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GINLING PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

One of China's most distinguished women has just arrived in New York City for a short visit. She is Dr. Wu Yi-fang, president since 1928 of Ginling College, and one of the five presidents of the People's Political Council.

Dr. Wu has been closely identified with education in China since she was graduated from Ginling College as a member of the first graduating class in 1919.

In 1922 she entered the University of Michigan for graduate study, receiving her Master's degree in biology in 1924 and her Ph.D. in 1928. That same year she returned to Ginling College as President.

In 1936 Dr. Wu was Chinese delegate to the International Congress of Women in Chicago, and also to the Harvard Tercentenary. It was at that time that she addressed students and faculty at the Naval War College in Newport, the first woman of any nationality to have had this honor.

Dr. Wu has been president of Ginling College during the period of its greatest growth. Under her leadership the curriculum of the college was expanded, the faculty increased, new buildings constructed, and at the time of Japan's invasion of China, Ginling had become one of China's greatest colleges and its largest college for women.

On December 2, 1937, a few days before the Japanese went into Nanking, Dr. Wu left to organize the trek of Ginling students and faculty from Nanking into the West. Leaving the city by river steamer, bus, donkey and on foot, they arrived in Szechwan not until the early fall of 1938. Distance covered in this heroic trek totaled 2500 miles.

During its first year of exile, Ginling College carried on in units in Chengtu, Wuchang and Shanghai, and the class of 1938 was graduated at a joint university commencement in the latter city. Ginling's work is supported by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, participating agency of U.C.R.

Dr. Wu has been closely associated with the New Life Movement, and with national organization of women's war work.

Since 1928 she has been connected with China's National Christian Council, and is at present Chairman of this Council. She is one of the vice-presidents of the International Missionary Council.

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January 5, 1943

Dr. Wu, Yi-fang
Ginling College
Chengtu, Szechwan, CHINA

Dear Dr. Wu:

I am indeed grateful for your letter of October 16th which was somewhat delayed in transit.

The first paragraph of your letter is exceedingly reassuring, but at the same time I wish you to know that we are most sympathetic with you in the knowledge of how disconcerting rumors and attitudes may cause. Actually we are living from day to day praying and hoping that God will bring justice out of the turmoil of this present era. May I again say that you have a thousand per cent backing of the Ginling Board.

We have been hoping that some way would be found to check the wild inflation which is going on in China. Up to the present time this has not been done and we can well understand the apprehension on the field regarding the continued rise in the cost of commodities.

Mrs. Mills has reported to me on the needs for temporary buildings and the \$6,000 which is approved out of the sum suggested for Ginling will take care of your needs at the present time. I will let Miss Priest know as soon as a final vote is taken by the Program Committee of U. C. R.

I sincerely trust that Miss Kirk will stand the trip home and even hope that it will be of some benefit to her. I presume Miss Kirk will get in touch with our office as soon as she arrives, and in that event, we will have the Committee on Personnel give it immediate attention.

On October 30 I cabled to Miss Priest regarding readjustments in the foreign staff, both covering Nanking and Ginling. I have also asked her to keep me informed regarding the extent to which the appropriations will bring relief. Possibly, she will not wish to do this and in that case I will depend upon you for some further word.

Again may I assure you that we are doing everything possible to help out in this tragic situation. It is only in the strength which God supplies that we feel that this work is progressing and it is our conviction that the good Lord is sustaining you and granting you the necessary power to do His will.

Most sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

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Via China Clipper
c.c. via next Clipper

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Ginling College,
Chengde, Szechuan, China,
January 12, 1948.

Ms. W. Flumer Hall,
Ginling College Office,
30 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Mrs. Miller:

I wish to write to you about one question this morning. I have heard from Miss Maas, of the Y.W.C.A., that a cable message has come to them from New York in regard to the return of Chinese ^{secretaries} who have been studying in America. It seems that in making reservation for their passages, they must present reasons for their return unrelated to their work in China.

As we expect Miss Maas and Miss Kirk to return as soon as they finish their work, it seems that we should make inquiries early in regard to reservation for their passages. I understand that in completing the doctor's check, it cannot be absolutely sure as to the time that it may be completed. However, it will be too late to secure the passage if we wait too long in making for reservation. Further, you will wish to know the definite requirements which may be necessary for those making for passages. I mean in reference to their work after they return to China, and various things to do in making for passages, let's say for July or August, for Miss Maas and Miss Kirk, and if by late spring they find it necessary to post, as Miss Maas, there is the possibility of shifting the reservation to later dates. Will you please get in touch with them as to the probable dates that they will be returning to the States. At the same time, it seems to me important to find out the definite procedure and requirements for applying for passages. Recently the Catholic group, represented in Suzhou, so it may be this Y.W.C.A. message concerns only Chinese students who are in America. Perhaps you will be able to get accurate information either from the Y.W.C.A. Headquarters, or from Mrs. M. Chu (Grace Ma), usually it was Mrs. Chu who handled the travel arrangements. Do you please get in touch with her if you have secured the necessary information, as it may be entirely unnecessary, and the only person is that she has been delayed in America by lack of arrangements in time.

I have not yet received any letter from Miss Maas or Miss Whitman, I am sure, since they left in America. This makes me think that they will have been lost. I have not heard from Mrs. Max either since last summer. I am sure, I think that some of our letters may have been lost. Will you please look in your files and check if the following letters have been received: In New York: To yourself, December 4, December 17, October 2, to Mr. Evans, December 4, October 1, to Miss MacKinnon, December 31, October 10, Miss Griest, December 4. In addition, I ~~also~~ we have sent you Miss Maas's report of her trip to the border last summer, and Miss Haghha's report of the summer project in Kien Yang, and Miss Hsiang Yaena's report of the summer work on Lion's Hill, and also of the work in Liu Chia Kuo in Jershan.

On New Year's Day, our students were asked to cooperate with the Szechuan Branch of the National Association of Chinese Women for War Relief. The Szechuan Branch was making a gift to the families of soldiers and their dependents in the homes of twelve regions in the neighborhood of the city and they were to talk with the families. It was the first experience for some of the girls and they appreciated having this privilege of coming into contact with these women. They were also interested in seeing several factories for these women. The sociology department is planning to start some project to help these women workers.

This semester will soon be over and the winter vacation will start from January 30th. This year will have a much longer vacation than usual, according to the college calendar issued by the Ministry of Education. The spring term will start on February 10th. Most of the faculty and students will not go away at all. The Student Christian Movement is planning for a winter conference of five days. The Chairman this year is again a Ginling ^{student} graduate, and she is now in planning with the Committee for this conference.

With best wishes for the New Year, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Yufang Wu

I should add that College will pay for the travel of Miss Wu Mao-i, as we did for Wang Hsiang-lan.

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January 20, 1948.

Dear Mrs. Mills:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 14th together with the minutes of the Board meeting of November 10th. There was also the confirmation copy of your letter of December 7th; but the original copy has not yet arrived. I am very glad to receive the minutes and to have your comments on the meeting when Mrs. Thurston could attend and give her report on the work in Nanking before she left there. I can easily imagine how all the Founders appreciated having her present and hearing from her personally about what she and her committee had done under the uncertain conditions in Nanking.

I often think of the small group who are now in Nanking, and also think so often of Miss Vautrin. Perhaps it is just because we are looking more definitely toward the day of our return, that we cannot help thinking of the part Miss Vautrin played. I am very glad that Mrs. Thurston is to help in the preparing of the booklet about Miss Vautrin. In regard to the memorial fund, I understand how because of the U.S.A. campaign you can ask for contributions only from friends of hers. It seems to me that both Ginling and the Disciples Society want to use the memorial funds to do some distinctive work in Nanking in her memory. As I have written to New York before, the Faculty Executive Committee and Board Committee in Chungta agreed that it better be in the form of community service for women in the neighborhood of the College in Nanking. When the time comes for final decision we certainly should call Miss Vautrin's friends in the Disciples Union.

I greatly appreciate the special and thoughtful consideration which the Board gave to my request for appointing the Faculty in the various departments. I am especially interested in Miss Vautrin's suggestion of "all women's work on the West China campus". I have been thinking of the conditions of the Home Economics Department at Yenching and how the Department is cooperating with them. From all of this, it is clear that you and the Board wanted to help Ginling to develop for the women, and at the same time to cooperate with other Christian universities. I shall write to Miss Vautrin in answer to her inquiry, because it seems to me it deals with the most important question of how Christian higher education for women should be carried on. It is one of the questions which should be considered when the whole question of Christian higher education in China after the war is to be discussed by the Mission boards.

I am glad to hear for the correspondence you are being in trials to discover qualified candidates for the various departments.

Dr. Whittington and Mrs. Whittington finally arrived from India. He has started to take over the duties of Mr. Graham, and Dr. Lin has arranged for the complete curriculum of the Geography Department during the spring term. Mr. Graham is still to give the courses in Geography. He would have liked to teach sociology but the present staff in that department are able to manage to offer all the courses necessary; and we could not find other people to give the two Geography courses.

In regard to the report of the Whittingtons, there seems to have been some misunderstanding somewhere. When Chungta I wrote to him that the College was ready to invite him and to pay him a salary. This I did after I heard of the appropriations for 1942-43. At the same time we sent him a cable message to the same effect, and in reply he wrote that the Baptist Board had decided to take over our support and had assigned us to Ginling. Dr. Whittington definitely had the idea from their Mission Treasurer that the Baptist Board had agreed to pay their salary and so notified accordingly. From this, we naturally took them at our word on the basis as the Grahams. However, after he arrived here, the Baptist Mission Treasurer here, Mr. Burkitt, cabled New York for definite instructions and they cabled the following reply: "Associated Boards report Whittington agreed pay salary Whittington, travel while in Nanking and Graham. We anticipate Whittington will approximate West China salary plus bonus".

From the College, we are certainly ready to provide the Whittington salary as we agreed to when we first invited him. However, it seems to me and Miss Priest that we should write to you and let you know accurately what has happened. Dr. Whittington himself would naturally prefer to be appointed as a regular missionary by the Baptist Board. For the present, we of course are paying them their salary on the same basis as that of the Baptist Board.

In regard to Miss Van Kirk, I am sorry that my earlier letter never reached you, but now the situation has changed and there is no need for me to send you another copy of that letter. In it I only explained how we invited Miss Van Kirk on a Chinese

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salary to do full time work in Ginling. After Yenching re-opened in Chengtu, they were in urgent need of more English teachers and the American Board has not provided the number of missionaries they used to, so naturally Miss Boynton wished very much that Miss Van Kirk could go over there to help. In December, Dr. Fairfield cabled that they had re-appointed Miss Van Kirk as a regular missionary and were asking the Mission Ad Interim Committee herein Chengtu to decide on the work for her during the war years. We talked with Miss Van Kirk herself, and with Mrs. Riggs, of the Ad Interim Committee, and the final decision ^{by the Committee} is that in regard to the future work of Ruth Van Kirk she be allocated to Yenching in response to their request for her help. In case Ginling College still desires some of her time during the spring term of 1943 she may give them up to one-third of her time."

We are sorry to lose Miss Van Kirk but we certainly understand how the American Board would wish to assign her to Yenching, especially to meet their urgent need. We are glad that she will be able to give part time to help us out during the spring term. Perhaps I should explain that Yenching is not right on the West China campus. They have rented the Girls Middle School of the Methodist ⁱⁿ outside the city. It is about thirty minutes walk from this campus. This will explain how the cooperation between Yenching and this campus is not as easy as that among the four universities right on the campus.

Miss Alice Bettelayer, of the English Department, is finishing her third year on our faculty. She has recently come and told me that she wished to resign at the end of this year. While it is not very definite, there seems to be a man in it. She is not planning to return to America and so she said she would not expect the College to pay her return travel.

I am giving consideration to the whole question of furloughs and leaves of absence. I am making a list to indicate the years the individual members have served and when they should be on furlough. I hope to write to you more fully on this after I have talked with them personally and know their preferences. Again and again we wish that we knew when the war will end. For instance, Miss Brewer is in her fifth year and normally she would like to have her furlough in 1943-44, but she says she would prefer to continue here and not go home until the war is over. Miss Chester and I will study the list and if we possibly can, we will distribute the furloughs in different years. We cannot wait and have the senior members of the faculty all go on furlough when finally the war does end.

We are glad that Dr. William Fenn was appointed the Field Secretary for the Associated Boards. I have had one conference with him and expect to see him again before he starts on the long journey to visit the other universities. I will write you later about the conclusions arrived at during the conference with him.

I stopped abruptly yesterday - I have heard of some news which I wish to write you at once. Frank Picek said there is the proposal to ask for a special transport for passengers only next summer. It seems that the State Department indicates it could be done if there were to 400 passengers going to America. This means then that there could be 400 coming to an area in China on that boat. I suggest your office may know about it if the plan is definitely to be carried out. However, because of Miss Kirk's old blue reason, I wish to give you that information right away. Sorry I have not reached to F. Picek myself, so I can't be definite in writing to you.
Very best wishes, kindly excuse the trimming.
Very sincerely yours
W. F. Fenn

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February 5, 1943

President Wu, Yi-fang
Ginling College
Chengtu, Szechwan, CHINA

Dear President Wu:

In behalf of the five Boards of Trustees represented in the Colleges carrying on at Chengtu, we wish to thank you most heartily for the thought involved in the cable signed by Chen, Dsang, Mei, Tang and Wu.

We sent a cable expressing similar sentiments from the groups here and hope that it reached you in time. It was sent to Dr. Fenn to be distributed to all the Colleges.

The graciousness and thoughtfulness of the group at Chengtu in anticipating the Christmas Season warmed our hearts and stimulated us to greater effort. This message was sent to the entire membership of the Associated Boards.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

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Via China Clippet
c.c. via next Clipper

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Mr. Charles H. Corbett,
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Ginling College,
Chengt'u, Szechwan, China,
March 3, 1943.

File

Dear Mr. Corbett:

I have in front of me the monthly letters you have been sending to the Presidents of the Christian Colleges in China. I am ashamed of myself for not having written to tell you how I appreciated receiving them and knowing the work and activities of the Associated Boards. Partly it was because I have corresponded with Mrs. Mills, and partly it was due to the simple fact that I am a poor correspondent.

Then, early in February, the question came up in regard to the possible trip to America, which it has developed I am taking in March. After the Faculty Executive Committee and the Board Executive Committee had given approval to my accepting the invitation, I have been kept busier even than usual. It seems now that I am to get started on the long journey about the middle of March, but there is always a chance of delays, so I wish to send you a few lines this morning.

Among the senior members of our faculty we have considered this important question of post-war planning for women's higher education in China. This was what led me to write to Miss MacAinon that if the opportunity should come I would like to go to America sometime in the year 1943. Last January, when Dr. Cressy was in Chengtu, Dr. William Fenn and the Presidents of the Universities here planned more definitely for meetings to be held in May to discuss this question. The fundamental question to be taken up is how the Christian Colleges can best make their distinctive contribution to China after the war. From the viewpoint of Ginling, we naturally would like to give some special consideration to the question of education for women. We hoped that after the conference we would be able to have recommendations to present for the consideration of the Associated Boards.

I have read over the minutes of the conference on December 21st. It shows how the devoted supporters gave serious consideration to the problem of maintaining the Colleges in the face of difficulties. I was meeting with our faculty last evening and I read parts of the material from section two. It is only when both you in America and we right here in China face the problems, that we can work out the best policy for the Christian Colleges.

For the immediate present, the most serious problem is financial. The Presidents on this campus will very soon take up the question as how to meet the situation for the next school year. Dr. William Fenn has started on the trip to see other Christian universities, but he has written from Chungking and made definite suggestions. Here in China the Ministry of Education has been trying to increase the grants to the private institutions. The special grants which were given around the China New Year for the last two years, were again renewed this year. In most cases it was twice the amount granted a year ago. The annual grants for the calendar year of 1943 have not been announced yet, but we hope that they also will be more than that for 1942. Personally, I hope very much that the rate of exchange may be increased, which would help not only the colleges, but mission work, relief projects, and also the large group of missionaries. However, I am not in position to make any comment on this important question.

When I accepted this invitation from Chungking to join the group who are going to America, I made it clear that I would ask for time to attend to College business. I had in mind, particularly, to spend some time in New York seeing you and others. I wish to learn more from you and at the same time to report to you the actual conditions of the Christian Colleges. When I consulted with Dr. Cressy about the trip, he approved of my going because for several years no one from the Christian Colleges has gone from Free China to New York.

I am looking forward with much anticipation to having thorough conferences with you and others in the New York offices.

Very sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu.

YFW/zsg

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Yi-fang College,
Chongking, Szechwan, China,
March 2, 1948.

Mr. Charles H. Corbett,
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Corbett:

I have in front of me the monthly letters you have been sending to the Presidents of the Christian Colleges in China. I am ashamed of myself for not having written to tell you how I appreciated receiving them and knowing the work and activities of the Associated Boards. Partly it was because I have corresponded with Mrs. Mills, and partly it was due to the simple fact that I am a poor correspondent.

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Very sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu.

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R A D I O G R A M

This message was transmitted by the Chinese International Broadcasting Station XGOY, of Chungking, China, on March 27, 1943, and is transcribed and relayed to you by Dr. Charles E. Stuart, 461 East Main Street, Ventura, California, operating the official listening post for the Republic of China. Reply messages must be sent through regular cable or mail services as there are no facilities through this station for replies.

No. 3847 - 61

TO: MRS. PLUMER MILLS
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

CONSTANCE WU EXPECTS TO ARRIVE IN TIME FOR MAY MEETINGS OF ASSOCIATED
BOARDS AND FOUNDERS. SHE WILL STAY PROBABLY FOUR MONTHS. PLEASE
INFORM MRS. NEW AND PROFESSOR RUFUS, ANN ARBOR.

YI FANG WU
CHUNGKING

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April 14, 1943

Dr. Wu, Yi-fang
c/o T. V. Soong
Chinese Embassy
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Wu:

We welcome you to America with all our hearts. God certainly is gracious in His mercy in bringing you to us. Prayers of our Organization are with you constantly for your guidance and care.

Many people will claim your time. I am hoping that we can save both your energy and time, and to that end hope you will get in touch with me as soon as you find it convenient.

There is to be no public announcement of your arrival, except through the Chinese Embassy, but I would appreciate a telegram from you at the earliest possible moment which you think it permissible to notify me. Please remember you are among friends and we wish to do everything possible to make you comfortable.

Most sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

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April 22, 1943

President Wu, Yi-fang
Miss Elsie M. Priest
Ginling College
Chengtu, Szechwan, CHINA

Dear Friends:

Enclosed find copy of the minutes of the Ginling Finance Committee held April 9th. A larger percentage of membership attends this meeting than any other of our entire group.

Many questions were asked regarding the investments and the use of cash available for this purpose. This will have to be discussed at greater length at the meeting of the Board early in May. However, a portion of the cash on hand was invested in Government securities as indicated under Vote FC-332.

You will note that the Committee felt that the report of June 30th should be submitted to the Ginling Board and same is attached to the minutes for distribution to the Board members. In this connection, many questions were asked regarding the liabilities and the distribution of Reserves and Restricted Funds.

The report on the changed situation in the Sustaining Fund Askings was noted with the hope that the \$44,000.00 would cover present year requirements.

The askings for 1943-44 were considered at great length. There seemed to be no definite figure and the picture seems so obscure that more or less of a blanket motion seemed necessary. A tremendous amount of work must be done before the Associated Boards and United China Relief comes to an understanding as to what is needed. For instance, the lack of including possible income from other sources than the regular amount underwritten by the Board of Founders raised a serious question, - such as, for instance, the Aid to China Fund from Great Britain. Surely, something must be anticipated from this source for 1943-44.

The field report for 1940-41 was covered by a motion that the Treasurer be instructed to convey the thanks of the Board to the Field Treasurer for the completeness of the report and for the efficient way in which the accounting has been handled.

The situation involving the salaries of foreign staff was studied at length and the recommendation to vote a still further increase of 50% was carried. We hope the Board will approve of this.

The further investment of field cash is covered in the last action.

As the Board meets very shortly, additional information will be sent to you at that time.

Very sincerely yours,

CAE/B
ENC.

C. A. EVANS

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May 1943

Madam Chairman, - Friends of the Christian Colleges -

I am not here alone for Ginling but for all the Christian Colleges in China. The very first thing I wish to express tonight is my sincere and grateful appreciation of all the friends of the Christian Colleges have been doing for us all these years. Your continuing support year after year, not only at the beginning of the war but during the emergency years - your sustaining support - has made it possible for the Christian Colleges to do what we have been doing. Then furthermore, the Chinese people wish to thank you all every one for the deep sympathy and support during the difficult years of war. We knew we could count upon your understanding and support whether we were having good news about the war or suffering defeat, so that meant a great deal before you went into the war and after you joined the war effort we became even closer friends.

So first, I want to express my own sense of gratitude and also on behalf of all of the other Christian Colleges, because the five Christian institutions in Chengtu wanted me to do so and the other Colleges would want me to do so if they knew I was to be here tonight. Because of your support and generous interest in China, I think perhaps I should talk to you informally in answering some of the questions you have been asking and are asking of other Chinese coming out from China, in connection with our academic work, or one about government control of the colleges by the Minister of education and whether there is any academic freedom left for the Christian Colleges. One of the professors even thought one of the questions asked by Mr. Wendell Willkie of me was a test to see how much freedom we in China had. It is true that the Minister of Education has gone ahead with plans of control of different systems of standardization. This organization of the colleges has followed one uniform pattern. It is very irritating to the westerner in China and those who have received a liberal education in America or Great Britain. During these war years we have got to have definite plans and definite organization in order to get the whole country back of this gigantic struggle for our own existence. Actually, as far as the colleges are concerned, we do not fear unfairness from the ministry except that of course we have to follow the

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general system of organization or of the curriculum. That part we are following. However, the more important thing is this, that what the minister is aiming to do is for the bringing up of the college standards and getting minimum requirements for major subjects in the universities. These prescribed curricula will be four years old this coming year so we have already asked the ministry to send out a questionnaire to all the universities to get their answers as to how it has been working in order to get criticisms and comments of all the universities for revision.

Another question that has been asked quite often is this. We have a very strong leader in Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek but is he going to be a dictator. No, definitely, I may answer. Even in imperial days it was said (in Chinese)----- which translated means "The sky is high and the Emperor is far away." In those days there was quite a bit of individual and self-government in local places.

Before the war started, it was already planned to convene the People's Council to adopt a constitution in 1937 but because of war that has been postponed. On July 1, 1938 the People's Political Council was formed. It had no legislative powers. ~~It~~ It is a fact that these people were ^{invited} united from different parts of the country, not employees of the government or in the civil service, but independent people able to express their opinions and definite parties were representat^{ed}ives. 200 of these parties came together. That showed that all plans and decisions were toward a constitutional republic. Very soon after the People's Political Council was called, then the Provincial People's Political Council and the County Political Council was called. They began organization of these People's Political Councils and beginning last year People's Political Councils have been formed in many counties. It was true that at the beginning members were not elected by the people - not for the National Council - but were invited by the Central Government. The membership has been enlarged, ^{to 248} and numbers of regular delegates from provincial People's Councils have been increased. It is only a small proportion of them that were invited directly by the government. These general meetings have gradually become like a Congress or parliament because the questions asked of the government were quite pointed.

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Different members ^{of the government} were asked questions, and not according to tradition. Debates and arguments took place too. They are not afraid to talk things over frankly. The Generalissimo himself is a member ~~of~~ and one of the five presiding officers and he would invite members of the Council to his home to have a very simple luncheon with him and they could talk to him very frankly on some of the things they wanted to know. I was present at one luncheon when a gentleman who was an official of the government ^{at} Szechuan and is now a member of the opposing party, said to the Generalissimo quite frankly that there were many things not quite right. One thing was that the government seemed to be issuing orders that were conflicting and difficult to follow. The Generalissimo smiled gently and said, "Yes, I would be glad to hear about that, but I wish you to be exact in giving your report as to where that happened and when and where it happened." In all such methods, it is clear that the Generalissimo himself is definitely working for putting into effect a constitutional republic as soon as the war is over and it is possible to get the people's congress to adopt the proposed constitution.

Another question may be this. It is now going on to the end of the sixth year of war. Are the people able to keep up their spirit? Have they become war-weary? In one sense I may say yes, and in another no. They may be getting accustomed to carrying on the war and not ~~to say~~ ^{be so} keenly, actively engaged. The farmers would carry on their work while Japanese patrols were very near to them, so in that case it would seem that the efforts for continuing the war are not active or as aggressive as at the beginning. We have got so much accustomed to the war we are not showing the urgency of carrying on the war as at the beginning, because of the definite conviction and confidence of victory. When China was carrying the war single-handed, we were not in any doubt of final victory. We are much more confident now when we are one of the United Nations fighting the enemy in common with you. Our enemy is going to be thrown out of the country.

Very recently I heard from ----- . He was telling me about the third big defeat the Japanese met in Changsha not long ago. The Commanding Officer prepared to meet that campaign in the following manner. Japan had come twice before and been

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driven away. The third time they prepared and wanted to be sure to take Changsha so our side knew of that. ~~and that~~ The general had written out his will and had given orders to his assistant that he was to carry on in case of his death, because he said that he had only one objective in this campaign - to keep Japan out of Changsha and drive them out, and if he failed he would end his life. He would either drive them out or not come back to see his people. The assistant gave the same kind of order to his assistant and so on down the line. No wonder the Japanese had no chance.

One more serious question is the economic situation. Is there to be an economic crash? Indeed, we are facing a very serious economical condition and the price index is over 6,000 - over 60 times what it was during the first year of war in 1937. The living conditions certainly are becoming very difficult, but we are an agricultural country and so the farmers and laborers do not suffer. They receive more according to the ~~the~~ way in which the prices of rice and other commodities increase. In a way they are really better off than they used to be. The only class that suffers the most is the salaried class - the professors, ~~and~~ governments employees, etc. and they are usually articulate and so they "holler". In regard to the salaried group, they are suffering from the lack of money and not from lack of goods or food-stuffs. In the province of Szechuan or ^{Hunan} Honan there is plenty of food. In such areas where we had famine, then it is a different story but that might happen even without inflation.

Another question is whether there will be a civil war after this war. I have been asked why we cannot take the Communist party like a minor political party. It is impossible because the Communist Party is different from other minor political parties. The first main difference is that the Communist party has ^{an} ~~the~~ army. Even though ^{their} ~~there~~ ^{has} ~~had~~ been incorporated into the national army all their officers keep to themselves. In that northwest region where the communist group went after their long trek, they appointed their own civil officials, local civil government, so that beside military power they have civil authority. They belong to the Third International and that is the main reason that in a way they could not be taken as

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a regular kind of political party. With regard to civil war, personally I think it is impossible. The national army is so much stronger and bigger than the little group of soldiers that they have that there is no chance of that. In regard to the communist preachings or radical ideas, in my own thinking our people would not take to that even though the younger people ~~that~~ are impatient with the present China. This is my own personal viewpoint and I would not wish to be quoted or in print.

Some of the facts of this war are this, I will say very briefly. There certainly is a realization that we must build from the physical and industrial angle because of the blockade and the stopping of international routes ^{to} (with) the other nations. We know that we are not able to carry on in the modern way without developing our industries, and all sorts of efforts have been made and we have tried very hard to develop that angle, and much progress has been made. In our association of the People's Political Council we hear reports from the ministry of economic affairs. The minister of that department is the scientist Dr. Wong. A definite effort is being made and much progress has been made in that development.

Secondly is this new sense of self-confidence. At the beginning of the war all people were enthusiastic. We waited long, we are now going on full six years and Japan has not been able to beat us and it is from that that this deep sense of self-confidence has come, that when ~~the~~ all the people and the whole country got together at this end we would succeed.

After Pearl Harbor and China was admitted into one of the United Nations, we felt we had a share in this world war. We are continuing with the other powers in aggression. ^{they fight against} Because of this association with other nations there is a kindred sense of inter-dependence. Even the ministry of education in its short write-up about education during the war, made reference to international cultural relations. One of our graduates is working in the Division of Intercultural Relations ~~of the~~ ~~State Department~~. When I visited the ministry ~~last~~ recently, quite a few officers

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came to tell me that this is the first ministry to employ a woman ^{as head of one of} of the minor division. That happens to be a Ginling graduate.

When we are facing this new age with all the talk about the post-war world, we cannot help thinking as we watch the Christian Colleges what place they are going to fill. Before I left we had committees appointed also arranging for a series of conferences in Chengtu this week reviewing what we had accomplished during the past and facing the opportunities before us not only in China but in the world. Being a school-man, I had to think about the training of men and women. ~~next that~~ In this new China there is this determined nation building for the ~~new~~ vast demand for well-trained women and men along all lines. But technical knowledge is not enough. The Christian Colleges have been emphasizing the training of men and women with personality, or with a Christian purpose you may say. By coincidence, in reading the report of the minister of education himself, he had a separate section on character education. I wish to read this one sentence - "Its purpose is to develop the ideal personality, a superior character and to raise upright, able individuals, intelligent, law-abiding citizens."

We have said quite often that the Christian Colleges pioneered in the new type of school and ~~industry~~ in many lines, and perhaps the time has come to examine as to what special lines we may ^{still} pioneer in. In the building up of real personality, is there any time that we can say pioneering is over. ² What I would say is this. In this new China - this new age when there is such great need for men and women, to build up more men with technical knowledge - we cannot carry that big enterprise to our satisfaction unless they have also the Christian ideal. In another sense we need a character ~~with~~ with a world outlook, closer interdependence of nations and there is so much talk of ~~the~~ ^a post-war world that is different ~~to others~~; that will build up to real brotherhood. How can we do that? It seems to me as fellow Christians we should have the courage to take up this opportunity and challenge. On the one hand we should be liberal enough to be patient with the special characteristics of different races and different nations; - the old cultures as we have them in China, with thousands of years of tradition as compared with the newer countries. We have our own ways,

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our cultures, and we cannot be expected to change very suddenly to do things as other countries are doing.

If the United Nations are to go forward in this united effort, carrying on the war, we will need to be patient with one another or our undertakings and plans will not be carried through as we think them.

On this trip I stopped at some out-posts of the American army and was impressed with American efficiency. You have built up big establishments and even though simple you generally have made comfortable living. It is not that way in China where we just put up with things. If we can do it as we like it will do. From the viewpoint of working together we ~~must~~ shall have to bear in our hearts the Christian ideal of Jesus' teachings, to take everyone as they are. I think we will be tolerant and patient and still call out the best in each group and each nation in our united effort.

There is one other tie that may ^{Keep} ~~lead~~ us together, - the Cross. Our common experience of suffering. I do not mean physical suffering or danger. In a sense that kind of danger does not mean much. There is a deeper sense of suffering. Many of you or your friends must be going through that experience. My own painful experience in this way was those days on the boat when I left Nanking. I remember clearly it was on December 1, 1937, practically the last commercial boat to leave Nanking. I went with the group of faculty. Before that time I had been too busy to think much but as soon as we got on the boat you could not help having the deepest sense of pain, leaving your own college, leaving the capital of your country which was threatened or sure to fall within a few days. I wanted to go back. That was the experience I felt the most. It was also the most valuable to me. On the boat I did not have any peace thinking of the small committee left behind to take charge, and thinking of all the large number of people who could not get away, thinking that the occupation was to last for some time. I could not help asking myself "Am I just going to escape from physical dangers?" After earnest prayer the only conclusion I could come to was that were it possible to travel I would go back to help those who could not leave the city. I discussed that with a group of Ginling teachers in Hankow. A small group of our students had started with Hua Chung College. We

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knew we would be in danger from two different viewpoints. First, we might be taken by the Japanese. Secondly, we might be misunderstood by our own country-men as going to work for the enemy. So we said that if we should go back, the only way we would be able to help would be to have the real spiritual comfort of keeping up the spirit of the group that could not leave the city.

The Christian church in China during the war-time has shown its spirit of service through actual service. The Christian church has been appreciated by the Chinese people at large and now a new age has come in the Christian movement in China with the signing of the new treaties. Missionaries for years wanted to be free from gun-boat protection and it is here now.

There are bound to be difficulties. We Chinese Christians are far from what we ought to be doing, both in our spiritual life and in whatever profession we are in. We should be aiding in building up the Chinese people. We Chinese have not done what we should have done.

There needs to be adjustment by missionaries. Perhaps some of you have read the statement by the Generalissimo asking the whole country to be good to westerners and he mentioned especially the missionaries. Are we facing this new opportunity in teaching the new way of doing the things that need to be done. We need ~~ka~~ our missionary friends and we need to take the courage to see whatever difficulty may be in the way. Still, if we realize that the way of Christianity is by Christ, then we should not hesitate whether in our planning of post-war colleges or the post-war Christian movement in China. It will take courage to go ahead.

I heard one talk by Dr. R. Y. Low in Chengtu. He read somewhere that in Britain some newspapers were asking Dr. Temple, the Archbishop of Canterbury to write a prayer for a certain occasion. He wrote a very short one and may I close this short talk with that prayer -

"Lord, make us worthy of peace."

SPEECH BY DR. WU YI-FANG AT THE GINLING LUNCHEON

Madame Chairman, Mrs. Thurston and Friends of Ginling: When Mrs. Thurston was talking, I thought of one thing that I must say. I am of the East and keep to the Chinese tradition, and as a dutiful Chinese student, I should not contradict my teacher. However there is one thing that I cannot let pass. Mrs. Thurston said, "She represents the best in the East and the best in the West". I can lay no claim to that. But that I owe much to both the East and the West can be illustrated by two remarks which were made to me within a few weeks of each other. Just before I left Ann Arbor, my professor's wife gave a tea and reception for me, at which time she asked me, "When you go back to China, won't you find it difficult to get adjusted to Chinese ways?" I replied, "I am going home and will not need to make any adjustments." She said, "But you are so Americanized. I take you as one of us, never thinking of you as a stranger or a foreigner." That shocked me, for I did not feel that I had changed at all. Upon arrival in Shanghai, my uncle, who was like my father, came to the dock with Mrs. New to welcome me. I left my friends to go to my uncle's home, and after a half hour my uncle said, "From the top of your head to the tip of your toe, you have not changed a bit."

I wish to read one paragraph in this letter prepared by the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors. "Motion to Smith College and particularly to the Alumnae of Smith College: Voted to ask President Wu to convey our greetings to the members of the faculty, the student body and particularly to the Alumnae of Smith College and to express the deep appreciation of the field groups for the continued interest and loyal support during these difficult years."

Mrs. Thurston mentioned that the first group of students had faith in the new College that was being made. May I add that one of the secrets that gave us so much faith was Smith's adopting Ginling as a Sister College. It was true that we expected to receive a real college education. Every one of the members of that first class had taught before and were waiting for a college education. When the news came that this big college in the eastern United States, with 2,000 students, had adopted this infant college of nine as a Sister College, that gave us quite a status. We were, so to speak, admitted into the collegiate circle. We owe a great debt to Smith. We did not know then of the financial advantage of this relationship; we only knew of this academic recognition, and that meant a great deal.

Since there are friends here who were not at the Board meeting, I wish to give again greetings from the Board of Directors in China. This message reads: "To all Friends: Voted to ask President Wu to give our personal greetings to our many friends and especially Miss Margaret Hodge who gave so much time to the task of serving as Chairman of the Board of Founders." To all these friends, the Board wishes to express their deep gratitude. Personally, again, on behalf of the College, I wish to offer my deep appreciation of all the hard work and active interest, whether in seeking regular support or in a special campaign, like the 25th Anniversary Drive. I know that many friends worked hard for it, especially Mrs. Morrow and Mrs. Hoskins. We are greatly indebted for this devoted support to the College.

Since we are talking as a family, you would like to know about the affairs of the family, so I will tell you a little about the general situation in the College.

During the war years, education for women has made certain advances. Take, for instance, the number of women students in college. Before the war, the number of women in colleges, above high school grade, was 10 per cent of the total enrollment. From 1940-41, the percentage has doubled and is now 20 per cent. To be more exact, there are 50,276 college students in China; of this number 11,058 are women. Within

six years, hard war years, more women have sought higher education. Why is it? The very simple explanation is this. Because of the war, women have stepped out of their homes and taken their real share in the national effort. We cannot compare ourselves with the women in America. When I heard that there were classes for training officers of the WAVES at Smith College, we all felt very humble. We had not done so much. But in our little way, women in China had done a little. From a Governor's wife to farmers' wives, they have done something. The Governor of Kweichow holds the highest degree awarded in the old educational system, but his wife had never received any education in modern schools. However, when Madame Chiang started the women's work in teams, this Madame Wu in Kweichow stepped into the work, became the Chairman of the Committee there, and organized a very active group. She had office hours every day and went into factories which were giving work to the women of the soldiers' families. She also headed other drives and relief work. She is one example of what an old-style lady, with no modern education, can do.

In rural places, our own students, our New Life teams, who went out into the villages, found that even farmers' wives could understand quite readily what was going on about war against invasion. Whenever there was something for them to do, such as the making of shoes or sewing clothes, they would contribute their share. Between these two extremes are all types of women.

For these reasons, women's status has been raised and more women are receiving education. Enrollment in Ginling, for instance, last year increased to over 300. The largest enrollment in Nanking just before the war was 259, but now we have gone over even that figure, in spite of the fact that the other Christian Universities in Chengtu are co-educational and enroll women, also. Our young women are so anxious to receive a college education, that they come in increasing numbers in spite of war. We had to plan for additional housing or dormitories for them, and because of the limited funds and high cost of building, we thought of a different way, something not often done on a campus in China. We started a second dormitory by renting rooms in the new hospital building of West China Union University. We could not start a separate dining room or kitchen, so these girls in the second dormitory had to walk to the first dormitory for meals. We had a hard time deciding which class should go into the second dormitory. First we asked the Seniors. In the first dormitory the rooms are $10\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$, or even smaller. In these small rooms there are four girls, using double-decker beds. More than that, the partitions are made of bamboo with a single layer of lath and plaster. You can whisper to your next-door neighbor. We thought they would like to go from this to the new hospital building, a permanent structure with large-size rooms. But because of the difficulty of going back and forth, the Seniors did not want to go. They had gotten used to four in a room. In the second dormitory there were six or eight or ten in a room. The Seniors liked privacy! Finally, it was decided that the Sophomores should go over. We wanted the Seniors to be happy by themselves, and the Juniors to stay in the first dormitory to take care of the Freshmen, so the Sophomores went into the Hospital rooms. Really it meant ten minutes' fast walking to go back for meals. For girls in China that was a long walk to take six times a day.

Our classrooms are all scattered. Our dormitory is in one corner, our music practice rooms in another. People appreciate a concert, but do not care to hear practicing, so the practice rooms were put in a work yard. In addition to that, there were two bulls kept in that yard, so the old Chinese expression "playing harps in front of oxen" had real meaning on the campus. The Home Economics Department is now in the basement of Hart College, where the Chemistry Department used to be before the Chemistry building was finished. Fortunately, before our Chemistry Department moved out, we had decided upon putting the Home Economics Department there, because many requests came for those two rooms in the basement, even though they are very small

and the ceilings are so low that even I can reach them. What I wish to show is that the work really is scattered; the Biology Department is in one place, and the Chemistry Department in another, etc., and between classes, students often have to take fully ten minutes to cover the ground.

One thing I am glad to say, the students' health has been taken care of. Dr. Greene told me just before I left that the fluoroscope tests of students showed that our group had the smallest percentage of those threatened with T.B. This is particularly due to our student board. They say ours is the best among the different schools. Also because we have a Physical Education Department, all the students have a chance to exercise. In addition, the office of the dean of students follows up the cases that are reported by the medical office. The student board is best, but the cost is not higher than in other places. The only secret is that the College advances money and buys in large quantities, and we have a matron, rather than students, taking charge of the food.

Mrs. Thurston mentioned the type of students in Ginling. I remember when Dr. Cressy's report to the Associated Boards got to China, and we read what he had to say particularly about Ginling, frankly quite a number of us on the faculty were a little sensitive. He said that the Ginling student was a special type - not quite up to that of the University - a separate type. In a way now we feel that we should be proud of the type we have. It has been shown that, because of the chances we have given the students to develop their personalities as a whole, in extra-curricular activities and taking responsibilities, they are more serious-minded and are trained not to be pushing and seeking for themselves, but to be quietly doing their own work and duties faithfully. I can give one illustration.

Two years ago, in 1941, just before the end of May, the Ministry of Education issued orders, requiring a special graduation examination. Besides the term examinations, the students were required to take examinations in three or four courses they had taken in their major subjects. A circular letter went around the campus urging the students to strike. They did not want to take that difficult graduation examination. Two of our Senior students were asked to join the meeting. The group was quite ready to support the strike movement, but our representatives from the Senior Class felt that was not the way they should be doing things in Ginling. Yet they knew it was a delicate question, and it would seem they were afraid, so they suggested - "Today from some Universities there are ten or twenty, from others only one or two. Let's go back and consult our class members, and tomorrow send two representatives from each Senior class, authorized to take action." By the second day, they had cooled down and then the thing just dissolved by itself. Later, the Ministry of Education sent a person to go through the institutions. If that strike had succeeded, it would have been awkward for the Ministry. When they found out how these two girls from Ginling had helped in preventing the five Universities joining that strike, we got some praise in the paper. The Ministry further showed appreciation by increasing our grant.

Because of this type that has been trained and cultivated in Ginling, the alumnae are also making a record. They have gone into different lines of endeavor, -- applied sciences, war work, and social service work. One group we quite often fail to mention is the married members of our alumnae. I certainly wish to say that the married members of the Ginling family have made their contribution also to their country.

Mrs. Han Li-wu serves on many committees, Student Relief, Y.W.C.A., and in addition, manages a primary mission school in Chungking. She said, "In September and

February, I feel like a big person, because all of these great people come to say, 'Will you please take in my daughter or son?'

Another illustration is Swen Djao-lin, whose daughter is going into a nursing school in Chengtu. She is a leading figure in promoting Parent-Teacher Associations.

In Ginling, people say "How fortunate you are!". For instance, Dr. Djang Siao-sung had great responsibility and had to leave, but we still had Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan. We do not depend on only one. If we must give up one, others can step up and fill in the vacancy.

A member of the Class of '41 is the daughter of a general in Sikong Province. She is not an especially serious-minded girl. When she applied for a position down in Kunming and the man heard she was a graduate of Ginling, he said he did not need to ask more. She was sobered, and wrote back that she did not know how much she had received by being a Ginling graduate.

We have certain contacts with the Government. Take, for instance, the Community Center, a very little place that has been sponsored by the Sociology Department. When I left, plans were being made for it to be carried on in close cooperation with the Provincial Bureau of Social Affairs. Ginling is to provide the personnel for a project to serve the women of the community, thus continuing Miss Vautrin's work.

During the winter vacation, we cooperated with the Bureau of Mass Education and conducted a three-day exhibit on children's education. 20,000 people came to see this exhibit and it was a real help to the mothers and the common people.

While I was in Chungking, I received a letter telling about a new project in connection with the Municipal Government. They were opening up an organization to care for wives of soldiers at the front, and wanted to get advice and personnel from Ginling. One of our girls has gone there to help about an hour a day.

Ginling friends have heard of the work we have done in Jenchow. We received help from Dr. Highbaugh for two years and are now going on with our own graduates. When the first girl to go to Lichwan was passing through Chungking to come to Chengtu, she was stopped. The head of the research division wanted Ginling to release her for the Ministry for about half a year to work out a program for organizing rural women. I begged him, because we had waited so long for her, but he said that if she could come to the Ministry, bringing with her our results from the last year's rural service it would contribute to the big scheme, and the Ministry would make grants to finance our rural work.

These are the challenging things we are meeting in a new age. In China we have said all the time it is a double program of resistance and reconstruction; now further than that, we are beginning to look ahead to a time after the war. The great development of social science is assured. The Ministry of Education is interested in that - the Government is interested. I saw the Minister before I left and he said he would welcome the Christian forces because it was social service which the Christians had demonstrated to the people at large in their service to humanity. With such service ahead of us and the possibilities in the future, we are stirred because we feel inadequate. The demand for leadership is terrific, and yet we are convinced that if we try our best, in the Colleges under Christian auspices, we shall be able to send out strong women to fill some of these needs. We never could expect to fill all.

Over there we have been trying to do a little in the training of Chinese women and we feel that we have done very little; but in God's plan, even this little will mean something in bringing Christian ideals into the building up of the post-war world and in establishing international peace and justice.

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Sunday 10 P.M.



Book-Cadillac Hotel

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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Dear Mr. Evans,
I talked with Mrs. Daniel Jew before I left Washington. She understood readily and was willing to agree to our suggestion of paying her by several checks of smaller amounts. Could you please send her a check for \$500 as the first payment? I hope you succeeded in getting the full amount into the Associated Boards account, and that will

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to be no more trouble
in this transaction.

Mrs. New and I found
that I needed help in
preparing such formal
deeds as the one to be
given in Constitution
Hall. Since I would
prefer to ^{work} with some
one I know and since
Miss Lewis is available
now, we thought that
we would try to ask
for her help for one
or two months. Mrs.
New will have talked
with you before this
reaches you and she
may suggest for the
College to pay her salary.

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I don't suggest the amount
of \$100 as the full length
salary, and I had in
mind to pay it myself.
This is not "Chinese
modesty," because I do
have a good reason for
not asking for college
money. I will not
be doing full time,
and I even don't know
how much time I
will stay in Wash-
ington. At the time I
will give consid-
eration to my side of the
question?

One thing I'd ask
for your help is to "rent"
a portable typewriter

for me? I learned from
my fellow travellers that
this is the only way of
buying a ticket to be
safe!! Will you please
advance the money
for me, & take it off
from my salary?

Another thing to
bother you. Could you
please find out if there
is any way for a woman
missionary to go back
to China? I have thought
of Florence Kail & but
need to start the pro-
cedure soon if it is
at all possible to apply
for one.

This reminds me
of Wu Hsiao-i's expense
for the summer? How

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Book-Cadillac Hotel

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

you arranged to send
 her the money that
 she needs for the
 summer months?
 As for the fall term,
 get back to you when
 I return to N.Y. And
 I want to write
 to her myself. From
 her conversation with
 me, she will not
 be able to finish in
 Aug. So we must
 arrange soon to relieve
 her of worry. I assumed
 her of help but did not

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over

any from where. Personally I feel if the College will be short of funds in 1943-4, I would not hesitate in asking Paul Wemy for a scholarship. Anyway, we will talk this over before deciding.

I got here this morning. Expect to go to Cambridge on Tuesday and be back in Washington by June 8.

With best regards
and many thanks
Sincerely
W. W. W.

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JOINT OFFICE

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Ginling College
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.
May 19, 1943

Dr. Ruth M. Chester
Ginling College
Chengtu, Szechwan, China

Dear Dr. Chester:

At last I come to write to you after a long silence since I left Karachi. I planned to write to you after my trip to Smith, but then your letter of April 7th came. I am very glad to hear about how things are coming along in the college, and I can understand fully some of the problems that you had to face. As I wrote to you from India, I have perfect confidence in you and Hsiang-lan, so really I am not thinking about the college business at all. Of course, I am eager to hear from you and about the happenings in Chengtu.

First of all, I wish to tell you about faculty needs. I have found out from Mr. Evans and Mrs. Mills that securing passage to China is really difficult. We shall try our best to have Florence Kirk as the first one on the list to secure passage. She has written that she would like to take a trip to Canada after she finishes her work in August. Most likely she will not be able to start until rather late in the fall.

Wu Mao-i came to the Ginling Board meeting on May 7th and had a long talk with me. She is somewhat worried because she has not had good luck in experiments in recent months. One disadvantage of working under a first-class professor is that he is often called away from Harvard for conferences, so really he has not given much direction to Mao-i at all. I have assured her that both you and I would understand perfectly how uncertain things are in experimental work, and we shall be willing to wait for one more term for her to finish. At the same time, I impressed upon her that we in Chengtu have been waiting for her very eagerly to fill a real need on the faculty. Physically she looked quite well, and she assured me that she has had medical examination and she is all right. I am afraid she is oversensitive and she is rather worried over the results of her experiments. Both Mrs. New and I will do our best to assure her of our unshaken confidence in her. For the Chemistry Department, I feel you cannot count upon her teaching in 1943-44.

Miss Katherine Schutze has written me and told about her present work in Indianapolis. It seems to me that even if her Mission agrees to assign her to Ginling, she will not be able to come until after the war, or at least, next school year.

The difficult question is in regard to Miss Balmley. I have talked to Mrs. Mills and Miss Mackimmon several times, but we have not come to a definite conclusion yet. Partly it was because the Personnel Committee had decided against sending her to China, and partly it was because of the difficulty of securing passage to China. However, after my next trip to Washington, I shall take up this question once more, and we must decide definitely on it in the near future.

The other important candidate question is in regard to Miss Josephine Rathbone. You may remember that she was to come to Ginling for one term in 1937, but was kept from coming by the war and spent her year in India, helping the Y.M. School for Physical Education near Madras. Miss Lu Hwei-chin wrote to her early last fall and invited her to Yenching. Recently a cable came from Y. I. Mei, listing her among the people Yenching was asking to be sent to Chengtu. The present attention of the Associated Boards is definitely on closer cooperation among the institutions in Chengtu, so they hesitated in encouraging the plans of an expansion in Yenching. Perhaps it was because of this that both the Committee of the Yenching Women's College and the Board of Trustees of Yenching University did not take definite action on sending Miss Rathbone. The formal action was approving of her appointment and referring it back to the field in arranging for the financial side. This means the Trustees are not seeking for additional income to send her out, but wanted the field to arrange for her salary and travel out of the regular budget. Dr. Rathbone

May 19, 1943

has talked to me twice. She is definitely interested in going to China, but is not for working for only one institution, nor even for Yenching and Ginling. In talking to her, I told her of the Y.M.C.A. plan in China of opening a training school for physical education directors, after the Springfield pattern. She is definitely for a well-coordinated program in giving training, not only to regular college majors, but even for those taking short courses expecting to go into this physical education and health education work. The present tendency in America is for short courses in giving this type of training to meet immediate needs. Dr. Rathbone feels there is a possibility of securing the cooperation of the Y.W.C.A. Personally I do not think this can be done easily, because I know the present program of the National Committee in China has not included any lines for developing the physical education training. However, I shall go to meet with the Y.W. people here in New York upon my return from Smith. After that conference, I shall write to you or to Ettie Chin about the possibilities. I should add that if you ask Hsiang-lan, she will tell you about the Y.M. proposal, now still in the planning stage and the Committee in China wished to keep it in confidence. I talked with Lyman Hoover before I mentioned it to Dr. Rathbone. What I had in mind was to try to get the Y.M. program to Chengtu. Dr. Chang Po-ling, as Chairman of the Committee, wanted this school to be opened in Sa-Ping-Ba, in connection with Nankai Middle School. However, he has only land to offer and no buildings. I took a special trip to see D. Y. Lin and his wife while in Chungking, and presented to them the advantages of associating such a specialized school in close cooperation with university students. They wanted Mr. McCloy to go out to China, but he is not able to, because he has important work in connection with the physical education program for the Army training camps. So it seems to me that it may take some time for this Y.M. program to be carried out. I wish that Hsiang-lan can still keep in close touch with Ya-lan to see if the Committee in China may favor opening the school in Chengtu.

As you know, I sent an invitation to Chang Hwei-lan through Mrs. New. She has not answered me directly, but wrote Mrs. New that she would write to me soon. She expects to get her Ph.D. degree in August, and Mrs. New thinks her first choice would be going to a Government institution and to work on large programs of training.

I am sorry not to be more definite on sending people back to China in the fall. After I have gone to Washington the next time, I will try to get in touch with friends and to find out more about the procedure of securing passages.

The second important question I wish to take up is in regard to my leave of absence. When the Board of Founders heard that it was only for a period of six months, they wanted to have this extended. Personally I agree with them, because after having spent almost two months to come, it certainly does not seem wise for me to be planning for the return trip in August. Furthermore, I shall not be able to do a thing for the planning of the new school year. So the Board of Founders took the formal action which Mrs. Mills has already sent you. In order to be sure that you receive it, I am enclosing another copy in this letter. The one thing that she did not mention was my request to the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors, asking them to consider extending the period of my leave to a year. If the Faculty Executive Committee will kindly consider this request first, you may then present your recommendations to the Board Committee. If they approve of the extension, will you please send a cable? Invitations are coming in for meetings or speeches in the fall and I have not accepted any, waiting for the Directors' decision on the question of my leave.

One other thing I wish to ask for Hsiang-lan's help on is the possibility of my having to go to England. As I explained in my letter to you from Chungking, I still do not wish to join such a party. Yet from this side I am not able to approach anybody because the decision is to be made in China. The best way will be for Hsiang-lan to write to Margaret Chen's husband and ask for his help not to get my name onto the group for going to England. The other possibility is for Mr. Ming to write a letter in the name of the College Board of Directors to Dr. Wang Shih-chih, the Secretary General of P.P.C. He may say that because of health reasons and College business here, the Board wishes me to spend about a year in America. Will you ask Hsiang-lan to talk this over with Mr. "

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Dr. Ruth M. Chester

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May 19, 1943

and then decide whether it is advisable to send such a letter? Perhaps Dr. Han may be consulted first before writing such a letter.

I better stop, although I am sure there are many items of business that I should have written about. I left your letter, with a bunch of others, in the taxi in coming to the College office this morning. You see, I have not cured my absent-mindedness after having been away from the campus for two and a half months!

With best wishes and love,

Affectionately yours,

YFW:ef

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Ginling College
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.
May 19, 1943

Dear Family:

The last letter I sent back to College was from Karachi, so I better start from there and tell you very briefly about my movements. At Cairo, there was a long stop of 12 days. I was feeling very tired when I got there, so I did nothing but rest and go to see some movies. Then when we were sure of the date of leaving, the whole party took a trip to Jerusalem. Although it was a short stay in the Holy City, it was a real experience to me. I could not help noticing the feeble efforts of Christians in expressing their admiration for Him, yet in spite of that, the eternal fact of the life of Jesus remains to be the outstanding influence in the Holy Land. In taking the trip to Jerusalem, we had to sit up all night, both in going and in coming back, but I still consider the trip worth while.

After we started from Cairo on April 21st, we did not spend much time in waiting in the various stopping-over places. We arrived in New York on April 28th. We should have gone straight to Washington, but I knew the meetings would be coming early in May and the men wanted to get some clothes, so we came to New York first.

The first week of May was fully taken up with meetings of the Associated Boards, of Ginling Founders, and of Boards of other Universities. On May 10th, I went to Washington and had a rather full week there. I came back to New York on Monday, and I am going up to Smith this noon. They made a special arrangement to confer on me an honorary degree at commencement. I have to go back to Washington again on Friday because the program of work was not fully set up last week. Most likely we are to give more time to study and conferences than to speaking, and after each of us has worked out his or her program, we will have some freedom of movement.

Miss MacKinnon and Mrs. New have taken good care of my well-being. Dr. Vaughn has given me a preliminary examination and found me low in hemoglobin. It was 72, so really not so bad as the condition of blood goes in Chengtu. Dr. Vaughn definitely advised taking several periods of two weeks for relaxation and rest. Personally I admit I need it, both for nervous relaxation and for resting my mind. I found I could not concentrate nor think as clearly as I should. My mind is still distracted in all directions. Friends have been very kind to me, both personally and for the College. Invitations have come in from different organizations and I am really scared by the expectations of me from various organizations. All the more, I feel I must go to some quiet place and do some reading. I know I ought to be contributing ideas, coming straight from China, and to do this well, I need to have all the information from China as well as knowledge of the conditions here. Furthermore, I wanted to read up on the trends of thinking for the post-war planning. I am sorry to admit that thus far I have read only Willkie's "One World".

My program is made only up to May 31st, when I must be in Detroit to give a talk on the same program with Mr. Willkie at the Presbyterian General Assembly.

I must stop now in order to catch my train to Northampton, so I shall ask Mrs. Mills to sign these letters for me. Will you kindly tell such friends as Mrs. Crawford and Mme. Chang that I think of them, but I just have not the time to write them separately? Will you tell Mme. Chang that I have seen her daughter and grandson. They are both looking well, and when I go back to Washington, I will go to see their home and to meet the son-in-law.

With best wishes to you all,

Yi-fang Wu

YFW:ef

1058

303 Willard Ave
Bethesda, Md.

May 23, 1943

Dear Mrs. Mills,

I have had a long
nap and really feel rested
so I am to write a few
letters I should have
written earlier.

First of all I wish to
express our, especially my,
regrets for the stunt we
did on Friday. It was I
that first suggested to
leave our own bags. And
we ought to have started
inquiries about the train
when we saw the sign
with 4:25. I am very
very sorry to have caused
you so much extra
bother and energy in
carrying the bags here
and there. With you kindly

MAY 23 1943

(27)

excursions still being
green inside, & having
spent some time in U.
S.A. ? One thing I wish
to assure you is that
we did not worry at
all on the train, and
that we have not had
inconvenience about
two days. I left my
large suitcase in Dr.
Sze's home with our
clothing & other things,
so Mrs. S. M. Chen took
no time to get it before
coming to the rooming
house. And I had my
toilet articles in my
blue bag, so we two
managed quite well
about days.

MAY 23 1943

(37)

We are very happy about the present cooking arrangement. Mrs. Chu found a double room on a high way, although in the country so Mrs. New could not stand it and did not sleep well Friday night. When we talked frankly with the land lady, she told us to try Felix's house which is two blocks back from the high way. And in the large grounds around the house, there are beautiful pinks in bloom and roses. There are two rooms for rent, so we decide

—MAY 23 1943

(4)

To be at the airport and each took a room! The result is that we are only 4 in the house - the land lord & lady besides ourselves.

Yesterday afternoon we went to town by street car & bus. It is not difficult, but takes about 40 minutes & 2 transfers. We saw Paul Kwei & found out they had not been any conferences. We are to see Mr. Jey. Chief Monday morning. The Office for our group will be ready in a few days. We went to see Miss Hinder & Miss Smith & had supper with them.

With apologies & best wishes. Sincerely,
C. T. Wang

May 26, 1943

Dr. Wu's Activities

- May 3 Associated Boards' meetings. Annual banquet in the evening - Dr. Wu speaker.
- May 4 Associated Boards' meeting - in the morning .
Associated Boards' Planning Committee Luncheon and afternoon meeting.
- May 5 West China Union University Board - morning
- May 5 Yenching College Committee - afternoon
- May 6 Yenching University Board of Trustees.
- May 7 Ginling Board of Founders
Luncheon in honor of Dr. Wu - a good group of Smith representatives present.
In the evening, a Manking group had dinner together at the Shanghai Royal.
Those present were: Dr. Wu, Mrs. New, Miss H. Whitmer, Mrs. M.S. Bates,
Mrs. S. J. Mills, Mrs. J. C. Thomson, Nancy Thomson Waller,
Sydney Thomson, Mrs. Craighall, Miss Loomis, Miss Hoffsommer,
Miss Mull, Dr. Werner, Mrs. Thurston, Miss Griest, Harriet
Mills and Mrs. W. P. Mills.
- May 7 In the late afternoon - Hwa Nan Trustees.
- During the week, several conferences with Dr. Decker, Chairman of the Associated Boards
and Secretary of the International Missionary Council.
- Two private conferences with Dr. Decker on N.S.C. affairs before he left for
England.
- May 8 Conference with representatives of China Aid Council on Child Welfare training
program in morning.
Afternoon and Sunday, May 9th, spent with Frederica Mead Hiltner at Plainfield, N.J.
- May 10 Dr. Wu and Mrs. New left for Washington.
- May 11 Washington Smith Club Garden Party. Reception in honor of Dr. Wu - very large
attendance and good collection. (Note - the Club subscription greatly exceeds
its pledge).
- May 12 Round Table conference of the Post-war Study group.
- May 13 With Mary A. Hourse and Mrs. Arthur Young and Mrs. C. L. Hsia
- May 14-17 Visited by Dr. S. W. Kuo, Dr. Alfred Sze, and Mrs. Wu of Library of Congress.
- May 16 Sunday service with Rev. John Magee at St. John's Church.
- May 17 Returned to New York with Mrs. New.
- May 18, 19. In the little apartment, 417 West 122nd Street, which Mr. New prepared for
Dr. Wu's sojourn. Miss Chien, the housekeeper is so happy to take care of Dr.
Wu's food and clothing.
- May 18 Evening - dinner with Dr. and Mrs. Hsia, Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Barnett, Dr. and
Mrs. E. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. S. Mills, Mrs. New - at the Hsia's home.

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Dr. Wu's Activities

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MAY 26 1941

- May 19 Left for Smith College, Northampton, Mass.
- May 20 Received honorary degree of LL. D. at Smith Commencement
- May 21 Luncheon given by the National Board of Y.W.C.A. in honor of Dr. Wu. She told informally of Y.W. work in China.
- May 21 Went to Washington again with Mrs. New.
- May 23 Quiet, rest and reading, the whole day in a country place.
- May 24 2nd conference of the Study Group at the Embassy
Reception luncheon at Shoreham Hotel to meet the Pecks, etc.
- May 24 Evening - supper with Dr. and Mrs. Bisson (Faith Williams). It just happened that we live on the same avenue as theirs. They will soon move to New York, Long Island, Dr. Bisson is in I.P.R.
- May 25 Luncheon at World Y.W. conference.
Interview with Mr. Harry Price - asking for advice on acceptance of invitations.
- May 26 Dinner with Mr. Fairbank
- May 27, 28 Various other consultations with important groups.
- May 29th Leaving for Detroit.
- May 31 Address the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Wendell Willkie will address the same meeting.
- June 1 - 7 In Ann Arbor with Dr. W. Carl Rufus.

She may come back to speak on June 7th at the Constitution Hall, the biggest occasion of the Lecture Series on China. They invite only the most outstanding national representative. Yi-fang has been approached. She is thinking of accepting it in a sense of duty, but it is not yet decided.

June 15 - she will be in New York attending the Program Committee meeting of U.C.P.

Dr. Wu is planning to have a rest in August as there will not be any public function in Washington then.

The Board has tried to safeguard Dr. Wu's health by providing a Protector's Committee. It was suggested that she could take two weeks off at Clifton Springs Sanatorium. Somehow, when one is in Washington and New York, one can hardly be detached from all these demands. Mrs. Mills has difficult time in declining invitations from various sources. At present Dr. Wu has to stay with the Study Group and function here in Washington.

1064

2009 Vinewood
Ann Arbor
Michigan

June 3,
'43

Dear Mrs. Neils,

The photograph arrived
in very good condition
this morn. I wish to
thank you and whoso-
ever that did the careful
packing, very, very much.
Mrs. Board & I secured
20 gallons of gas from
the ration Board this
morning!

Now to answer some
of your questions. Very
sorry I sleep don't know
my program. As Mrs.
Neils can tell you, our
group have not come
to any decision about
definite schedules, or
even work.

For the girl scouts, I
better make a tentative
promise. And I hope

JUN 3 1943
as you do Mrs. Fundermilk
will let you go. As soon
as I can after reaching
Washington, I will visit
you. I think I can
not promise week-end
now with Mrs. Choate

One thing I thought
of is the possibility of
seeing Paul Beach on
Wed. (6/16)? Will you
rest your discussion
about approach - for
secretary after you have
found out the things
of the UCR Program
Com.

Thank you for asking about
ration book. I applied
for one in Washington,
expect to get it before
my return.

I agree with you
that we should get
a good typewriter.
I mention it in my

JUN 3 1943

(37)

letter to Evans about
the new procedure
of "renting". I wonder
if that is on a secret
code machine.

Please excuse
this hurried
note.

Very truly
Y. F. W.

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BOOK-CADILLAC HOTEL

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FAY M. THOMAS
GENERAL MANAGER

June 43

Sunday
8:30 P.M.

Dear Mrs. Mills,

Mrs. New must have told you how difficult it was to make the final decision about engagements in Washington. As it stands now, I expect to be back in Washington by the morning of June 8. (at 303 Wilcox Ave. Friendship Heights, Md.) I'll appear on the same program as Jimmy Fox in Constitution Hall on June 14th.

Will you please look up if the Program Com. of UCR is on Tuesday (15th) or Wed. June 16th. I do wish to be able to attend the meeting.

Mrs. Jordan with wanted me to speak in the National Gallery Bldg. the latter part of the relief week. So I wish to be sure of the date of the Program Com. meeting. Our very sorry that again I'll be back in N.Y. only for a few days. I really want to spend several days



JUN 1943

casually or going over college
business with you, Mrs. Evans,
Miss Mae Kline. Perhaps
Mrs. Townsend will let
me go; I have written her
that because of my appearance
in the Constitution Hall only
a few days before her program,
she better see some
other speaker. Anyway I
think before the end of June
I should be able to finish
my stay in Washington, this
spring anyway. I will then
spend some days in N.Y. &
make plans for the summer
holiday.

Again I wish to tell you
how grateful I am for all the
help you have given me, and
the thoughtful way you handled
the requests. Would it be
putting too much responsibility
on you, if I still ask you to
open my mail, and answer
those you can without my
own answer? Personally I
am inclined to say I
not accept invitations before
the vacation. Of course if
they are important ones, we
should consider together be-
fore giving final reply.

Thank you very much for
your special delivery letter.
Sincerely yours
Wendell Phillips



Book-Cadillac Hotel

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

May 30, 43

Dear Mrs. Niles,

Mrs. Van and I have considered carefully what the best way is for her to spend the summer! Since I want her so much to help finish up the war, we both concluded that she better go into the line of student guidance and counselling. If she can succeed in getting off from Washington, she expects to do some studying in Columbia University in the fall. But

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MAY 30 1943

The Summer Institute of
Vassar specializes in
Family & child develop-
ment, & it seems to
me that the program
there will be very helpful
to her. Could you please
write to Mrs. Fisher (?)
at Vassar & ask if there
is any scholarship for
such a person as Mrs.
New? Could you please
talk to Mrs. New &
get more accurate
information as to how
to proceed & make
the necessary applica-
tion on behalf of Gail
for her?
The other point I
wish to ask you to

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MAY 30 1943.

find out informally first
is whether this is too
late for applying for
scholarships in Columbia
University? Perhaps
Dr. Goodrich will be
able to give you some
information. By scholar-
ship I mean only tuition
scholarship. Personally
I would not wish her
to get one of the State
Department Scholarships
from Paul Mellon. So, any
grant of scholarship from
the University itself
will help, and we
can not apply for that
because of the other
arrangement with the

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June 4, 1943

Dr. Wu, Yi-fang
303 Willard Avenue
Friendship Heights
Maryland

Dear Dr. Wu:

I am very grateful for your letter which came to hand on Monday morning, but which I could not answer immediately. However, I have sent a check for \$500.00 to Mrs. Lew telling her that periodically we will make payments until the amount is closed out on our books.

I should have sent this first check to you as agreed upon when I left you the day you were going to Washington. Unfortunately a telephone call was awaiting me when I arrived back in the office and my promise never came back to mind.

I have thought over the proposition regarding Miss Loomis and have talked with the Chairman of the Finance Committee regarding it. It seems to all of us that you certainly should be provided with such help as is available and which will be of real benefit to you. I have every assurance that we can find ways of taking care of such a budget and, as an initial expenditure of \$100.00, we can use part of the \$300.00 appropriation carried on our books for secretarial help. After that I know of sources where it will be possible to secure other funds.

It is my understanding that Miss Loomis will be temporarily employed and I can see many advantages in securing her services for this particular work. I think for what you are planning that she will do admirably and I thoroughly endorse the proposal. As to future plans, I will be glad to talk with you when you come to New York.

I am very grateful indeed for your letter and hope you will always feel free to discuss with perfect candor any matters regarding Ginling or any of our problems. It is a great comfort to know that you are here with us.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

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June 8, 1943.

Dear Mrs. Mills:

Thank you so much for the long letter and the letters about the broadcast. You have doubtless received the letter from Helen and so have answers to most of your questions.

I have gone over my schedule carefully and find that it would be much better for me if Mr. Albright could arrange the meeting of the International Missionary Council on June 18th instead of on the 24th. As you know I will arrive in New York in time for the afternoon session of the Nanking Theological Seminary meeting on the 15th. It looks as if my schedule would be fairly full through the 22nd, but I have time on the 17th and 18th, and it would be better to have the I.M.C. meeting then rather than having to stay over in New York so much longer. Will you kindly get in touch with Mr. Albright about this matter. *If this is too late to change, then June 24th will be alright*

I received the invitation to the luncheon of the National Council of Women for the 15th. They sent me a telegram in Ann Arbor and I declined by wire and have since then written to the President, Mrs. Lilligan.

I shall be very glad to have the appointment with Pearl Buck as I arranged *wrote to* with you before I left New York. I trust that it will be possible to see her on the 16th.

The letter from Mr. Corbett or Mr. Evans has not come, but it will probably reach me before too long. I have already put the dinner on the 16th and the afternoon meeting for U. C. R. on my program.

My application for the ration book is already in at the Embassy. I have not yet gone for the book, but the people at the Embassy tell me that there will be no trouble, so I think the book is there waiting for me.

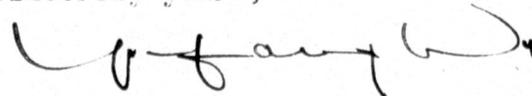
For your information I am sending you a copy of the letter I have written to Mrs. Griffith. It seems to me I should accept this invitation although I am not anxious to speak over the radio at this time. Monday the 21st seems the most convenient date.

You will be interested to know that the date with the Washington Committee for United China Relief, the broadcast about which Mrs. Lowdermilk has been in touch with me, is off. Since the meeting at Constitution Hall is to be broadcast, the U.C.R. group will put their efforts into backing that meeting and will not have one of their own.

For your information I am sending my schedule, so far as I know it.

With cordial regards and all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,



Yi-fang Wu.

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JUN 8 1943

P.S.

The publicity woman for the United Nations meeting has just called and it seems to me it would be valuable for us to have some copies of the resume of my life which was prepared in your office. Will you kindly rush several copies as soon as possible. I suggest that you mail two copies direct to Helen Loomis. The mail at her home may be quicker than it is here.

Note from Helen N. Loomis:

Please send down a little stationery if it is possible. I think I could use quite a bit of the note paper--the kind Dr. Wu brought with her. Thanks.

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GINLING COLLEGE
150 Fifth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Mr. Evans

June 9, 1943

Dear Friends:

Most of you know that Dr. Wu Yi-fang is now in America, but perhaps you have not yet heard anything very definite about the mission she is with, nor of her activities during the six weeks she has been here.

The Chinese Government released the following information early in May:

"There has arrived in Washington from Chungking a group of educators and experts sent here by the Chinese Government to study the international situation and problems relating to postwar reconstruction.

They are all outstanding scholars in the fields of education, economics, and science, and most of them have once studied in the United States.

The group consists of:

Miss WU Yi-fang, President of Ginling College, member of the People's Political Council.

Dr. Y. C. James YEN, Founder and General Director of the Chinese Mass Education Movement, concurrently President of the National College of Rural Reconstruction, and member of the People's Political Council.

Dr. Paul C. T. KWEI, Dean of the College of Science, and Professor of Physics, National Wuhan University, Formerly for many years connected with Yale-in-China.

Dr. Yuan CHEN, Professor in the National Wuhan University, and member of the People's Political Council.

Dr. Ching-Chao WU, formerly Professor of Sociology and Dean of Tsing Hua University, and now Senior Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.

Dr. Choh-Ming LI, Professor of Economics and Acting Research Director, Nankai Institute of Economics, Nankai University."

Of course all of us are very happy to have Dr. Wu here and very proud to have Ginling's President chosen as one member of so important a group.

Dr. Wu came to New York immediately upon arrival and attended the Annual Meetings of the Associated Boards and the individual Colleges, held the first week in May. She was the speaker at the Associated Boards' Annual Banquet on Monday evening, May 3rd, and during the following days gave counsel and advice to the different groups who were meeting to consider the problems of Christian education in China.

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June 9, 1943

On May 7th, the Ginling Board of Founders met and of course her contribution to the day's deliberations was of inestimable value. The day's program included a luncheon in her honor at the Parkside Hotel, at which she spoke on Ginling's place in China today. All who heard her thrilled with pride as she told the stories of how war-time Ginling lives up to the standards set under happier circumstances.

After the Annual Meetings, she reported to Washington and took up some of the responsibilities connected with her official mission. There were conferences and meetings, but there were also many social affairs and parties at which she was an honored guest. An outstanding one was the Garden Party given by the Washington Smith College Club at Dumbarton Oaks, at which a handsome collection was taken for Ginling.

On May 20th, she went to Northampton to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred on her by Smith College. The accounts that appeared in the newspapers, while accurate as to facts, failed to tell of the tremendous ovation she received, and naturally said nothing of the surge of affectionate pride felt by all Ginling people in realizing that she was the outstanding figure on this occasion.

After more busy days in Washington, she went to Detroit to address the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly on the evening of May 31st. Wendell Willkie was the other speaker on this program. Here again she made a great contribution by her poise and far-seeing wisdom. From Detroit, she went to Ann Arbor for a few days of rest and visiting with old friends there. She went to Minnie Vautrin's home in Shepard for a very brief visit before returning to Washington.

The Government program for the group is not yet completed, so it is impossible for us to give even an outline of her activities from now on. One thing only is certain, and that is the necessity of some time for complete rest. We are hoping that she may have the month of August for this, and that she may spend the time at Clifton Springs, or some similar place, where she will have the care she needs and the opportunity to relax and be absolutely free from demands of any sort upon her mental or physical strength.

I know she longs to see all Ginling friends, and I hope that some time during her stay here, she will have an opportunity to see each one of you. We do not yet know when she will return to China, but are hoping that she will be in this country approximately a year.

Sincerely yours,

Wendell Willkie

Mrs. W. Plumer Mills

CSM:ef

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June 12, 1943.

My dear Mrs. Rhead:

Isn't it awful of me not to have written to you immediately upon my return to Washington? The days have been really full, and I am no correspondent.

I wish to express once more my great appreciation for your wonderful hospitality. You not only made me feel at home, but you were so thoughtful in planning everything so well for me. As I told you, it was a new experience for me to have you take every responsibility from my mind in planning the trip to Shepherd. Taking that trip was one of the things I wanted to do in America, and I am very glad that I could attend to it during my stay in Ann Arbor.

How is your knee? I am afraid my visit did not help it any! I do hope it is much better now and that the doctor was right that after the two-week period it would be completely recovered.

I am very sorry I did not give you a definite answer about the gift you wish to send to Chengtu. It seems to me that it will be alright for you to send a check made out to Miss Elsie Priest with a note that it is for a personal gift to Hu Shih-tsang. The letter to Miss Priest and the check can be enclosed in your letter to Hu Shih-tsang. After thinking it over I have come to the conclusion that it will be alright to give the whole amount to her. At first it seemed to me that the gift might be too large for one person. However, I do know of her needs and her obligations to her family. Even if her Chinese associates should hear of it there should be no hard feeling on account of it.

Another point I did not make clear was my answer with regard to Djao Hwa-chuen coming to stay with you this summer. What I meant to say is that during the month of June when she is working at Dr. Rufus' office, she may wish to be nearer the campus. If you have not found someone to come to stay with you, it would be splendid for Hwa-chuen during July and August, when she has no work.

You will be glad to hear that Helen Loomis is here to help me for a while. I am certainly very thankful that she could come at this moment, for she helped me write up the talk I gave in Detroit and will be helping me today to prepare my talk for Constitution Hall on Monday evening.

With deep appreciation and best wishes for a restful summer, I am

Most sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu.

Mrs. Mabel Ross Rhead,
2009 Vinewood Boulevard,
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

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June 18, 1943.

My dear Mrs. Mills:

When I read Dr. Ripdon's letter and heard how he is busy getting Mrs. Gish and Miss Lawrence off to China, I was again reminded of our urgent job of securing passage for Florence Kirk. I am asking Helen Loomis to make inquiries here in Washington. Can you please start the ball rolling in New York? While I was still in China I understood that there was an understanding between the State Department and the Foreign Missions Conference of North America that when there were passages available for women, the Secretary of the Conference would be notified, and then it is up to the Conference to decide which ones should have priority. If this is still the understanding, then the Ginling College Board must ask for a place for Florence Kirk at once.

I have asked Mrs. How to give you some messages, and I suppose she has told you also how Dr. T. V. Soong readily agreed that our office and I could go ahead and make decisions with regard to my fall program. He added that if the Chinese Study Group on Post-war Problems should have things for me to do, Minister Liu Chieh will get in touch with me. Both Mrs. How and I feel that I should not give full time to speaking but reserve time for making the studies, even though I may not be required to submit full reports of my studies. For my own sake and because of what I can do after my return, I should give adequate time to the study of educational trends. I am asking Miss Loomis to get in touch with people, and we will gather some material first.

This leads me to the question of my plans during the summer. The rest of June and July I wish to spend between New York and Washington, or taking short trips to see people--Presidents Neilson and Comstock, Mrs. Thurston, Miss Hodge, etc. For August I want to have a month in complete hiding. I have not decided at all where to go but because of my sinus trouble, I should like to find a dry place.

Work is going nicely on the address for Monday evening at Constitution Hall. I met with some press work yesterday.

You may tell Dr. Cartwright that I plan to come to the morning session of the Board meeting. I am taking the sleeper after the meeting Monday evening, and will get into New York Tuesday morning. I leave here at 2:10 A.M. by the Pennsylvania. Miss Loomis will stay over a day and then come on to New York to meet me.

Again may I thank you for all the things you have done for me. With cordial regards and all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu

Yi-fang Wu.

*Called
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UNITED NATIONS TODAY AND TOMORROW

PROGRAM PROCEDURE

Constitution Hall
June 14, 1943, 8:30 p.m.

SUBJECT: CHINA, THE FIRST DEFENDER

AT THE ORGAN: Sergeant Virgil Fox

CHOIR MASTER: Mr. Charles Dana Beachler

INVOCATION (audience standing): Dr. John Rustin, Pastor
Mt. Vernon Place Methodist Church.

ORGAN SOLO (audience standing): Sergeant Virgil Fox

The National Anthem of the Republic of China.

OPENING REMARKS: Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Former U. S. Minister to Norway.

ADDRESSES: Miss Wu Yi-Fang, President, Gin Ling University

Dr. James Yen

PRESENTATION OF PANEL TO THE AUDIENCE: Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.

PANEL PARTICIPANTS (2 minutes extemporaneous remarks by
each of the following and 1 minute
for answering or asking questions):

Senator Homer Ferguson, Member of the Judiciary,
Post Offices and Post Roads, Immigration,
and the Truman Special Investigating Committees.

Mr. Barnet Nover, an Associate Editor of the Washington Post,
Columnist on Foreign Affairs (His column widely syndicated
in U.S. and the world), Radio Commentator, and President
of Overseas Writers Club.

Dr. Wm. Crane Johnstone, Jr., Dean of the Junior College
of George Washington University, educator and
writer.

QUESTIONS FROM THE FLOOR (Meeting must close at 10:30 p.m.):

CHOIR MASTER: Announcement.

CLOSING (Audience standing): Singing of one verse of

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER

JUN 14

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EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY IN WARTIME CHINA

Coming back to America on this third visit since my student days in Ann Arbor, Michigan, I have met many old and new friends. Naturally, they have asked me whether I find America different on this trip. My answer is both yes and no! Yes, because I cannot help but notice the gigantic organization of the war effort and how that organization permeates every phase of life. No, because America remains the same to me, with all the typically American ways. There seem still to be so many automobiles, and the people still express so freely what they feel. (Illustrate)

One thing clear is that the war has brought us closer together. As a Chinese I sense that the common experience of suffering has enabled us to understand each other more fully and to speak the same language. In hotel lobbies, complete strangers have come up to me and said, "My son is now in Africa", or "I have a boy in the Air Force in China". A taxi driver may exchange the good news about the war from the morning paper. A saleswoman, after saying that she is sorry she does not have what I want because of the war, adds "I don't need to say that to you. You have gone through far more difficult days," Such small personal incidents indicate how the common experience of sacrifice and suffering for the sake of freedom enables different races to understand and speak the same language. It gives a deeper meaning to the saying which we have in China that "Within the four seas all men are brothers".

This evening I wish to share with you briefly some of my own thoughts on the way in which we are endeavoring in China, under the stress and strain of war, to prepare ourselves, through education and self-discipline, for the task of building a strong and enduring democracy - a democracy which will cooperate with the great American people and other freedom-loving nations in establishing a greater degree of security and freedom and opportunity for all.

One of the ways in which we have tried in China to keep strong the foundations for the future is through maintaining at all costs our educational institu-

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tions. This is only natural in view of our tradition of placing value on the educated. On coming to America, I have been surprised to hear such admiration expressed because we moved universities and schools away from invasion in order to maintain them. In China we never thought of it as anything unusual! It is true that such moving involved the abandonment of buildings and campuses, and travel with a few belongings by foot or by truck several hundreds or thousands of miles to new temporary shelters in old temples or mud huts where the work of education could go on. However, we took for granted that education must be maintained even more strongly in time of war, because of the increased need for well-trained men and women. Furthermore, neither our young people nor the teachers wished to come under control of quislings or invaders. Hundreds of thousands of young people have come out of occupied areas, sometimes at the risk of their lives, in order to continue their education in Free China. Figures compiled by the receiving stations of the Ministry of Education alone, show that during the summer months of 1942 there were more than 50,000 students who came into Free China from the northern, eastern and southern occupied regions.

To come back to the educational system, I wish to refer to the beginning of the modern school system. After the old competitive examination system for office was abolished and modern schools were adopted, attention and money were devoted to higher education, especially the colleges of liberal arts and normal training. Some technical schools were opened to meet specific needs, but with few exceptions these did not last long, due to the natural tendency in China toward purely academic training. For illustration I may refer to a sericulture school opened in Hunan about forty years ago. The far-sighted promotor of that school was too far ahead of his time, and that school was forced to close from lack of students and lack of interest from the community. Such an attitude explains to a great extent the slow progress made in the material and industrial development of China. The silk industry, for example, remained a home industry, and the export trade in silk went to other countries which had become more highly industrialized.

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The long war of resistance against Japanese Invasion has made us painfully conscious of the urgent need of developing our industries. Furthermore, as one of the United Nations, we sense the responsibility of becoming a strong democracy and desire to contribute a worthy share in building up a new order after the war. In education therefore a comprehensive program has been worked out to cover the different levels and to reach into the border regions which were neglected before.

To meet the need for material development, technical training is encouraged, and specialized technical schools, both long and short term, have been opened to supplement regular university education. Post graduate work and research institutes turn their attention to tackling practical subjects and solving local problems.

To provide a larger number of modern trained personnel to fill the lower ranks in government offices, business firms, and factories, secondary education has been expanded. Not only have the programs of regular junior and senior high schools been enlarged, but vocational schools have been developed. The total number of students in secondary schools in 1936-37 was 627,246, and it was increased to 768,533 in 1940-41. This increase becomes more significant when I point out that the advanced, educational centers in East and North China, now occupied by the Japanese, are not counted in these figures.

To reach the children of school age and to reduce illiteracy, a five-year program was drawn up in 1940 and the initial stages have been carried out in spite of the economic difficulties of wartime. The number of elementary schools, including short-term schools of one year and some schools for adults, is 232,145. There are 16,558,380 children enrolled. In addition, 5,916,504 illiterate adults have received instruction during 1941-42.

Besides the regular types of schools there is extension work called in China, "Social Education". This program includes the people's libraries, popular lectures, exhibits, educational movies wherever possible, and education through drama and music. One interesting development for reaching the community is the

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requirement of the Ministry of Education that the colleges and secondary schools should carry on some form of social education. The scholar has always had the respect and confidence of the common people. When these institutions have fully worked out methods whereby teachers and students can effectively reach into the communities, they will contribute greatly in helping the people to become more intelligent citizens. Because of increased need for personnel, the government departments have come into closer touch with the colleges and universities in regard to the training program. Furthermore, the government people come to the institutions to have expert advice from specialists. For instance, when the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry came to Chengtu last April, he immediately called a long conference of deans and professors. The Minister of Social Affairs invited sociology professors and experienced social workers for a six-day conference before he worked out the policies for his new Ministry.

This brief account serves to show that our Government has a well-planned program of education to raise the cultural level of the people and to train personnel for the reconstruction of the country. We in college work are glad to cooperate in this great program of educating the country for democracy. But at the same time, we try to uphold the importance of liberal arts and the humanities, in order that we may avoid too much emphasis on technical subjects. We also keep asking for opportunities to experiment, in order to avoid too rigid a standardization. We Chinese have been known through the centuries for our reasonableness. We are confident that we will develop a well-balanced and liberal program for education in peace time.

In education, whether for the physical sciences or the social sciences, laboratory or field experiments are considered essential. May I venture to suggest that the People's Political Council be considered as a practical laboratory for the representative legislature. If Japan had not started the large-scale invasion on July 7, 1937, the People's Congress would have been convened on November 12, 1937. The draft constitution for a representative democracy,

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which had been published on May 5th of the same year, would have been adopted and the government set up. The war made that impossible.

However, in the spring of 1938, our government decided to call the first People's Political Council, in order to gather people's opinion and to help carry on the dual task of resistance and reconstruction. From July 1st through 10th, the first Council met in Hankow. The members could not have been elected by the people, but were invited by the government as councilors. One of the requirements was that members should not be government employees. The Council is an advisory body, not a legislative one, and so the actions taken are not binding on the government. One of the important proposals from this first Council was that People's Political Councils be established in the provinces and later in municipalities and county seats. Thus this instrument for informally presenting the people's opinion to the national government was extended to smaller units of government, and thus a good laboratory for effective local self-government in the future was provided.

By 1940 when the second Council was formed, some provincial and municipal councils had been set up, so that out of 240 councilors, 90 were elected. In the third Council, which met in 1942, a still larger proportion of the councilors, 164 out of 240, were elected. Whether thus elected or directly invited by the government, the councilors feel their duty approximates that of direct representation of the people.

Further indication of the democratic purposes of the People's Political Council is the "Government-by-the people Bill" which was passed in 1941 by the second Council. This bill called for the election and convocation of a National Congress immediately after the conclusion of the war. It is of significance that this bill, which was passed unanimously by the Council was proposed and urged by President Lin Sen and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

From my experience as a member of the three successive Councils during the

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past five years, I feel that there are three definite contributions which the Council has been making to the democratic way of life:

1. The Council serves as a training laboratory for a really representative legislature. People with widely different training and professions and political viewpoints come together to tackle the many problems of how best to carry on the war against invasion and how best to develop our resources. One of the rights of the members is to ask questions of the head of any government department, after that leader has made his report to the Council. I can assure you that members make good use of that right. Many of the questions are quite pointed, too!

2. The People's Political Council gives opportunity for the leaders from various parts of the country to know each other and to know the leaders in government. With the increasing difficulty in communications, caused by war, people avoid travelling if possible. When the Council is in session, members come together, some travelling weeks from the east as far as Fukien, and from the west as far as Tibet, or from places quite near the front-line of fighting. Whether in regular sessions or in informal gatherings, we come to know the interests and work of the members. Government leaders make reports to the meetings and hear the debate. It is interesting to note how invariably the Minister and staff of a particular department are present at the Council meeting when proposals regarding that Ministry are introduced to the general meeting for discussion and adoption. Furthermore, from government reports and in the committee meetings, where representatives from the Ministry concerned are present, the members get first-hand knowledge of the plans and work of the government. This is particularly important during these war years when the government makes no public announcement with regard to its undertakings. Such exchange of information and opinion helps in the intelligent support of the government by the people.

3. Members, coming as they do from different parts of the country, represent the people's opinion and bring valuable information on the conditions in their localities. The proposals they introduce represent their thinking on national

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issues, local problems, and special questions of the time. Especially in the committee meetings there is most thorough exchange of opinion. Or in the informal groups, such as the simple luncheons given by the Generalissimo to the members, there is opportunity of speaking directly to our highest leader. Quite often, at such conferences, the Generalissimo takes pencil and cards from his pocket and makes notes. As Dr. C. L. Hsia says in his article "A New Deal for All Nations": "When it comes to important national issues, the government and the national leaders instinctively feel the existence of a public opinion and a popular will." To further illustrate this point I may quote Edgar Snow: "Chiang is not a dictator in the European sense. . . . Much of the greatness attributed to him is merely symbolic of a synthesis of forces which would not basically change if he were to die. . . . Examining Chiang a little more closely now, we can perhaps find in him a barometer of the political climate of China at war."

This statement by Edgar Snow indicates keen observation of the conditions in China of the workableness of the democratic ways without a formal legal set-up. How is this possible, you may ask? The answer is simple. It is explained by Dr. Hu Shih in his lecture, "Historical Foundations for a Democratic China". In summing up he says: "There three historical factors - a democratized and classless social structure, a traditional belief in the selection of office-holders through an objective competitive examination, and a long history of encouragement of outspoken censorial control of government - these are the heritages of my people from the political development throughout the long centuries. . . . It is safe to predict that the future constitution of China will be a workable democratic constitution made possible by these historical factors without which no importation or imitation of foreign political institutions can function and take root."

On the foundation of this heritage of the democratic spirit, the revolutionary movement led by Dr. Sun Yat Sen succeeded in overthrowing the Manchu Monarchy in four months, and in overcoming the vestiges of feudalism in the hands of the war-lords. Finally, because of our vigorous program and achievements in the thirties, it brought upon us the Japanese invasion in 1937. For four and a half

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long years we fought against the Japanese determination to conquer China and over-rule the continent of Asia. After the Japanese pushed their invasion to Pearl Harbor and Hongkong, the democracies joined hands in the global war against aggression and dictatorship.

When I arrived in America this time, I was much touched by the warm admiration of American friends for our heroic fight. But frankly I was frightened lest you overestimate our achievements and expect too much of us. Of course, I am proud of what we have been able to do considering the conditions under which we had to wage modern warfare. Yet I am keenly aware of our weak points and the fact that we have not actually done our utmost for the war. Now that I have been here for several weeks, my fears have been lessened as I have found out how in similar ways you, too, are talking about your own national problems and war efforts - just as we did in Chungking. When people are faced with a life and death struggle, they drop the non-essentials and come down to the bare essentials of human nature. Since you in America and we in China consider sacred the same things in life, we can unite our efforts to attain the same goal. On this basis, of agreement on the essentials, we should be able to appreciate the differences in our historical background and the consequent difference in our methods of working out the same ideals.

In China through our classical teaching, we have believed in the philosophical ideal of universal brotherhood. Now in the West the sad experience of two world wars within thirty years has brought you to the inescapable conclusion that a new world order is necessary "which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries." (Atlantic Charter) Now as the ethical philosophy of the East and the practical realization on the part of the West meet in a common cause, we take courage to go forward. On this solid foundation we are confident of the establishment of a just and durable peace.

150 Fifth Avenue, New York City, June 21, 1943.
(dictated June 19th)

Dear Ruth and Hsiang-lan:

Now that I have dictated the general news I must come to some of the business items. I am sorry that there isn't enough time for me to take care of everything this morning, but I will try to write as much as I can before I should stop for lunch. First of all I wish to take up the matter of personnel.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT. I agree with you that Florence Kirk is on the top of the list of those we should try to secure passage for. Second, I have put Miss Warmley on the list, but I am still waiting for some members of the candidate committee for a thorough-going discussion before I can secure their approval. Mrs. Mills is working on the passage for Florence. After that we will know better about the chance for other passages to China. Miss Schultze has not been in good health, so I told her frankly that I would rather for her to remain here until after the war. She is especially interested just now in religious education, so I want to have a good talk with her before she makes her final decision on accepting our invitation. In regard to Senona, I support fully what you said to Miss Gray.

One thing that worries me is that it seems that my important business letter from Calcutta never reached you. I told you in that letter what I discovered in Calcutta--that both Ettie and Alice were writing to find positions to work in Calcutta. I quite easily understand how they might wish for a change after six years under wartime conditions. I mentioned in that letter that for Ettie it is difficult to let her go at this moment, and I suggested that you have a frank talk with these two girls at once.

I should mention that Florence expects to finish in September and would like to have a month to visit her family. So the earliest she could start from here would be by November 1st. This is the date we are asking for a reservation.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION. Chang Hwei-lan has replied that she wants at least one more year in America, so there is no chance for us to expect her. With regard to Miss Rathburn, I asked Mrs. Mills to write to you when I was leaving for Washington. To put it briefly, the situation is this. Ly Hwei-chiu approached her first personally. After she found out that Miss Rathburn was interested, Dr. Mei included her in the list of people Yenching asked to be sent out for next year. The Yenching Board together with the Associated Boards are definitely for a correlated program and are not interested in sending one full time professor for a few physical education students. I then suggested for Ginling and Yenching to invite her jointly. At the same time, I found out that Dr. Rathburn is interested in even larger plans of cooperation through the recent development of a wider basis here in America. After securing permission from Lyman Hoover, I told her about the plans of the Y.M.C.A. Right away she expressed her interest in going to work on a larger basis of cooperation between the colleges and the Y's and later the government projects. I hope that Djang Hsiang-lan can get into touch with the D. Y. Lins because it was Ginling that had the close connection with the Y and not Yenching. I am considering sending you a cable, because there is the possibility that Mrs. Mills' letter might reach Chengtu after Dr. Rathburn's letter of May 20th to Dr. Mei.

HOME ECONOMICS. I am keeping my eyes open to find qualified candidates for this department. I can fully appreciate the difficult situation you face now, but the question of travel is a real one. I have met some of the Y.W. secretaries who are very anxious to return, but just have not been able to secure the passage. I agree with your plans to make full use of the WestChina faculty residence during 1943-44. It will be splendid if we do not need to think about a practice house for the home economics majors until the spring of 1946.

I am glad to tell you that a recent letter from Miss Wu Mou-i is much more encouraging. She

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had a conference with her professor, and she seems to be gathering more results recently. While she does not expect to be able to finish her work until next March, I am relieved to know that she herself is happy over the progress she is making. As far as teaching is concerned, you will know that she is out of the picture for 1943-44.

I am very happy to hear about the progress in the rural work. Please do not worry over funds. I can right away tell you that you can appropriate \$2000.00 for this work. The Smith Alumnae contribution for the year 1942-43 is going to be over \$9,000.00. We can easily take \$2,000.00 of that for our rural work for next year.

There is still a great deal I want to tell you, but I must stop because it is 1:30, Saturday afternoon, and I am going away for the week-end. Before I close, however, I do want to assure you that I have complete confidence in you in the managing of the college. The only thing I want to add is that you must take care of your own health. Ginling has a host of friends and you can count upon their support to carry us through this difficult period. Now that Hsiang-lan's mother is in Chengtu I do hope that you, Ruth, may manage to give her help in solving the housing problem as from the college.

With my best wishes in all the work of the college, I am

Sincerely yours,

Yif-ang Wu.

June 22: I have just heard of the possibility that our friend, Dr. Tong, can take my letter to China. I hasten to continue this letter. Really I have so much I want to tell you that I hardly know where to start. Perhaps I better start with the most immediate things.

Mr. Evans has invited me to attend the Executive Committee meeting of the Associated Boards tomorrow afternoon. This meeting is called to consider the recent cable from Bill Fenn. His revised askings for 1943-44 will be approved but the big question that was raised by his cable was the phrase on the possibility of living costs tripling by fall. There seem to be two reactions to this kind of forecast. One is that the Associated Boards will surely stand by and do all they can to help the colleges. The other is inclined to reason that there is no more use in trying to fill a bottomless pit. An informal luncheon meeting with the following present: Mr. Evans, Mr. Corbett, Dr. Hume, Mr. Lobenstine, Dr. Ruland, Mr. Caldwell and Dr. Phillip Green, who left Chungking on May 12. It was a very good thing that he brought rather encouraging remarks from T. F. Tsiang. As I said before, the Associated Boards group is devoted to the colleges and you can count upon their utmost effort to give their continued support. The only question that calls for serious consideration is how far the resources will be able to meet the ever increasing needs in the budget. This question is so much involved in the important issues concerning the whole country that the Associated Boards are likely to just try to meet the situation from semester to semester.

Last Thursday evening, the Ad Interim Committee of the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards held an informal meeting. Besides myself, Mrs. New, Jimmie Yen and Paul Kwei were invited. It was a very worthwhile meeting, and it showed how these people are giving serious consideration as to how best to carry on the Christian colleges and to enable them to give the distinctive service to China they should. The fundamental truth was again stated by Jimmie Yen--that is, there is a place for the Christian colleges, but they should meet two requirements; first, maintain high academic standards, and second, maintain a distinctive Christian character. This group was waiting to receive the report of the May meetings in

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Chengtu. For the sake of the people in the colleges I hope very much that you did manage to give some thinking to this important question. I am afraid that it was the time when the Japanese campaign was pushing westward. I wonder if that affected the spirit of the conference.

In regard to the suggestion of sending a prominent educator to China, I wish very much to hear from you to know how much value you think such a plan would be. Last Thursday, Dr. VanDusen said that it is rather difficult to find the combination of a first-rank educator and a thorough believer in Christian education in one person. When he asked which we would rather sacrifice in the choice of a person, Jimmie answered that he would rather sacrifice the latter, while I said I would rather sacrifice the former. From this you will see that it isn't so easy to send out a prominent person. In the meantime I do hope the group in Chengtu will give serious consideration to this proposal. We certainly want to get your rather full comments with regard to whether or not to push this matter. Personally, I think it is important if we can find the right person with a sympathetic attitude and keen understanding of the situation and farsight in planning for the future. It seems to me that whether in China or here or among the Associated Boards, the consciousness that some thorough-going planning should be done if we are to have the best contribution from Christian higher education has already come. In view of this, if we could have an experienced and qualified person spend a year in China, he might be able to help the colleges to formulate definite plans. From our experience in Chengtu during the last few years, you and I have come to appreciate the many-sided questions in connection with the large universities. So I may be asking too much from a stranger who does not understand Chinese conditions when I expect him to understand the real situation. This is what makes me want to consult you and ask you to have a group in Chengtu face the question and then send your recommendations frankly to New York. The planning group is in earnest in wanting to secure opinion from China and to cooperate with the administrators there.

Let me come back to Ginling for a minute. Before the Founders' Meeting on May 7, I talked with Miss MacKinnon and found that she thought that many of the problems I had in mind should be discussed thoroughly with her and a few others, but that it was not necessary to bring them up at the Founders' Meeting without first having made definite recommendations. Ginling has a host of devoted supporters. For the immediate future there will be no question of continuing support to keep the college going. After the Board meeting on May 7, I talked to Mr. Evans and asked for additional grants in view of the increases made in the salaries for western staff, because it was not in the budget. I am sorry to say that I could not convince him of the necessity because of the amount of money the field secretary has not yet withdrawn. I explained to him that the situation was due to the fact that we wanted to keep our money in American currency as long as possible by using up funds available in Chinese currency, and that it might be that Miss Priest, because of her very heavy work, has not been able to work out the total amount in U.S. currency that should have been set aside to replace the amounts in Chinese currency that she has used in China. For instance, the Mother Zee Memorial Fund, which was deposited in the Tsing Hwa Bank, has already been withdrawn. I do not think a corresponding amount in American money at 20 to 1 has been set aside. Or, take the amount of \$18,000 plus, national currency, in the Vautrin Memorial Fund--Miss Priest and I decided to call that \$1,000, gold, and Mr. Evans has not the authorization from Miss Priest to set that amount aside. Knowing Elsie's work as I do, I have one hundred per cent sympathy for her, and that is how I explained the situation to Mr. Evans. However, the fact remains that because of this situation Mr. Evans has the impression that Ginling has enough funds already in hand. Will you please get in touch with Elsie to see if at the time of closing the books for this year, all such amounts, whether large or small, which should be set aside in U.S. currency, are listed and the list sent to Mr. Evans.

Speaking of finances, I am worried about whether or not Miss Priest received my letter from Chungking. One important matter was in regard to sending the travel money to Mrs. George Wu. I did not expect to get an answer from her, but when neither of you mentioned a word about

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any further communication with Mr. George Wu in Chungking or any information with regard to Mrs. Wu's coming, I could not help being anxious about the actual situation. One other thing I wish to ask is in regard to the faculty special aid fund. I do want you to keep the fund up and to give special grants wherever needed. I mentioned in one letter the travel subsidy I promised Hu Ya-lan. Hsiang-lan knows about this. Other people like Mr. Ming who has not been home for two summers may really need subsidy to enable them to have a vacation to see their families. Furthermore when Hsiang-lan's mother and sister-in-law are living right there in Chengtu, her financial responsibilities will be much more than just taking care of hers lf. I do want to ask you, Ruth, to give special consideration to such cases, where they themselves may not come to you. In regard to the sources of additional money, please do not worry. If I remember correctly, there was still quite a balance left in Miss Priest's account for the contribution you and Katherine gave during last year. All of that should be turned over to this fund. In addition, I understand both of you have been giving, though in smaller amounts, during the present school year. That too should be given to the fund. Then starting from July, when my salary from P.P.C. comes, will you please ask Miss Priest to put this amount into the fund?

One other thing before I stop is in regard to the question of my staying longer. I hope that before this reaches you, your answer will have come. I do want your very frank opinion as to whether you want me to come home. The change has already done me good. I am really looking well, but I still get tired very easily. If the committee of the Board in Chengtu has consented to extend my leave, when do you think I should plan to start from here? If a year's leave is interpreted from March 6, then I should start early in February? I am ready to come any time you think I should, but it overwhelms me how much work I could be doing here. My only concern is that I am not ready to meet the many expectations of me. So if I cannot be back in time to help with the planning for the second term, do you want me to start in February or in April in order to be back in time for the fall planning. I do depend upon your recommendations in making my plans.

Y.F.W.

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June 22, 1943.

Dr. Searle Bates,
336 Canner Street,
New Haven, Connecticut.

My dear Dr. Bates:

Time has gone very quickly, and I have not started at all the work that I want most to do! May I trouble you to give me the bibliography you have made of important articles and reports on education. It is high time for me to gather the literature, so that I may make good use of my vacation in reading before the fall season starts.

I have not heard from Chengtu yet, so I cannot tell yet whether the Board Committee has approved the request from the Founders to have my leave extended to one year.

I have written to Miss Pauline Starm, and I hope to get in touch with her and if possible have a personal conference. Since you and Mrs. Bates know her so well, I would like to have a suggestion from you as to what special line she may be best fitted in addition to the librarian work. If she is more interested in teaching, then I would like to ask what subject she can prepare for. Or, if she should be interested in treasurer's work or secretarial, we can perhaps work that in. Elsie has talked to me. She feels that for the amount of treasurer's work at Ginling we should be able to find one of our full-time faculty members to take it over part-time. She is perfectly happy to carry on the work for us, but she thought we might be able to work out some combination with the work as part-time job for one of the American staff. I have given much thought to the matter of an English secretary. From the point of view of size of the college, we should not plan to have a full-time person for that position, because more and more of the correspondence in China will be in Chinese. However, for confidential letters to the Founders, we shall have to depend upon a westerner, because, as you know, the ethical code for stenographers and secretaries has not been developed in China. Another phase of the work is the preparation of material for publicity. The person will have to write and to persuade other faculty members to write. Since both you and Mrs. Bates know Miss Starm so well, you may be able to tell us what field of work is most suited

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to her for the other half of her time, that is, in addition to her work as librarian.

Are you coming to New York during the summer as you used to. I certainly would like to arrange a time so that we may have a long and leisurely talk. I really feel overwhelmed because of the expectations of me by the various organizations with which I am connected! Honestly, I feel very inadequate to meet the demands which I know I should be able to meet.

With cordial regards to both you and Mrs. Bates, and looking forward to seeing you before too long, I am

Sincerely yours,

Yif-ang Wu.

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MISS WU YI-FANG C/O CHINESE EMBASSY

BRITISH GOVERNMENT WISHES CHINA TO SEND A MISSION IN RESPONSE TO THE PARLIAMENTARIAN GROUP. OUR GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO SEND A MISSION CONSISTING OF MEMBERS OF THE P.P.C. STARTING FROM CHINA EARLY IN OCTOBER. PROBABLY IT WILL TAKE TWO MONTHS FOR THE GROUP TO COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP. THE GENERALISSIMO INSISTS THAT I REQUEST YOU TO JOIN. IT IS HOPED THAT YOU CAN RETURN TO ATTEND THE P.P.C. MEETING IN SEPTEMBER AND THEN START WITH THE GROUP TO ENGLAND OR YOU MAY JOIN THE GROUP IN AFRICA OR INDIA. DO PLEASE KINDLY CONSENT AND CABLE REPLY.

(SIGNED) WANG SHIH CHIEH

BACKGROUND

On March 9 members of the Study Group were called in by the Generalissimo for individual conferences. When I saw him he told me that he was planning to organize a Mission to go to England in response to the Parliamentarian Mission to China. He said it was difficult to select the personnel and he wished me to go to England as a member of the group. I replied that I should of course be willing to go where he wanted to send me but because of the important meetings in New York early in May I would like to go to America and not to England at that time. He then said "Let's consider it and decide later".

Immediately I went to see Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Secretary-General of the People's Political Council, and also Dr. K. C. Wu, the Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs. I asked for their help in getting me off from such a Mission. The two reasons I gave are these:

1. Because I studied in America and have many connections through the colleges and mission boards, I could do more for our country in America than in England.
2. I am not political-minded, so I am not qualified to serve on such a mission.

These two men brought back the message individually that the Generalissimo still wished me to be a member. Finally I requested another interview with the Generalissimo which he kindly consented to on Saturday. I explained to him the same reasons and added that since Madame Chiang was expected to go soon to England, there was no necessity of sending a P.P.C. Mission so soon. He was very informal and friendly and said that since I preferred to go to America I could go there first and later join the Mission to England in the fall.

I was glad to be able to join the Student Group to America, so I did not say anything further in regard to the proposition for the fall. This is why I mentioned the possible call when I first arrived and why I have written to Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan asking her to work from that end to get me out of going on the Mission.

COPY OF LETTER FROM BRITISH EMBASSY

June 24th, 1943: Dear Madame Lord Halifax has been asked by Mr. Eden to invite you on behalf of the British Council to visit England on your way back to China. Lord Halifax very much hopes that you will be able to accept this invitation, and will be glad to be of any assistance in regard to your journey. Yours sincerely,
(signed) W. G. Hayter.