruits only in America. It emphasizes congenial fellowship as the most important qualification of membership although the character and ability of candidates are carefully scrutinized before they are admitted to its sacred portals. Compared with the other fraternities, the F. F. is a less serious and a more jolly group, but it is not behind the others in the number of prominent leaders it has contributed to modern China.

The F. F. has right along maintained a chapter in the United States with lodges in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Ann Arbor and Honolulu. The U.S. chapter has at present a membership of seventy. It is governed by an Advisory Council and an Executive Committee. The former body is charged with looking after the members' general conduct and giving them advice when deemed necessary. The fraternity holds two reunions every year, simultaneous reunions during the summer and Christmas vacations being held in the eastern and mid-western sections. It publishes a monthly bulletin besides an annual directory.

In China the F. F. has two chapters, one in Shanghai and the other in Canton, with lodges in Nanking, Peiping, Hankow and Hongkong. The Shanghai Chapter, with its club house at 16A Burkill Road, serves as the fraternity's headquarters in China. It holds bi-weekly dinner parties aside from occasional functions. During its annual reunion, a dinner-dance open to both resident and out-of-town brothers and their families and friends is held which is usually one of the most enjoyable social functions in the local Chinese community. The number of returned F. F. men in China is approximately four hundred.

THE C. C. H.

The C. C. H. fraternity was organized in 1918 but is really the amalgamation of two older fraternities, the "J. and

CHINESE FRATERNITIES IN AMERICA

D." and "Cross and Sword," both of which were founded around 1910. The original "J. and D." was organized by a small group of Chinese Christian students in America; hence the name "Jonathan and David". The charter members of the "Cross and Sword" were also mostly Christians. In 1918, these two groups, consisting of men similarly inclined, decided to combine into a joint fraternity under the new name, C.C.H. standing for "Cheng Chi Hui" or 成志會 in Chinese, meaning literally a club for realizing life's purpose. The members of this fraternity are usually of a more earnest type. They adopt the following as the object of their fraternity: "To plan and carry out co-operative efforts for the regeneration of the Chinese nation, to promote the spirit of unity and cultivate the habits of mutual co-operation and guidance among its fraternity members." The fraternity is non-religious and non-political but social and intellectual. Since 1931, it has taken in members in China.

The fraternity has at present five chapters in China, distributed in Shanghai, Nanking, Peiping, Tientsin and Canton, and one chapter in America. In both China and America it holds its general reunion once a year. At present it has 29 members in China. The fraternity has among its members many fine, capable men, but is loosely organized socially.

THE PHI LAMBDA

The Phi Lambda fraternity, called 仁社 in Chinese, was founded in New York City on March 20, 1919. Its charter members were mostly students from Tsinghua University. Its object is "to labor for the greatest good of the greatest number in the Chinese nation and to promote genuine fraternal fellowship among its members". The fraternity has grown rather rapidly and now claims about 300 members in China and 17 members in the U.S.A. It is a progressive and forward-looking group. The fraternity, we are told, "does not keep its membership secret but, of course, it does not like to advertise its organization and proceedings". It seems that this fraternity tends to shift the center of its organization and activities to China, as shown by the fact that it has at present only 17 members in the U.S.A. and has for the past ten years taken in a number of new mem-

P. T. CHEN

bers in China. The recruitment of new members in China is not limited to American returned students.

The fraternity maintains a chapter in America with local lodges in Washington, Boston, New York and Philadelphia. In China a head chapter is established at Nanking with branches in Shanghai, Hangchow, Foochow, Tientsin, Peiping, Hankow, Chungking, Nanchang, Changsha, Canton, Kwangsi and Yunnan. In Nanking and Shanghai, the fraternity maintains club houses, with executive headquarters at 18 Kuling Road, Nanking.

THE ALPHA LAMBDA

The Alpha Lambda fraternity was founded in 1916 by a group of students then attending the University of Wisconsin. Its original name was the "Awakening Lion", but in 1932, it was changed into the present Greek name so as "to distinguish the fraternity from other political organizations having a similar name". The fraternity is usually called the A. L. and adopts 曦社 as its Chinese name. Its object is "to promote fraternal friendship and welfare of its members" and it is "merely a social order with nothing secret". Starting from its cradle in the American middle-west, it has gradually extended its membership to the eastern and western sections.

At present the fraternity has about 80 members in America and 220 in China and initiates members in both America and China. Under the U. S. Branch, there are chapters at Chicago, Boston, New York, Detroit, Ann Arbor and California; while the China Branch maintains chapters at Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Peiping, Tientsin, Wuhan and Canton. The fraternity has a Central Board in China which is its highest organ governing both the U. S. and China Branches. The China Branch has held annual conventions since 1928.

THE RHO PSI

The Rho Psi Fraternity (素友) differs from all the above-mentioned fraternities in that its membership was originally confined to Chinese students from Cornell University and that it maintains a fraternity house at Ithaca, N. Y., the cradle of the fraternity. For this reason, its members are mostly men interested in engineering, agriculture and other scientific subjects, and

CHINESE FRATERNITIES IN AMERICA

also its expansion has been accordingly restricted. The object of the fraternity is threefold: "To promote and perpetuate fellowship among members, to develop congeniality and brotherhood in the fraternal life, and to cultivate the spirit of co-operation and self-sacrifice."

Owing to its small membership, the fraternity maintains only two chapters in America, namely, in Ithaca and New York; while in China only the Shanghai Chapter is really active, although another chapter exists in Tientsin. The Shanghai Chapter maintains a club house at 160 Hua Kee Avenue, Bubbling Well Road. In January 1931, 39 members in Shanghai met at the fraternity's first national conference in China, organized a National Council, decided to take in members in China, and passed the following regulations concerning the procedure: (1) Candidates should be English-speaking returned students; (2) Names of candidates should be submitted to the National Council for approval; (3) The number of new members of each chapter should be kept at less than half of the number of the old members; and (4) Initiation should not be held more than once a year. In December 1934 the first initiation of such members was held in Shanghai, when 13 recruits were admitted including four initiates in absentia. The Shanghai Chapter publishes a periodical bulletin called "The Scroll", which was started in 1923, discontinued for a number of years and revived. "The Scroll" estimates that there are at present 19 members in America and 91 in China and also reports that the Ithaca Chapter, long dormant, was revived in July 1935.

Another fraternity called the "Ta Chiang" (大江) is said to have been organized in America over ten years ago. This fraternity differs from all the others in that it is generally known to be somewhat politically-minded, its members espousing certain political principles. Perhaps it is for this reason that its organization, membership and activities have been kept more secret and therefore efforts to inquire into its recent development have been futile.

P. T. CHEN

Another fraternity consisting of a small group of former Tsinghua students was organized about twenty years ago. It was called the "Duck" fraternity because of the fact that the charter members had great fondness for the famous "Peking duck" during their college days. The fraternity has since died out in America and its few members in China maintain no definite organization. Aside from the foregoing organizations, more recent fraternities may have been organized, but information concerning them is not available.

Shanghai,
July 1, 1936

THE CONTRIBUTORS

JUWAN USANG LY (LI CHAO-KUAN) (黎照寰), who wrote the preface and the article *American University Men in Education*, is the president of Chiao Tung University, Shanghai, and one of China's foremost modern educators. Born in Lysville, near Canton, in 1888, after a local education he was awarded a provincial and a Tsinghua scholarship and spent several years in American schools, obtaining his B.C.S. at N.Y.U., M.A. from Columbia and U. of P., and B.S. and LL.D. from Haverford. President Ly has been a bank manager, the managing director of the Canton-Kowloon Railways, Director of Railways for the National Government, Vice Minister of Railways, and since 1930, in his present position, has brought Chiao Tung University to the fore as one of China's outstanding educational institutions. President Ly was a member of the Chinese Nationalist Economic and Political Mission which toured the world in 1928. He is the author of many articles and several books, among them *Dr. Sun Yat Sen and China*, *The Kuomintang Policy*, and *Thinking with Students*. He was president of the American University Club for the year ended June 1936.

HIS EXCELLENCY, DR. H. H. KUNG (KUNG HSIANG-HSI) (孔祥熙), who wrote the *Introductory* is the Minister of Finance of China. His biography appears on page 76.

FRANCIS LISTER HAWKS POTT, the author of *Education of Chinese in the United States*, has been since 1888 the president of St. John's University, Shanghai. He was born in New York City on Washington's birthday, 1864, and obtained his L. H. B. from Columbia, his B. D. from General Theological Seminary, and his D. D. from Trinity. He has spent nearly 50 years in Shanghai and is looked upon both by Chinese and Americans in the light of an "elder statesman". He has translated numerous works into Chinese, including the *Life of Alexander Hamilton*. He is the author of *A Sketch of Chinese History*, *History of Shanghai* and other volumes. The Chinese Government has decorated him with the Order of Chiaho, second class. President of the American University Club in 1915.

THE CONTRIBUTORS

CHARLES LUTHER BOYNTON, who wrote *The Club's History in Outline*, was born in Townshend, Vermont, in 1881 and obtained his B. A. from Pomona College. He also studied at Union Theological Seminary and has spent most of his life in missionary, educational and civic work in China. A man of varied interests, he served for several years in the American Company of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, has been secretary of the Phi Beta Kappa Association of Eastern China, principal of the Shanghai American School, and now is secretary of the National Christian Council of China. He is the author of numerous books, among them the *Handbook of the Christian Movement in China*, 1936. He was president of the American University Club in 1925.

CHARLES E. PATTON, the author of *The Missionary and Philanthropic Sphere*, received his early education in the Preparatory School of Lawrenceville, afterwards attending Princeton, where he obtained his degrees of B.A. and M.A. in 1896 and 1898, respectively. Later Hanover College honored him with a D.D. Dr. Patton came to China in 1899 and has served in the mission field since that time. He early showed marked ability in organizing and as a result has been Vice Chairman and Executive Secretary of the China Council since 1920. Frequently called upon to serve the American community of Shanghai in various capacities, he has always given freely of his marked ability and has made a host of friends and admirers among Chinese and Americans. A witty and able speaker and toast master. He was president of the American University Club in 1930.

ESSON M. GALE, who wrote the article on *Serving the Chinese Government* is a recognized sinologue. Dr. Gale was born in Bad Axe, Michigan, in 1884. He obtained his B. A. and M. A. degrees from Michigan and his Litt. Ph. D. from the University of Leyden. He first served in China in the American consular service which he forsook to join the Chinese Salt Revenue Administration. He was lecturer on Chinese history and civilization at the University of Michigan, 1927-1928, and lecturer in oriental languages (Chinese) and department chairman, University of California, Berkely, 1928-32. Dr. Gale is a Phi Beta Kappa, member of the Committee for the Promotion of Chinese Studies, American Council of Learned Societies. He is the translator of

THE CONTRIBUTORS

Discourses on Salt and Iron (Yen T'ieh Lun, 83 B.C.) and author of *Basics of the Chinese Civilization* and other books. He is now serving as Secretary, Chinese Salt Revenue Administration, Shanghai, and has been twice honored by the Chinese Government with the order of Chiaho, fourth and third class. He was president of the American University Club for the year ended June 15, 1935.

TSE-CHIEN TAI (戴志騫), who wrote *China's Finance and Banking* was born in Tsinpu, Kiangsu Province, in 1888. B. A., St. John's University, Shanghai, B. L. S., New York State Library School, and Ph. D. University of Iowa, Dr. Tai spent his early years after leaving college in library work, which still remains his hobby. For the past several years he has engaged in banking and has been since 1933 chief secretary of the Bank of China. He has held numerous important provincial and national commissions and is the author of *Professional Education for Librarianship* (H. W. Wilson Co., New York) and many articles which have been published in library and banking journals. One of China's outstanding modern bankers, he modestly omitted his own name from his article.

ROBERT T. BRYAN, Jr., the author of *The Legal Profession*, was born in Shanghai, of American parents, in 1892 and graduated from the University of North Carolina in 1916, B.A., L.L.B. He practiced law in Wilmington, N. C. in 1916 and 1917 and in Shanghai from then until 1928, when he joined the legal staff of the Shanghai Municipal Council, becoming Municipal Advocate in 1930, which position he now holds. His knowledge of Chinese law is not surpassed by any other foreigner in China and "believe it or not" his department prosecutes about 100,000 cases a year, with a record of 93% convictions, mostly before Chinese courts. Mr. Bryan has translated numerous Chinese laws for publication, among them being *The Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of China and other Chinese Laws and Regulations*, and is the author of *An Outline of Chinese Civil Law*, as well as many articles bearing on Chinese law. He was president of the American Bar Association for China in 1934 and of the American University Club in 1928.

THE CONTRIBUTORS

SHEE-MOU LEE (李熙謀), who wrote *In Engineering and Architecture*, was born in Kashi, Chekiang Province, in 1895. He studied at M. I. T. and received the degrees S. B., 1918; S. M., 1919; M. S., 1924. Mr. Lee is an outstanding authority on radio engineering and is now dean of National Chinan University. He has served as technical councilor to the Ministry of Education and in 1932 was a member of the Chinese Education Mission to Europe. President of the Chinese Institute of Electrical Engineers, he is the author of many articles on engineering subjects and the book *Technical Education in Europe*.

FU-CHING YEN (顏福慶), author of the article on *Modern Medicine*, was born in Shanghai in 1882 and has the following degrees: M.D., Yale, 1909; D.T.M., Liverpool, 1910; C.P.H., H., Harvard, 1916; Hon. M. A., Yale, 1921. He is the author of numerous books and articles in his chosen field of medicine, in which he is probably the outstanding living Chinese. Please see pages 54 and 55. Vice-president of the American University Club for 1936-1937.

HSIANG-YUEH MOH (穆湘明), who wrote *Commerce and Industry*, was born in Shanghai in 1876, and received his B. S., Illinois, in 1913 and his M. S., Texas A. and M., in 1914. Extremely active in industrial matters, Mr. Moh has organized several cotton mills, as well as the Shanghai Cotton Goods Exchange and the Chinese Industrial Bank, Shanghai. He has served the Chinese Government in various capacities and was Vice-Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor in 1928. He is the author of *Simple Remarks on Cotton Growing* and the translator into Chinese of *Principles of Scientific Management* (Taylor) and *Cotton Goods in Japan* (Clarke). He was president of the American University Club in 1923.

JOHN BENJAMIN POWELL, the author of *The Journalistic Field*, was born in Marion County, Missouri, in 1886. B. S. J., Missouri, he taught there from 1913 to 1917, when he became managing editor of *The China Weekly Review*, Shanghai, which task still occupies him. He is special correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* and correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian*. Author of several books, he is best known as the editor of *The China Weekly Review* and the compiler of *Who's Who*

THE CONTRIBUTORS

in China. He is recognized among his contemporaries as a keen observer and reporter of Far Eastern events. President of the American University Club in 1922.

HIS EXCELLENCY, WANG CHENG-TING (王正廷), author of the article *Building China's Highways*, was born at Ningpo, Chekiang Province, in 1882, and has been an outstanding political figure in China for many years, in addition to which he has found time actively to interest himself in the construction of highways in China. He served under the later President of China, Li Yuan-hung, with the forces at Wuchang in 1911 and was thus associated with the republic from its inception. He was educated at Michigan and Yale (A. B. 1910) and has an honorary LL.D. from St. John's University, Shanghai. Dr. Wang was Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance in 1928 and has only recently been appointed Chinese Ambassador to Washington.

CHEN PING-TSANG (陳炳章), author of *Chinese Fraternities in America*, was born at Amoy, Fukien Province, in 1900, studied at St. John's University, Shanghai, and Princeton, from which latter school he obtained his M. A. in political science in 1924. Sterling scholar, Yale, 1925-1926. Since 1928, he has specialized in revenue matters and has served the Chinese Government in many parts of China. From 1932 he has been Administrative Inspector of Internal Revenue and concurrently personal secretary to H. E., Dr. H. H. Kung, the Minister of Finance. He is the author of many books and articles on finance, including an excellent review of China's financial status in the Chinese Year Book, 1935.

R. P. B.

Shanghai

July 1, 1936

THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB
OF SHANGHAI

IN MEMORIAM

- DR. AMOS PARKER WILDER,
Consul General, Shanghai (1909-1914).
President, American University Club (1912).
New Haven, Connecticut (1936).

LIFE MEMBERS

- MR. ROBERT ROY SERVICE,
Resident Director, China International Famine
Relief Commission.
President, University of California Club (1933).
Membership Committee, American University
Club (1934-1935).
Shanghai (September 25, 1936).
- DR. PAN-HUI LO,
Counsellor, City Government of Greater
Shanghai.
Program Committee, American University Club
(1934-1935).
Shanghai (January 30, 1936).
- MR. WALLACE S. HEALD,
Vice-President and General Manager, Shanghai
Power Co.
Chairman, Program Committee, American Uni-
versity Club (1934-1935).
Cairo, Egypt (April 6, 1936).
- MAJOR EDWARD P. HOWARD,
Representative, Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.
President, University of California Club (1933).
Los Angeles, California (September 1936).

ANNUAL MEMBERS

- MR. ROSS J. CORBETT,
Assistant General Manager, Standard Vacuum
Oil Co.
Shanghai (November 3, 1935).
- MR. F. W. GILL,
Professor of English Literature, St. John's
University.
Shanghai (May 25, 1936).

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES 1935-1936

Dr. J. Usang Ly, <i>President</i>	Chiao Tung University, 1954 Avenue Haig
Judge Milton J. Helmick,	
<i>Vice-President</i>	U.S. Court for China, 181 Kiangse Rd.
Mr. J. B. Lee, <i>Secretary</i>	P.O. Box 1982.
Mr. Bruce M. Smith, <i>Treasurer</i>	Mark L. Moody, Inc., 80 Avenue Edward VII.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Mr. Richard P. Butrick, <i>Chairman</i>	American Consulate General, 181 Kiangse Road.
Dr. Y. S. Tsao	Red Cross Society, 342 Kiukiang Rd.
Dr. Esson M. Gale	Salt Revenue Administration, 18 The Bund.
Mr. George B. Fryer	Institution for Chinese Blind, 290 Hungjao Road.
Mr. A. R. Hager	Business Equipment Corp., 263 Kiangse Road.
Mr. Y. F. Wong	P.O. Box 1968.
Mr. Lemuel C. C. Jen	Chinese Republic Publishing Co., 150 Kiukiang Road.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Dr. Jack Foy Wu, <i>Chairman</i>	Medhurst Apartment, 934 Bubbling Well Road.
Mr. E. E. Barnett	National Committee, Y.M.C.A., 131 Museum Road.
Mr. Samuel H. Chang	Asia Life Insurance Co., 17 The Bund.
Dr. Sidney K. Wei	Commercial Press, 211 Honan Road
Mr. J. M. Howes	American Chamber of Commerce, 51 Canton Road.
Dr. S. K. Yee	International Assurance Co., 17 The Bund.
Mr. L. A. Fritchman	Shanghai Telephone Co., 232 Kiangse Road.
Mr. K. T. Kwo	Chinese Engineering Development Co., 51 Canton Road.
Mr. Park A. Bryan	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 51 Canton Road.
Mr. Alfred S. Lee	A. C. Monk & Co., 353 Kiangse Road.
Mr. B. O. Baldwin	National City Bank of N.Y., 41 Kiukiang Road.
Mr. Peter Wei Lin	Bank of China, 50 Hankow Road.
Dr. Joe W. Lum	153 Nanking Road.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Cal S. Hirsh, <i>Chairman</i>	North China Daily News, 17 The Bund.
Mr. Peter Y. Kwok	Tai Ping Insurance Co., 212 Kiangse Road.

1935-1936 PROGRAM

[174]

<i>Date</i>	<i>Nature of Meeting</i>	<i>Speaker</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Attendance</i>
October 18	Monthly Meeting	Mr. James G. Wray	"60 Years of Telephone Progress"	86
November 25	Monthly Meeting	Senator William H. King	"Silver and Peace"	121
December 25	Monthly Meeting	Vice Governor		
		J. Ralston Hayden	"Philippine Islands"	83
January 21	Monthly Meeting	Dr. Y. C. Ma	"The Present Monetary Policy: My Thoughts and My Expectations"	96
March 24	Monthly Meeting	Prof. G. M. Sinclair	"The Pacific Outlook"	80
May 5	Dinner Dance	at the Paramount Ball Room	Annual Spring Prom	390
June 16	Annual Meeting	Col. Charles F. B. Price	"Activities of the U.S. Marines"	154

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SECRETARY

1935 - 1936

The Executive Committee has held 10 monthly meetings to discuss and deal with business matters of the Club.

Five Luncheon Meetings for members were held with an average attendance of 93.

On May 5th, the Club held its Annual Spring Prom at the Paramount Ball Room. About 400 members and guests attended this function.

On May 22nd, the Club in cooperation with the Association of American University Women and the American Chamber of Commerce, as part of the program for the celebration of Chinese American Trade Week, gave a buffet luncheon in honor of the Chinese and American Students leaving for America this summer to continue their studies in American Colleges.

80 New Members joined our Club this year, including 11 Life Members.

31 Annual Members changed to Life Members this year.

We have now an active membership of 410 in the Club, which includes 154 Life Members.

Last year we had a membership of 428 but due to 4 deaths, 29 who left town and 69 members whose dues were in arrears, we had to drop these 98 members from our list leaving us a membership of 330; however, due to hard work of individual members, the President, Officers and the Membership Committee, we have brought the membership over the 400 mark again.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. Lee,

Secretary.

June 16, 1936.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER

1935 - 1936

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AS OF JUNE 11th, 1936

	<i>June 10, 1935</i>	<i>June 11, 1936</i>
Current Account in National City Bank	Nil	\$ 874.06
Current Account in the American Oriental Banking Corp.	\$ 998.08	Nil
Trust Funds	4,000.00	5,000.00
	<u>\$4,998.08</u>	<u>\$5,874.06</u>

During the year our Current Account of \$998.08 in the American Oriental Banking Corp. was written off the books and two payments from the Liquidator amounting to \$172.92 have been taken up in our Current Account at the National City Bank. Any further payments will be credited to Current Account.

The Club has no indebtedness and all accounts are paid.

The Trust Fund Account is shown on an attached statement. The Trustees are Messrs. K. P. Chen, C. D. Culbertson and Chester Fritz.

The Accounts were audited on June 11th, 1936, and found correct. The auditors are Mr. Ralph P. Newell of the National City Bank of New York and Mr. Hsiao-Yung Lo of the Bank of China.

All names now recorded on our Membership Lists have paid their dues to date.

Respectfully submitted,

Bruce M. Smith,

Treasurer.

June 16th, 1936.

SWAN, CULBERTSON & FRITZ.

June 10, 1936.

Memorandum to Mr. Culbertson.

RE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB.

I give hereunder details of Fixed Deposit Receipts and Savings Bank Pass Book of American University Club kept by us in safe-custody.

FIXED DEPOSITS:

<i>Receipt No.</i>	<i>Bank</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Date of Deposit</i>	<i>Interest P.A.</i>	<i>Date of Maturity</i>
G004243/3041	Chekiang Ind. Bank	Sh.\$1,269.37	Nov. 22, 1934	7½ %	Nov. 22, 1936
G004253/3041	—ditto—	Sh.\$ 155.63	Nov. 22, 1934	7½ %	Nov. 22, 1936
A004577/3041	—ditto—	Sh.\$ 775.00	May 14, 1936	7½ %	May 14, 1938
8255 - 36/6547	National City Bank	Sh.\$2,500.00	May 22, 1936	4 %	May 22, 1937
		Sh.\$4,700.00			

SAVINGS ACCOUNT.

<i>Pass Book No.</i>	<i>Bank</i>	<i>Principal Amount</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Interest Rate</i>
1544	Chase Bank	Sh.\$300.00	1.64	5½ % p.a.

(Signed) M. P. Campos, Cashier

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES 1936-1937

Judge Milton J. Helmick, <i>President</i>	U.S. Court for China, 181 Kiangse Road.
Dr. F. C. Yen, <i>Vice-President</i>	National Medical College, 353 Avenue Haig.
Mr. J. B. Lee, <i>Secretary</i>	P.O. Box 1982.
Mr. Bruce M. Smith, <i>Treasurer</i>	Mark L. Moody, Inc., 80 Avenue Edward VII.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

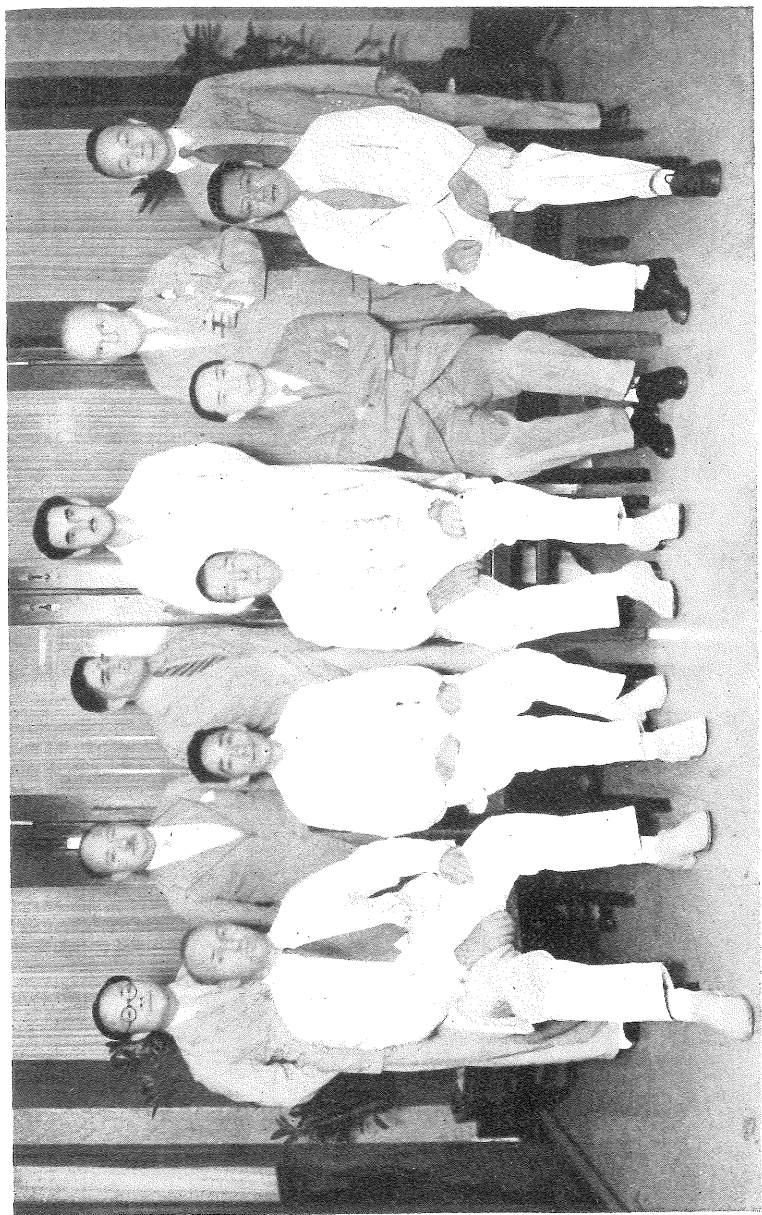
Dr. J. Usang Ly, <i>Chairman</i>	Chiao Tung University, 1954 Avenue Haig.
Dr. Esson M. Gale, <i>Vice-Chairman</i>	Salt Revenue Administration, 18 The Bund.
Dr. Julean Arnold	American Commercial Attache, 51 Canton Road.
Dr. P. W. Kuo	Bureau of Foreign Trade, 1040 N. Soochow Road.
Mr. J. B. Powell	China Weekly Review, 160 Avenue Edward VII.
Mr. Alfred S. Lee	A. C. Monk & Co., 353 Kiangse Road.
Mr. Carl Neprud	Chinese Maritime Customs, 13 The Bund.
Mr. Bang How	Commercial Press, 211 Honan Road.

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

Mr. Richard P. Butrick, <i>Chairman</i>	American Consulate General, 181 Kiangse Road.
Mr. L. A. Fritchman	Shanghai Telephone Co., 232 Kiangse Road.
Mr. Edward Lee	Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, 50 Ningpo Road.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Mr. Cal S. Hirsh, <i>Chairman</i>	North China Daily News, 17 The Bund.
Mr. Peter Y. Kwok	Tai Ping Insurance Co., 212 Kiangse Road.



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB OFFICERS—1936-1937

PAST PRESIDENTS

Dr. J. Usang Ly	Chiao Tung University, 1954 Ave. Haig..1935
Dr. Esson M. Gale	Salt Revenue Administration, 18 The Bund..1934
Dr. Y. S. Tsao	Red Cross Society, 342 Kiukiang Road....1933
Mr. Carl Neprud	Chinese Maritime Customs, 13 The Bund..1932
Dr. W. S. New	Orthopedic Hospital, 852 Route de Zikawei.1931
Dr. Charles E. Patton	Pasadena, California1930
Mr. Luther M. Jee	Central Hospital, Nanking1929
Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr.	S.M.C. Legal Dept., Honan & Hankow Rd..1928
Dr. F. Sec Fong	34 Scott Road1927
Mr. John A. Ely	St. John's University, 188 Jessfield Road..1926
Mr. Jabin Hsu	Ministry of Finance, 15 The Bund1925
Rev. C. L. Boynton	National Christian Council, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road1925
Mr. Paul P. Whitham1924
Mr. H. Y. Moh	Yu Foong Cotton Mill, 260 Ave. Ed. VII..1923
Mr. J. B. Powell	China Weekly Review, 160 Ave. Ed. VII ..1922
Mr. A. R. Hager	Business Equip. Corp., 263 Kiangse Road..1921
Dr. Tong Shao Yi	Chungshan, Kwangtung1920
Mr. George A. Fitch	Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Rd. ..1919
Mr. Julean Arnold	American Commercial Attache, 51 Canton Road1918
Dr. J. C. McCracken	St. Luke's Hospital, 177 Seward Road1917
Mr. W. W. Stephens	Standard Vacuum Oil Co., 94 Canton Road..1916
Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott	St. John's University, 188 Jessfield Rd. ..1915
Mr. W. C. Sprague1914
Mr. Tong Shao-yi	Chungshan, Kwantung.....1913
Dr. Amos P. Wilder	New Haven, Connecticut, (Died 1936)...1912

Prior to 1912, the American Consul General was ex-officio President of the A.U.C.

LIFE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB

<i>Name</i>	<i>University</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Degree</i>	<i>Date became Member</i>	<i>Life</i>
Hallet Abend	Stanford	1908	—	Sept. 13, 1933	
N. F. Allman	Virginia	1916	B.A.	Oct. 25, 1930	
Roy G. Allman	Virginia	1930	LL.B.	June 15, 1933	
Julean Arnold	California	1902	B.S.	Oct. 11, 1930	
Eric N. Avery	Princeton	1929	—	Sept. 5, 1935	
W. C. Belknap	Princeton	1910	—	Apr. 9, 1931	
F. A. Bowen	Middlebury	1911	A.B.	Oct. 27, 1934	
R. W. Brewer	Wisconsin	1921	B.S.	Feb. 13, 1933	
Irving S. Brown	Drake	1920	A.B.	Jan. 11, 1936	
R. T. Bryan, Jr.	N. Carolina	1916	LL.B.	June 28, 1935	
R. P. Butrick	Georgetown	1921	—	Apr. 17, 1936	
Q. H. Chan	McGill	1925	M.D.	Oct. 25, 1930	
K. F. Chang	Harvard	1923	M.B.A.	Mar. 12, 1931	
Loy Chang	Harvard	1916	M.B.A.	June 2, 1936	
Samuel H. Chang	Haverford	1924	B.S.	Apr. 19, 1933	
Tuh-yui Chang	Pennsylvania	1924	M.B.A.	July 1, 1935	
Z. L. Chang	Columbia	1926	A.B.	Dec. 17, 1930	
Chun Chen	Pennsylvania	1921	M.A.	June 15, 1936	
J. K. Chen	Pennsylvania	1927	M.A.	Jan. 21, 1936	
K. P. Chen	Pennsylvania	1909	B.S.	Mar. 9, 1931	
L. T. Chen	Yale	1917	B.A.	Apr. 19, 1933	
P. T. Chen	Princeton	1924	M.A.	Mar. 12, 1936	
R. C. Chen	N. Y. U.	1923	M.C.S.	Dec. 12, 1935	
Sidney Y. Chen	M. I. T.	1913	S.B.	Mar. 18, 1936	
Ssu-Tu Chen	Michigan	1926	M.A.	Nov. 27, 1934	
J. K. Choy	Columbia	1915	B.S.	Mar. 16, 1936	
Percy Chu	Columbia	1920	—	Feb. 21, 1933	
D. M. Chung	Yale	1912	Ph.B.	May 17, 1933	
E. Y. Chung	Georgetown	1923	M.D.	Dec. 10, 1934	
Verne Clair	Princeton	1916	B.A.	Dec. 10, 1934	
C. D. Culbertson	Wisconsin	1920	A.B.	May 21, 1931	
W. H. Daub	Princeton	1907	C.E.	Oct. 11, 1930	
Robert Fan	Pennsylvania	1922	B.S.	Nov. 27, 1934	
George A. Fitch	Wooster	1906	B.S.	Mar. 18, 1931	
C. S. Franklin	Mississippi	1914	LL.B.	Oct. 25, 1930	
J. F. Freeman	Arizona	1920	A.B.	Feb. 12, 1935	
L. A. Fritchman	Lehigh	1918	B.A.	July 10, 1935	
Chester Fritz	Washington	1914	A.B.	July 15, 1935	
George B. Fryer	California	1911	—	Mar. 12, 1931	
Daniel C. Fu	Chicago	1922	A.M.	Feb. 12, 1935	
Esion M. Gale	Michigan	1908	M.A.	May 31, 1934	
A. R. Hager	Wisconsin	1897	B.S.	Sept. 14, 1932	
U. S. Harkson	Nebraska	1916	B.S.	July 15, 1935	
W. B. Harrington	Harvard	1932	LL.B.	Aug. 12, 1933	
Wallace S. Heald (deceased)	Michigan	1912	B.S.	Sept. 9, 1932	
Milton J. Helmick	Denver	1910	LL.B.	June 28, 1935	
Philip L. Ho	Harvard	1932	M.B.A.	June 4, 1936	
Ping-sung Ho	Princeton	1915	M.A.	June 4, 1936	

Bang How	Pennsylvania	1920	B.S.	Oct.	11, 1930
Edward P. Howard	California	1916	—	May	9, 1936
(deceased)					
Lansing Hoyt	Princeton	1907	B.S.	Feb.	13, 1933
Jabin Hsu	Michigan	1914	A.B.	Apr.	25, 1933
Kuan-san Hsu	Cornell	1925	M.C.E.	Oct.	21, 1933
Peter Kingman Hsu	So. California	1921	D.D.S.	Mar.	5, 1936
Tse Shing Hsu	Pennsylvania	1928	M.B.A.	Feb.	6, 1936
W. Imin Hsu	Pennsylvania	1922	M.D.	Dec.	5, 1931
H. L. Huang	Columbia	1918	Ph.D.	Nov.	29, 1930
Shu-Pei Huang	Rensselaer	1921	D.Eng.	May	12, 1936
Tsefang F. Huang	Harvard	1928	M.D.	May	15, 1936
William P. Hunt	Geo. Washington	1924	—	Sept.	21, 1933
L. C. Hylbert	Bucknell	1905	A.B.	Oct.	11, 1930
Luther M. Jee	California	1907	B.S.	Sept.	26, 1931
T. R. Johnson	Occidental	1917	A.B.	May	26, 1931
Loy Khong	N. Y. U.	1912	B.C.S.	July	1, 1935
Nee Sun Koo	Cornell	1921	Ph.D.	Mar.	18, 1936
Hsiang-hsi Kung	Yale	1907	M.A.	Apr.	22, 1935
Cheng Chih Kuo	Cornell	1918	M.E.	Sept.	30, 1931
Y. M. Kuo	M. I. T.	1919	S.B.	Oct.	7, 1931
Percy Kwok	N. Y. U.	1924	—	Mar.	9, 1931
Peter Y. Kwok	California	1923	M.A.	Dec.	24, 1935
Walter Kwok	M. I. T.	1923	B.S.	Mar.	14, 1933
F. G. Kwong	Illinois	1921	B.S.	May	17, 1933
Ginarn Lao	Lehigh	1918	M.E.	Aug.	5, 1931
Waan Wai Lau	Cornell	1915	A.B.	May	27, 1933
Alfred S. Lee	N. Y. U.	1923	—	May	26, 1934
J. B. Lee	California	1921	B.S.	Nov.	29, 1930
John Y. Lee	Chicago	1915	Ph.D.	Dec.	22, 1933
K. Tsufan Lee	M. I. T.	1919	B.S.	Oct.	27, 1934
Milton C. Lee	Columbia	1926	A.B.	June	10, 1933
Poy Gum Lee	Columbia	1922	R.Arch.	Oct.	7, 1933
Tsufah Lee	Yale	1919	B.A.	Oct.	27, 1933
Teh-young Li	California	1919	B.S.	Dec.	4, 1931
Louis K. L. Liang	Columbia	1922	M.A.	June	4, 1931
D. Y. Lin	Yale	1914	M.F.	Mar.	9, 1931
Hsiao-Yung Lo	Columbia	1923	A.M.	June	3, 1936
Pan H. Lo	Chicago	1911	J.D.	Aug.	12, 1933
(deceased)					
A. E. Loeser	Naval Academy	1927	B.S.	July	26, 1932
J. Usang Ly	Haverford	1917	L.L.D.	Feb.	24, 1931
Y. C. Ma	Columbia	1914	Ph.D.	May	12, 1936
L. J. Mead	Cornell	1916	B.S.	Mar.	1, 1933
C. S. Mei	Columbia	1921	M.D.	Oct.	13, 1933
Harold P. Miller	Nebraska	1916	B.S.	Apr.	21, 1933
H. Y. Moh	Illinois	1913	M.S.	May	8, 1931
C. B. Morrison	Penn. State	1911	B.S.	Sept.	29, 1933
Ernest K. Moy	Jenner Medical	1915	M.D.	Oct.	13, 1933
Henry K. Murphy	Yale	1899	B.A.	July	26, 1932
Carl Neprud	Wisconsin	1912	B.A.	Oct.	6, 1932
W. S. New	Harvard	1914	M.D.	July	6, 1931
Sz-Chow Ngao	Columbia	1929	M.A.	Oct.	17, 1935
Ralph B. Nichols	Wesleyan	1913	B.S.	Sept.	27, 1932
Walter Palmer	Cornell	1918	B.S.	Sept.	21, 1933
F. A. Parker	M. I. T.	1918	B.S.	Aug.	11, 1933

C. E. Patton	Princeton	1896	M.A.	Oct.	11, 1930
LeRoy M. Pharis	Syracuse	1907	C.E.	Oct.	17, 1935
Tsze E. Pun	N. Y. U.	1925	—	Nov.	25, 1935
Walter F. Raven	Santa Clara	1929	Ph.B.	Sept.	21, 1933
John F. Rhame	Columbia	1906	E.E.	Feb.	21, 1933
I. G. Riddick	N. Carolina	1912	C.E.	May	21, 1936
Donald Roberts	Princeton	1909	M.A.	Feb.	13, 1933
H. D. Rodger	Chattanooga	1910	LL.B.	Mar.	12, 1931
F. K. Sah	Purdue	1910	B.S.	Mar.	18, 1936
George Sellett	Michigan	1922	J.D.	May	23, 1931
R. R. Service	California	1902	B.S.	May	26, 1931
(deceased)					
Bruce M. Smith	Williams	1915	B.A.	Sept.	5, 1933
W. Rector Smith	Washington	1907	D.D.S.	Feb.	14, 1935
T. A. Soong	Harvard	1928	A.B.	June	6, 1933
T. L. Soong	Vanderbilt	1922	A.B.	June	6, 1933
T. V. Song	Harvard	1917	A.B.	June	6, 1933
Fo Sun	Columbia	1917	M.A.	Mar.	16, 1936
Y. F. Ralph Sun	Brown	1912	Ph.B.	Mar.	9, 1931
F. C. Sze	Harvard	1918	B.A.	Apr.	9, 1931
Tse-Chien Tai	Iowa	1925	Ph.D.	Mar.	25, 1936
W. H. Tan	Yale	1917	B.A.	July	12, 1935
M. H. Throop	Yale	1911	M.A.	Apr.	2, 1935
H. N. Ting	Pennsylvania	1918	—	July	21, 1936
Chester M. Tobin	Macalester	1920	A.B.	Sept.	5, 1933
Hsiung Tsai	Lehigh	1919	E.M.	Nov.	8, 1930
Y. S. Tsao	Harvard	1914	M.B.A.	Sept.	5, 1933
Yang-fu Tseng	Pittsburg	1926	M.A.	Mar.	19, 1936
K. S. Tsiang	Illinois	1911	B.A.	Nov.	8, 1930
Ed. S. Tyau	Pennsylvania	1914	D.T.M.	Mar.	10, 1931
R. M. Vanderburgh	Wooster	1917	—	Jan.	11, 1932
Charles S. Vaughn	Vanderbilt	1926	—	Sept.	21, 1933
C. Y. Wang	Harvard	1920	S.M.	Oct.	27, 1934
K. P. Wang	Columbia	1919	M.A.	Aug.	6, 1936
Thomas Chenting Wang	Yale	1910	B.A.	Mar.	16, 1931
Tom Z. Wang	N. Y. U.	1922	B.C.S.	June	14, 1933
Sidney Koh Wei	Chicago	1920	Ph.D.	Feb.	13, 1933
Benjamin K. Wong	Illinois	1922	D.D.S.	Oct.	4, 1932
Shiu Hung Wong	Michigan	1923	M.S.	Aug.	21, 1936
Tse-Kong Wong	Pennsylvania	1925	M.B.A.	June	18, 1936
Yu Fong Wong	California	1924	B.A.	Dec.	6, 1932
Herbert Woo	Columbia	1933	B.Arch.	Dec.	24, 1935
John C. H. Woo	Michigan	1921	J.D.	Sept.	5, 1933
L. S. Woo	Pennsylvania	1921	M.D.	Apr.	19, 1933
Tonzoo C. Woo	Columbia	1921	A.M.	Jan.	24, 1934
Jack Foy Wu	Columbia	1929	M.D.	Dec.	4, 1935
Tse-Wei Wu	Detroit	1925	M.C.S.	Feb.	20, 1936
Wei-Ping Yang	Columbia	1920	M.A.	May	26, 1933
Yung Ching Yang	So. College	1930	LL.D.	June	1, 1936
Y. L. Yao	Yale	1924	B.A.	Jan.	20, 1933
Fu-ching Yen	Yale	1909	M.D.	May	22, 1936
H. L. Yen	Pennsylvania	1930	D.D.S.	Feb.	6, 1936
Loo-Ching Yen	Chicago	1928	D.C.L.	Oct.	20, 1933
K. L. Yui	N. Y. U.	1923	B.A.	Feb.	21, 1933
Z. D. Zau	Harvard	1921	M.D.	Oct.	27, 1934
T. T. Zee	Michigan	1929	M.S.E.	Mar.	14, 1933

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB SHANGHAI

* Hallet Abend, Broadway Mansions, Apt. C. 16th Fl.	Stanford	('05-'08)
* N. F. Allman, 208 Hamilton House.	Virginia	(B.A.-'16)
* Roy G. Allman, 208 Hamilton House.	Virginia	(LL.B.-'30)
安達生 Paul M. Anderson, Occidental Life Insurance Co., 113 Kiukiang Road.	Col. of Emporia Pittsburg Theo. Sem.	(A.B.-'14) (B.D.-'17)
Wendell W. Armour, Salt Revenue Administration, 18 The Bund.	Yale	('12-'15)
安樂生 Harrison Arnold, Ford Motor Co., Exports, Inc., 244 Hamilton House.	California	(A.B.-'31)
安諾德 * Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, 51 Canton Road.	California St. John's, Shanghai	(B.S.-'02) (LL.D.-'19)
安納德 Millard Arnold, National City Bank of N.Y., Peiping.	California	('31)
區兆榮 Silwing P. C. Au, 669/120 Yu Yuen Road.	Michigan Chicago	('21-'22) (J.D.-'26)
艾復禮 * Eric Avery, Asiatic Petroleum Co., 1 The Bund.	Princeton	('28-'29)
John Earl Baker, U.S.A.	Wisconsin Wisconsin	(Ph.B.-'06) (M.A.-'08)
Berry O. Baldwin, National City Bank of N.Y., 41 Kiukiang Road.	Trinity	(B.S.-'28)
E. E. Barnett, National Committee Y.M.C.A., 131 Museum Road.	Emory	(B.A.-'07)

* Life Membership

Arthur Bassett, Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., 175 Soochow Road.	Missouri State (A.B.-'00) Wash., St. Louis (LL.B.-'02)
Milton Marcus Bates, National City Bank of N.Y., 41 Kiukiang Road.	Brown (Ph.B.-'02)
鮑慶林 C. L. Bau, Commercial Press, 211 Honan Road.	Minnesota (B.A.-'17)
Sterling Beath, University of Shanghai, 771 Chungkung Road.	Wisconsin (B.A.-'13) Chicago (M.A.-'17)
* W. C. Belknap. Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., 175 Soochow Road.	Princeton ('06-'10)
Samuel Tilden Bitting, National City Bank of N.Y., 41 Kiukiang Road.	Virginia (B.S.-'15)
Harold M. Bixby, China National Aviation Corp., 51 Canton Road.	Amherst (B.S.-'13)
R. A. Boone, U. S. Fourth Marines, 527 Haiphong Road.	Naval Academy (B.S.-'20)
* Frederick A. Bowen, Com. & Credit Inf. Bureau, 118 Museum Road.	Middlebury (A.B.-'11)
C. L. Boynton. National Christian Council, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Pomona (B.A.-'01)
卜魯華 * R. W. Brewer, Ford Hire Service, 76 Great Western Road.	Wisconsin (B.S.-'21)
卜朗 * Irving S. Brown, American Consulate General, 181 Kiangse Road.	Drake (A.B.-'20)
* Robert T. Bryan, Jr., S.M.C. Legal Dept., Honan & Hankow Road.	North Carolina (A.B. & LL.B.-'16)
白居易理 * Richard P. Butrick, American Consulate General, 181 Kiangse Road.	Georgetown ('18-'21)
* Life Membership	

高 爾 德 A. Bland Calder, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, 51 Canton Road.	Columbia ('15)
Paul S. Carnes, Henningsen Produce Co., 250 Sawgin Road.	Montana State (B.S.-'25)
John Carr, York Shipley Inc., 81 Jinkee Road.	Calif. Inst. of Tech. (B.S.-'24)
翟 克 恭 Ke Kung Chai, Central Mint, Gordon Road, N. End.	Antioch (B.A.-'28) Pennsylvania (M.B.A.-'31)
陳 繼 堯 Guy Hugh Chan, 156 Peking Road.	Washington (B.S.C.-'17) Northwestern (M.D.-'21)
陳 達 明 * Qui Hin Chan, 287 Range Road.	McGill (M.D.-'25)
陳 受 康 Mr. Stanley H. Chan, National Univ. of Peking, Peiping.	Stanford (M.A.-'29) California ('29-'30) Stanford ('31-'33)
章 經 芳 * Kin-fang Chang, Kailan Mining Administration, 12 The Bund.	Harvard (M.B.A.-'23)
張 學 文 Hsueh-Wen Chang, Central Mint, Central Road, N. End.	Harvard (M.B.A.-'23)
鄭 萊 * Loy Chang, Customs Administration, 13 the Bund.	Harvard (A.B.-'13) Harvard (M.B.A.-'16)
張 似 旭 * Samuel H. Chang, Asia Life Insurance Co., 17 The Bund.	Haverford (B.S.-'24)
張 廷 金 Ting-Chin Chang, Chiao Tung University, 1954 Avenue Haig.	Ohio State (M.E.-'13) Pennsylvania (M.E.E.-'15)
張 德 興 * Tuh-yui Chang, China United Assurance, 104 Bubbling Well Road.	Pennsylvania (M.B.A.-'24)

* Life Membership

張 祥 麟 * Z. L. Chang, 51/25 Route de Grouchy.	Columbia	(A.B.-'26)
趙 深 Shen Chao, 408 National Com. Bank Bldg., 200/21 Peking Road.	Pennsylvania	(M. Arch.-'23)
M. C. Cheek, American Foreign Ins. As- sociation, 51 Canton Road.	Naval Academy	(B.S.-'13)
陳 湘 濤 * Chun Chen, China Travel Service, 420 Szechuen Road.	Yale Pennsylvania	(B.A.-'19) (M.A.-'21)
陳 正 威 Henry C. H. Chen, Andersen, Meyer & Co., 21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Michigan Michigan	(B.S.-'22) (M.S.-'23)
陳 鶴 琴 Ho-Chin Chen, Shanghai Municipal Council, Chinese Education Office.	John Hopkins Columbia	(B.A.-'17) (M.A.-'19)
陳 建 康 * J. K. Chen, 134/5 Kiaochow Road.	Pennsylvania	(M.A.-'27)
陳 光 甫 * Kwan-Pu Chen, Shanghai Com. & Sav. Bank, 50 Ningpo Road.	Pennsylvania St. John's, Shanghai	(B.S.-'09) (LL.D.-'29)
陳 立 廷 * L. T. Chen, Central Bank of China, 15 The Bund.	Yale	(B.A.-'17)
陳 炳 章 * Ping-tsang Chen, Ministry of Finance, 15 The Bund.	Princeton	(M.A.-'24)
陳 長 桐 * Reignson C. Chen, Bank of China, Singapore.	Colorado N. Y. U.	(B.B.A.-'21) (M.C.S.-'23)
陳 三 才 S. T. Chen, American Engineering Corp., 989 Bubbling Well Road.	Worcester Poly. Inst.	(B.S.-'24)

* Life Membership

陳 后 英 * Sidney Y. Chen, Chiao Tung University, 1954 Avenue Haig.	M. I. T.	(S.B.-'13)
陳 恩 度 * Ssu-Tu Chen, China United Assurance, 104 Bubbling Well Road.	Michigan Michigan	(A.B.-'22) (M.A.-'26)
陳 洋 溢 Yangyi Ch'en, Customs College, 200 Route Prosper Paris.	Oberlin Pennsylvania	(B.A.-'29) (M.B.A.-'32)
邱 培 涵 Baihan Cheu, Sun Life Assurance Co., 218 Szechuen Road.	Cornell Wisconsin	(B.S.-'14) (M.S.-'15)
喬 文 壽 Wen Shou Chiao, Sun Lee & Co., 40 Ningpo Road.	Dennison Harvard	(B.S.-'28) (M.B.A.-'31)
程 志 焜 Chi Kwan Ching, Shanghai Com. & Sav. Bank, 50 Ningpo Road.	Hawaii Pennsylvania	(B.A.-'30) (M.B.A.-'32)
陳 焯 樞 Howard C. Chinn, National Central Machine Works, 47 Ningpo Road.	California Michigan	('20-'23) (B.S.E.-'24)
周 自 培 Tzu Pei Chou, Red Cross General Hospital, 373 Avenue Haig.	Yale	(M.D.-'26)
周 天 驥 Chester T. C. Chow, Great China University, 2566 Chung San Road.	California	(B.S.-'22)
周 恩 忠 Sze Tsong Chow, China Travel Service, 420 Szechuen Road.	Pennsylvania	(B.S.-'22)
蔡 增 基 J. K. Choy, China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., 9 The Bund.	Columbia	(B.S.-'15)
Carl E. Christophersen, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, 51 Canton Road.	Drake George Washington	('22-'24) (27-'28)

* Life Membership

朱 震 邨	Fred M. C. Chu, 38 Dah Shia Villa, Jessfield & Chung San Road.	Y.M.C.A. College B.P.E.-'18) Chicago ('19) Pratt Inst. ('27)
朱 博 泉	* Percy Chu, Joint Reserve Board, 59 Hong Kong Road.	Columbia ('19-'20) N. Y. U. ('19-'20)
鍾 桂 丹	* Daniel M. Chung, 525 Avenue Haig.	Yale (Ph.B.-'12)
張 西 銘	* Elbert Chung, 255 Peking Road.	So. Calif. ('15-'17) Pennsylvania ('17-'20) Georgetown (M.D.-'23)
鍾 寶 璇	Pau Sien Chung, Columbia Films of China, 625 Szechuen Road.	Iowa (B.S.-'17) Illinois (M.S.-'18)
鍾 偉 成	Will T. Chung, Chiao Tung University, 1954 Avenue Haig.	Illinois (B.S.C.-'20)
* Verne Clair,	45 Kiukiang Road.	Princeton (B.A.-'16)
Frank C. Cleary.	William R. Warner & Co., 668 Szechuen Road.	Georgetown (B.S.-'16)
Daniel J. Collins,	210 Sassoon House.	Georgetown (D.D.S.-'26)
Harold A. R. Conant,	Standard Vacuum Oil Co., 94 Canton Road.	Cornell ('15)
James Conrad,	Crown Life Insurance Co., 113 Kiukiang Road.	Lafayette (C.E.-'14)
R. J. Corbett, (deceased)	Standard Vacuum Oil Co., 94 Canton Road.	Franklin (Ph.B.-'11)
柯 利 士	Albert C. Cornish, Standard Vacuum Oil Co., 94 Canton Road	Princeton (C.E.-'11)
John V. Crowe.	Ford Motor Co., Exports, Inc., 244 Hamilton House.	Indiana ('09-'10)

* Life Membership

* C. D. Culbertson, Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, 118 Sassoon House.	Wisconsin	(A.B.-'20)
* W. H. Daub, U.S.A.	Princeton	(C.E.-'07)
狄 偉 思 Monnett B. Davis, American Consulate General Singapore.	Colorado	(A.B.-'17)
Owen L. Dawson, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, 113 Sassoon House.	Illinois Illinois	(B.S.-'18) (M.S.-'20)
Paul Dietz, B. F. Goddrich Rubber Co., 670 Szechuen Road.	Miami	(A.B.-'25)
董 大 酉 Dayu Doon, 14 Museum Road.	Minnesota Columbia	(B.S.-'25) (M.S.-'27)
W. H. Downs, 26 The Bund.	Georgetown California	(D.D.S.-'20) (M.D.D.S.-'30)
E. F. Drumright, American Consulate General, 181 Kiangse Road.	Oklahoma	(B.S.-'29)
鄧 樂 普 A. M. Dunlap, 12 The Bund.	Illinois Harvard	(A.B.-'06) (M.D.-'10)
鄧 裁 岑 Frank B. Dunn, China Gen. Import & Trad. Co., 605 Continental Bank Bldg.	Purdue Ohio State	(M.S.-'15) (M.S.-'15)
T. B. Dunn, 51 Canton Road.	California California	(B.S.-'13) (M.D.-'16)
奚 世 英 Frank C. Ede, Andersen, Meyer & Co., 21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	M. I. T.	(B.S.-'23)
J. A. Ely, St. John's University, 180 Jessfield Road.	Princeton	(C.E.-'99)
Russell Engdahl, American Consulate General, 181 Kiangse Road.	Washington Georgetown	('25-'26) (B.S.-'30)
范 文 照 * Robert Fan, 110 Szechuen Road.	Pennsylvania	(B.Arch.-'22)

* Life Membership

Linden L. Farnsworth, Eastman Kodak Co., 185 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Illinois	('26)
馮 成 仁 Chen Ren Feng, 1050/7 Yu Yuen Road.	Michigan	(M.A.-'34)
S. Fessenden, Shanghai Municipal Council.	Bowdoin	(A.B.-'96)
Joseph Fistere, Jr., National Aniline & Chem. Co., 88 Museum Road.	Cornell	('17)
* George A. Fitch, Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Road.	Wooster Columbia	(B.S.-'06) ('06-'09)
鄭 富 灼 F. Sec Fong, 34 Scott Road.	Pomona California Columbia	('02) (B.L.-'05) (M.A.-'06)
傅 耀 誠 Y. C. Foo, China United Lamp Co., 110 Szechuen Road.	Washington Harvard	(B.B.A.-'21) (M.B.A.-'23)
Den Fox, York Shipley, Inc., 81 Jinkee Road.	Lehigh	(Ch.E.-'29)
* C. S. Franklin, Franklin & Harrington, 149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Mississippi Mississippi	(B.A.-'13) (LL.B.-'14)
* Jo Fisher Freeman, Central Bank, 15 The Bund.	Arizona Harvard	(A.B.-'20) (A.M.-'27)
* L. A. Fritchman, Shanghai Telephone Co., 232 Kiangse Road.	Lehigh	(B.A.-'18)
* Chester Fritz, Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, 118 Sassoon House.	Washington	(A.B.-'14)
* George B. Fryer, Institution for Chinese Blind, 290 Hungjao Road.	California	('11)
傅 若 愚 * Daniel C. Fu, National Committee Y.M.C.A., 131 Museum Road.	William Jewell Chicago	(A.B.-'17) (A.M.-'22)
富 文 壽 W. S. Fu, 1205 Bubbling Well Road.	Harvard	(M.D.-'25)

* Life Membership

蓋 樂

* Esson M. Gale,
Salt Revenue Administration,
18 The Bund.

Michigan (A.B.-'07)
Michigan (M.A.-'08)
Leyden, Holland (Ph.D.-'31)

翟 博

Jno McGregor Gibb,
538 Avenue Haig.

Wesleyan (B.A.-'04)
Pennsylvania (M.A.-'20)

F. W. Gill, (deceased)
St. John's University,
188 Jessfield Road.

Maryville (B.A.-'05)
Ohio State (M.A.-'28)

Norman H. Gray,
Shanghai Power Co.,
181 Nanking Road.

Cooper Union Inst. of Tech.
(B.S.-'30)

海 格

* A. R. Hager,
Business Equipment Corp.,
263 Kiangse Road.

Wisconsin (B.S.-'97)

* U. S. Harkson,
Henningsen Produce Co.,
250 Sawgin Road.

Nebraska (B.S.-'16)

哈 靈 敦

* William B. Harrington,
Franklin & Harrington,
149 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Wash. & Lee (A.B.-'29)
Harvard (LL.B.-'32)

Ernest M. Hayes,
Associated Mission Treasurer,
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Wooster ('14-'15)
Wash. & Jefferson ('15-'16)
Princeton (A.B.-'20)

* Wallace S. Heald, (deceased)
Shanghai Power Co.,
181 Nanking Road.

Michigan (B.S.-'12)

* Milton J. Helmick,
U. S. Court for China,
181 Kiangse Road.

Stanford ('05-'06 ('07-'08)
Colorado ('06-'07)
Denver (LL.B.-'10)

侯 爾 斯

Harold Hertz,
Otis Elevator Co.,
935 Avenue Road.

Cornell (B.S.-'25)
Georgetown (B.F.S.-'26)

Francis Betts Hillhouse,
National Aniline & Chem. Co.,
88 Museum Road.

Yale (B.A.-'25)

J. B. Hipps,
University of Shanghai,
771 Chungkung Road.

Wakeforest (B.A.-'07)
Columbia (M.A.-'26)

Cal S. Hirsh,
North China Daily News,
17 The Bund.

Reed (A.B.-'19)

* Life Membership

霍寶樹 Pao Hsu Ho, Bank of China, 50 Hankow Road.	Illinois Pennsylvania Temple	('24-'25) ('25-'27) (M.S.-'27)
何麟 * Philip L. Ho, Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, 118 Sassoon House.	Harvard	(M.B.A.-'32)
何炳松 * Ping-sung Ho, National Chinan University, Chenju, Shanghai.	Wisconsin Princeton	(B.A.-'19) (M.A.-'15)
何德奎 Teh-Kuei Ho, Shanghai Municipal Council, 209 Kiangse Road.	Wisconsin Harvard	(B.A.-'19) (M.B.A.-'21)
夏鵬 * Bang How, Commercial Press, 211 Honan Road.	Pennsylvania	(B.S.-'20)
* Edward P. Howard, (deceased) Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., 51 Canton Road.	California	('16)
Hungerford B. Howard, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, 51 Canton Road.	So. Calif.	('22-'24)
何士林 Sam Howe, Bunge & Co., 219 Sassoon House.	Pratt	('28-'30)
James Marvin Howes, American Chamber of Commerce, 51 Canton Road.	Reed	(A.B.-'15)
* Lansing Hoyt, Yangtze Gorge Line, Inc., 12 The Bund.	Princeton	(B.S.-'07)
夏少平 Jui-Ching Hsia, Aluminium (V) Ltd., 2 Peking Road.	Chicago Columbia	(M.A.-'25) (Ph.D.-'28)
徐璦 Edward Y. Hsu, Cathay Motors, Ltd., 271 Medhurst Road.	Michigan	(A.B.-'14)
許建屏 * Jabin Hsu, Ministry of Finance, 15 The Bund.	Columbia	(A.B.-'29)

* Life Membership

- 許 貫 三
* Kuan-san Hsu,
Bureau of Public Works,
Civic Center.
Cornell (M.C.E.-'25)
- 徐 佩 璜
Paul Hsu,
Bureau of Public Utilities,
251 Municipality Road.
M. I. T. (B.S.-'14)
- 徐 少 明
* Peter Kingman Hsu,
113 Kiukiang Road.
California ('17-'18)
So. Calif. (D.D.S.-'21)
- 許 志 湘
* Tse Shing Hsu,
Kwang Wha Petroleum Co.,
14 Museum Road.
Pennsylvania (M.B.A.-'28)
- 徐 逸 民
* W. Imin Hsu,
33 Szechuen Road.
Pennsylvania (M.Med.Sc.-'22)
- 薛 維 藩
Wei Fan Hsueh,
Tai Shan Insurance Co.,
406 Kiangse Road.
Ohio State (B.S.-'27)
Pennsylvania (M.B.A.-'29)
- 胡 仍 豫
Dickson Hu,
Andersen, Meyer & Co.,
21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Cornell (M.C.E.-'25)
- 胡 梅 基
Stephen Hu,
Henry Lester Institute,
1320 Avenue Road.
California ('24-'26)
Cornell (B.S.-'28)
Cornell (M.S.-'29)
John Hopkins (Sc.D.-'31)
- 黃 儉 翊
Chester Huang,
Shanghai Commercial & Sav.
Bank,
50 Ningpo Road.
Grinell (B.A.-'19)
New York ('19-'21)
- 黃 漢 頁
* H. L. Huang,
1055 Yu Yuen Road.
Princeton (LL.B.-'15)
Columbia (Ph.D.'18)
- 黃 覺 民
James Chiomin Huang,
Commercial Press,
211 Honan Road.
National, Manila (B.S.-'30)
Philippine (M.A.-'31)
Columbia (M.A.-'32)
- 黃 叔 培
* Shu-Pei Huang,
Chiao Tung University,
1954 Avenue Haig.
Case School (M.E.-'18)
Rensselaer Poly. Inst. (D.Eng.-'21)

* Life Membership

黃 子 方

* Tsefang F. Huang,
N. S. R. Medical Office,
527 Range Road.

Henry Huizinga,
University of Shanghai,
771 Chungkung Road.

* William P. Hunt,
China Foreign Trade Corp.,
133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Leslie Myers Huntley,
National City Bank of N.Y.,
41 Kiukiang Road.

* L. C. Hylbert,
511 Missions Building,
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Hidehiko Ibusuki,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

乾 精 末

Kiyosue Inui,
Japanese Legation,
106 Whangpoo Road.

K. W. Irle,
Swan, Culbertson & Fritz,
118 Sassoon House.

井 芹

K. T. Iseri
Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha,
69 Kiukiang Road.

朱 錫 年

* Luther M. Jee,
Central Hospital,
Nanking.

甄 友 廉

Lemuel C. C. Jen,
Chinese Republic Publishing
Co.,
150 Kiukiang Road.

* Truman R. Johnson,
U.S.A.

金 德 明

Edwin Kam,
307 Continental Emporium.

E. Kelhofer,
University of Shanghai,
771 Chungkung Road.

Chicago (S.B., S.M.-'23)
Rush Medical (M.D.-'23)
John Hopkins ('23-'24)

Hope College
(B.A., M.A.-'93)
Michigan (Ph.D.-'07)

George Washington ('24)

Dartmouth (A.B.-'33)

Bucknell (A.B.-'05)
Crozen Theo. Sem.

(B.D.-'08)
Columbia (A.M.-'18)

Chicago (LL.B.-'13)

Michigan (A.B.-06)
Tokyo Imperial (LL.D.-)

Reed (B.A.-'20)

Stanford (A.B.-'21)
Stanford (Engineer-'22)

California (B.A.-'09)
Harvard (M.A.-'09)

California ('28)
George Washington
(A.B.-'30)

Occidental (A.B.-'17)

Hawaii ('22-'23)
St. John's, Shanghai

(M.D.-'30)
Pennsylvania (M.Sc.-'32)

Northwestern (B.A.-'03)
Northwestern (Ph.B.-'03)
Chicago (M.A.-'16)

Life Membership

鄺來蔭

* Loy Khong,
Ministry of Railways,
Nanking.

New York (B.C.S.-'12)

金泊鎔

Benjamin King,
Chekiang Provincial Bank,
381 Kiangse Road.

Michigan (M.A., M.S.-'33)

金肖宗

Chau King,
Chiao Tung University,
1954 Avenue Haig.

Cornell (M.M.E.-'26)

葛益熾

I. Chih Ko,
Jardine Engineering Corp.,
50 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Purdue (B.S.-'25)
M. I. T. (M.S.-'27)

顧康樂

Kong Loh Koo,
Chiao Tung University,
1954 Avenue Haig.

Cornell (M.C.E.-'25)

顧宜孫

* Nee Sun Koo,
Tangshan College,
Tangshan, Hopei.

Cornell (M.C.E., Ph.D.-'21)

Paul F. de Bruyn Kops,
208 Hamilton House.

N. Dakota ('22-'25)
George Washington
(LL.B.-'28)

孔祥熙

* Hsiang-hsi Kung,
Ministry of Finance,
15 The Bund.

Oberlin (B.A.-'06)
Yale (M.A.-'07)
Oberlin (LL.D.-'26)

孔士諤

S. W. Kung,
Commercial Press,
211 Honan Road.

N. Central (B.A.-'26)
New York (M.S.-'27)
New York (D.C.S.-'30)

郭承志

* Cheng Chih Kuo,
16 Burkill Road.

Cornell (M.E.-'18)

過養猷

* Y. M. Kuo,
308 Kiaochow Road.

M. I. T. (S.B.-'19)

關可貴

Ko Kwai Kwan,
Shanghai Insurance Associa-
tion,
160 Avenue Edward VII.

California (M.A.-'29)

* Life Membership

郭 克 梯 K. T. Kwo, Chinese Engineering & Deve- lopment Co., 51 Canton Road.	California Purdue	('18-'21) (B.S.-'23)
郭 寶 樹 Percy Kwok, 47 Ningpo Road.	New York	('24)
郭 佩 弦 * Peter Y. Kwok, Tai Ping Insurance Co., 212 Kiangse Road.	California California	(A.B.-'26) (M.A.-'28)
郭 慧 德 * Walter Kwok, 47 Ningpo Road.	M. I. T.	(B.S.-'28)
鄺 耀 堃 Edward Y. K. Kwong, 203 Route Remi.	Pomona Columbia	(B.A.-'25) (M.S.-'28)
鄺 達 觀 * Frederick G. Kwong, N.S.R., Loco Dept., 112 Embankment Bldg.	Illinois	(B.S.-'21)
力 宣 德 Carleton Lacy, American Bible Society, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Ohio Wesleyan (A.B., D.D.-'11) Northwestern (M.A.-'14) Columbia ('28-'29) Garrett Biblical Inst. (S.T.B.. D.D.-'14)	
Ashton Laidlaw, 210 Sassoon House.	California	(D.D.S.-'27)
梁 北 和 Bak Wah Lang, 190 Peking Road.	Northwestern	(D.D.S.-'33)
勞 儼 安 * Ginarn Lao, Lakeview Hotel, Hangchow.	Lehigh	(M.E.-'18)
劉 寰 偉 * Waan Wai Lau, N.S.R., General Dept., Embankment Bldg.	Cornell	(A.B.-'15)
李 士 衡 * Alfred S. Lee, A. C. Monk & Co., 353 Kiangse Road.	Columbia New York	('21) ('23)

* Life Membership

- 李 中 道
Herbert C. T. Lee,
190 Peking Road. Michigan (L.L.M.-'26)
Northwestern (J.D.-'27)
- 李 迪 雲
Dih-yuin Lee,
China United Assur. Society.
140 Bubbling Well Road. Cornell (M.S.-'19)
- 李 雲 階
Edward W. Lee,
Shanghai Com. & Sav. Bank,
50 Ningpo Road. New York (B.C.S.-'28)
- 李 博 文
* J. B. Lee,
P. O. Box 1982, California (B.S.-'21)
- 李 耀 邦
* John Y. Lee,
China Scientific Inst. Co.,
131 Museum Road. Chicago (S.B.-'07)
Chicago (Ph.D.-'15)
- 李 祖 範
* K. Tsufan Lee,
The China Chemical Works,
257 Honan Road. M. I. T. (B.S.-'19)
- 李 偉 民
* Milton C. Lee,
Bank of China,
New York. Columbia (A.B.-'26)
- 李 錦 沛
* Poy Gum Lee,
349 Kiangse Road. Columbia (R.Arch.-'22)
- 李 熙 謀
Shee-Mou Lee,
National Chinan University,
Chenju, Shanghai. M. I. T. (S.M.-'18)
M. I. T. (S.M.-'19)
Harvard (M.S.-'22)
- 李 錫 釗
Sik Chiu Lee,
Wing On Textile Mfg., Co.,
491 Markham Road. New Bedford ('22-'25)
- 李 祖 法
* Tsufah Lee,
Occidental Life Insurance Co.,
113 Kiukiang Road. Yale (B.A.-'19)
- 李 祖 賢
Tsu Hsien Lee,
Continental Corp. of China,
123 Avenue Edward VII. Rensselaer Poly. Inst.
(C.E.-'18)

* Life Membership

梁 小 初 Siuchoh C. Leung, National Committee Y.M.C.A., 131 Museum Road.	Y.M.C.A. Grad. School (B.A.-'27) Y.M.C.A. Grad. School (M.A.-'28) Vanderbilt (M.A.-'28)
劉 廷 蔚 Gideon T. Lew, University of Shanghai, 771 Chungkung Road.	Cornell (M.S.-'30) Cornell (Ph.D.-'32)
李 岡 Kang Li, 1205 Bubbling Well Road.	George Washington (M.D.-'20)
李 謙 若 Kien Yo Li, Chiao Tung University, 1954 Avenue Haig.	Cornell (C.E.-'11)
李 錫 之 S. D. Li, N. S. R. Loco Dept., Embankment Bldg.	M.I.T. (S.B.-'15)
李 清 茂 T. M. Li, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Pennsylvania (M.D.-'09)
李 得 庸 * Teh-young Li, T. Y. Li & Co., Hankow.	California (B.S.-'19)
梁 基 泰 Chi-tai Liang, Bureau of Trade Mark, Ministry of Industry, Nanking.	Wisconsin (B.A.-'14) Columbia (M.A.-'15)
梁 官 榴 * Louis K. L. Liang, 189/48 Kinnear Road.	Columbia (M.A.-'22) New York (M.B.A.-'24)
林 道 揚 * D. Y. Lin, 25 Ying Yang Ying, Nanking.	Mass. Agr. Col. (B.S.-'12) Yale (M.F.-'14)
林 鼎 傑 Hsi-cheah Lin, 863/3 Connaught Road.	Chicago ('25-'26) Iowa State (B.S.C.-'28)
林 暉 Peter Wei Lin, Bank of China, 50 Hankow Road.	Yale ('20-'21) Columbia (M.A.-'22)

* Life Membership

林 振 彬 C. P. Ling, China Commerical Advertising Agency, 40 Hong Kong Road.	Rochester Columbia	(A.B.-'18) (M.A.-'19)
林 天 驥 T. G. Ling, China Match Co., 33 Szechuen Road.	Brown Cornell	(M.A.-'22) (Ph.D.-'24)
劉 承 霖 Cheng Ling Liu, Chiao Tung University, 1954 Avenue Haig.	Cornell Columbia New York	(B.S.-'18) (M.A.-'24) (Ph.D.-'32)
劉 湛 恩 H. C. E. Liu, University of Shanghai, 771 Chungkung Road.	Chicago Columbia Denison	(M.A.-'20) (Ph.D.-'22) (LL.D.-'29)
羅 孝 永 * Hsiao-Yung Lo, Bank of China, 50 Hankow Road.	Columbia	(M.A.-'28)
羅 泮 輝 * Pan H. Lo, (deceased) 31 Scott Road.	Harvard Chicago	(A.B.-'08) (A.M., J.D.-'11)
羅 運 炎 R. Y. Lo, China Christian Advocate, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Baldwin Wallace Syracuse	(A.B.-'11) (A.M., Ph.D.-'14)
Charles M. Lockhart, Shanghai Power Co., 181 Nanking Road.	Purdue	(B.S.E.E.-'33)
Oliver C. Lockhart, Salt Revenue Administration, 18 The Bund.	Indiana Indiana Cornell	(A.B.-'03) (A.M.-'05) (Ph.D.-'07)
William W. Lockwood, National Committee Y.M.C.A., 131 Museum Road.	De Pauw Harvard	(Ph.B.-'98) (M.A.-'28)
* Arthur E. Loeser, U.S.A.	Naval Academy	(B.S.-'27)
Tracy H. Logan, Associated Mission Treasurer, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Princeton	('29)
陸 幹 臣 Kai Zung Loh, Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Blvd. de Montigny.	Vanderbilt Yale	(M.A.-'24) ('24-'25)

* Life Membership

陸 寶 淦 Pao-Kan Loh, 905 Singapore Road.	Illinois Columbia	(B.S.-'13) (M.A.-'14)
盧 子 讓 W. Y. Loo, Crown Life Insurance Co., 113 Kiukiang Road.	California Pennsylvania	('20-'21) (B.S.-'24)
盧 寶 候 B. H. Louison, Cathay Eng. & Bldg. Service, 495 Honan Road.	Michigan	(M.S.-'27)
羅 郁 銘 Yohmin Low, National Commercial Bank, 230 Peking Road.	New York	(M.B.A.-'22)
駱 傳 華 Chuan-Hwa Lowe, China Intern'l. Famine Relief Commission, 505 Honan Road.	Chicago	(Ph. B.-'23)
Emory W. Luccock, Community Church, 53 Avenue Petain.	Wabash Northwestern McCormick Sem. Wabash Wooster	(A.B.-'16) ('18-'19) (B.D.-'31) (D.D.-'34) (D.D.-'35)
林 藻 垣 Joe W. Lum, 153 Nanking Road.	Stanford Columbia	(A.B.-'17) (D.D.S.-'29)
林 禔 Kalfred Dip Lum, Chiao Tung University, 1954 Avenue Haig.	Hawaii Columbia New York	(A.B.-'22) (M.A.-'24) (Ph.D.-'27)
N. E. Lurton, 330 Szechuen Road.	Benton	(LL.M.-'10)
Kent Lutey, Henningsen Produce Co., 250 Sawgin Road.	Pennsylvania	('20-'24)
黎 照 寰 * J. Usang Ly, Chiao Tung University, 1954 Avenue Haig.	New York Columbia Pennsylvania Haverford	(B.C.S.-'12) (A.M.-'13) (A.M.-'16) (LL.D.-'17)
馬 寅 初 * Y. C. Ma, Legislative Yuan, Nanking.	Yale Columbia	(B.A.-'10) (Ph.D.-'14)

Life Membership

Joseph A. MacKinnon, Haskins & Sells, 320 Szechuen Road.	Harvard	(A.B.-'27)
茅 以 昇 T. E. Mao, Chien Tang River Bridge, Engineering Office, Hangchow.	Cornell Carnegie Inst. of Tech.	(M.C.E.-'17) (Dr. Eng.)
William R. Marchman, National City Bank of N.Y., 41 Kiukiang Road.	Wash. & Lee	(A.B.-'28)
Morey Marcus, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, 138 Embankment Bldg.	Michigan	(A.B.-'28)
Paul Martin, 201-2 Sassoon House.	Butler Columbia	(B.S.-'95) (M.D.-'00)
松 本 重 治 Shigeharu Matsumoto, The Shimbun-Rengo-Sha, 34 Avenue Edward VII.	Yale	('25)
梅 宗 慶 Samuel C. C. May, Salt Revenue Administration, 18 The Bund.	M.I.T. Rensselaer Poly. Inst.	(B.S.-'28) (M.E.-'30)
J. C. McCracken, St. Luke's Hospital, 177 Seward Road.	Cooper Pennsylvania Pennsylvania	(B. Sc.-'97) (M.D.-'01) (D. Sc.-'27)
Melville E. McIntosh, Andersen, Meyer & Co., 21 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	California	(B.S.-'26)
* L. J. Mead, Standard Vacuum Oil Co., 94 Canton Road.	Cornell	(B.S.-'16)
梅 卓 生 * Cheuk-Shang Mei, 1537/5 Bubbling Well Road.	Columbia Columbia	(B.S.-'17) (M.A., M.D.-'21)
Samuel L. Meilman, Shanghai Telephone Co., 232 Kiangse Road.	Cornell Harvard	(A.B.-'32) (M.B.A.-'34)
* H. P. Miller, U.S.A.	Nebraska	(B.S.-'16)
梅 立 德 Frank R. Millican, Christian Literature Society, 128 Museum Road.	Reed Yale	(B.A.-'16) (M.A.-'26)

* Life Membership

Myron Atwood Mitchell, Standard Vacuum Oil Co., 94 Canton Road.	Maine	('19)
穆 藕 初 * H. Y. Moh, Yu Foong Cotton Mill, 260 Ave. Edward VII.	Wisconsin Illinois	(B.S.-'11) (M.S.--'13)
J. John Mokrejs, China General Edison Co., 140 Robison Road.	Wisconsin	(B.A.-'23)
* C. B. Morrison, York Shipley, Inc., 81 Jinkee Road.	Penn. State	(B.S.-'11)
梅 其 駒 * Ernest K. Moy, 1462/14 Rue Lafayette.	Chicago Jenner Medical College	('14-'15) (M.D.-'15)
梅 觀 濤 Howard R. Moy, American Trading Co., 51 Canton Road.	Chicago Chicago Chicago	(A.B.-'21) (M.A.-'23) (Ph.D.-'28)
* H. K. Murphy, U.S.A.	Yale	(B.A.-'99)
Dana W. Nance, 51 Canton Road.	Vanderbilt Vanderbilt	(B.A.-'25) (M.D.-'29)
William K. Nance, 51 Canton Road.	Vanderbilt Vanderbilt	(B.A.-'21) (M.D.-'24)
* Carl Neprud, Chinese Maritime Customs, 13 The Bund.	Wisconsin Wisconsin	(B.A.-'12) (M.A.-'27)
牛 惠 生 * W. S. New, Orthopedic Hospital, 852 Route Zikawei.	Harvard	(M.D.-'14)
Ralph P. Newell, National City Bank of N.Y., 41 Kiukiang Road.	Dartmouth	(B.S.-'24)
敖 士 洲 * Sz-Chow Ngao, 190 Route Delastre.	Michigan Columbia	('27-'28) (M.A.-'29)
Charles A. Nichols, Jr., Standard Vacuum Oil Co., 94 Canton Road.	Princeton	(A.B.-'23)
* Ralph B. Nichols, Sun Life Assurance Co., 218 Szechuen Road.	Wesleyan	(B.S.-'13)
* Life Membership		

何 詒 瀾

Floyd J. O'Hara,
St. Luke's Hospital,
177 Seward Road.

Minnesota ('R.S.-'23)
Minnesota (M.D.-'27)
Pennsylvania (M.Sc-'33)

歐 陽 帝 權

George T. Owyang,
255 Peking Road.

Ohio State (D.V.M.-'19)
Ohio State (D.D.S.-'27)

Wilfred L. Painter,
W. L. Painter & Co.,
668 Szechuen Road.

Washington ('24-'29)

巴 孟

* Walter Palmer,
Standard Vacuum Oil Co.,
94 Canton Road.

Cornell (B.S.-'18)

巴 爾 克

* Frederick A. Parker,
Japan.

M.I.T. (B.S.-'18)
Harvard (S.B.-'18)

畢 嘉 羅

* C. E. Patton,
Pasadena, California,
U.S.A.

Princeton (B.A.-'96)
Princeton (M.A.-'98)
Hanover College
(Hon. D.D.-'31)

潘 承 梁

Zunlean Pawn,
Chiao Tung University,
1954 Avenue Haig.

Illinois (M.S.-'22)

James E. Perkins,
Paramount Films of China,
142 Museum Road.

California (A.B.-'21)

* LeRoy M. Pharis,
Shanghai Power Co.,
181 Nanking Road.

Syracuse (C.E.-'07)

潘 理 起

James B. Pilcher,
American Consulate General,
181 Kiangse Road.

Alabama Poly. Inst.
(B.S.-'20)

Alabama Poly. Inst.
(M.S.-'21)

溥 蘭 德

Woodforde H. Plant,
U. S. Steel Products Co.,
17 Canton Road.

Trinity (B.S.-'09)

卜 紡 濟

Francis L. Hawks Pott,
St. John's University,
188 Jessfield Road

Columbia (L.H.B.-'33)
General Theo. Sem.

(B.D.-'86)
Trinity (D.D.-'00)

Univ. of Edinburgh
(D.D.-'10)

Columbia (S.T.D.-'29)

* Life Membership

- | | |
|---|---|
| John S. Potter,
China Realty Co.,
290 Szechuen Road. | Western Univ. of Penn.
('03) |
| John B. Powell,
China Weekly Review,
160 Avenue Edward VII. | Missouri (B.S.J.-'10) |
| 潘梓彝
* Tsze Pun,
A. C. Monk & Co.,
353 Kiangse Road. | New York ('23-'25) |
| * Walter F. Raven,
799/20 Avenue Haig. | Santa Clara (Ph.B.-'29)
Harvard ('29-'30) |
| John T. S. Reed,
National City Bank of N.Y.,
41 Kiukiang Road. | Harvard (A.B.-'15) |
| Henry J. Rehn,
American Far Eastern Match
Co.,
20 Kiukiang Road. | Oregon State (B.S.-'24)
Oregon (M.B.A.-'25)
Chicago (Ph.D.-'30) |
| * John F. Rhame,
China Electric Co.,
269 Lay Road. | Columbia (E.E.-'06) |
| * I. G. Riddick,
Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co.,
175 Soochow Road. | North Carolina (C.E.-'12) |
| J. W. Ridgway,
2 Peking Road. | Georgetown (D.D.S.-'17) |
| F. L. Robbins,
Andersen, Meyer & Co.,
43 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. | M.I.T. ('93-'94)
Mass. Col. of Phar. ('95-'98) |
| * Donald Roberts,
St. John's University,
188 Jessfield Road. | Princeton (B.A.-'09)
Harvard (M.A.-'15)
Princeton (M.A.-'26) |
| R. P. Roberts,
S.M.C., Public Works Dept.,
193 Hankow Road. | Colorado (B.S.-'10) |
| 羅傑
* H. D. Rodger,
320 Szechuen Road. | Chattanooga (LL.B.-'10)
Columbia (LL.M.-'20) |
| Fred J. Rossiter,
U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
113 Sassoon House | Iowa State (B.S.-'20)
Iowa State (M.S.-'28) |
| 薩福均
* F. K. Sah,
Ministry of Railways,
Nanking. | Purdue (B.S., C.E.-'10) |
| * Life Membership | |

John B. Sawyer, American Consulate General, 181 Kiangse Road.	California	(B.S.-'02)
Elvin Seibert, American Consulate General, 181 Kiangse Road.	Columbia	(B.A.-'24)
C. G. Sellers, China National Aviation Corp., 51 Canton Road.	Sewanee	('17)
* George Sellett, 354-5 Hamilton House.	Michigan	(A.B.-'20) (J.D.-'22)
* Robert R. Service, (deceased) China Inter'l. Famine Relief Commission, 505 Honan Road.	California	(B.S.-'02)
邵 曾 華 Albert T. H. Shaw, Bank of China, 50 Hankow Road.	Washington Pennsylvania	(B.A.-'29) (M.B.A.-'30)
沈 寶 夔 Pao Guay Shen, Bureau of Intern'l. Telegraph, 255 Peking Road.	Harvard	(S.M.-'29)
沈 素 存 T. C. Shen, 110 Van Yu Ka, Nantao, Shanghai.	George Washington	(M.A.-'16)
江 J. Sheridan, Standard Vacuum Oil Co., 94 Canton Road.	Yale	(Ph.B.-'11)
史 國 綱 Kuo-Kang Shih, Commercial Press, 211 Honan Road.	Beloit Harvard	(B.A.-'28) (M.A.-'31)
W. M. Simmons, National City Bank of N.Y., 41 Kiukiang Road.	Columbia	(A.B.-'23)
William A. Sipprell, Jr., China Foreign Trade Corp., 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Oregon	('29)
Michael P. Siroff, So. Calif. Oil Company, 509/1 Route Tenant de la Tour.	So Calif.	(B.S.-'32)

* Life Membership

施 米 士		
* Bruce M. Smith, Mark L. Moody, Inc., 80 Avenue Edward VII.	Williams	(B.A.-'15)
H. Maxey Smith, Jr., Shanghai Telephone Co., 232 Kiangse Road.	Hampden, Sydney	(B.A.-'29)
* W. Rector Smith, 17 The Bund.	Washington	(D.D.S.-'07)
宋 子 安		
* T. A. Soong, 9 Route Ghisi.	Harvard	(B.A.-'28)
宋 子 良		
* T. L. Soong, China Development Finance Corp., 181 Kiangse Road.	Vanderbilt	(B.A.-'22)
宋 子 文		
* T. V. Soong, Bank of China, 50 Hankow Road.	Harvard St. John's, Shanghai	(B.A.-'17) (LL.D.-'29)
施 雅 各		
J. M. Speers, Jr., U.S.A.	Princeton New York	(B.A.-'16) (M.A.-'30)
Henry M. Sperry, National City Bank of N.Y., 41 Kiukiang Road.	Michigan Columbia	('24-25) (A.B.-'28)
E. C. Stocker, The Texas Co. (China) Ltd., 12 The Bund.	Wisconsin Wisconsin	(B.S.-'09) (C.E.-'24)
孫 科		
* Fo Sun, Legislative Yuan, Nanking.	California Columbia Futan, Shanghai	(B.A.-'15) (M.A.-'17) (LL.D.-'35)
孫 瑞 璜		
J. H. Sun, Sin-Hua Trust & Sav. Bank, 361 Kiangse Road.	New York Columbia	(B.S.-'23) (M.S.-'24)
孫 景 西		
* Y. F. Ralph Sun, Chung Foo Union Bank, 103 Jinkee Road.	Brown	(Ph.B.-'12)
宋 以 忠		
I-chung Sung, Commercial Press, 211 Honan Road.	Harvard	(M.B.A.-'30)

* Life Membership

- 宋 以 信
Jesse Sung,
Butterfield & Swire,
21-3 French Bund.
Harvard (M.B.A.-'31)
- 沈 嗣 真
William Z. L. Sung,
St. John's University,
188 Jessfield Road,
Oberlin (P.E.-'21)
Columbia (M.A.-'30)
- 施 博 羣
* F. C. Sze,
Joint Savings Society,
261 Szechuen Road.
Harvard (B.A.-'18)
Wisconsin (M.A.-'19)
- 施 鑒
Ying Tse-yu Sze,
N. S. R., Loco Dept.,
Embankment Bldg.
M. I. T. (S.B.-'14)
Columbia (M.S.-'16)
- 戴 志 齋
* Tse-Chien Tai,
Bank of China,
50 Hankow Road.
New York State (B.L.S.-'18)
Iowa (Ph.D.-'25)
- 譚 學 偉
* W. H. Tan,
China Electric Co.,
269 Lay Road.
Yale (B.A.-'17)
- 唐 寶 瓚
Paul Tang,
Sincere Insurance & Invest. Co.,
403 Chekiang Road.
Pennsylvania ('09)
New York ('12-'13)
- 都 孟 高
* Montgomery H. Throop,
St. John's University,
188 Jessfield Road.
Yale (B.A.-'07)
Yale (M.A.-'11)
- 丁 雪 農
* H. N. Ting,
Tai Ping Insurance Co.,
212 Kiangse Road.
Pennsylvania ('15-'18)
- 帖 威 林
William H. Tipton,
China Baptist Pub. Society,
209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
Carson-Newman (A.B.-'00)
Carson-Newman (D.D.-'35)
- * Chester M. Tobin,
U.S.A.
Macalester (A.B.-'20)
- 陶 德 滿
Lawrence Todnem,
American Bible Society,
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
So. Dakota (B.A.-'12)
- * Life Membership

蔡 公 椿

Eaton K. C. Tsai,
Commercial Press,
211 Honan Road.

Grinnell (B.A.-'12)
Pennsylvania (M.B.A.-'25)

蔡 雄

* Hsiung Tsai,
Mayar Silk Mills, Ltd.,
256 Tientsin Road.

Lehigh (M.E.-'19)

蔡 星 五

Shing Wu Tsai,
Chiao Tung University,
1954 Avenue Haig.

Chicago (Ph.B.-'18)
New York (M.B.A.-'19)

蔡 文 照

Thomas Wen-hsi Tsai,
N. S. R., Loco Dept.,
Embankment Bldg.

Harvard ('29-'30)
Wisconsin (M.A.-'31)

曹 雲 祥

* Y. S. Tsao,
Red Cross Society,
342 Kiukiang Road

Yale (B.A.-'11)
Harvard (M.B.A.-'14)

曾 養 甫

* Yang-fu Tseng,
Canton Municipal Government,
Canton Kwangtung.

Pittsburg (M.A.-'26)

蔡 鏡 懷

Kingwell Tsha,
Bureau of Foreign Trade,
1040 N Soochow Road.

Michigan (A.M.-'29)

蔣 柯 亭

* K. S. Tsiang,
Chun-Tah Cotton Spinning &
Weaving Co.,
173 Jessfield Road.

Illinois (B.S.-'11)
Louisiana (M.S.-'12)

鄒 秉 文

P. W. Tsou,
Shanghai Com. & Sav. Bank,
50 Ningpo Road.

Cornell (B.S.-'16)

鄒 尚 能

Shang-Hsiung Tsou,
Commercial Press,
211 Honan Road.

Illinois ('20-'22)
Michigan (B.S.E.-'24)

刁 信 德

* E. S. Tyau,
738 Yu Yuen Road.

Pennsylvania (D.P.H.-'14)

Pennsylvania (D.T.M.-'14)

* R. M. Vanderburgh,
Realty Investment Co.,
12 The Bund.

Wooster ('17)

* Life Membership

- * Charles S. Vaughn,
China National Aviation Corp.,
51 Canton Road.
- Ernest Villers,
Shanghai American School,
10 Avenue Petain.
- Julius Wadsworth,
American Consulate General,
181 Kiangse Road.
- 華 克
M. P. Walker,
American Church Mission,
152 Minghong Road.
- 華 連
Edwin E. Walline,
Presbyterian China Council,
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
- 王 正 序
C. H. Wang,
Bank of China,
New York.
- 王 楷 亞
* C. Y. Wang,
- 王 雲 瞻
Ching-Shi Wang,
Chiao Tung University,
1954 Avenue Haig,
- 王 伯 衡
* K. P. Wang,
Tai Ping Insurance Co.,
212 Kiangse Road.
- 王 康 生
K. S. Wang,
Commercial Press,
211 Honan Road.
- 王 官 獻
Kwan-Hsien Wang,
Bank of Communication,
14 The Bund.
- 王 正 廷
* Thomas Chenting Wang,
50 Route Amiral Courbet.
- * Life Membership
- Vanderbilt ('26)
- Dennison (B.S.-'14)
Oklahoma (B.Rh.-'19)
Texas ('27-'30)
- Harvard (A.B.-'26)
- Stevens Inst. Tech.
(M.E.-'98)
- Park (B.A.-'14)
Chicago ('24-'25)
Col. of Emporia (D.D.-')
- Yale (A.B.-'16)
Princeton (A.M.-'17)
- Tufts (S.B.-'19)
Harvard (S.M.-'20)
- Cornell (M.C.E.-'25)
- Princeton (Litt. B.-'18)
Columbia (M.A.-'19)
- Ohio State ('17)
Columbia (B.A., M.A.-'21)
- Michigan (M.A.-'35)
- Yale (B.A.-'10)
St. John's, Shanghai
(LL.D.-'20)

王 祖 際	Tsu-lien Wang, Chung Hwa Book Co., 221 Honan Road.	Grinnell Chicago Chicago	('17-'18) (Ph.B.-'19) (Ph.D.-'32)
王 一 吾	* Tom Z. Wang, 320 Szechuen Road.	New York	(B.C.S.-'22)
	Felthan Watson, U. S. Court for China, 181 Kiangse Road.	St. Louis	(LL.B.-'24)
衛 飛 哲	Fritz P. Way, 750 Dixwell Road.	New York	(M.B.A.-'31)
章 憲 章	Lott H. T. Wei, Central Mint, Gordon Road, N. End.	Pennsylvania	(M.A.-'18)
章 翹	* Sidney Koh Wei, Commercial Press, 211 Honan Road	Oberlin Chicago	(A.B.-'18) (Ph.D.-'20)
章 勵 士	Herbert Welch, U. S. A.	Wesleyan	(B.A.-'97)
	Henry H. Welles, Shanghai American School, 10 Ave. Petain.	Princeton Columbia	(B.S.-'21) (Ph.D.-'32)
	Ralph Crane Wells, American Presbyterian Mission, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Colorado College Columbia Colorado College	(B.S.-'01) (M.A.-'20) (Ph.D.-'31)
溫 毓 慶	Yu-ning Wen, Ministry of Communication, Nanking.	Harvard Harvard Harvard	(A.B.-'17) (M.A.-'18) (Ph. D.-'20)
	Ralph Eric West, U.S. Marine Corps, 527 Haiphong Road.	California George Washington	(A.B.-'17) (LLB.-'27)
	Hollis A. Wilbur, National Committee Y.M.C.A., 131 Museum Road.	Ohio Wesleyan	(B.A., M.A.-'96)
威 林 士	J. T. Williams, China Baptist Publication Soc'y., 209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.	Howard So. Boys Seminary Louisville	(A.B.-'09) (Th.M.-'13) (Th. D.-'21)

* Life Membership

- 黃 炳 基
* Benjamin K. Wong,
255 Peking Road.
Illinois (D.D.S.-'22)
- 王 以 敬
I. K. Wong,
620 Szechuen Road.
St. John's, Shanghai (M.D.-'24)
Pennsylvania (M.M.Sc.-'30)
- 黃 耀 邦
I. P. Wong,
Asia Life Insurance Co.,
17 The Bund.
Northwestern (B.S. '26)
New York (M.B.A.-'27)
- 黃 漢 彥
James Wong,
A.B.C. Underwear Weaving Co.,
562 Nanking Road.
New Bedford ('21-'25)
New York ('25-'26)
- 黃 金 樹
James Norman Wong,
Chinese Y.M.C.A.,
125 Blvd. de Montigny.
So. Calif. (M.B.A.-'30)
- 黃 伯 榮
Ralph B. Wong,
Salt Revenue Administration,
18 The Bund.
Stanford (B.A.-'15)
- 黃 兆 鴻
* Shiu Hung Wong,
Cosmopolitan Trust Co.,
173 Seymour Road.
Michigan (B.S.-'22)
Michigan (M.S.-'23)
- 王 志 剛
* Tse-Kong Wong,
N.S. & S.H.N. Railways,
North Station.
Ohio State (B.S.-'24)
Pennsylvania (M.B.A.-'25)
- 黃 榮 輝
W. F. Wong,
843 Yu Yuen Road.
Illinois (B.A.-'13)
- 黃 友 逢
* Yu Fong Wong,
P.O. Box 1968.
California (B.A.-'24)
- 黃 元 道
Yuan D. Wong,
Tai Ping Insurance Co.,
212 Kiangse Road.
Michigan ('15-'16)
Minnesota ('16-'18)
- 伍 子 昂
* Herbert Woo,
c/o Robert Fan, Architect,
110 Szechuen Road.
Columbia (B. Arch.-'33)

* Life Membership

胡 蘭 生 * L. S. Woo, Haichow, Kiangsu.	Harvard	(M.D.-'21)
吳 旭 丹 S. T. Woo, 205 Peking Road.	Harvard	(M.D.-'19)
吳 東 初 * Tozoo C. Woo, Otis Elevator Co., 935 Avenue Road.	Columbia	(A.M.-'21)
吳 士 蔚 Swain Wool, National City Bank of N.Y., 41 Kiukiang Road.	Columbia William & Mary	('28-'29) (B.S.-'30)
吳 惠 榮 Hueyjung L. Wu, Nanking Bros. Tobacco Co., 786 E. Seward Road.	New York	(B.C.S.-'18)
伍 直 誨 * Jack Foy Wu, Medhurst Apartment, 934 Bubbling Well Road.	Stanford Columbia Columbia	('21-'22) (A.B.-'25) (M.D.-'29)
吳 經 熊 * John C. H. Wu, 353/1 Nanking Road.	Michigan	(J.D.-'21)
伍 灼 泮 Pond S. Wu, Salt Revenue Administration, 18 The Bund	Purdue Wisconsin	(B.S.C.E.-'14) (M.Sc.-'15)
吳 守 信 Shou Sing Wu, Sing Chong Loong Co., 287 N. Soochow Road.	Harvard Columbia	('29-'30) ('30-34)
吳 志 衛 * Tse-Wei Wu, Upjohn Company, 14 Sum Road.	Detroit	(B.S.. M.C.S.-'25)
Donald H. Wythe, D. H. Wythe & Co., 353 Kiangse Road.	New York	('14-'16)
楊 潤 德 Fred Y. T. Yang, Shanghai Com. & Sav. Bank, 50 Ningpo Road.	Pennsylvania	(B.S.-'26)

* Life Membership

楊潤鈞 Jenken Yang, Su, Yang & Lei Architects, 128 Museum Road.	Michigan	(A.B.-'32)
楊錫遠 Sidney Hsi Yuan Yang, Young Bros. Banking Corp., 276 Kiukiang Road.	Pennsylvania	(B.S.-'31)
楊渭賓 * Wei-Ping Yang, Holt's Wharf, Lower Pootung.	Columbia	(M.A.-'20)
楊永清 * Yung Ching Yang, Soochow University, Soochow.	Geo. Wash. (M.A., LL.B.-'20) So. College, Ga. LLD.-'30)	
姚永勵 * Y. L. Yao, 59 Hong Kong Road.	Yale Chicago	(B.A.-'24) (J.D.-'26)
葉俊聰 Raymond Yap, 91/39 Edinburgh Road.	Minnesota Tulane	('30-'32) ('32-'33)
葉桂馥 Daniel K. F. Yapp, Crown Life Insurance Co., 113 Kiukiang Road.	Swarthmore Pennsylvania	(B.A.-'17) (M.A.-'18)
余兆麒 S. K. Yee International Assurance Co., 17 The Bund.	Michigan Chicago	(B.A., LL.B.-'27) (J.D.-'28)
葉家俊 Chia-tsun Yeh, 297/3 Route Winling.	Cornell Michigan	(M.C.E.-'20) (M.S.-'21)
顏福慶 * Fu-ching Yen, National Medical College, 373 Avenue Haig	Yale Harvard	(M.D.-'09) (C.H.P.-'11)
顏逢其 * H. L. Yen, 153 Nanking Road.	Pennsylvania	(D.D.S.-'30)
顏祥生 Johnson Yen, N.S.R., Loco Dept., Embankment Bldg.,	New York	('22)

* Life Membership

顏 潤	K. T. Yen, Ministry of Finance, 15 The Bund.	Columbia	(B.A.-'27)
嚴 連 慶	L. C. Yen, Central Trust Co., 270 Peking Road.	Purdue Purdue	(B.Sc.-'10) (C.E.-'17)
顏 魯 慶	* Loo-Ching Yen, 9 Avenue Edward VII.	Chicago	(D.C.L.-'23)
	Arthur N. Young, 2 Route Ghisi.	Occidental Princeton Geo. Wash.	(A.B.-'10) (Ph. B.-'14) (LL.B.-'27)
于 立 五	Leo W. Yu, China Electric Co., 269 Lay Road.	Nevada Nebraska Purdue	('22-'23) (B.S.E.E.-'25) (LL.B.-'26)
尤 志 邁	T. M. Yu, The Liberty Dairy, 260 Yenping Road.	Cornell	(B.S.A.-'13)
俞 汝 鑫	Zu Shung Yu, Shanghai Telegraph Office, 200 Szechuen Road.	Harvard	(M.S.E.E.-'26)
俞 開 齡	* K. L. Yui, Swan, Culbertson & Fritz, 118 Sassoon House.	New York	(B.A.-'23)
余 銘	Ming Yui, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nanking.	Cornell	(A.B., LL.B.-'29)
容 觀 祝	Bartlett G. Yung, Bartlett Yung & Co., 132 Kiangse Road.	Yale	(B.S.-'02)
容 啓 文	Kai Man Yung, N.S. & S.H.N. Railways, 127 Embankment Bldg.	Brooklyn Poly. Inst.	(C.E.-'20)
容 觀 棟	Kuanyt Yung, Kian Gwan Co. (India) Ltd., 115 Hamilton House.	Goe College Iowa State	(B.A.-'27) (M.A.-'28)

* Life Membership

曹 晨 濤		
* Z. D. Zau,	Harvard	(M.D.-'21)
255 Peking Road.		

徐 安		
Andrew Zee,	Michigan	(M.S.-'29)
679 Changping Road.	Chicago	('31-'33)

徐 振 東		
* T. T. Zee,	Michigan	(M.S.E.-'29)
Sin-Hua Trust & Sav. Bank,		
Nanking.		

陳 明 壽		
M. S. Zhen,	M. I. T.	(S.B.-'14)
N.S.R., Loco Dept.,	Columbia	(M.A.-'15)
Embankment Bldg		

鄭 日 孚		
Y. F. Zung,	Ohio Northern	
302 N. Hankow Road.		(B.S.C.E.-'25)
	Michigan State	(P.G.-'26)
	Iowa State	(M.S.-'28)
	Iowa State	(Ph. D.-'30)

* Life Membership

MEMBERSHIP BY INSTITUTIONS

Alabama Polytechnic Institute

James B. Pilcher

Amherst

Harold M. Bixby

Antioch

Ke Kung Chai

Arizona

Jo Fisher Freeman

Baldwin Wallace

R. Y. Lo

Beloit

Kuo-Kang Shih

Benton

N. E. Lurton

Bowdoin

S. Fessenden

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute

Kai Man Yung

Brown

Milton Marcus Bates
T. G. Ling

Y. F. Ralph Sun

Bucknell

L. C. Hylbert

Butler

Paul Martin

California

Harrison Arnold
Julean Arnold
Millard Arnold
Stanley H. Chan
Howard C. Chinn
Chester T. C. Chow
W. H. Downs
T. B. Dunn
F. Sec Fong
George B. Fryer
Edward P. Howard
Peter Kingman Hsu
Stephen Hu
Luther M. Jee
Lemuel C. C. Jen

Ko Kwai Kwan
K. T. Kwo
Peter Y. Kwok
Ashton Laidlaw
J. B. Lee
Teh-young Li
W. Y. Loo
Melville E. McIntosh
James E. Perkins
John B. Sawyer
Robert R. Service
Fo Sun
Ralph Eric West
Yu Fong Wong

California Institute of Technology

John Carr

Carnegie Institute of Technology

T. E. Mao

Carson-Newman

W. H. Tipton

Case School of Applied Science

Shu-Pei Huang

Chattanooga

H. D. Rodger

Chicago

Silwing P. C. Au
Sterling Beath
Fred M. C. Chu
Daniel C. Fu
Jui-Ching Hsia
Tsefang F. Huang
Hidehiko Ibusuki
Ibusuki
E. Kelhofer
John Y. Lee
Hsi-cheah Lin
H. C. E. Liu
Pan H. Lo

Chuan-Hwa Lowe

Ernest K. Moy
Howard K. Moy
Henry J. Rehn
Shing Wu Tsai
Edwin E. Walline
Tsu-hien Wang

Sidney Koh Wei
Y. L. Yao
S. K. Yee
Loo-Ching Yen
Andrew Zee

Coe College

Kuany Yung

Colorado

Reignson C. Chen
Monnett B. Davis
Milton J. Helmick

R. P. Roberts
Ralph Crane Wells

Columbia

A. Bland Calder
Z. L. Chang
Ho-Chin Chen
J. K. Choy
Percy Chu
Dayu Doon
George A. Fitch
F. Sec Fong
J. B. Hipps
Jui-Ching Hsia
Edward Y. Hsu
H. L. Huang
James Chiomin Huang
L. C. Hylbert
Edward Y. K. Kwong
Carleton Lacy
Alfred S. Lee
Milton C. Lee
Poy Gum Lee

Chi-tai Liang
Louis K. L. Liang
Peter Wei Lin
C. P. Ling
Cheng Ling Liu
H. C. E. Liu
Hsiao-Yung Lo
Pao-Kan Loh
Joe W. Lum
Kalfred Dip Lum
J. Usang Ly
Y. C. Ma
Paul Martin
Cheuk-Shang Mei
Sz-Chow Ngao
Francis L. Hawks Pott
John F. Rhame
H. D. Rodger
Elvin Seibert

W. M. Simmons
Henry M. Sperry
Fo Sun
J. H. Sun
William Z. L. Sung
Ying Tse-yu Sze
K. P. Wang
K. S. Wang
Henry H. Welles

Ralph Crane Wells
Herbert Woo
Tonzoo Q. Woo
Swain Wood
Jack Foy Wu
Shou-Sing Wu
Wei-Ping Yang
K. T. Yen
M. S. Zhen

Cooper

J. C. McCracken

Cooper Union Institute of Technology

Norman H. Gray

Cornell

Baihan Cheu
Harold A. R. Conant
Joseph Fistere, Jr.
Harold Hertz
Kuan-san Hsu
Dickson Hu
Stephen Hu
Chau King
Kong Loh Koo
Nee Sun Koo
Cheng Chih Kuo
Waan Wai Lau
Dih-yuin Lee
Gideon T. Lew

Kien Yo Li
T. G. Ling
Cheng Ling Liu
Oliver C. Lockhart
T. E. Mao
L. J. Mead
Samuel L. Meilman
Walter Palmer
P. W. Tsou
Ching-Shi Wang
Chia-tsun Yeh
T. M. Yu
Ming Yui

Crozer Theological Seminary

L. C. Hylbert

Dartmouth

Leslie M. Huntley

Ralph P. Newell

Denison

Wen Shou Chiao
H. C. E. Liu

Ernest Villers

Denver

Milton J. Helmick

DePauw

William W. Lockwood

Detroit

Tse-Wei Wu

Drake

Irving S. Brown

Carl E. Christopherson

Emory

E. E. Barnett

Emporia

Paul M. Anderson

Edwin E. Walline

Franklin

R. J. Corbett

Garrett Biblical Institute

Carleton Lacy

General Theological Seminary

Francis L. Hawks Pott

Georgetown

Richard P. Butrick

Elbert Y. Chung

Frank C. Cleary

Daniel J. Collins

W. H. Downs

Russell Engdahl

Harold Hertz

J. W. Ridgway

George Washington

Carl E. Christopherson

William P. Hunt

Lemuel C. C. Jen

Paul F. de Bruyn Kops

Kang Li

T. C. Shen

Ralph Eric West

Yung Ching Yang

Arthur N. Young

Grinnell

Chester Huang

Eaton K. C. Tsai

Tsu-lien Wang

Hampden, Sydney

H. Maxey Smith Jr.

Hanover

C. E. Patton

Harvard

Kin-fang Chang

Hsueh-Wen Chang

Loy Chang

Tin-Chin Chang

Wen Shou Chiao

A. M. Dunlap

Y. C. Foo

Jo Fisher Freeman

W. S. Fu

William B. Harrington

Philip L. Ho

Teh-Kuei Ho

Luther M. Jea

Shee-Mou Lee

Pan H. Lo

William W. Lockwood

Joseph A. MacKinnon

Samuel L. Meilman

W. S. New

Frederick A. Parker

Walter F. Raven

John T. S. Reed

Donald Roberts

Pao Guay Shen

Kuo-Kang Shih

T. A. Soong

T. V. Soong

I-chung Sung

Jesse Sung

F. C. Sze

Thomas Wen-hsi Tsai

Y. S. Tsao

Julius Wadsworth

C. Y. Wang

Yu-Ching Wen

L. S. Woo

S. T. Woo

Shou Sing Wu

Fu-ching Yen

Zu Shung Yu

Z. D. Zau

Haverford

Samuel H. Chang

J. Usang Ly

Hawaii

Chi Kwan Ching
Edwin Kam

Kalfred Dip Lum

Hope College

Henry Huizinga

Howard

J. T. Williams

Illinois

Pau Sien Chung
Will T. Chung
Owen L. Dawson
A. M. Dunlap
Linden L. Farnsworth
Pao Hsu Ho
Frederick G. Kwong

Pao-Kan Loh
H. Y. Moh
Zunlean Pawn
K. S. Tsiang
Shang-Hsiung Tsou
Benjamin K. Wong
W. F. Wong

Indiana

John V. Crowe

Oliver C. Lockhart

Iowa

Pau Sien Chung

Tse-Chien Tai

Iowa State

Hsi-cheah Lin
Fred J. Rossiter

Kuany Yung
Y. F. Zung

Jenner Medical College

Ernest K. Moy

Johns Hopkins

Ho-Chin Chen
Stephen Hu

Tsefang F. Huang

Lafayette

James Conrad

Lehigh

Denton Fox
L. A. Fritchman

Ginarn Lao
Hsiung Tsai

Louisiana

K. S. Tsiang

Louisville

J. T. Williams

Macalester

Chester M. Tobin

McCormick Seminary
Emory W. Luccock

Maine
Myron Atwood Mitchell

Maryville
F. W. Gill

Massachusetts Agricultural College
D. Y. Lin

Massachusetts College of Pharmacy
F. L. Robbins

Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Sidney Y. Chen
Frank C. Ede
Paul Hsu
I. Chih Ko
Y. M. Kuo
Walter Kwok
K. Tsufan Lee
Shee-Mou Lee
S. D. Li
Samuel C. C. May
Frederick A. Parker
F. L. Robbins
Ying Tse-yu Sze
M. S. Zhen

McGill
Qui Hin Chan

Miami
Paul Dietz

Michigan
Silwing P. C. Au
Henry C. H. Chen
Ssu-Tu Chen
Howard C. Chinn
Chen Ren Feng
Esson M. Gale
Wallace S. Heald
Jabin Hsu
Henry Hulzinga
Kiyosue Inui
Benjamin King
Herbert C. T. Lee
B. H. Louison
Morey Marcus

Sz-Chow Ngao
George Sellett
Henry M. Sperry
Kingwell Tsha
Kwan-Hsien Wang
Shiu Hung Wong
Yuan D. Wong
John C. H. Wu
Jenken Yang
S. K. Yee
Chia-tsun Yeh
Andrew Zee
T. T. Zee

Michigan State
Y. F. Zung

Middlebury
Frederick A. Bowen

Minnesota
C. L. Bau
Dayu Doon
Floyd J. O'Hara

Yuan D. Wong
Raymond Yap

Mississippi

C. S. Franklin

Missouri

John B. Powell

Missouri State

Arthur Bassett

Montana State

Paul S. Carnes

National, Manila

James Chiomin Huang

Naval Academy (Annapolis)

R. A. Boone

M. C. Cheek

Arthur E. Loeser

Nebraska

U. S. Harkson

H. P. Miller

Leo W. Yu

Nevada

Leo W. Yu

New Bedford

Sik Chiu Lee

James Wong

New York

Reignson C. Chen

Percy Chu

Chester Huang

Loy Khong

S. W. Kung

Percy Kwok

Alfred S. Lee

Edward W. Lee

Louis K. L. Liang

Cheng Ling Liu

Yohmin Low

Kalfred Dip Lum

J. Usang Ly

Tsze Pun

J. M. Speers, Jr.

J. H. Sun

Paul Tang

Shing Wu Tsai

Tom Z. Wang

Fritz P. Way

I. P. Wong

James Wong

Hueyjung L. Wu

Donald H. Wythe

Johnson Yen

K. L. Yui

New York State

Tse-Chien Tai

North Carolina

Robert T. Bryan, Jr.

I. G. Riddick

North Central

S. W. Kung

North Dakota

Paul F. de Bruyn Kops

Northwestern

Guy Hugh Chan
E. Kelhofer
Carleton Lacy
Bak Wah Lang

Herbert C. T. Lee
Emory W. Luccock
I. P. Wong

Oberlin

Yangyi Ch'en
Hsiang-hsi Kung

William Z. L. Zung
Sidney Koh Wei

Occidental

Truman R. Johnson

Arthur N. Young

Ohio Northern

Y. F. Zung

Ohio State

Ting-Chin Chang
Frank B. Dunn
F. W. Gill
Wei Fan Hsueh

George T. Owyang
K. S. Wang
Tse-Kong Wong

Ohio Wesleyan

Carleton Lacy

Hollis A. Wilbur

Oklahoma

E. F. Drumright

Ernest Villers

Oregon

Henry J. Rehn

William A. Sipprell, Jr.

Oregon State

Henry J. Rehn

Park

Edwin E. Walline

Pennsylvania

Ke Kung Chai
Tuh-yui Chang
Shen Chao
Chun Chen
J. K. Chen
Kwan-Pu Chen
Yangyi Ch'en
Chi Kwan Ching
Sze Tsong Chow
Elbert Y. Chung
Robert Fan
Jno McGregor Gibb
Pao Hsu Ho
Bang How
Tse Shing Hsu
W. Imin Hsu
Wei Fan Hsueh
Edwin Kam

T. M. Li
W. Y. Loo
Kent Lutey
J. Usang Ly
J. C. McCracken
Floyd J. O'Hara
Albert T. H. Shaw
Paul Tang
H. N. Ting
Eaton K. C. Tsai
E. S. Tyau
Lott H. T. Wei
I. K. Wong
Tse-Kong Wong
Fred Y. T. Yang
Sidney Hsi Yuan Yang
Daniel K. F. Yapp
H. L. Yen

Pennsylvania State

C. B. Morrison

Phillipine

James Chiomin Huang

Pittsburg

Yang-fu Tseng

Pittsburg Theological Seminary

Paul M. Anderson

Pomona

C. L. Boynton

Pratt

Fred M. C. Chu

Princeton

Eric Avery

W. C. Belknap

Ping-tsang Chen

Verne Clair

Albert C. Cornish

W. H. Daub

J. A. Ely

Ernest M. Hayes

Ping-sung Ho

Lansing Hoyt

H. L. Huang

Tracy H. Logan

Charles A. Nichols, Jr.

C. E. Patton

Donald Roberts

J. M. Speers, Jr.

C. H. Wang

K. P. Wang

Henry H. Welles

Arthur N. Young

Purdue

Frank B. Dunn

I. Chih Ko

K. T. Kwo

Charles M. Lockhart

F. K. Sah

Pond S. Wu

L. C. Yen

Leo W. Yu

Reed

Carl S. Hirsh

James Marvin Howes

K. W. Irle

Frank R. Millican

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

Shu-Pei Huang

Tsu Hsien Lee

Samuel C. C. May

Rochester

C. P. Ling

Rush Medical College

Tsefang F. Huang

St. Louis

Felthan Watson

Santa Clara

Walter F. Raven

Sewanee

C. G. Sellers

Southern Boys Seminary

J. T. Williams

Southern California

Elbert Y. Chung
Hungerford B. Howard
Peter Kingman Hsu

Michael P. Siroff
James Norman Wong

Southern College

Yung Ching Yang

South Dakota

Lawrence Todnem

Stanford

Hallet Abend
Stanley H. Chan
Milton J. Helmick
K. T. Iseri

Joe W. Lum
Ralph B. Wong
Jack Foy Wu

Stevens Institute of Technology

M. P. Walker

Swarthmore

Daniel K. F. Yapp

Syracuse

R. Y. Lo

LeRoy M. Pharis

Temple

Pao Hsu Ho

Texas

Ernest Villers

Trinity

Berry O. Baldwin
Woodforde H. Plant

Francis L. Hawks Pott

Tufts

C. Y. Wang

Tulane

Raymond Yap

Vanderbilt

Siuchoh C. Leung
Kai Zung Loh
Dana W. Nance

William K. Nance
T. L. Soong
Charles S. Vaughn

Virginia

N. F. Allman
Roy G. Allman

Samuel Tilden Bitting

Wabash

Emory W. Luccock

Wake Forest

J. B. Hipps

Washington

Guy Hugh Chan
Russell Engdahl
Y. C. Foo
Chester Fritz

Wilfred L. Painter
Albert T. H. Shaw
W. Rector Smith

Washington, St. Louis

Arthur Bassett

Washington & Jefferson

Ernest M. Hayes

Washington & Lee

William B. Harrington

William R. Marchman

Wesleyan

John McGregor Gibb
Ralph B. Nichols

Herbert Welch

Western University of Penn.

John S. Potter

Williams

Bruce M. Smith

William Jewell

Daniel C. Fu

William & Mary

Swain Wool

Wisconsin

John Earl Baker
Sterling Beath
R. W. Brewer
Baihan Cheu
C. D. Culbertson
A. R. Hager
Ping-sung Ho
Teh-Kuei Ho

Chi-tai Liang
H. Y. Moh
J. John Mokrejs
Carl Neprud
E. C. Stocker
F. C. Sze
Thomas Wen-hsi Tsai
Pond S. Wu

Wooster

George A. Fitch
Ernest M. Hayes

Emory W. Luccock
R. M. Vanderburgh

Worcester Polytechnic Institute

S. T. Chen

Yale

Wendell W. Armour
Chun Chen
L. T. Chen
Tzu Pei Chou
Daniel M. Chung
Hsiang-hsi Kung
Tsufah Lee
D. Y. Lin
Peter Wei Lin
Kai Zung Loh
Y. C. Ma
Shigeharu Matsumoto

Frank R. Millican
H. K. Murphy
H. J. Sheridan
W. H. Tan
Montgomery H. Throop
Y. S. Tsao
C. H. Wang
Thomas Chenting Wang
Y. L. Yao
Fu-ching Yen
Bartlett G. Yung

Y.M.C.A. Graduate School

Siuchoh C. Leung

Y.M.C.A. College

Fred M. C. Chu

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY CLUB

(Revision of 1933)

ARTICLE I.—NAME

The name of this association is the American University Club of Shanghai, China.

ARTICLE II.—OBJECT

The object of this association is to conserve in China the atmosphere of good fellowship and mutual helpfulness among former students and graduates of American colleges and universities.

ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP

Membership in the Club shall consist of the following classes:

1. Regular Members:—

Regular members shall be of two classes, Annual and Life. Matriculation and regular attendance for a period of at least two years at one or more American colleges or universities of recognized standing, or the possession of an honorary degree from the same, shall be a necessary qualification for regular membership in the Club.

(a) Annual Members, duly elected, shall be entitled to all privileges of the Club so long as their dues are annually paid.

(b) Life Members. Regular members, duly elected, may if they choose become Life Members by the payment of twenty-five dollars local currency and shall be entitled to all the privileges of the Club without further payment of dues.

2. *Visiting Members:—*

Graduates of the United States Military and Naval Academies in the service of the American or Chinese Governments temporarily residing in Shanghai may be granted visiting membership in the Club without payment of annual dues.

3. *Honorary Members:—*

Honorary Members of this Club shall be proposed by unanimous ballot of the Executive Committee and are then to be elected at a general meeting of the Club.

ARTICLES IV.—ELECTION OF MEMBERS

Membership shall be acquired in the following manner: One member shall propose and another shall second in writing the name of the person eligible for membership and send the same together with a statement of his qualifications to the Secretary of the Club. The Executive Committee shall pass upon the eligibility of all candidates for membership in the Club, and, unless two negative votes are recorded, the candidate shall be declared elected.

ARTICLES V.—DUES

1. *Dues of Annual Members.*

The dues of an Annual Member shall be three dollars (\$3.00) local currency per annum, payable at the beginning of each Club year.

If, except for reason satisfactory to the Executive Committee, the annual dues are not paid prior to December 31st, a member's name automatically will be removed from the Club membership and can be reinstated only upon formal application and vote as in the case of new members.

2. *Dues of Life Members.*

(a) All dues received from Life Membership in the Club shall be used to constitute a Trust Fund.

(b) The revenue from the investment of the Trust Fund may be used as the Executive Committee may determine.

(c) The principal must be preserved intact as a permanent Trust Fund except as it may be disposed of in whole or in part by vote of the Executive Committee and the approval of the Club at its Annual Meeting or at a Special Meeting of the Club called for the purpose, a two-thirds vote of each body being required.

(d) Trustees, three in number, shall be elected by the Executive Committee to have custody of the Life Membership Fund, whose duty shall be to make safe investment of the principal and to transmit periodically the interest to the Treasurer of the Club. The term of office of the Trustees shall be indefinite. After their original election, in case of a vacancy the remaining trustees shall make nomination of a successor for election by the Executive Committee.

3. *Dues with Application for Membership.*

Dues, whether Annual or Life Membership, should accompany the Application for Membership. In case an applicant should not be accepted the dues paid will be refunded.

ARTICLE VI.—OFFICERS

The officers shall consist of a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

ARTICLE VII.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS

1. All officers shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Club, and terminate on June 30th.

2. If there be more than one nominee for any office, the election shall be by ballot.

3. All officers shall continue to serve until the election of their successors.

ARTICLE VIII.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS

President and Vice-President.

Unless otherwise determined by the Executive Committee the President shall preside at all meetings of the Club. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President shall preside.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to give notice of all meetings of the Club and of the Executive Committee and to keep the minutes of such meetings. He shall conduct the correspondence, be custodian of the records of the Club and perform such other duties as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Club or the Executive Committee.

Treasurer.

It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to collect all dues and claims of the Club, to keep the accounts and to report thereon whenever required to do so. He shall pay all bills certified as correct, and shall perform such other duties as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Club or the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. There shall be an Executive Committee, the members of which shall be chosen by the respective Alumni groups and in such a manner that each college or university having five alumni members in the Club shall have one representative.

2. For each additional ten members above the first five, a college or university shall be entitled to an additional representative on the Executive Committee.

3. The officers of the Club shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X.—DUTIES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee shall have the following powers and responsibilities:

1. General charge of the interests of the Club including funds and property; and the said Committee shall have authority to transfer funds of the Club to the custody of the Club's Trustees for investment as is provided for the investment of the Club's Life Membership Fund.

2. Power in accordance with the Constitution and By-laws to carry out the Object of the Club.

3. Power to fill vacancies by appointing a successor to any officer of the Club for the unexpired term of office.

4. Power to co-opt from among the alumni of the group concerned one or more to fill a vacancy or vacancies on the Executive Committee until such time as the group is able to choose successors.

ARTICLE XI.—MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. Meetings of the Executive Committee shall be held periodically.

2. A Quorum shall require five members.

3. A member of the Executive Committee absent without excuse acceptable to the Committee shall be dropped from membership on the Committee and his alumni group requested to choose a successor.

ARTICLE XII.—ANNUAL MEETING.

There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Club to be held in Shanghai at such time and place as may be determined by the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE XIII.—SPECIAL MEETINGS

Special Meetings of the Club may be called by the Executive Committee as required.

ARTICLE XIV.—QUORUM

At all meetings of the Club, Annual or Special, ten members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Lacking a quorum the Presiding Officer may adjourn the meeting to any day thereafter.

ARTICLE XV.—AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

This Constitution may be amended at any Annual Meeting of the Club, or at any meeting called for the purpose, by a two-thirds vote, a quorum being present and voting. Notice of proposed Amendments shall be furnished to the Secretary at least fifteen days before the meeting, and the Secretary shall cause such notice to be printed and sent to the address of each member at least ten days before the meeting.

ARTICLE XVI.—BY-LAWS

By-Laws not inconsistent with this Constitution may be proposed and adopted at any Annual Meeting of the Club or at any Special Meeting called for the purpose or at a regular meeting of the Executive Committee, by a majority vote, a quorum being present and voting.

BY-LAWS

I. *Nomination of Officers.*

Preliminary to the election of officers the Executive Committee shall, in whatever manner it may determine, make nominations for presentation to the Annual Meeting, at least one nomination for each office to be filled; it being understood that additional nominations for any office may be made from the floor during the Annual Meeting.

II. *Executive Committee Meetings.*

A meeting of the Executive Committee shall be held on the first Tuesday of each month.

III. *Executive Committee Ex-Officio Members.*

All who have served at least one full term as President of Club shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee with vote.

IV. *Executive Committee Members-at-large.*

The Executive Committee may co-opt from among the Club members from Colleges and Universities having fewer than five Alumni, as many as three Chinese and three American, to be known as Members-at-Large of the Executive Committee.

V. *Dues at Close of Year.*

The dues of new members elected during the last two months of the Club year shall be reckoned as the dues of the succeeding Club year.