sibility in the matter of respecting the territorial sovereignty of a state which is in peaceful relation with their own country.

Equally illegal is the arrest and imprisonment of the six Chinese on board the Han-an. Even according to the unequal treaties, Chinese, committing crimes in the Japanese Concession, may not be arbitrarily dealt with and imprisoned by the Japanese authorities, but should be handed over to the Chinese court for trial. How, then, could the Japanese authorities forcibly carry off those Chinese persons who were found on the river outside of the limits of the Japanese Concession and imprison them in the Japanese Police Station?

Much as we may appreciate the eloquence of the Commissioner, which is doubtless the result of a feeling of righteous indignation, we are certainly appalled by his apparent innocence. He seems to wonder how the civilized Japanese could have committed such a grave act against international law, but he seems to forget that they did it through and because of their invincible marines! It is as useless for the Commissioner to sing of amity based on international law as, to use a familiar Chinese saying, to play the harp to the unappreciative ears of an ox. Our advice to the Commissioner is to leave the Japanese alone, and leave the rest to the Pickets.

The National Central University—
A General Statement

By Chang Nai-yen, D. Sc. (张乃燕)
Chancellor

One is familiar with the great number and variety of governmental and other institutions in Nanking, the new Capital of the National Government of China. The National Central University, the highest institution of learning located in the Capital, however, distinguishes itself from all these in that it is an institution designed for the people who seek to KNOW whereas all others are more intended for the people who seek to DO. According to the well-known dictum of our President Sun, “To know is more difficult than to do,” this University bears a most heavy responsibility toward the material and spiritual reconstruction of our nation and the culture and learning of the world.

As regards to its organization, the University is also quite different from all other universities in their ordinary sense. By an order of the National Government, the University has to adopt a system of organization similar to an “Academie” in France, known as the University District System. Thus, colleges and schools of all grades and other organizations of educational administration in Kiangsu province are under the control of the Chancellor of this University. In other words, this University is an institution of learning and also one of educational administrations. A complete link now binds together the primary schools, middle schools, colleges and the research institute into one unified system. The purpose is, of course, to connect learning with administration, and to make the organization of educational administration more akin to an organization of learning.

The general organization of this University comprises:
1. University Council.—To this deliberative body is entrusted the power of adopting regulations and plans for the whole University District. 2. Research Institute,—the highest institution for research work in the District. 3. Division of Higher Education,—it has charge over the University Proper and supervises all the private colleges and technical schools and also students studying abroad on government scholarship. 4. Division of General Education—it has direct control over both middle and primary schools in the District as well as the school education of the Hsiens and supervises the private schools. 5. Division of Extension Education,—it has control over the mass and adult education. 6. Secretariat,—its function is to assist the Chancellor of the University to perform his manifold administrative duties. In addition to this, for auditing accounts and inspecting schools, there is a special accountant, and a number of inspectors. The central administrative staff consists of seventy-five members.

The Division of Higher Education has direct charge of the University Proper which consists of the following Colleges:

1. College of Science  Nanking
2. College of Arts  Nanking
3. College of Law  Nanking
4. College of Education  Nanking
5. College of Engineering  Nanking
   (one part of it is located at Soochow)
6. College of Agriculture  Nanking
7. College of Medicine  Wusung
8. College of Commerce  Shanghai

Departments in the College of Science:
1. Department of Mathematic
2. Department of Chemistry
3. Department of Physics
4. Department of Geography, Geology, and Physiography
5. Department of Biology
6. Department of Psychology

Departments in the College of Arts:
1. Department of Chinese Literature
2. Department of Foreign Literature
3. Department of Philosophy
4. Department of History
5. Department of Sociology

Departments in the College of Law:
1. Department of Law
2. Department of Political Science
3. Department of Economics
Departments in the College of Education:
1. Department of Education
2. Department of Normal Training
3. Department of Fine Arts
4. Department of Physical Education

Courses in the College of Medicine:
1. Course of Medicine
2. Course of Surgery
3. Course of Pediatrics
4. Course of Obstetrics and Gynecology
5. Course of Ophthalmology, Otorthinolaryngology, etc.

6. Fundamental Medical Course.
The College has also the following auxiliary institutions, viz., a. Hospital; b. School of Pharmacy; c. Nurse Training school; d. Midwifery School.

Courses in the College of Agriculture:
1. Section de la Bolanigue Agricole (Department of Agricultural Botany)
2. Section de la Zoologie Agricole (Department of Agricultural Zoology)
3. Section de la Technologie Agricole (Department of Agricultural Technology)
The Marine Product School in Wusung belongs to this college.

Courses in the College of Engineering:
1. Course of Mechanical Engineering
2. Course of Electric Engineering
3. Course of Civil Engineering
4. Course of Chemical Engineering
5. Course of Architecture
6. Course of Dyeing and Weaving
7. Course of Mining and Metallurgy

Courses in the College of Commerce:
1. Course of Banking
2. Course of Corporation Management
3. Course of Accounting
4. Course of International Trade

The University Proper has also an administration staff with the following officers:
1. Registrar
2. Secretary
3. Treasurer and Accountant
4. Bursar
5. Secretary of Publication

The University Proper maintains the following libraries:
1. The University Library

The whole faculty has now 255 teachers including professors, associate professors, instructors and assistants of whom 189 are teaching on full time. The administrative Staff has 325 members, of whom 211 members are teaching concurrently. The total number of students was 2060 in the year 1928. As to the material equipment of the University, it occupies a campus of 460 mow at the foot of Pei-che-kao, where are located Colleges of Science, Arts, Education, Engineering, Law and the University Administration and Library. The College of Agriculture at San Pei Lou, Nanking, has a campus of 217 mow, and thirteen Experimental Stations, having a total area of about 5300 mow; The Marine Product School at Wusung, Shanghai, has about 98 mow; The College of Medicine at Shanghai about 28 mow; and the Library of Chinese Classics at Lung Pei Li, Nanking, about 7 mow. The construction of new buildings for class-rooms, dormitories and laboratories has begun. The value of the machine shops in the College of Engineering including equipment is estimated at approximately $150,000; the equipment in the Science Hall, $190,000; books in the University Library, $120,000; and books in the Library of Chinese Classics, $500,000.

The scholarship fund for sending students abroad is $75,000. The allowances granted to those who were sent out formally by the Khangsu Province (ten in England, four in U. S. A., one in France, and one in Belgium) are still continued. Besides those, the allowances granted to students studying abroad by the University are: ten in France, one in U.S.A., and eight in Japan. The Japanese part of Boxer Indemnity enables ten Chinese students to study in Japan.

The scope of work of the Division of General Education is: 1. to direct and supervise all the middle schools and primary schools in the District; 2. to supervise all the country and Hsien educational administration. The middle schools now under the control of the University are:

Nanking Middle School
Nanking Girls' Middle School
Chinkiang Middle School
Soochow Girls' Middle School
Soochow Middle School
Changchow Middle School
Wusih Middle School
Shanghai Middle School
Sungkiang Middle School
Sungkiang Girls' Middle School
T'ai-chang Middle School
Nantung Middle School
Yangchow Middle School
Hua-ying Middle School
Huaian Middle School
Yench'eng Middle School
Tunghah Middle School
Su T'sien Middle School
Suchow Middle School
Hsuchow Girls' Middle School
Jukao Middle School

There are 1059 teachers and 8030 students in the 21 middle schools mentioned above. In addition, there is a Training School for Kindergarten teachers and an Experimental School consisting of a junior school and a primary school. The middle school has generally three departments,—the senior middle school, the junior middle school, and the rural normal school. Each senior middle school offers three courses,—the general course, the commercial course, and the normal course. At present, there are, in the junior middle schools, 133 classes; in the senior middle schools 56 classes of general course, 6 classes of commercial course, and 45 classes of normal course. The largest middle school consists of more than
twenty classes incurring an annual expenditure of about $100,000. The vocational schools in the District include:

- Soochow Girls’ Sericultural School
- Soochow Agricultural School
- Hua-yiing Agricultural School

The Experimental Primary Schools in the District are:

1. Nanking Experimental Primary School
2. Nanking Experimental Primary School (in the Girls’ School)
3. Chinkiang Experimental Primary School
4. Wushih Experimental Primary School
5. Soochow Experimental Primary School
6. Soochow Experimental Primary School (in the Girls’ School)
7. Shanghai Experimental Primary School
8. T’ai-chiang Experimental Primary School
9. Yangchow Experimental Primary School
10. Hua-yiing Experimental Primary School
11. Hsunchow Experimental Primary School
12. Hsunchow Experimental Primary School (in the Girls’ School)

Nantung Experimental Primary School
Sungkiang Experimental Primary School

There are 164 classes, 315 teachers and 5,700 students in the above mentioned 16 experimental primary schools. Besides, there are 30 more classes of experimental primary schools which belong to rural normal schools. As to the improvement of the Hsien education, we take the following steps: 1. to secure right personnel; 2. to augment the amount of fund. Since the establishment of the University, we have taken measures in reorganizing the Hsien bureau of education. We have raised the standard and the qualification of the Hsien superintendents of education, increased their salaries, and set definite rules for the reconstruction of those organizations. We have begun to levy the eight-cent land surtax in order to enforce compulsory and popular education. Better training of teachers and closer inspection and supervision will be our next line of endeavor. The following statistics shows the number of teachers and students of all the schools in Kiangsu Province:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinds of schools</th>
<th>Ttl. number of teachers</th>
<th>Ttl. number of students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Middle Schools</td>
<td>1095</td>
<td>8030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District Normal Schools</td>
<td>1306</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Junior Middle School</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>5700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental Primary Schools</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>457,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The main work of Division of Extension Education is threefold. It takes charge of the mass education, social education, and the education for farmers. Under this Division, relating the work of mass education there have been established:

1. Library

2. Popular Education Institute
3. Public Playground

Various kinds of conferences have been held with a view to improving all branches of extension work. For the present, we lay more emphasis on the work of mass education and the education for farmers. We have designed 30 percent of the newly levied eight-cent land surtax (about $1,400,000) to meet the expense of mass education in every Hsien; and as for the purpose of training teachers, we have established an institute for the training of mass education workers in Wusih. In this Institute, 128 students recommended by the Hsien bureaus of education, are taken in the first year. This school has, attached to it, three experimental schools, three public libraries, two public tea-houses, and women's popular education department, one public theatre, and one experimental farm; and issues a weekly publication called People's Weekly. The school is located at Tsai-jo, Wusih, occupying a ground of about 100 mow and housed in six spacious buildings with two new buildings soon to be finished. As for the education for farmers, instructions have been given to all the Hsien bureaus of education to plan for the establishment of Farmer's Institute to be maintained by a great part of money raised from the special tax on “Shih-po.” The Division has already started a Farmers' Institute by the side of Tang Shan, Nanking. As to the training of special workers for rural service, the Division is also planning to establish a Farmers' School at Wusih. A normal class will be first opened for the farmers and attached to it will be established experimental farms; exhibitions of agricultural products and co-operative societies will be planned for in the near future. Now in this "Period of Political Tutelage," the importance of the education of the common people is but self-evident. Hence the influence of the work of this Division needs no further explanation.

The total expenditure of the whole University District is met by the taxes: designated by the National Government as the special education fund. These taxes collected and kept in custody by the Kiangsu Educational Fund Office, are: 1. butchers' tax; 2. license tax; 3. part of land surtax; 4. $1,800,000 of the land tax. The total expense of the District in 1927 is $4,430,000 of which $1,895,000 is for Higher Education ($1,750,000 for the University Proper; $75,000 for students abroad; $30,000 for the Library of Chinese Classics; $40,000 for the Marine Product School); $1,720,000 for General Education; $200,000 for Extension Education; and $600,000 for the subsidy granted to Tung-chie College, Chi-nan College, and Labors' College.

Every Hsien is responsible for raising its education fund to meet the expense of the schools. There are six sources of revenue: 1. special school tax; 2. education surtax; 3. income from the public houses and land; 4. tuition fees; 5. miscellaneous tax; 6. other incomes. The total expenditure for education in the whole province, in the year 1927, is about $5,784,000. When the University was formally established, new measures were taken to enforce compulsory education. In the winter of 1927, a proposal was adopted by the Provincial Govern-
The National Central University is the first one to put into practice the novel system of University District, similar to that of the France "Academie." What have been already achieved and what it seeks to achieve are briefly set forth here. As the task is not only great and delicate but also new, its final success will depend upon the zealous effort and co-operation of its members and the ardent support and sympathy of the public.

Sino-French Negotiations

(Contributed)

After a rather protracted pourparler conducted un-officially, formal diplomatic negotiations on the terms of a new Sino-French Commercial Treaty have at last begun since last week. What headway has been made in such negotiations, it is impossible for an outsider to surmise; nor can anyone prognosticate as to the ultimate result at this moment. However, has not our Nation proclaimed to the world that henceforth it will adopt a diplomacy of a revolutionary character? The spirit of revolution is essentially to seek liberty and equality.

According to this definition, we feel no doubt that in concluding a treaty with any country whatever, our country should absolutely be guided by this basic spirit of liberty and equality, in order to secure for ourselves fair and equitable terms in place of those iniquitous and trammeling precedents created by unilateral treaties which are no better than so many sale-bills of our bondage and which we must get rid of once for all.

Our race has already suffered ill-treatment and endured humiliation long enough, in fact for many decades, as a result of these bills of human bondage. If the world were to remain permanently deaf to our appeals against injustice and, in some cases, inhumanity, we would have no more to say. But we cannot believe that the world could long remain indifferent to our claims to be treated like fellow human beings, since man's inherent nature is good and since humanity and righteousness will always prevail in the end. Therefore, we will yet recover our full freedom and equality, one of these days, even without the reiterated profession of mutual friendship and goodwill between our own diplomats and the representatives of the Powers, who might further strengthen the existing sale-bills of our bondage! In other words, should the new treaty now being negotiated be shaped on old lines and fall short of our expectations, then better drop it and let it alone, as one of our ancients said, "Better follow established rules than effect changes"! It would be more straightforward and honest to declare frankly that the abrogated treaty has become effective again!

There are more than one old treaty between China and France outstanding. The treaty now in negotiation is the Sino-Annamite Frontier Arrangement. Since the signing of this document, what China has suffered is beyond description. To mention but a few well-known facts cursorily, it will be seen that no warm-blood race can endure such harsh treatments for long. To cripple the Chinese financially, they are taxed recklessly. There are transit tax, per capita tax, house number tax, passport fee, travelling passage dues, emigrating certificate fee, etc. Besides these taxes, there are medical examination, finger printing and public exhibition of anyone who has defaulled in paying any of such levies, to all of which unfair and discriminative treatments our countrymen have to submit themselves, although extremely outrageous to their dignity. Especially prejudicial to the development of our means of communication have been the activities of the Yunnan-Hanoi Railroad which owes its existence to this Sino-Annamite Frontier Arrangement.

The strength of endurance displayed by our race is most amazing in view of the hardships and financial losses sustained due to the old unequal treaty which does not even provide consular protection to Chinese Nationals in Indo-China for so many decades. The Chinese citizens in Indo-China find themselves placed in such an untenable position that they feel that their power of endurance is gradually reaching the breaking point. Chinese citizens enjoy very little privileges in Indo-China, even the little is not due to any special or generous treatment stipulated in treaty, but due to their traditional rights acquired there during a period of over three thousand years. Our history tells us that ever since the Chou Dynasty, Indo-China had sent tributes to us and become our vassal state. During the Han Dynasty, prefectures and magistracies were filled by Chinese appointees when Indo-China was wholly incorporated as part of our country. There are other evidences in history to support our contention which we need not enumerate here.

The concession of one of our large dependencies was made in 1885 not so much as a result of our defeat in battle, but rather because of the apathy and ignorance of the Manchu Court, coupled with our people's innate love of peace. We only demanded that Chinese subjects in Indo-China should be permitted to enjoy, continuously and without interference, their hereditary rights to reside and do business in Indo-China as they had done for more than 3,000 years already. Although our claims have been exceedingly moderate, harsh taxation and unreasonable restrictions have made the position of Chinese residents there well-nigh untenable. We