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Wu Yi-fang 1943 Jul-DEC

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Wrote you May Ginling Founders recommended extend leave to next March
Stop Wangshihchieh called call to join People's Council Mission early October
in Africa returning China December Stop Associated Boards Founders deem my
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愧之至本當遵命惟才微猷淺恐員
妻座厚望且素業工作繁重秋冬兩
季故宋部長及基督教大學聯合
董事會擬請准免直接赴英事
畢返美以春歸國但達全國同仁
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INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION
 OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
 1919 K STREET, N.W.
 WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Ruth Chester

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., July 5, 1943.

Members of the Executive Committee,
Ginling College, Chengtu, China.

Dear Friends:

I wanted to write to you soon after I reached America, and now after the big question which took so much of my time last week I want all the more to send you a letter about our deliberations.

On Friday, June 25, I received the first cable message forwarded to me by the Embassy. I remember the time because it came just before Mrs. New and I were going to spend the weekend with Mrs. Morrow. I did not do anything right away because it really did not stir me and I intended to send a cable reply declining the invitation. After I returned to New York I consulted different people, such as Dr. Lobenstine, Miss MacKinnon, Mrs. Mills, Mr. Evans and Dr. James Yen. Of course, I talked with Mrs. New. I should add that Dr. Chester's letter of April 23 and Dr. Djang's letters of April 29 and May 15 had reached me before that. My own inclination was to accept the invitation to join the P.P.C. Mission and then to return to China with the group. It would mean that I would be back in China only a few weeks later than Founders' Day, the time which you suggested for me to be back. One minor consideration, but closely connected with this decision, is in regard to the news that I was appointed to head the Girls' Division of the Youth Corps. As you can easily see, I certainly would not wish to accept this appointment. I would hate to say no to both calls from the government. However, friends with whom I talked were inclined to wish me to stay longer in America, with the exception of Jimmie who felt that I should join the Mission. My friends were concerned that I should get from my trip to America the rest and refreshment I need and do more for the Associated Boards. In May and June my time was divided between trips to Washington and New York, and nothing much can be accomplished in the summer, so the fall months will be very important both for the Associated Boards and for the Study Group in Washington.

In regard to the value of joining the Mission we all knew that it is desirable for me to get in touch with the liberal elements in that country. There may also be some value indirectly on the educational policies after the return of the Mission to China. From all these considerations, the consensus of opinion came to be this; if possible it is better for me to join the Mission and then come back to America in November and spend a few more months here. In the meantime I had wired Dr. S---- for his advice. The reply came suggesting for me to fly direct to join the Mission at its destination and then come back to America. However, while I was still in Chungking, I understood from Dr. Wang that such a Mission would be expected to start together and return together and bring back messages, so when his first cable message suggested joining the Mission in Africa, it was already a concession and I felt sure that I could not ask for such a privilege.

Furthermore, there is the complication in regard to the date of my return. That is I have not yet received word from Chengtu in regard to the action of the Ginling Founders on May 7th recommending the Board of Directors to extend my leave of absence to a year. I feel definitely that I should not make decisions without knowing the needs in Chengtu. This lead me to send you a long cable. You will be interested to hear how many different people in the office helped me to make the meaning clear by adding more and more words to the message! "Wrote you May Ginling Founders recommended extend leave to next March. Stop. Wang --- ---- call to join peoples' council mission early October in Africa returning China December. Stop. Associated Boards Founders deem my helping planning committee more important and if accept call should return here for three months. S---- wired me suggesting flying ----- direct and returning America. Telephone Wang asking if that conflicts with purpose of mission. Stop. Personally judge advisable joining mission while declining youth appointment but ready to follow your advice after weighing needs Chengtu and America and value of joining mission."

As I said above, I knew of the original plan of sending the Mission. So I worked out a

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message in Chinese and sent that to the Embassy to be sent to Dr. Wang as my formal reply. On a separate sheet I am sending you the cables in Chinese. I am not waiting patiently for your reply. It seems to me that it is quite likely that Dr. Wang will not wish to have a member of the Mission who spends only a few weeks at the destination. So what I am waiting to hear from you is whether I am to spend only a few months in the fall, September, October, and November, here, or whether I may stay longer through the winter. If by any chance you should advise me to join the Mission, I am also ready to follow your advice as to whether I should return direct to China or remain here for a few more months.

Of course you are handicapped in your consideration by not knowing what I meant by the needs in America, just as I am handicapped by not knowing your judgment on the need for me in Chengtu. This leads me to report to you a little on the situation in the Associated Boards. In one word, I can assure you that there are real friends and devoted supporters for the China Colleges. However, they are at the same time studying into the future policies for these institutions. First of all they realize that the government universities are developing fast and the first period in which the Christian Colleges were pioneers in the field of higher education is past. They wish to know in what special capacity these institutions may make a real and distinctive contribution as Christian institutions. Secondly, in regard to financial support, they are aware of the limited resources and the impossibility of maintaining all of the thirteen colleges with adequate funds to maintain first-rate institutions. Furthermore, money raising during these years has been a part of United China Relief, so after the war it will necessarily mean a fresh starting over by the Associated Boards or individual institutions to seek for supporters. Third, from Dr. Bill Fenn's cable, we are informed of another jump in the cost of living. Because of this depreciation in the Chinese currency, some members of the Associated Boards, from keen business sense, are inclined to throw up their hands and say what is the use of pouring water into a bottomless pit! I was asked to be present at the informal luncheon of a few members and later also to be present at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Associated Boards. I explained to them frankly that this question of rising cost and ever increasing budget is a serious one, but that my humble opinion is that while it is a serious question, we as Christian institutions certainly do not wish to create any panic by closing our doors, and that it is a problem to which I am sure our government is giving serious consideration. For instance, Dr. Phillip Green brought back the message that there may be the possibility of increasing the amount of "exchange grant" by next fall. For the year 1943-44 all of these people feel there will be no question but that the Associated Boards will be able to raise the amount they pledged. So I hope that our group will not be overanxious for next year. Fourth, a few of the far-sighted people sense the need for the Christian universities to get into closer contact with the larger scheme of cultural relations sponsored by the United States government. Perhaps you have heard that when I saw Dr. John Fairbanks, I raised the same question with him and told him of the need of setting up some organization in China to include all of the universities and learned societies, in order to take an active part in this cultural cooperation. Let me give you one illustration. A Dr. Brown, a librarian from the University of Iowa, asked to see me when he was here for some meeting. If I understood correctly, he is the Chairman of the Association of Librarians this year. He said that their association is interested in helping to rebuild libraries in China, but from the lists of books that he received from our country, he found that the requests came only from government institutions and they are asking for books only in the applied sciences. From the official relationship I have, I can easily understand how the condition developed and as both you and I know, even these government libraries do need these books as much as we do. However, what I mean is this, that both for the sake of the Associated Boards and for that of the institutions in China, we should keep our eyes open in order to get into closer touch with such movements. It still seems to me quite important to have some form of organization set up. This is only one of the things in which I am expected to give some help. Again and again I am overwhelmed with the expectations and demands on my advice. I appreciate fully that I should try to do my bit, but I feel unequal to the task of meeting these wonderful opportunities.

What I have said above is enough to show in what ways the Associated Boards wish me to help. Personally I regret to say that I do not seem to accomplish much but I do hope to do a little

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more along the following lines: 1. I have started to collect articles and reports on higher education, and I have talked with a few presidents and professors. You will be interested to hear that I have found that in America, too, educators are anxious for there has been too much emphasis on applied sciences and there is the tendency toward more government control. I was so amazed to read in an article that from the tests given by the Navy, they found that high school graduates were very poorly prepared in mathematics. I am arranging for interviews with President Comstock, Dean Gildersleeves or Barnard, and other prominent people. 2. I must continue making informal contacts. I have found that after Pearl Harbor there was a wave of enthusiastic admiration for China and an overestimation of our war efforts. The people in general are still very sympathetic toward China but small groups with various interests, for instance the "beat Hitler first" group, would not wish to have too much military effort directed toward the Pacific theatre. There are also the Old China Hands, many of whom still have the defeatist attitude about future possibilities. Our Study Group hopes that through informal contact we may help such groups to face facts as they are. We admit we have many weak points, but there is marked progress in various lines and there is the determination on the development of the double program of resistance and reconstruction. 3. For the China Colleges, I can at least be a help to the Planning Committee in understanding the Chinese approach and psychology. One thing that Dr. Lebenstine seemed to want me to do is to have me give special consideration even to the number of institutions needed after the war, etc. As you know, as one of the presidents, I am not in a position to say how the colleges are to be eliminated or amalgamated. Also, for instance, there are matters like this. The first draft of the letter from the Planning Committee to the Colleges started off with the financial consideration. I realized that such an approach would not call for the best reaction and might even create a resentment particularly on the part of the professors. Of course, this is just for the family's information! I do not wish you to let it go out of the Ginling circle. 4. For our own college, of course, I want to do what I can. Take this for instance--on July 1st we had a conference with Miss Florence Snow, Miss Tomlinson, Chairman of the Smith Alumnae Committee on Ginling, and a Mrs. Gross. We made definite plans that I should go up to Smith when the fall term starts and then speak at a few of the important Smith Clubs. Mrs. Mills has told me that after the books were closed but before June 30, the total contribution from Smith Alumnae went over the \$10,000 mark, which doubles the pledge which the Smith Alumnae made. Miss Tomlinson would like to have such a gift become the annual pledge, so she may even count upon \$10,000 as their regular contribution! The other thing I have in mind is to be on the lookout for faculty candidates, both American and Chinese. I have been told of two splendid young people, one of them through Dr. and Mrs. Bates and the other by Dr. Ruland of the Presbyterian Board. Before I leave America, I certainly hope to have several definite appointments made for those coming to Ginling after the war if not before.

Perhaps before I close I should add a few words about myself. Miss MacKinnen arranged for the Mission doctor to examine me after I came. My blood was found at 72, now you will be glad to know it is already 84. He is still watching a condition of the kidneys because he did not like the swelling of my ankles. My heart was found to be all right. As I told you earlier, for the month of August I will hide, both for the rest and for reading. I am ashamed to say that I managed to read only a very little during the past two months. Speaking of vacation, I have thought of you all very often and I do hope that you have managed some way to take vacations by turns. I thought of you especially during the hot spell here. I thought of the condition of the blood of the faculty, so I have asked Jeannette to take to you ten bottles of liver extract. I hope they were delivered promptly and may help some of you to build up your blood.

I am arranging to pay a special visit to Mrs. Thurston, Miss Grist and Miss Hodge before the end of July. I may then go on to Washington for a week, if I can arrange to see the people I want to see there. With love and best wishes to all of you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu.

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150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., July 7, 1943.

Dear Dr. Chester:

Yesterday afternoon I reread carefully your letters of April 7 and April 23, and I have thought of some other item of business which I forgot to mention in my general letter to the Executive Committee. So I have to write a supplementary letter to you this morning.

First of all, I am very glad that after Tsu Yu-dji's arrival the rural service station has been set up so well. I remember I have written to you in regard to finances for 1943-44. I have talked since with Mr. Evans, and he thinks it will be all right for me to ask to reserve \$3,000 from the surplus at the closing of the books about the middle of June and to have this \$3,000 definitely assigned to the rural service work for next year. Will you please thank Tsu Yu-dji for her letter and ask her to excuse me for not answering her separately. I find myself much divided in my mind in regard to whether she should concentrate on starting the rural service center or go to the Ministry of Social Affairs and help in that special project asked of her by Dr. Chang. Now that she has seen the need of carrying on the work in Chengtu, and has written to Dr. Chang, of course, I would not make any suggestion from so far away. The one point I wish to tell you is that I do feel that whenever possible we should have our alumnae or members of the faculty help in various projects by government offices.

In regard to the social center near the campus, I am very sorry that you have had to give so much time to it, and still have not succeeded in finding an adequate lot and buildings. Perhaps you have also noticed that it is important for our sociology department to maintain such a center, so I hope that by now you have had better luck and that anyway the work may be carried on in a somewhat extended program.

From Dr. Djang's letter I learned of the proposition regarding the Canadian School building. I am very sorry that there was that misunderstanding in regard to Miss Liu's nursing school. However, I wish it were possible for Ginling to get the use of the Canadian School. I was even tempted to cable and suggest that we try to rent it anyway. However, I am afraid that building will have long since been secured by some other organization if not by the new hospital. For the college work we really do need that building for additional classrooms, laboratories, and rooming facilities for faculty and some families. Even for the physical education department it would be some solution to our crowded conditions now.

In regard to the Child Welfare training course, I am sorry I did not leave things in a clearer condition. As you know, I hoped to get Dr. Djang on the committee, but I failed. I have talked with Mildred Price, and she is of course very friendly and approved of our training program. Miss William Wang was also trying her best to get the approval of the Coordinating Committee in Chungking. It seems to me that after Miss George Wu is in Chengtu, whether she be the Executive Secretary or not, she should try to keep in close touch with Miss Wang and Nora Hsiung and if possible send me definite information so that I can pass it on to Miss Price. In regard to the Child Welfare chair of Child Psychology, we must insist upon it for Li Djoh-i. This is because I asked for the Chair for Child Psychology and proposed the name of Li Djoh-i at the very meeting when the budget was first made. If Yenching has secured a child psychologist, that should be on their own program. Perhaps the difficulty was whether Miss Li will arrive in time for the fall term. The point I wish to make clear is that before Yenching invites any other person, they should have it clearly discussed by the Committee. Will you please take this up with Dr. Lung. Miss Liu Ching-ho knows how to reach Li Djoh-i and I do hope there has been some word from her before this reaches you.

For the physical education department I am greatly relieved to know that Etie has given you the word that she will stay for next year, but I am sorry to hear that Cheng En-tsi and Lu Ming-chang will not be able to teach. I wonder if you have been able to follow up my suggestion in regard to Margaret Chen, and Dju Yueh-san, if she should come to Chengtu, for part time. I told you that Lo Hwei-lin wrote and expressed her willingness to come to help Ginling. I wonder if you have already written to her and found out about possibilities?

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Dr. Josephine Rathbone has sent me a copy of Dr. Y. P. Mei's letter to her. It is very revealing to us in regard to the Yenching method of doing things. I will quote a few sentences: "We know that we should not be selfish and must help to arrange to have your influence felt in the health and physical education movement in China as a whole from Yenching as the center of radiation. We find that physical education is growing more and more important in the eyes of the people and the government and that various programs are being set up now for the country. But these attempts reveal the need for more trained physical education leaders. Furthermore, there is so little material now available in China. Therefore, your presence in China will mean a great deal to all of us." Even Mrs. Mills could not help noting the phrase "center of radiation". She knew everything, how I presented the Yenching needs at the Yenching Women's Committee and even later at the Yenching University Trustees meeting. It was only when the trustees expressed the fact that they had not the funds to send new persons out for so few majors in the field that I suggested for Ginling and Yenching to cooperate in sending Dr. Rathbone. Perhaps people will say that I err from the other extreme by being too fair to other institutions! This whole question will have to be dropped for the time being because of the financial question. Dr. Mei went on in his letter to say: "We have to confess that under our present financial circumstances, we can contribute little towards your travel expenses and support while in China, but we do hope that some special arrangement might be made, possibly by friends of Yenching in America, to make your trip possible." Mrs. Mills gave us the information that when she asked Dr. Rathbone about the financial needs, she replied that she had little obligation in America. If she could leave behind \$100 U.S. a month, she did not care how much she would receive to meet her expense in China. I leave you to draw your own conclusions.

I told you about my conference with Miss Snow and Miss Tomlinson. One of the conclusions is that we should try to prepare more publicity material, not only promotional material for Ginling but some occasional letters that have educational value telling about conditions in China. We felt that if we could manage one letter a term, that will be enough. I wonder if Miss Eva Spicer could be asked to prepare the first one next fall.

In regard to the big question of the place of the woman's college, I have not had time for a thorough talk with Miss MacKinnon. She has been terribly busy and when she managed to give me time last Wednesday, it was all taken up with the one question of the cable reply to Dr. Wang's invitation. However, toward the latter part of July, she will give me another chance for thorough consideration. As for the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards, we also have not come to the point of consideration of specific questions. You may be interested to hear that at the last informal meeting of the Ad Interim Committee they invited Mrs. New, Jimmie Yen and Paul Kwei and me. Both Jimmie Yen and Paul Kwei both mentioned the importance for the Christian universities to give a distinctive contribution. For instance they referred to the Nanking Agricultural College and Ginling as the outstanding women's college. Jimmie specially mentioned the two requirements, high academic standing and distinct Christian character. Jimmie also expressed a rather keen observation, that is, at the present there are not enough faculty who have both high academic standing and strong Christian personalities. I will have a chance to talk with Dr. VanDusen more informally and find out his own thinking on the question of women's colleges.

If the alumnae of Ginling have not made a better showing in the public eye it is due to our training, placing emphasis on doing faithful work without asking for a name. However, I am encouraged by the fact that those men who have come to know our alumnae have realized their real worth. In the long run I still think it is the best policy. As for academic standing, our women stand very well with the graduates of other institutions. Take for instance three of the girls who are in this country now. They are making a very good showing. Lu Gwei-djen is well liked and has been invited to Washington to sit with committees on nutrition and health. I am glad to find her ready to return to China and there is the chance that the Public Health Administration may invite her to head up a National Nutrition Institute. Li Gwan-yuen is doing splendid work in psychology under first rate

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psychologists from Germany. She has shown real intellectual ability. Mrs. New has been trying to help her not to lose sight of the spiritual values. Dju Djoh-fang has done splendid work in Chicago and has also shown ability in the work that she took during the past year. She is now again studying for a doctorate and has just passed her examinations in languages. She admitted that it was first Bridgman and later Ginling that helped her to understand the real meaning of life. I am sure that upon her return she will be able to do something, perhaps with the Ministry of Social Affairs.

From my contact with Mrs. Arthur Osgood Choate, the International Committee of the American Girls Scout Association has made a grant of \$500 U.S. for the translation of material on Girls Scouts. Mrs. Choate visited Ginling in 1936 and she called on some officials in the Scout Headquarters, so she knows the general condition of scout work in China and is rather anxious over the fact that it is not a voluntary organization in which the girls may work. So I wanted to help a little and offered that our physical education department would be glad to do what we can in the promoting of the real spirit and activity of the Girl Scouts. I had in mind that if circumstances permitted, our department could seek for further cooperation with her committee to have some outstanding leader from America come to China for lectures or short training programs. As a first step I suggested that if they have interesting records of the activities of the different scout troops, I could ask some of our graduates to translate them. We should then try to get the national headquarters to print and publish such materials or get it into their national magazines. Failing to do this, we might have to spend some of the grant for printing!

You mentioned in your letter that Li Ming-dju has arrived in Chengtu. She should be very glad to secure either for assistant in the president's office or you might ask En-lan whether she wants to consider her for her department. Since Ming-dju has good Chinese, can type, and has had experience in assisting Miss Kiang Kwei-yuen, if I were there in Chengtu, I would like to secure her for Ginling. Now I am afraid that Miss Kiang will have tried to secure her. Li Ming-dju may even be needed by your office, because Chung Li-dwan is not able to do the Chinese part.

Thus far I have covered the outline I wrote out yesterday afternoon, but last evening Mrs. Mills brought me the long expected letter of May 14. I am very happy to receive your report of the May meetings and also to hear the other news about the college work. May I remind you that writing on such thin paper required a good ribbon or it may work better as a first carbon if you use a fresh carbon. I have found it pretty difficult to read this long letter of yours. I will go over the letter carefully again and have parts copied out for Miss MacKinnon and others. I can easily imagine what a busy time you have had, especially Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan, during the first weeks of May. I am sorry not to have been there when Carol Chen came. She was a good friend of Mrs. New and is a very keen person. I have complete confidence that you and Hsiang-lan did your best. I will write you later after I have had a thorough discussion with Miss MacKinnon.

For your chemistry department, I am very sorry to hear about Miss Chiao's case. You said that Chen Shi-ching has promised to come but you did not mention whether you have corresponded with Yin Kung-ming. As you remember, when she could not come last fall, we told her you would get in touch with her this spring. I realize it will depend upon whether Yang Ging-tsung is to stay or is to be married. In regard to the additional instructor or professor, I feel definitely that you should try to secure a substitute for Mr. Hwang. As I mentioned in my last letter, Wu Mao-i will not be back for the next school year at all. As for yourself, even if by good luck you could be released from some of your administrative duties, you should not load yourself too much. At the moment I do not see where we are going to find the next Dean of Studies. Thus far I have not heard from you about Hsiang-lan whether Bao Dji-li responded to my last letter before I left Chengtu. You may remember her last letter to me expressed rather that she would not like to consider a change until after the war, so my reply appealed to her that since no one knows how long the war will last it may be better for her to plan to change by the fall of 1943. Will either you or

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Hsiang-lan writes to her so as to show her that the college still wants her anytime she is able to come. I should add that I include her husband also. Mrs. Graham will be able to show you the letter from the folder in the files.

The Biology Department is the most difficult one. As you see I did not know how to cable. As I mentioned in my letter to the Executive Committee that letter of your came just before we had the conference on my fall plans. But even now after I have given more thought to it I do not see clearly what is the best solution. I feel strongly that for our department, we need to invite a strong person to come. However, in view of the high travelling expenses and the difficulty of housing a family I hesitated to invite this Dr. T. P. Chang. Furthermore from Bill Fenn's cable the cost of living is making big jumps again and he wants to suggest serious retrenchment. If so, Ginling would be criticized if we invited a new man when our number of majors happens to be small. I am sorry not to be able to give any help to you. Ideally, if at all possible, we should have a singlewoman or invite some man from near Chengtu.

How has Mrs. Whittington come along in her teaching? I hope that she will be able to give more time to giving botany courses and that she may prove to be satisfactory as a teacher.

There may be a chance of asking some friends to take this letter to China, so I must stop in order to give Helen time to finish typing the letter this afternoon.

Again with best wishes to all of you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu.

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150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., July 7, 1943.

Dear Miss Priest and Miss Chester:

From Dr. Fenn's cable a few weeks ago we learned of the big jump in the prices again! I have thought of you very often and have wanted to know how you are able to get along--both the western group and the Chinese group,--on the present incomes. What is the index now? Have the presidents decided to do anything to help meet the situation?

NANKING GROUP. Dr. Djang mentioned in her letter that rice is very high in Shanghai and Nanking. This made me think of our Nanking group and of Hwang Li-ming. According to Ellen Koo's last letter, she had paid the salaries to Mrs. Tsen and Blanche Wu and an allowance to herself throughout the school year of 1942-43. But if I remember correctly, the amounts were smaller in comparison with the scale of the total income for the faculty in Chengtu. It seems to me that you should give prompt consideration to the problem and try to help them out. First, we should consider whether an additional subsidy should be granted for the past spring. Secondly, the question of their salaries for 1943-44 should be studied. Personally I feel we should not drop such permanent members of the faculty as Hwang Li-ming, Mrs. Tsen and Blanche Wu without giving them something during this year when they were kept by circumstances from giving actual service to the college. As to the exact amount, I do not know what to recommend. I do wish that you would take some time to consider this question and consult with a few members of the Board. Then decide what to do and go ahead without referring to me. The third question is in regard to Mrs. Tsen, whether we should consider her on the retired list. As far as her age is concerned, she should be given the retirement allowance. However, it may take you some time before the Executive Committee or the Board can decide upon a definite system of retirement allowances, so I am rather inclined to think we might consider her among the others during the war years. Fourth, in regard to Hwang Li-ming, I am sorry to admit that I did not hear from her for a long time and I wrote to her only occasionally. I do not even know whether she received any salary from the college money that was deposited in Shanghai. My last letter to her was asking her to draw the salary for Miss Koo, but from Miss Koo's letter I did not hear whether anything was paid to Li-ming. Will you please take the trouble to write to Li-ming and arrange to pay her properly and promptly both for 1942-43 and for the coming year, as you will decide to do with the others.

SENDING MONEY TO NANKING. My uncle in Shanghai wrote me that if the college should want to send money down there I need just to write to him telling him the exact amount. He will be glad to have the same amount deposited in some bank in Szechuan. This shows that there must be some people down there who wish to send money into Free China. My Chinese secretary, Mr. Ming, can write the letter in Chinese to my uncle and his full address is as follows:

SPECIAL FACULTY AID FUND. With the difficulty of meeting minimum living requirements increasing we may have to consider helping individuals from this fund. For instance, now that Dzo Yu-lin is so anaemic she certainly needs liver injections and other treatment. There may be other cases where the college needs to give consideration and help. I have thought of Phoebe Ho and Helen Djang. With Phoebe it is the school fees for her nephew. She wants very much, if at all possible, to get him through the junior middle school and next year will be his last year. Personally I would strongly recommend helping her out for one more year. In Helen's case, I am sure she will be in great need of financial help with her mother and her sister-in-law setting up new housekeeping in Chengtu. I do hope that you two can manage some way give the help without embarrassing her any. For instance if she succeeds in finding a house, there is the big amount of deposit money. If we can help her out with that, then her brother may have the money to meet the immediate expenses. Really this leads me to the question of housing. I know the situation so well that I even hesitate to raise it but I am sure you understand my sentiment when I ask you to see whether there is anything the college can do to help her out. I consider her somewhat different from teaching faculty when her home should be near the campus.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1942-43. Mr. Evans talked to me last Friday in regard to the closing

JUL 7 1943

Priest and Chester - 2

of his books in New York. Because of the requirement of the President's Committee on War Relief Funds, United China Relief must hand in audited financial statements from all the agencies that receive grants from them. Mr. Corbett is now working on such statements for the colleges. Mr. Evans told me that because of the unusually generous gift from the Smith Alumnae, we have almost \$6,000 U.S. currency as a surplus. As I told you, the Smith Alumnae gifts were almost \$10,000 when Mr. Evans closed his books and the total went over that mark before the end of June. Mr. Evans was glad to receive the cable from Miss Priest asking to reserve any surplus in the accounts of the colleges to meet the checks she had drawn which were on the way. With Ginling Mr. Evans pointed out that there is over \$50,000 payable to the field and yet not drawn by Miss Priest. Because of that, both he and I felt it was better to reduce the item of surplus in his statement. I have therefore asked for \$3,000 reserved to meet the rural service expenses for 1943-44 and am leaving the balance of almost \$3,000 to meet possible demands Elsie has on the way. For one thing, I know definitely is the increase already granted by the Founders in the salaries for western members. I should add that I did not take down the exact figures when Mr. Evans showed me the sheets last week. So if the definite figure should be nearer \$2,000 than \$3,000, please excuse me.

While I realize that expenses must have increased during the last few months, I am not worried. This is because I know we budgeted liberally for Nanking and Shanghai and that even after making additional grants to the people there, there ought to be some balance left in those budget items to meet overexpenditures in other accounts. In regard to the item of "payable to the field" I wrote to you before, so I will merely mention that it is important to send to Mr. Evans a complete list of the various items of fixed deposits that should now be reserved in U.S. dollars in New York. I hate to add such additional work to Elsie, when you have plenty to do to close the books for the five institutions, but as you know well, it is very important for the future of the college finances for us to present the most favorable picture to Mr. Evans. By the way, could I suggest that when you figure the fixed deposits into American dollars, could you still please use the rate 20 to 1. I thought of this particularly in view of the Vautrin Memorial Fund. It amounts to over \$18,000 and you thought you could call it in round numbers \$1,000 U.S., so I would like the amount to be turned into \$1,000 U.S. and not only \$600! I wished to write you now about this because all such things can be cleared before you close the books in Chengtu for Ginling.

We are all inconsistent. Now just after I have asked more work from you, I am going to hope that you can arrange for some vacation during the summer. Anyway, I know you will understand my good intentions!

With best wishes and much appreciation for all you are doing, I am

Sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu.

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CABLE FROM CHUNGKING

July 9, 1943

AMBASSADOR WEI HAS REPORTED THE RETURN CABLE FROM DR. WU
YI FANG TO GENERALISMO WHO HAS GRANTED PERMISSION TO DR. WU
FOR NOT JOINING THE GROUP TO VISIT ENGLAND

WANG SHIH-CHIEH

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DR. YI-FANG WU'S SCHEDULE AS OF JULY 20, 1943.

Monday, July 19 and
Tuesday, July 20 Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Institute on
Euthenics - two addresses

Wednesday, July 21 Drafting and Editorial Committee, Round Table Conference
on Basis of Just and Durable Peace - 11:00 a.m.
12:30 Luncheon with Mr. Evans
3:00 P.M. Program Committee, United China Relief,
1790 Broadway, New York City

Thursday, July 22 1:00 P.M. Luncheon, Consul General Yu and Mr. and Mrs. Willkie
3:00 P.M. Conference with Miss MacKinnon

Friday, July 23 9:30 A.M. Dentist Appointment (Dr. Ferguson)
10:30 A.M. Conference with Dr. Vaughn
11:30 A.M. Conference, North American Newspaper Alliance

Sunday, July 25 Shotwell Commission on the Organization of Peace,
New York, N. Y.

Thursday, July 29 and
Friday, July 30 Conference, Program Committee of United China Relief
on Relief and Rehabilitation in China, Princeton Inn,
Princeton, N. J.

AUGUST - VACATION

Wednesday, Sept. 1 to
Saturday, September 4 Chinese Christian Student Conference, New York City

Tuesday, September 7 Personnel Committee, Ginling College Board
Washington, D. C.

Wednesday, September 8 to
Saturday, September 18
(Friday, Sept. 17) Dinner with Congresswoman Bolton, Washington, D.C.
Monday, September 20 Baptist Women's Missionary Society, New York, N. Y.

Friday, September 24 International Missionary Council Meeting, New York, N. Y.

Tuesday, September 28 Worcester and Springfield, Massachusetts, Smith-Ginling
Clubs (speak)

Saturday, October 2 11:30-12:15 A.M. Opening address, Woman's Auxiliary,
National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church, Cleveland, Ohio

October 19th (evening) and
Wednesday, October 20th
and Thursday, Oct. 21st Planning Committee, Associated Boards for Christian Colleges
in China, 150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., N.Y.

Saturday, November 6	Committee on Post-War, World's Y.W.C.A., Washington, D. C.
Wednesday, November 10	Church Committee for Overseas Relief and Rehabilitation, New York, N. Y.
Friday, November 12	Ginling College Board of Founders Meeting, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Tuesday, December 7	Methodist Board of Missions (Woman's Division?) 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.
Monday, January 3 to Friday, January 7	Evening - Address at Opening Dinner, Foreign Missions Conference, Chicago, Illinois. Meeting, Foreign Missions Conference

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July 24, 1943

Mr. C. L. Hunter
Eastern Clergy Bureau
143 Liberty Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hunter:

Enclosed find application for Clergy Fare Certificate of Dr. Wu Yi-fang who is the President of Ginling College, together with our check for \$2.00 covering cost of same.

You will also find enclosed the usual letter of certification as to missionary status.

Kindly mail the Certificate direct to our office at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, 11, New York, as promptly as possible.

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B
ENCS.

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July 24, 1943

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Dr. Wu Yi-fang is a regular member of the staff at Ginling College.

Ginling College is a missionary institution founded and chiefly support by the following Mission Boards:

Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church
Board of Missions of the M. E. Church, South
Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.
United Christian Missionary Society
Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church in America
Board of Domestic & Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church
London Missionary Society
Smith College Association for Christian Work
Smith College Alumnae

We believe Dr. Wu to be fully entitled to receive a Clergy
Fare Certificate.

Very truly yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

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150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., July 24, 1943.

Dear Dr. Chester:

I have so much that I wish to talk over with you that I hardly know where to start. Perhaps the best way is just to start with the two specific problems that have been discussed recently.

On Wednesday, I attended the Program Committee of U.C.R. Miss Priest must have had word that starting from this year's campaign, U.C.R. is to work under the President's War Relief Control Board and that Board has new regulations. I wrote to you in my last letter about one of them. That is the one requiring audited financial reports periodically and which would consider any surpluses left to be credited toward the next period. Perhaps Miss Priest can secure the more exact wording from Mr. Edwards. This morning I wish specially to send you one resolution adopted by the Program Committee on July 21st: RESOLVED that 1942-1943 funds in the hands of the Agencies on December 1943, and for which the Agency does not present to the Program Committee plans for spending the sum in question during the first quarter of 1944 for the purposes for which it was originally appropriated by the Program Committee, shall be counted as a first charge against any sum appropriated to that Agency for the first quarter of 1944. From this you will see that it would be important that the colleges should not leave balances here in New York. Will you please show this to Miss Priest. I understand her procedure and I thoroughly support her policy of not withdrawing the gold until the very moment when it needs to be exchanged. But now in view of such regulations, Miss Priest may have to reconsider to see what is the best way for the interest of the college. My suggestion is that we try to exchange all of the endowment in Chinese currency into the U.S. dollars even if we have to lose the interest on fixed deposits before the date of expiration. The college may not really lose in the long run. Or, if at the closing of the books there should be some balances left, we can consider such fixed deposits as the balance in the Chinese currency and we may not actually draw out such savings deposits before the date of expiration.

The second question I wish to write about is in regard to plans for faculty relief. The U.C.R. is still planning to set aside a sum for that purpose in the next campaign funds. They fully realize the hardship of faculties ~~are~~ facing. Probably the greater part of such a fund will be for such purposes as medical relief and educational fees for the children. But a small part of it will be for promoting research in China. They thought that by granting research subsidies they could serve a double purpose. First, the grants will be an encouragement of studies and research on such subjects as "the status of technical education in China; frequency of disease and other medical statistics; Survey and analysis of material needed to carry on various categories of relief and rehabilitation with which U.C.R. and other agencies are or will be concerned; historical and geographical material." Secondly such research grants will be a financial aid to the recipients. I pointed out to the Committee that from the point of view of administration it is very difficult to combine the two purposes. I explained how when the Presidents met and discussed the limitations of Mr. Edward's Committee to the three higher ranks of the faculty we were faced with the difficulty of seeing the need of those in the other two ranks. Furthermore, if some of the well-qualified professors in research are too much loaded down with work in the institutions these professors will be penalized by not receiving research grants. I think I helped them to understand the situation, and so they are going to rewrite this project and put the emphasis only on research, and the amount to be set aside will be only seven or eight percent of the total faculty relief fund. I am writing to you early so that if you receive word from Mr. Edward's committee you will understand the background for it. Besides the difficulty in general of being fair to all members of the faculty, I have thought in particular of the special problem in Ginling. I think our only solution is to try to work out some research projects which we may take up as a group and then try to redivide the working load wherever possible. Without going into detail you know what I mean.

A third point is in regard to Mr. Edwards' Committee on Education in Chungking. It seems to

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me that that Committee is expecting to do more in the working out of policies and requests, etc. However, since the Committee meets in Chungking, only the members there can attend the meetings and actually the best thinking of the university group in Chengtu is not represented. For instance, I am a member, but I have never attended a single meeting and I doubt whether Dr. Y. R. Mei has ever attended a meeting either. I would strongly propose that at least once a term the Committee should meet in Chengtu with the Presidents of the universities. Or, if this impossible, that the Presidents should be asked to give consideration to questions the Committee is to take up in Chungking. This will enable the Presidents to offer their recommendations to the Committee for decision. For instance, the assignment of the percentages of the total campaign fund is referred to the Committee of Coordination in Chungking to be decided. The American Bureau for Medical Aid to China (ADMAC) is a very active committee and is asking that their percentage of the total be increased from 35% to 50% or more! From the material furnished at this Program Committee meeting on Wednesday, the 21st, the assignment is as follows: For education the suggested percentage of 15% is already lower than the actual percentage of 19.36% in 1943. If the percentage for Medical is to be increased from 35% as now suggested to 50%, it will have to come out of some of the other agencies:

<u>PERCENTAGE BY FUNCTIONS</u>	1942 Suggested	1942 actual*	1943 % authorized June 16th	1944 suggested** %
EDUCATION	15	19.36	15.67	18
MEDICAL	35	36.50	33.83	34
CHILD	15	13.55	14.78	15
DISASTER	10	----	21.02	17
SELF HELP (Indusce)	10	10.23	9.87	10
SOCIAL REHABILITATION	10	.06	.34	4
CHUNGKING OFFICE	---	.35	.33	.33
CONTINGENT	---	2.18	4.16	1.67 plus \$83,000***

* Includes \$650,000 Labor Projects ** Excludes \$700,000-\$900,000 Labor Projects
 ***Total available \$7,083,000.00. Percentages figured on basis of \$7,000,000 with the \$83,000 thrown into the Contingency Fund.

I have to write a letter to the Presidents in Chengtu, but I may not get that done before August, so I want to write to you. Will you take this up with Hsiang-lan to see if she can bring it up at the Presidents' meeting. One thing you can do at once is this--ask Mr. Edwards to send you the Minutes of all these meetings during my absence. If you can get the Minutes Hsiang-lan will then be able to bring out questions for discussion by the Presidents more promptly than I can keep you informed from this end.

In regard to the development of Physical Education, I am sending you enclosed a letter to Dr. D. Y. Lin. Will you please read it over before sending it to him. I hope to see Dr. Rathbone before I have my vacation, for I want to find out more about her own convictions. The last time she talked to me she gave me the impression that she would be ready only to go out for a few years and then come back here. Furthermore, I want to find out if she really understands the way Christian institutions are managed, for instance in the matter of salary. I feel strongly that because the Y. W. handed over the School of Physical Education to Ginling, it is up to Ginling to cooperate with the Y.M.C.A. if and when they are ready to start such a school. Lyman Hoover feels that the Y.W.C.A. themselves should be approached and that they ought to give their support to such a project also.

Before I stop, I should say a few words in regard to my own plans. I was grateful to receive your cablegram and I am specially grateful for the consideration of my friends in Chengtu in the matter of the three months' vacation. I suppose you have heard from the Governor or from Dr. Wang direct that after he reported to the Generalissimo the decision was that I did not have to go to England. I am very glad for this definite decision because

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actually I should stay longer in America in order to get in touch with various groups. Enclosed I am sending you a copy of my tentative program. I realize that this is against the Founders' action for three months' vacation, but actually that is impossible. Three continuous months' vacation cannot be arranged for. I will take care to get some leisurely days here and there in the program.

I should report that I really have already improved in health condition. Yesterday, I went to see Dr. Vaughan for another check-up. He found from the clinic reports that my hemoglobin has increased from 72 to 88, but he was not satisfied with the improvement in red blood cells. They rose from 3,400,000 to 3,800,000 while they ought to be 4,500,000. He referred me to a specialist to check over my heart, and that is all right. He has had several examinations of the urine and he is glad that it is now clear of albumen and casts. As for the swelling of my ankles, it may be due only to the heat. My basal metabolism proved to be splendid. You complained once that I told mighty little about myself, so I am reporting fully about my health, particularly in view of the thoughtful concern of you all over my condition!

Mrs. New spent July at the Institute of Eugenics at Vassar College. Her main interest is still adolescence and personnel guidance through that period, but the trend now is to study the development from childhood on because they consider the ages from ~~one~~ through six the most important period for the future of personality. I talked with Mrs. New and told her how from Hsiang-lan's suggestion we were considering for a while the possibility of opening a training course for deans. So I definitely asked Mrs. New to continue in this line of study with a view to starting such a course after the war. I have also talked with Miss MacKinnon and have told her definitely that I would like to develop a high school even without mission appropriations. I think I will be able to raise money in China for it. I am sure we can gather enough of our graduates to build up a strong faculty for a six year middle school under the leadership of Hsiang-lan. I am sorry I do not have the time to go into the details of my long conference with Miss MacKinnon on Monday. During the course of the conversation I asked her bluntly whether we should try to strengthen our faculty by filling the vacancies. Unhesitatingly she said "yes" and she said we ought to say that even if there should be modifications later after the war. Then we will have our own cards to show. This is the place I quite often feel I have failed Ginling, particularly during the war years. Will you and Hsiang-lan please do what you can for the coming fall. I talked to Miss MacKinnon in regard to our talk with Lucy Wang. She of course could not make any definite statement, particularly as she comes from Nashville, and does not know intimately the Founders of Mwa Nan in the W.F.M.S. group. However, in a general way my impression is that the people on the Associated Boards would wish to have a separate institution for women. When Miss MacKinnon asked for my own personal opinion, I put up two alternatives. One is a strong institution for woman, to be a university in the definition of a university under the Chinese system. Second, if it is to be a correlated university as in Toronto or Oxford, it has to be on an entirely new site and the other university in the same place cannot admit women. In other words, this was the same opinion I expressed in 1929 or 1930 in regard to the East China Federated University. I said then that we would be ready to move to the new site either as a four-year college or a two-year senior college, if the other institutions on the campus did not admit women. In fact, I had not thought this through myself, when I talked to Miss MacKinnon, so I would be very glad to have recommendations from you, Hsiang-lan and others in Chengtu. As you will note from my schedule, on October 20 and 21 the Planning Committee of the Associated Boards will have a two-day conference in a suburb of New York. They want to give more thorough consideration to the special problems and I am sure the question of women's education should be considered. So I would be glad to have the results of your thinking on such an important question. I had one hour with President McCracken of Vassar, and was very glad to see his comparison of separate institutions and co-education in America. I shall see President Neilson on Sunday and will ask for a long interview with him.

While you have thought of my health, I too, have been thinking of the health of all of you. Will

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you please take a little time to find out what are a few of the most needed items of medicine or tools. If you will let me know, I will try to find friends to take them, at least as far as India. If there are certain other badly needed things for the college, will you also let me know. There is the possibility that there may be more facilities by boat as time passes.

With best wishes to every one and all of you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Yi-fangwu.

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150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., July 24, 1943.

Dr. D. Y. Lin,
c/o Dr. Ruth Chester,
Ginling College, Chengtu, China.

Dear Dr. Lin:

Yesterday I had a conference with Lyman Hoover because I wished to know how far he has gone with the proposal of your Committee. I was very glad to hear from him that he has been approached by two younger men who are interested in going out for the project your Committee proposes for the development of physical education in China. At the same time, we talked about the proposal from Dr. McCloy to have nine or ten experienced physical education teachers do post-graduate work here in the United States. I have to get more information from Dr. McCloy about his plan. So far as I can tell now, he has no funds at his disposal to provide for the expenses of travel or in the States. Of course, there should be the possibility of tuition scholarships, but a great deal more is needed in addition to that.

The other possibility is in regard to an experienced woman to come to America at the same time with the two men. Josephine Rathbone is definitely interested in such a project. If she should turn out to be the right person for this from the different angles of consideration, we should then try to solve the question of her financial support.

There are several questions that it seems to me we should ask your Committee to give consideration to. 1. Locality. I do not know if your Committee has made further study, comparing the possibilities of Sha Ping Ba and Hwa Si Ba. It seems to me that in both places construction of new dormitories and classrooms is necessary. The advantage of the latter is what I talked about to you in Chungking, that is that the physical education students will have a chance to mix with university students on a Christian campus and they can take general required courses on the campus, such as Chinese, English, and the fundamental sciences. From the viewpoint of Ginling, of course, we would wish you to be on Hwa Si Ba. 2. Financial. I got the impression that the Y.M.C.A. will be able to support the two men they are sending out, but I did not ask at all if they will be able to make a cash grant for such a school in China. If not, then your Committee will have to raise the necessary funds to run such a college and for the salaries of the Chinese staff. This is in addition to the cost of building and equipment at the beginning. It seems to me you would like to have some assurance of the backing before definitely inviting the staff from America. 3. Women Faculty and the Admitting of Women Students. I wish you could talk this matter over with Ya-lan and Dr. Chester. Personally I feel strongly that since the Y.W. School of Physical Education was combined with the Physical Education Department in Ginling, this Department now should become a partner in the Y.M. Plan if and when you would want to train women as well as men. I cannot tell from here whether the Y.W. National Committee may be interested again in having a share in the project, but Djang Hsiang-lan is on their National Committee and can easily approach Miss Tsai Kwei on the question.

I am keeping in close touch with Dr. Rathbone, so I would like to be informed of the conclusion of your conference with Dr. Chester, so as to know what definite commitments I should make with Dr. Rathbone.

We have had very hot weather during June and naturally I think of all my friends in Chungking where you may have just as hot weather. I hope you and Ya-lan and the children are all well.

Sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu.

1122

July 26, 1943

Dr. Wa Yi-fang
417 West 121st Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Wai

A cable has just been received from England stating that Margaret Turner has started for China. No particulars are given us and presumably she got away on one of the rush situations which develop frequently here in America.

I thought you would be interested in knowing this.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B

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SUMMARY OF SPEECH BY DR. XI-FANG WU RECORDED JULY 31, 1943

FOR OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, NEW YORK, N.Y.

MY IMPRESSIONS IN AMERICA

I am glad to have this opportunity given me by the Office of War Information to broadcast to China. I am sure you have many questions to ask me, and the first one, perhaps, is "How did America look to you, and is there much difference between America in the second year of war and America in peace time. In one sentence I can answer you that on the surface America seems just the same, with the tall buildings standing intact and the automobiles running about the streets, but on closer observation there are certain effects of the war to be seen in every phase of life.

First, from the viewpoint of a Chinese, I notice that there is prevalent a warm sentiment toward China and there is a sense of friendliness toward the Chinese people. Perhaps this is because since the bombing of Pearl Harbor the American people have experienced for themselves the treacherous and barbarous aggression of the Japanese. Because of our common experience of suffering in the war, we have become "friends through tribulation".

Second, I was impressed with the gigantic organization for the war in the United States, and how it demonstrates the total nature of modern warfare. Every family has representatives in the war effort, either men or women. They may be at any one of the war fronts, may still be in training, or may be in one of the defense factories. For women there have been organized the Waves, the Waacs and other groups, who have taken over the various kinds of work usually done by men in the Services in order to release the men for more active work. These uniformed women are giving splendid service wherever they are.

The tremendous expense of war can be shown by the figures for the last fiscal year, from July 1, 1942 to July 1, 1943. The total expenditure of the United States was \$76,000,000,000, while the total income was \$21,000,000,000. A great proportion of the difference was met by war bonds. Both the first issue of war bonds in

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page 2 - Summary - Dr. Yi-fang Wu

December and the second in April went way over the goal originally set, a total of more than \$30,000,000,000. Preparation is now being made for the issue of the third war bond drive in September. The goal set is \$15,000,000,000. The most significant point is that this time the bonds are not to be purchased by commercial banks but are to be taken by individuals and corporations.

In conditions of daily living the war certainly has had its effect. This is to be seen in the rationing of foods, the stopping of the manufacture of certain commodities, and the limitation of the use of gasoline.

Third. I was impressed with the active interest in the study of post-war planning and how to secure a just and durable peace. Scholars have written books, various groups have given serious research and study. All of this shows how from the terrible suffering from the two world wars, people have come to realize the importance of seeking for a permanent peace after we have the final victory. If the people of the United Nations can all have strong conviction and work cooperatively a beginning will be made in realizing the Chinese ideal of "world brotherhood".

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CHRISTIANITY IN WARTIME CHINA

Address Delivered in Detroit at Presbyterian Assembly

Dr. Yi-fang Wu

I appreciate greatly the honor and privilege of speaking to this national assembly. First I wish to extend greetings on behalf of the National Christian Council of China. Through the difficult years of war, when our work has been so much interrupted, we have been grateful for your sympathy and support and deeply aware of the bonds of Christian fellowship between us and of the help which your prayers for the Christian movement in China have given.

Also on behalf of Ginling College I bring greetings. The Foreign Missions Board of the Presbyterian Church has been one of our supporting boards from the very beginning. Furthermore the founder and first president of Ginling, Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, was a missionary from your Board. Her vision of higher education for the women of China made possible the founding of such a college as early as 1915.

For myself personally I wish to thank you for the confidence you have placed in me from the time I was elected president of Ginling. I am grateful for the continued support of the Presbyterian Board through all these years.

The theme this evening is World Christianity. As a Younger Church the Chinese Church is one of the fruits of the great world missionary movement in modern times. It seems fitting, therefore, that I should say a few words about the Christian Church in wartime China.

Firstly, during these nearly six years of war the Christian Church has become more widely known in China through the various forms of service it has rendered. Literally millions of people have been reached in war stricken areas and in the great hinterland. The many deeds of sacrificial service demonstrated that the Christians practiced what they preached. When a locality was threatened by Japanese invasion, the missionaries and their Christian colleagues were ready to shelter the refugees, help the wounded soldiers, care for the air raid victims,

or plan for safety zones when and where possible. The work of the International Relief Committees in Shanghai and in Nanking is well-known to you, but even in small places the Christian groups always rendered outstanding relief. Women were given protection, children were fed, and older boys and girls given education. Whenever possible, projects of work-relief were developed and vocational training given to those widowed or orphaned to help them become self-supporting.

In Free China churches have been strengthened through their own increased efforts to meet emergency needs and also through the addition of members from the occupied regions. New congregations have been formed, gathering together the wandering Christians from widely scattered churches in occupied areas. The most recent case I happen to know is that of the church organized in March in Ko Lo Shan, a suburb of Chungking. In support of the national policy of resistance and reconstruction, Christian organizations have contributed their share in war relief, in rehabilitation, projects for refugees, and in the training of youths in schools and colleges. Many times projects initiated by Christians, such as the "Friends of the Wounded" have become nation-wide movements because of the tremendous response from the community and government, as well as from the churches.

Christians have also helped directly in government programs. For instance, when 'The Peoples' Principles Youth Corps (San Ming Chu I Youth Corps) gave training classes, Bishop W.Y. Chen, General Secretary of the National Christian Council, was invited to give talks both moral and religious in nature. During the past two years, Dr. Frank Price and Reverend Newton Chiang were invited to serve as advisers at the summer camps of the San Ming Chu I Youth Corps.

It may be of interest to mention the Government's attitude toward the activities of the Church. Before leaving Chungking I had an interview with Mr. Chen-kong Ku, the Minister of Social Affairs. He made the clear statement that he would welcome the cooperation of and contributions from the Christian Churches. Because of their spirit of service and their long experience, he feels that they will be of much help to him in working out policies and methods for social welfare development. I should add that this Ministry was established only two years ago. It may be considered a result of modern warfare, involving the total population of a nation. But

to us Christians what is significant is that Christ's way of life is being considered by governments as the basis of human security within the nation and internationally.

Secondly, the Christian Church has become not only more widely known, but also better understood and appreciated. This is because the Christian religion has proved a light in the midst of darkness. War brings destruction and suffering which is contrary to the human instinct to create and enjoy life. Normal people find it hard to go through a war. Even during the past few weeks since my arrival in the United States I have repeatedly heard people wishing ~~for~~ to be out of this mess soon. It is only natural to feel so after one and a half years in the war, but how much harder has it been for us to go through war on our own soil for six long years! We Chinese are patient and can endure resolutely, but it is the Cross of Jesus that has taught us the deeper meaning of suffering. Thus in the midst of gloom and pain, the Christians have shown their strength through their unshakable faith in God and the redemptive power of our Lord. Both missionaries and Chinese Christians have risked their lives and died for the sake of others. Yet they died gladly, unafraid of physical death and confident in the ultimate triumph of justice and righteousness.

To illustrate further what Christianity has meant and is able to do, I refer to a few individuals and their experience.

Only recently in Chungking I heard from two high officials the following experience. Several years ago in their city after tremendous destruction by fire which left tens of thousands of people in need of immediate relief, these two officials were given the responsibility of making plans for the necessary relief, which must be given in cash. With no time for sleep and no way of getting the cash from neighboring cities, these two men, who were Christians, were driven to their knees in earnest prayer. Both experienced definite spiritual guidance in the difficult task that was theirs. They conceived of using plain white paper stamped with the official seal in place of bank notes. Such was the confidence they inspired that in spite of the large crowds and the small number of police order was well kept and the morale of the people was lifted to the highest level.

Next may I refer to some quiet work in a small village in the country. I think

of a graduate of Ginling who was on the staff of our rural service station in a county seat. The head of a village several miles away saw the work in the town and asked for our station to send workers to ~~his~~ his village. Two graduates were sent at the beginning, but only one could be spared to stay on. This one then had the help of only two local girls. Very soon she was accepted in that village as chief adviser on all sorts of problems, educational, social, economic, religious and even medical. Furthermore, she trained the local leaders on the new hsien (township) system in civic matters. As a result of her work the farmers became enterprising. They initiated the organization of a cooperative and put up the thatched roof building with materials contributed from the village. After a year and a half of quiet work by this young woman, the head of the village is proud to call his a model village. She serves to represent the type of young people with earnest desire to render service to the less-privileged.

To illustrate the way this Christian spirit of service works in larger groups, I would like to refer to the Students' Summer Service Corps to the tribespeople on the ~~Szechuan~~ border. These groups are usually organized under the leadership of professors with the double purpose of gathering information, social, economic, geographical, and rendering service to the local people. At the same time it is educational for a great deal is learned from coming in contact with the tribespeople. What their service meant to the people is shown by the fact that they were invited to come back every summer and the tribespeople wanted them to stay throughout the year. They rendered immediate service by giving medical care, conducting classes, and giving the gospel message. At the same time the groups were able to gather ~~scientific~~ data about the locality and the people.

Lastly I wish to refer to the Self Dedication Movement. We all realize how important the clergy is in the building up of the Church. In China because of the tradition of the Buddhist and Taoist religions, the priest has not had a position of prestige. So Christian ministers have had a difficult task in building up their work without the proper attitude toward their position and profession. Naturally under such circumstances young men have not been attracted to the ministry or other types of Christian service. Two years ago the Self Dedication Movement was started and

150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., August 2, 1943

Dr. William Fenn,
University of Nanking
Chengtou, China

Dear Dr. Fenn:

On Thursday and Friday, July 29 and 30, the Program Committee of United China Relief had a Conference on Relief and Rehabilitation in Princeton, and I was invited to attend. The purpose of the conference was to have the agencies in U.C.R. present their programs and at the same time to hear of the work of other agencies, such as the Cultural Relations Division of the State Department, Lend Lease, etc. They also considered the gaps in relief work which have not been covered. It was there that I heard once more how much the Program Committee and the Directors of U.C.R. are depending upon the recommendations from the Committee on Coordination in Chungking. I do not know if there are politics or complaints on the inside, but my impression was that they are most earnest in wanting to get recommendations from China.

At the last meeting of the Program Committee on July 21, I learned too that the percentages granted to the various agencies in U.C.R. were to be studied by the Committee in Chungking for final decision. From all this, it seems to me that the colleges should pay more attention to the meetings of the Committee on Coordination and of the Committee on Education, both in Chungking. If I remember correctly, both Dr. Y.P. Mei and I are members of the Committee on Education, but actually I never attended a single meeting. I do not know if the membership available in Chungking is adequate to give real leadership in the thinking and planning. Perhaps you have been invited to attend the meetings, and I just happen not to have heard of it, but I do think it very important that such an important university center as Chengtu be represented at these committee meetings.

I was invited to the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Associated Boards on June 22. They considered your cablegram regarding requests for 1943-44. In that cablegram you mentioned the possibility of the prices tripling. The members present gave serious consideration to this situation. In fact, a few days before the meeting, Dr. Edward Hume, as Vice Chairman of the Associated Boards invited a few members to a conference luncheon to consider how the Associated Boards could meet such serious conditions. At the meeting, however, the Committee did not hesitate to approve your request and furthermore they passed a motion as follows:

VOTED That United China Relief be urged to set aside a minimum of \$330,000 for the 1943-44 Budgets, in addition to sums already allocated, to insure the colleges receiving at least U.S. \$666,000 for the fiscal year 1943-44, and that we further request United China Relief to schedule a 50% increase which we anticipate will be needed to meet the advance in costs

This, I remember, was based especially on information brought by someone, not in the Associated Boards office, that some of the U.C.R. staff wondered why the Associated Boards were so conservative. That staff receives requests for larger amounts from other agencies and were inclined to think that if the Associated Boards put in a request for more there might be the possibility of making additional grants. At the recent conference at Princeton, the other agencies were all enthusiastic about their work and referred to larger possibilities. They may not have been realistic in facing the economic situation. Personally, for the Associated Boards, I was glad that Mr. Sweet, Director of the Program Committee, did not read the letter Mr. Evans sent to him. During the conference, Mr. Evans sent a copy of that letter to me. It was from it that I learned of your latest cable to Mr. Evans. I, too, as seriously concerned over the economic situation, so I fully understand what prompted you to send that cable and even use the word "deterioration". I also support your decision to start planning on the correlation. The only point I wish to write to you about is the relationship between the Associated Boards and U.C.R. in view of the other agencies

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AUG 2 1943

in U.C.R. In other words, when there is this pie to be divided and the other fellows are hollering for very generous pieces, the Associated Boards cannot afford not to holler at the same time.

This made me think of your cable in June in which you mentioned that the Presidents were not quite ready to cooperate in retrenchment. After my experience on the Chengtu campus, I can easily understand how and why you became discouraged, and I do believe that over there in the face of increasing costs the Presidents should be considering economy. However, the Associated Boards will have to put on a bold face to ask for more, and they will have to depend upon your recommendations. In your work to help the Presidents face the situation squarely, you do not need to give them the encouragement that your request for more is to be granted. However, it does seem to me very important that since in view of the increasing costs more money is needed, you had better put in the request for more. Otherwise, other agencies may get in their requests early and the colleges will be left out.

At first, I thought of writing to the Presidents, because I have seen the two sides of the question. However, I thought it might be better just to write to you, so that you may use your discretion as to what to say to the Presidents there in Chengtu.

I am asking Dr. Chester and Dr. Djang to read this, but as you know you can trust to their judgment, and they are able to keep anything in confidence if you wish them to.

Excuse me for just writing a business letter to you at this time. I do hope that you and your family are able to manage some vacation somehow during the hot summer. With cordial regards to all of you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu.

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GINLING COLLEGE
Nanking, China

Aug. 11, '43

American Office
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Osang Hwang-lan
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act 16/23
gao/27

Dear Mr. Evans,

Am going over the list of letters I wanted to write, & saw the name of Wu Hsing-i. This reminded me of the conversation I had with you in regard to a possible additional grant of \$200 for her for clothing & other expenses. I suggested for you to consult your Com. whether this was possible but did not ask for your own reaction. So, I never wrote to her about any possibility of additional grant. In the summer there are sales & she may have more time, so I wonder if you think it is advisable to give her some idea about this grant if you approve of it.

Frankly I am unable

AUG 11 1943

To set clearly what is the best thing to do. On one hand, we would not wish to set up precedents, irregular grants besides regular scholarship. Yet, if she needs additional clothing (she told me in May she had not had new dresses and would need to replace some) but would not ask for more money, we should try to help her solve her problem. Perhaps I lean toward making the grant in view of her hardships the first two years.

I started on Cole's "Liberal Education in ~~the~~ a Democracy" this morning, and think he has some clear analysis of the present condition of liberal arts colleges in Am. Some of his remarks can apply just as well to our colleges in China.

Sincerely
Wang Hsueh-shan

over

August 16, 1943

Dr. Wu Yi-fang
Ideal Ease
Mountainhome, Pa.

Dear Dr. Wu:

Your letters came to hand on Friday, too late for me to acknowledge immediately, and neither was I able to do so Saturday.

First of all, May I acknowledge the check for \$10.00 as a personal gift to Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan. We will notify Miss Priest to have this paid over upon receipt.

I am not the only one that was disturbed over your selection of a vacation place. On the other hand, I did not feel it wise to interfere. Still, withal, we wish to be ready to render any assistance to make you more comfortable, and if some other place will accomplish this end, even for a period at the end of the month, we will see that extra funds are provided.

I am sure I understand your concern about the college budgets. I also was concerned because of some statements which I had heard emanating from the Princeton Conferences. Dr. McConaughy pretty much dispelled them all in his assurance that, by our consideration and cooperation, we stood above all others in the estimation of the group at U.C.R., and that the result of the conferences was definitely to help the teachers in the educational institutions. So I am now in the process of making up an application for an additional \$50,000 for faculty relief.

Please keep this confidential. As Dr. McConaughy gave me some very confidential news, my cable to Dr. Fern was simply to welcome any U.C.R. representatives and extend every courtesy possible during their stay in Chungku.

1134

Dr. Wu Hsiang

August 18, 1953

Your letter regarding Wu Hsiang has been read very carefully. I had intended to wait until I could get in touch with our Finance Committee regarding a further appropriation, but feel justified in making known to Wu Hsiang our thinking. As I believe your suggestions are excellent. Therefore, in order to save you more time for Cole's "Liberal Education in a Democracy" and other light reading, I will write to her and enclose copy.

What we would like to have you do is to have a complete rest, which I promise to start with next week myself. I am sure, however, any correspondence you wish to write will find me somewhere or other.

When you return, we hope it will be with new vigor and enthusiasm, completely rested, and with red cheeks.

Most sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE:ef

Enclosure: Copy of letter to Miss Wu Hsiang

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Ginling College
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.
September 9, 1943

Dear Ruth:

Your long letter of June 10-July 22 was received several days ago. I can not express in words how distressed I was in hearing about all the difficulties you had to go through. I realize that some of them have been solved and are no more; others are problems that will continue. I think especially of the increasing cost of living and its effects in many respects. I also think of the continued heavy burden on you and Hsiang-lan, due to the fact that Pao Chin-li did not come. The first reaction I had after reading your letter was to cancel all my engagements here for the fall and try to come home as soon as possible. When I reread your letter and realized that you were ready to recommend to the Board of Directors an extension of my leave, I could not help being deeply touched. For the present I have not changed my plans, which means I will be starting homeward early in February, but I do want to ask you to be very frank in letting me know by cable if I need to come earlier. I think that with the help ~~of~~ I can find in Washington it may not be difficult for me to secure a seat on the plane. I do not want you and Hsiang-lan to be so over-worked that you will break down in health.

I sent you a personal cable in August, after I had received Hsiang-lan's letter regarding the difficulty of housing after her Mother and sister-in-law came to Chengtu. I wrote to you on this problem as soon as I heard of the coming of the family. Your suggestion of securing a room at Mrs. Shao's may be the best solution possible, but I am afraid the grandmother will not be happy to be separated from her grandchild. I feel so helpless in facing such difficult problems so far away. I can only think of you and pray that you will be given the strength to tackle all of these delicate problems.

From your letter I gathered that you had received only one letter from me, dated June 22nd. I therefore looked through the files and have found the carbons for the following letters: May 19, June 22, July 7 and July 24 written to you; one on July 5 was addressed to the Executive Committee; one to Elsie on July 7th; another to Hsiang-lan ~~xxxxxxx~~ and you on June 21; two to Hsiang-lan, July 7 and August 2; one to Dr. Fenn on August 2; and one to you by Mrs. New on May 26.

In regard to your letters, I have received the following: April 7, April 23, May 14, and June 10 - July 22. Some of the letters came rather promptly but others took more than two months. Will you please look through your file and let me know what letters from the above list you have received. In regard to your own letters, may I ask you to send them whether it means double weight or not. I have been expecting to hear from you and Mrs. Mills especially wants some news about the college activities. I fully appreciate that you do not have the time to send me news for publicity sake. Would you please ask Eva Spicer or others to write Mrs. Mills some news. She actually needs to send out a newsletter very soon and we have not enough news from our group to make up such a letter.

In regard to the case of Chang and Koo. I wish to make only one comment, and hope it may be of some help to you, if you have to handle similar things in the future. I understand perfectly that if it were not for Mrs. Chang, the whole thing might have been different. However, when any institution comes to the necessity of reducing, there are always problems to face. What I wish to suggest is simply this: If such an occasion occurs again, after the decision of the President, you better get in touch with President Chen yourself and ask him to let you know when he is to carry out such decisions. If all the institutions are doing it at the same time it may have a different effect.

In regard to the revising of the budget. I agree with you entirely that we should be careful not to have Ginling suffer more than the other institutions. I have written to you and Dr. Fenn that the U.C.R. considers the Associate Boards the most reasonable among the different agencies. Yesterday I attended their regular program meeting and they readily granted the request for \$60,000 as a commodity grant to Christian University Faculty. I had the impression that if the request had been for a larger amount it would have been granted, too.

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Sept. 9, 1943

In regard to personnel, I have it very much on my mind to be on the lookout for candidates, both American and Chinese. You asked about Li Gwan-yuen. I am sorry to say that I have not talked to her formally about our need for her. She is definitely interested in the academic side of psychology. Mrs. New has done a great deal in keeping in touch with her, but she said she did not want to commit herself now in regard to her work upon return to China. For the present school year she has received a scholarship from the China Institute and naturally wants to finish her thesis first. My impression is that she is not fitted to do the work of the Dean of Students as it is now set up. This office is the one that worries me the most.

Hwang Hwai-lan I approached formally and invited her soon after I got here. She, too, wanted to remain for a while longer and wanted to know more about the development of physical education for women before she makes a final decision. The last letter I wrote to her was to ask her to come to Chicago after the annual meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference, so that we may talk it over very thoroughly. In the meanwhile, will you and Hsiang-lan give some thought to this question and let me know if she is the one we want to secure. She is very clear in her thinking that at her age, if she accepts a position now, it will mean permanent work. Personally, I am inclined toward inviting her because she has the experience and the vision for developing physical education. Li-ming will be able to work with her, too. However, there are factors that are against our securing her. She had experience in Government universities and is naturally more attracted by their larger program and large number of students. Then, too, she is quite set in her ways and so may not be so good to have work among women. Because of this state of my mind, I shall value greatly any advice from you and Hsiang-lan.

Now I wish to present one big problem for your consideration. Mrs. New and I are working on a Personality Developing project for Ginling. It means putting emphasis on it as a special contribution from a Christian College. Mrs. New herself is keenly interested in going into this line and her own personality is so magnetic and fitted for this type of work. I told her about the present stiff set-up of the office of Dean of Students. We are thinking of starting the work more informally and when it has shown results, we can then approach the Ministry of Education for starting a training course. There are two problems involved in this project and I wish to have you and Hsiang-lan and other senior members to give thorough consideration to them. The first question is raised by Mrs. New herself. She wishes to know if the faculty, especially the alumnae, would favor her joining the Ginling faculty. She has given so much help to the College in an informal way and she is a personal friend of mine. Furthermore, from the objective point of view, I know that she and her husband built up their hospital according to their own desires. It was therefore very different from an institution with definite organizations and traditions, so both she and I realize it may not be easy for her to adjust to the conditions at Ginling. However, when I think of the possibility of this program and the contribution Ginling will be able to make in the developing of "real persons", according to Fosdick, I certainly would want to do our best to develop this program. We have often said that the Christian universities pioneered in the early years and this is the time for us to face the new conditions and find out what are the special fields where we may still be the pioneers. While character development has always been the aim of Christian Education, it is actually more and more neglected, as the institutions grow bigger and bigger. At the same time, the desperate need of persons of integrity in the community has made the Ministry of Education pay attention to character development. Yet, we all know, the Minister's project of tutors will never achieve its objective. It is here that I see a challenge for a small institution as Ginling to take up and we have Mrs. New available. I do not think we should ask her to be the Dean of Students, but rather to have her connected with the office and serve in an informal capacity to both the students and the young graduates. I have not worked out the details of this program at all, but I am giving you the general idea so that you and Hsiang-lan can give consideration to it and help me with your thinking and advice.

The second factor is in regard to additional staff for this project. Naturally, I thought of Hsiang-lan. Actually, I told Mrs. New first after the suggestion Hsiang-lan made once for the training of personnel work when she saw the desperate need in the Middle schools. I mentioned this very briefly to Hsiang-lan in one of my letters. In a general way, I thought we should develop a six-year middle school in connection with

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Sept. 9, 1943

this project, because with character development, it is in the teen age where we can see the first results. I had thought of Hsiang-lan to be the Principal of the Middle School, and to have her decide how to develop and whom she would want to help her. As Mrs. New told me, if we are to develop this project at all we certainly shall need several people. She thought of Li Gwan-yuen, because of her basic academic study in this line. I believe Hsiang-lan knows Gwan-yuen fairly well and I would like to have her opinion in regard to Gwan-yuen also. I realize I have not worked out this thing to a presentable stage and what I feel we need to discover first of all is a Dean of Students for the College, and one who will work with Mrs. New as an informal member in the office, and with the group in developing this high school. I wanted to write to you early so that I can hear your reactions and recommendations before I leave. I should make definite arrangements with Mrs. New also. During the past two years she has been known as a member of the Board of Directors and former chairman. This fall she expects to take courses in Columbia. It will be much better for her to have a definite status established if Ginling is to count her as a member of the faculty. Just because she is a great friend of mine, I do not want to be the only one to make the decision.

In connection with inviting Chinese to join our faculty, I wish to have more information about the actions of the Board of Directors. It is in regard to travel expense. It is impossible for these people themselves to arrange for the travel and it seems the only way is for the college to pay it. I remember the Board of Directors, in Executive Committee, passed regulations on the payment of travel expenses for those coming from occupied China, but I am not sure if definite action was taken at the same time for ocean travel from abroad. If so, under what conditions? How many years of service are the recipients to give to the college? If before the term has finished, either the college terminates the service or the person resigns, what is the adjustment to be made? Will you please talk to Miss Priest and ask her to find out from the files of the Board minutes. In case that no action has been taken, I would like to have some advice from Miss Priest and some members of the Board as to what we should offer to the candidates that are ready to come to Ginling. I am not asking for information of salary because I know from experience that figures do not mean much with the changing conditions.

I have asked for Mrs. Mills to help in approaching possible people for positions in Ginling. Mrs. New has met a few promising young people during her tour of lectures to the colleges. When the Personnel Committee met on September 7th, I presented to them a statement of our present needs. I wish to have your recommendations in regard to the most urgent vacancies that we must try to fill.

One other matter I wish to get your recommendation on is in regard to fellowships and scholarships for our faculty. I talked to Dr. Lung and Hu Shin-tsang before I left and I wanted to get their scholarships settled before I come back. In addition, I have in mind that Hsiung Ya-na and Chen Yu-chin should come as soon as possible. However, the delicate point is in regard to Dzo Yu-lin and Wu-Mei-ling. When I meet with the Y.W.C.A. Secretaries and the Yenching students here I regret that Ginling did not push harder in 1940-41 for the advanced training of our younger members of the faculty. Any suggestions from you and Hsiang-lan will be greatly appreciated.

I am glad that we moved into the Canadian School. I realize that it must have meant a great deal of work for all of you; yet, as the hospital develops further, it is much better for us to get out of that big compound. I am still not clear if our students are still there or did both faculty and students move to the Canadian School? I do hope you are about to get things settled before the opening of college, at least, that all of you will have a short time for recuperation.

Speaking of rest, I certainly feel ashamed for having had four complete weeks of rest. I went to a lodge in the Poconos Mountains in Pennsylvania. It was a place for only a few dozen people and it was very quiet there in the woods. It was a few miles from the summer resort hotels. I read several books on education and on plans for the post-war world. Aside from that and some correspondence, I did nothing; so while you people worked I had a great time to myself.

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Sept. 9, 1943

Tomorrow I am going to Washington, for I have been invited to attend, as an unofficial delegate from China, the International Educational Assembly to be held in West Virginia. I am taking such meetings in order to learn more about the present trends in education.

I must tell you that the Board of Founders will meet on November 12th, so if you wish, you may set that weekend for the observation of Founders Day.

I am afraid this letter is getting too long and yet I feel I haven't expressed one tenth of what I really wanted to share with you. Please tell the faculty and my other friends that I do think of them often, but being such a poor correspondent and inefficient in managing my time, I just don't get things done. I think of you especially as the college is opening these days. I can only remember all of you in my prayers.

Affectionately yours,

To Miss Elsie Priest:

Dear Miss Priest:

May I trouble you to find out from Mr. Chen Er-chang how much is my P.P.C. salary from the month of July. If you remember, before I left Chengtu, you gave me a check for the salary through the month of June. If you could let me know the equivalent in gold which I should receive from July I could draw from Mr. Evans. Perhaps if you write to him directly about the amount it would be better for the records.

Some time ago I asked Mr. Evans to send \$30.00 to you. It was a gift from Anna Clark; \$20 of the amount is for the special Faculty Aid Fund, so will you please hand that to Miss Chester. The balance of \$10.00 is a personal gift to Miss Dyu Ao. Mr. Ming can easily write a short note and send it to her at Ta Hsia University in Kweiyang.

Sorry not to have written you personal letters, but you can be assured that I think of you often, particularly during these difficult days and of your additional work due to the rising cost of living. Your friends inquire about you and all admire you for carrying on year after year.

With love and best wishes for your health,

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Wednesday

Dear Mr. Evans,

Mrs. New writes
me that you were
inquiring if I would
wish to make a
change & have
your help in find-
ing a place to move
to. I wish to thank
you & appreciate
greatly your thought-
ful offer. But I am
satisfied with my
place & have settled
down for the duration
- not of the war, of
course, but of my

vacation. AUG 16 (27)

1943

The first day when
I got here I was
somewhat disappointed
because there is no
beautiful mountain
view from the house,
and it was hazy
in the air. But the
climate changed
and I have enjoyed
clear, mountain
air these days.
I have also enjoyed
walks around in
the neighborhood,
and sitting beside

the creek, listening
to the sound of the
water. This is a
real vacation for
me, - & I have not
considered moving
at all. However, I
thank you just the
same.

Mrs. New also
told me that you
explained to her your
reasons why you
would not wish to
merely beg for
more appropriation
from the R.C.R. Co

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course, I fully appreciate your stand. When I wanted to see you, it was only because I got curious by Bill Tamm's cable at one point - not UCR's regarding on recommendations from China or the other. As for solution I am satisfied to leave in your hands. Whether you have decided to write a cable Tamm, will you please let us know? With best wishes for some vacation for you. Sincerely,
Pittsburgh

— Aug 21, 43⁵⁷
Saturday

Dear Mrs. Niles,

I have just received your letter & wish to reply at once. Am very glad that you are back in New York, but I am afraid you did not have any rest from your heart from New York.

1. The Personnel Committee vote. It does not resolve any difference to me whether you put it on Sept. 7 or 8, I want to say it that way in my vote to Mrs. Foster. I remember the reason we put it the afternoon of Sept. 7, was that after the Labor Day on Monday, Sept. 6, there was a lot of things to handle in the office to be attended to by Miss MacKinnon.

2. Date of my Seattle trip. I am afraid I have

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not written to Mrs.
Seales, however, partly
it was because she wrote
I had been known early
in September, it would be
all right. I have just looked
up her letter, and it seemed
it might be Oct. 13 that
I should arrange to be
there. This is because I
must be in N.Y. on Oct. 20.
Perhaps we better say
~~Sept.~~^{Oct.} 13-15 for Smith. 1943
talk to you in regard to
Hartford after I get back.

I have changed my
mind and wish to see
some colleges, so I would
like to keep that week
from Oct. 4-9. free for seeing
some institutions near ✓

AUG 21 1943

[37]

The Cleveland region. I have
not written to A. H. Hyden
and it may be better now
till I have talked to you
about possible colleges
there, before deciding on
the final date for going
to Indianapolis.

3. Boston trip. Thank you
very much for all the arrange-
ments you have made. I'll
be glad to follow the schedule
I am writing to Mrs.
Thurston.

With best wishes and
many, many thanks
Sincerely
W. H. H. H.

Finally it seems definite
now that Fipsbolm is going
and let's hope Mr. Rice's
name will be on the list.

Aug 43 (1)

Monday

Dear Mrs. Niles,

From Mrs. Foster & Mrs. New, I have heard of the passing of your mother. I can fully sympathize how it meant a loss & bereavement to you & your sister, but for the aged it was the natural return to an eternal peace. And it was a blessing to your mother that she slipped away so peacefully.

I hope that Mrs. Niles' sister is no worse and not suffering too much from the terrible cancer. I also hope - both for her & for Mrs. Niles - that she will be able to wait till Gresham brings him to U.S.A.

AUG 1943

(27)

Mrs. Foster has taken good care of my mail and has forwarded me my only personal letters. But I have been lazy and have not answered many yet.

This spot has turned out to be a fine, quiet place for rest. It is among woods and we have found out it is cooler than places higher on the mountains. Mrs. Swaine serves good, tasteful meals, and I have gained quite a few pounds. It certainly is a real joy and blessing to sit under the trees with a book! I have

AUG 1943

(37)

enjoyed the mountain
air and sunshine. I
only wish that our folk
in Abington could have
some of it.

The third week is the
usual time for the
MCR Program meeting,
so G'ed takes a trip back
to N.Y. for a couple of days.
Besides the weekly G'd
like to ask for Mrs. Foster's
help to dictate a few
letters and to do some
shopping with Mrs. Kent.
She is coming back
from the Baptist Conference
today.

Looking forward to see-
ing you soon. Sincerely
G'ed

AUG 1943

P.S. Perhaps I better add a word that the enclosed check is a much delayed gift of flowers for the funeral. But of course it is perfectly correct according to our custom to use it for any expense in connection with the funeral.

Y. J. W.

Ideal Ease Aug '43

IN THE POCONOS

Mountainhome, Pennsylvania

Friday

Dear Mrs. Mills, realize
 I could hardly, I
 have been here 5 days
 and I have not written
 to you yet! I am very
 anxious to know how
 your mother is, and I am
 sure Mrs. Foster will
 send me word after
 she gets back to the
 office on Monday. As
 Mrs. Van will write
 me after she hears from
 Harriet, if she is in town.
 I am very sorry that
 you had to go home so
 suddenly that Sunday,
 and I am sorry for your
 mother to suffer from
 the heart trouble. I am
 afraid you will have
 to change your summer
 plans. But I do hope

AUG 11 1943.

(2)

that you would be able to
out of danger soon, and you
will be able to return
to U. S.

I came back on Monday
afternoon. It is a fine
quiet retreat and I feel
free to sleep, to read
or just to be idle. There
is not much scenery
near the house, but
yesterday several of us
went to visit local
sights in the neighbor-
hood and got some beau-
tiful views. The first
two days, weather was
rather muggy, but
it cleared up yester-
day morning and we
are having clear sun-
shiny weather. I hope
Mrs. New could be
here for a few days.
She is going to the British
on Aug. 11th and wishes
to prepare her speeches

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Ideal Ease

AUG 11 1943

IN THE POCONOS

Mountainhome, Pennsylvania

these days.

I was glad I went
to see Miss Hodge, who
is resting in a nursing
home during this month.
She was looking fairly
well, but thin and frail
looking. Miss Priest
sold her house, as
she could not find any
apartment she rented
the third floor of her
own house from the new
owner - the Methodist.
She has fixed it up
very attractively, and
she regrets only there
is no guest room.

The presentation con-
ference was worthwhile
and I learned much
about workings of the
NCR and the different

Ideal Case Aug 24, 1943

"IN THE POCONOS"

MOUNTAINHOME, PA.

Dear Mrs. Mills,
 Thank you very much
 for your letter.
 I am inclined to
 think better not to go
 to Mt. Holyoke on Sept. 23,
 because there is the
 SMC meeting on Sept. 24,
 and then follows the
 program to Auburn and
 Boston.

So, I wish I suggest
 that you will back to
 say that 23rd is ~~not~~
 impossible. If they
 should have a meeting
 on Thursday, Oct. 14,
 I'll arrange it.

I suggest to go to
 Smith from Oct. 13-15,
 and I probably can go
 one day earlier if I
 should leave on Oct. 14
 afternoon for Mt. Holyoke.

Ideal Case AUG 24 1943

"IN THE POCONOS"
MOUNTAINHOME, PA.

Dr. I cannot stay in Swiss
Lodge over the week-
end, and sleep at Hart-
ford on the following
Monday. As you said
I'll talk to you after
I get back to N. Y. I
will then write to
Mrs. Seales & Miss
Wheeler about definite
dates.

I'll surely be glad to
come to the Personal
Com. meeting on Sept. 7
at 10 a.m. By the way,
is Miss Giest on the Com?
If so, I certainly wish
she will be able to
come, and hope Mrs.
Seales will be able
to come also.

Hincerely
Tuesday P.M. G. J. Swaine

Ideal Case

"IN THE POCONOS"
MOUNTAINHOME, PA.

Aug 43
Friday

Dear Mrs. Foster,

Thank you very much
for your note & for the
mail that you have taken
care for us and that you
have forwarded to me.

I am sorry to hear
about the parking of Mrs.
Mills' mother. I suppose
we have to face facts,
and as the old lady was
not well, the end was
only natural for her.

Could you please let
me know if there is a
notice from the UCR
Program Com. calling a
Committee meeting
on next Wed?
If not, will you please
call up Mr. Fleming
Sweet's secretary, & find
out if this request
meeting of the Committee

Ideal Case AUG 1943

"IN THE POCONOS"
MOUNTAINHOME, PA.

on the third Wed. is to
 be held? of so, I'd
 like to take a trip to
 NY on Wed. and back
 by Thursday evening.
 There are some letters
 I would like to ask for
 your help to type. If
 there is to be no
 meeting, then I would
 not come.

We had a storm
 last night. I hope
 you got some rain
 too and it is cooler
 in the big city. I am
 enjoying my vacation
 very much and de-
 lightful mountain
 climate.

With best wishes
 and many thanks again.
 Sincerely,
 J. F. W.

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Ideal Case

Aug 43

"IN THE POCONOS"
MOUNTAINHOME, PA.

Thurs. A.M.

Dear Mr. Evans,

I asked Mrs Foster to seek your advice whether I should accept the invitation to speak from Sweet Norbrian College. Since I knew nothing about the college, I had no opinion whatsoever whether I should go or not. But this morning I had a sudden idea that I could put the 100 dollars to a special use - not just toward general expenses in the budget, - it might solve a problem on my mind for several days. So, I am inclined to accept the invitation if it does not take too long to get there from Washington. I mean not more than 2 or 3 hours.

Thank you very much for your letter. A wife - and the one to whom I am devoted - I am enjoying this place - and honestly I have no desire at all to make any change.

This time your vacation must begin, not on your door.

J. W. Swaine

Ideal Case

"IN THE POCONOS"
MOUNTAINHOME, PA.

Wed. P.M.
Aug 25, 1943

Dear Mrs. Foster,

Your prompt reply was duly received yesterday. I was glad to know that I did not need to take a trip to New York for the meeting today.

It was very good of you to suggest helping me with my letters. I promptly accept your offer with much appreciation. On separate sheets I am sending you the list of things I would like to ask you to do for me.

One thing I forgot to mention is that there are guests here I would like to show some Girling pictures. Could you please look through the files and send me a few postcard-size pictures of Girling Bledges - such as the Smith Bledge, autumn scene with chrysanthemums, or the pond, etc. Any way just a few to give the idea of

Pic
+ Bledges
Sent
8/21/43

AUG 25 1943

the campers in Hankoing.
Perhaps you may send me
a copy each of Principles
Primer, calls from Szechwan
Border.

I expect to leave here
on Monday, Aug. 30. So, will
you please stop forwarding
letters by Friday, Aug. 27,
I mean, not any after
Monday Friday.

Supper going has been
soured, a better stop.
Thank you very, very
much for the fact you
have ^{been} fixing in forward-
ing of answering my
letters.

Sincerely yours
W. J. [Signature]

[Faint, illegible handwriting, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

Mrs. C. A. Evans

Kindness of Mrs. Foster

4801 Brandywine St. N.W.
Washington, 16, D.C.
September 14, 1943

Mrs. W. Plumer Mills
Ginling College Office
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Mills:

I wish to thank you for your letters and the advice that you have given me. Mrs. Bowles has kindly offered to take a letter for me so that I can answer some of your questions before I go to the conference in Harpers Ferry.

The letter from Mrs. Conger I am returning to you. Could you please write an answer to her in your own name that, according to my schedule I shall not be going to the Middle West until sometime in January. I shall get in touch with Professor Rufus when I know the definite time of going to Ann Arbor. I shall ask Dr. Rufus to tell her about the date as soon as that is settled. Mrs. Shull has also written in regard to the possibility of my speaking to the A.A.U.W. so perhaps one meeting may be arranged if the time should be suitable to the groups in Ann Arbor.

In regard to the invitation from the National Peace Conference, I am glad you have declined it for me. As I told you before, I really do not like to make public speeches when I am unable to give adequate preparation before the speech.

As for Mr. Miller of the O.W.I., I don't think we need to make any definite answer at present. If, in the latter part of October, I should have time I would not mind making another record in Chinese.

The thing I should tell you right away is that I'll have to come back to Washington next week. Dr. Liu Chieh talked to me and Paul Kwei yesterday and said that a conference for the whole group will be held either next Tuesday or Wednesday. It is important that I should be here because the "boss" may be leaving Washington for a few months. I promised Mr. Garside that I would go to speak informally to the U.C.R. staff on Tuesday afternoon, that is September 21st. Now because of this conference in Washington I shall not be able to keep that engagement. Will you please call up Mr. Garside and cancel that? And tell him that I'll be glad to give this talk for him at some later date when I'll be in New York. The Monday evening engagement with the Baptist Women's Board I will of course keep.

Will you please look up the letters from the Congresswoman, Mrs. Bolton, and find out the time and place of the dinner that I am going to on Friday evening? If there is no time for your reply to come, I can of course easily telephone to her right here in Washington.

One other thing I wish you would look up for me is the exact wording of the title which Miss Marston wanted me to speak on at the Episcopal Women's Conference in Cleveland. There is no hurry about it. You may leave a note at Mrs. New's. I expect to come back by the Sunday afternoon train.

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SEP 14 1943

✓ The proposal from Miss Mildred Price I should answer myself. It isn't so simple as just to write a few letters. Perhaps you could send her a note to say that I'll be busy at the International Education Assembly for a few days but shall be very glad to talk it over with her on next Monday when I come back to New York. Personally, I of course would like very much to see Mrs. Fisher go to China and give her valuable service for a year. The thing that should be carefully planned is the question of under whose auspices she had better be connected when she lives in China and what is the best time for her to be there.

✓ The first suggestion from Dr. Y.C. Yang I shall have to politely decline. It may be easier for Dr. Yang to answer Miss Woodford. The second proposal seems to me a very important one. I will, as you suggested, try to get in touch with Mr. Arndt while I'm here in Washington. My first reaction is this: that if this group is going to have some contribution to make in China we should include at least some professors from the Government Universities. The names that were suggested by Mr. Arndt included only Christian University people. Will you please write a reply to Dr. Yang about the above remarks? I am therefore enclosing the letters from Miss Price and Dr. Yang.

I am going to Harpers Ferry this noon and expect to be back by Friday afternoon. I am sorry to say that I have caught a little cold. Otherwise I am fine.

✓ Enclosed I am also sending you the letter from Miss Ada Lehman of Toronto. We talked about the possibility of taking a trip to Toronto but never definitely decided how to answer. After thinking it over, I have decided definitely not to go to attend the West China University Board meeting early in November. However, it does seem to me that I should try to go there for a visit because of the close relationship Ginling has had with the Canadian Mission and all the helps that the Mission has given to the College. Perhaps in December I can arrange for a trip. Could you please then write the letter to say that I am not able to go to Toronto in November but that I shall keep it in mind and if at all possible I do hope to go for a short visit before I start homeward for China.

Sincerely yours,

Wu Yi-fang
Wu Yi-fang

WYF:jb

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September 27, 1943

Dr. Wu Yi-fang
c/o Miss Ruth Tomlinson
38 Sever Street
Worcester, Mass.

Dear Dr. Wu:

I have given very careful thought to the possibility of sending cables to China in an effort to secure an additional exchange grant. Saturday and over the week end I have had opportunity to sound out a number of people who have had close contact with the situation in China as well as the United States and I am thinking, for the present, that it would be wise to withhold any approach which would have any tendency to disturb present relationships. Some of the reasons back of this are as follows:

- a. The original grant was for diplomatic purposes which apparently the Chinese Government feels has been well served.
- b. There is a definite conviction among the Chinese leaders that there is a change imminent in the commodity situation.
- c. The radio announcement this morning that the Assam Road was about to be opened.
- d. The pending Burma drive led by Mountbatten.
- e. The definite reluctance of the Chinese Government to make further concessions which in effect admits inability to cope with the inflation situation.
- f. The definite statement made by H. H. Kung to John Rich only a few weeks ago that absolutely no new adjustments to be granted.

As over against this, we have a number of things on the credit side:

1. The United China Relief grant of \$65,000.
2. The definite recognition of all leaders of relief agencies that the Chinese leadership must be preserved.

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3. Definite leaning of the United States Government toward helping substantially in sustaining the educated class (confidentially).
4. The increasing possibility and effectiveness of the British Aid to China Fund.
5. The promise of the U. C. R. leadership not to forsake us in this special emergency situation (also confidential).

When Miss Spicer wrote you, she did not know of the special grant from U. C. R. and presumably none of the factors which we have listed above were in the thinking of the field.

As a final checking of the situation, I have talked with Dr. McConaughy who does not wish to make our decisions for us, but is willing to state that in his estimation approaches at the present time before the \$65,000 has been distributed would react unfavorably on the whole project. He has really invited me to hurry up and spend the money and see what we can create in new applications to the United China Relief. Of course, this would be suicidal if it were allowed to get out and reach the other agencies.

I am suggesting, therefore, that we allow these cables to rest for a few days and it is quite possible some other light will illuminate the picture meanwhile.

Very sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

CAE/B



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Dr. Luis Cleveland P.E. Speech
Oct. 3, 4, 5, 1943 1

When I was listening to your Chairman referring to certain of the things in which I had taken part, I could not help wishing to say that the list of organizations I have tried to aid, is the best evidence that we in China, the Christian Church in China has not enough leaders.

On behalf of the National Christian Council I wish to bring you our sincere greetings. Also, on behalf of Ginling College, I wish to bring you greetings. Furthermore, I wish to express our deep appreciation, because through these difficult years, it is your sympathy, support, and prayers that have helped us to come through; and when I have this honor and privilege of attending the Triennial Meeting of the Episcopal Women, I wish to express my own sense of gratitude, and also for the College and for the National Christian Council in China.

The subject assigned to me is "Christians and World Order." Perhaps I should say that the Executive Secretary, Miss Marston, gave me time enough to prepare and present this morning a well worked out paper. But, I am sorry I have to confess humbly that I have failed in that, and have to speak rather informally on this topic.

Before we take up the subject, we should take a moment to express our feelings of thankfulness at this time of the world's history. True, this is the most terrible war that we are going through, the most horrible destruction ever seen on this earth. But from the long-range viewpoint of Christian civilization, we should feel thankful from two angles. First,

in the world situation this is the first time that political leaders have come to admit that the usual weapons, namely, armament and international treaties, cannot achieve the security of the peoples. We remember how, formerly, they would laugh at the Christians as being too idealistic when we believed that "love your neighbor as yourself" should be applied to nations as well as to individuals. But now, through sad experience, through realization from sheer necessity, they have come around to accept the Christian teaching, after all, as the ultimate method for solving the world problem.

Secondly, it seems to me it is significant that science has shown, in recent years, that pure physics and chemistry are not able to explain a human being, as they seemed to show in the early years of this century. Some physicists and biologists have acknowledged that there is something more than the purely physical, chemical and physiological functions of the body; and some psychologists have found that if you want to have an integrated personality, there is bound to be a motivating purpose for that person, and the highest is religion. Dr. Fosdick, in his book "On Being a Real Person" has explained it fully. Such insights through scientific inquiry help us to understand the spiritual truth more comprehensively. It is stimulating for us Christians to live in such an age.

With this as our background, we will go on to deal with our problem "Christians and World Order." I wish to start with Christians as individuals. From Chinese classical teachings, first is to cultivate the person, next regulate the

family, then rule the country and harmonize the universe. Thus we begin with the individual.

Just the other day, in the elevator, I heard two men talking. One of them said, "Well, it is only the human equation." This sounds very familiar to me, as I often heard the same remark in China. If you have the problem of human relationship solved, half of the work will be done. Christianity starts with the individual. Jesus Christ came to the world in the form of a person. The Word was made flesh, and it is from this revelation that we have to recognize the dignity of a human being. It is here that we should make our emphasis.

According to our Chinese teachings, when the scholar was learning the classics, he not only studied the authoritative books; at the same time, he learned how to be a moral man. When he was learning to write essays, and to expound the classical teachings, he should know, at the same time, how to become a princely man, that is, to be a virtuous individual.

Lately I have made a study of the trends of American Education. Some educators point out that one of the main troubles of the present day is the secularization of education. In the Colonial days, religion was the dominating force in education. Gradually, because of the advancement of science and the development of the state universities, education has become separated as such from religion. There is the trouble, the separation of one human being into segments. Then, there arose the industrial revolution, upsetting the condition of society

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so much that the accepted standards for human conduct have been over-thrown. Consequently there is this modern chaos in society as a whole and in the local community.

As Christians our only course is to return to God, accepting Him as the divine center in our life. We should not merely learn the means to live without knowing what the end is, thus neglecting the real meaning of life.

I remember one story told by the late Rev. C. Y. Cheng, the foremost Christian leader in China. Dr. Cheng was traveling with some American friends in New York. They were catching an express train. Somehow they missed it; but these two friends knew how to get around and catch some other train and make another connection. Finally, they gained the five minutes that they had lost. That is true, they gained the five minutes. But, when they arrived, out of breath, Dr. Cheng asked, "What are you going to do with the five minutes?"

This modern age is advancing rapidly with all the highly developed technology, but what is it all for? It would lead to more chaos, unless our abilities and achievements be directed toward the moral goals of life.

Secondly, in addition to set right our relationship with God, we should consider our relationship between man and man. Our social obligations are not only limited to the family as in the Chinese saying, but to the community or the group with whom we identify ourselves. The social Gospel of the Christian religion has been demonstrated in China through the social service activities of Christian organizations. Here I wish to

bear witness that through their many acts of mercy during the war, Christianity has become better known, and more deeply appreciated by the Chinese at large. Many lives were saved and millions were helped. In thus serving others, many missionaries ignored dangers to themselves and some sacrificed their own lives. It is indeed a spontaneous expression of Christian love, and represents light in the midst of darkness.

I wish to go a step further, not stopping with service toward those less fortunate. I am thinking more of the various groups we identify ourselves with. In any country, in any civilization, there are groups of common interest; professional, economic, political and others. For example, the traditional guilds in China regulate or affect conduct, wages, prices, and much else. I am not an economist, I am not going into the economic complications. But I wish to think of the Christian obligation, or responsibility toward such organized and vested interests. Perhaps that term can include all, the vested interests.

Dr. Fosdick mentions that it is a natural, human instinct, if you have got a hold upon some rights, or have prestige, or power, or financial resources, you want to keep them as your own. Now, as Christians, perhaps we should think: What are they for? It is in such vested interests that we need to work hardest to get the Christian principles applied and practiced.

Two days ago I read in the New York Times an editorial on the Fulbright Resolution after it had been passed by the House of Representatives and forwarded to the Senate. Some senators indicated that it was likely to be pigeonholed. The

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editorial points out it is not because the senators did not approve of the general principle in the resolution, but rather because the Senate has authority to ratify international treaties. They have come to feel they have almost a monopoly of judgment regarding foreign affairs. It is their sphere or prerogative, and now, when the House has ideas and steps ahead of them, they would not like it. Perhaps they will want to pigeonhole the measure, and write a new, but somewhat similar one. I am not criticizing the Senate -- but when I read that article, I felt how truly it shows the usual tendency of vested interests, their pride and concern for their own prestige. It is there that the Christian ideal for mankind can uplift people, and can help them see the larger viewpoint. Furthermore as pointed out in the editorial such resolution passed at this moment by the House or by the Senate, is not committing the United States to any international agreement. Rather it was seeking the psychological good, to get the world to see that it is not only during times of fighting, but it is for the upholding of the post-war peace; that the United States wants to have a share in world affairs. But through the attitude of the Senate, that psychological good is being destroyed. This incident is merely one illustration of daily happenings in various groups whose natural concern is for their own interests. Yet for the good of a community or a country as a whole, a bigger and higher goal should be followed. Even though it may involve sacrifice in applying Jesus' principle in all our relationships it is His way and the very method to attain peace for all.

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Thirdly, we come to the national interest. I would not wish to talk about the rights or obligations of citizens to a nation. It seems to me that in any country where formerly, Christians, as a rule, wanted to keep away from "dirty politics," now this attitude has to be changed. In China, not only the Christians, the scholars have been similarly at fault. But from the tragic suffering and sacrifice in the war, we must think of the future of nations and peoples. It requires leaders from every field to contribute their best in the up-building of a new world order.

In regard to Christians and what they should do concerning political matters, I wish to refer to the pamphlet, A Righteous Faith for a Just and Durable Peace. The articles there have helped to clear my thinking along that line. I wish to quote two outstanding Christian leaders, President John A. Mackay of Princeton Seminary wrote: "It will be the duty of the Church, however, to create, form, and nurture the largest possible number of such people within her own fellowship. It will be its duty to present for the consideration of the artificers and administrators of world order, truths which they must take into account in projecting an international society. It will also be the abiding duty of the Church to be the faithful critic of all political schemes and activities that involve the basic rights and welfare of human beings."

Thus from the Church, from among our own group we are taking the lead proclaiming the truth, and even in criticizing and opposing if the agreements or other suggestions proposed

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for the peace settlement should be not according to such truths.

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick said this: "It is the duty of the Churches to proclaim, and of Christians to embrace, such fundamental moral principles as have been outlined. But, this is not enough. Christians have a duty as citizens to test, by such criteria, the programs of their political leaders. They have the further duty to seek actively to bring human institutions into closer conformity with such moral precepts. Only thus will Christians perform the indispensable task of translating the Christian Ideal into practical realization."

Lastly, we come to the relationship of Christians to World Order. Within the Christian Church, there has always been a world fellowship; but, that fellowship rather overlooked the national or racial differences because the Church is over and above any distinction. If we should face the post-war world in a realistic way, we expect that different political, racial and cultural groups will come in as members of a world organization. Within the Church, we must, therefore, recognize these different units in the world fellowship in Christ. We must respect their different cultures and try to understand them. Our fellowship grows from diversity into unity by appreciating the strong and weak points of the various groups and by complementing each other.

Recently from China, everywhere I went I heard the admiration and warm sympathy of the American people for our war efforts in China. I was both glad and disturbed, because

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your enthusiastic response might mean that you over-estimated us. You might not have realized the real situation, the hardships and disappointments. We would rather have you know the actual conditions, so that there will not be any disillusionment.

At the recent International Education Assembly held at Harpers Ferry, one of the topics discussed was education for world citizenship. Several leading American educators spoke of the ignorance of people at large, who have not really understood what is involved in the struggle of this second World War, and what may be involved in seeking the security for the various countries. Similarly, this condition exists in our country. It is important that people should learn about facts and understand their relative significance.

I remember that one of the factors that led me to become a Christian was the activity of the Christians. I was impressed by their conscious effort, or spontaneously, in carrying out the Christian teaching in their lives. With us in China, we had our classical teaching by Confucius, but have taken that too much for granted. Even though it does permeate through the whole of society, we have not put forth enough effort of living up to it. Now-a-days, in Christian countries, if I may be frank, there is the same tendency in that you have taken the Christian teaching too much for granted. The urgency of time indeed demands a quickening of Christian spirit to revitalize the Christian actions in order to lay a firm foundation for the new world order to build upon.

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When we compare peoples of different cultures and other religions, we discover their distinctive characteristics. Each can be a contributing factor to the whole. From Confucius' teaching I wish to refer to two points of emphasis, namely, tolerance and golden-mean. Throughout our history, there is nearly complete absence of religious persecution. In the Boxer Rebellion, or for a short while in 1926-1927, we had expressions of hostility, but not religious persecution as such. They were considerably mixed with political affairs. The traditionally tolerant attitude of the three religions - Confucianism, Buddhism, Taoism - is recently evidenced in Chungking by the formation of a society of believers. That includes Buddhists, Taoists, Catholics and Protestants.

"Golden mean" teaches us not to go to the extreme. It further teaches us "to find the central clue to our moral being which unites us to the universal order." When we think about the construction of a world order, we realize what a tremendous task it is. The various cultures and nations have, in their aspirations, developed different beliefs, different convictions, different goals. In the process of bringing them together, the principle of finding a central clue may offer a working basis for progress.

In the conception, the central clue is the moral purpose of God in the destiny of mankind. The futility of war has driven the political leaders to conclude that a world order is a necessity. Merely the sense of necessity does not last. There needs be a higher motive of working God's plan for the

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destiny of mankind.

After I came to America, I learned how your public opinion either pushed the government ahead or held back the actions of the Government. Therefore, we Christians have to strengthen our own faith in world order, if we are to exercise any influence in the forming of public opinion; because in any democracy, whatever action the political leaders can take depends upon the opinion of the people. If we do not act upon this faith for any improvement in the relationship between different countries or different peoples, the gain is not lasting, and it is not in line with the gradual, upward trend of God's purpose.

In conclusion I wish to refer to an experience I had in Jerusalem. On the journey from China, a group of us took a hurried trip to Jerusalem. A very pleasant guide showed us the Church of Holy Sepulchre and other sacred places. While explaining the interior, he repeatedly said, "This is the possession of the Roman Catholic Church," "this is the possession of the Greek Orthodox Church," or "this is the possession of the Church of England." The word "possession" specially struck me. Why should there be such division in the House of Worship?

I could not help feeling how feeble human efforts are in trying to express their adoration by their various forms.

When I was feeling like that, I saw many pilgrims coming, because it was during the Passion Week. I saw a woman come in and reverently kiss the Star of Bethlehem on the floor. Then she tenderly led her child to kiss it too. At that

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moment, I searched my own heart why my faith was not so strong as theirs, because I did not enjoy "possession" nor outward expression of kissing the Star. Yet the same feeling of inward adoration moved me deeply when I followed the narrow road,

In the quiet of the Church of Gethsemane after the pilgrims left, that very road which Our Lord had walked to Calvary. / That

solemn moment gave me strength and insight to understand that I was at one with these pilgrims who sought Him in diverse ways. Unity of spirit reigns supreme over diversity of forms. In appreciating and adoring God, each will receive what each is seeking for. God is all-embracing, and the human need of Him is so real.

The dominating factor is Jesus Christ who came down to earth, who lived among the Jews, who revealed God. Without recognizing that central fact of the life of Jesus Christ on earth, the expressions of these pilgrims would mean nothing. In the same way every effort to seek world order, and all human efforts may not last very long, unless we uphold this highest ideal, the purpose of God, for the destiny of mankind.

1179

150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York
November 2, 1943

Dr. Ruth Chester
Ginling College
Chengtu, Szechuen
China

Dear Dr. Chester:

I have just written a long letter to the Executive Committee so I won't repeat what I have covered there. The first thing I wish to mention is in regard to two separate grants to the Faculty Special Aid Account. One was \$1700, the surplus from the year 1941 to 1942. When the treasurer, Mr. Evans presented the report to the Finance Committee, I asked right away that this amount be granted to the Faculty Special Aid item. I am sure that you have to make grants from time to time in meeting special needs of individual members of the faculty. I think especially of the grant to Dr. Djang. It is in connection with the coming of her mother from the Northwest. There must have been tremendous travel expenses, also the furnishing and equipping of a new home in Chengtu. These should be counted as special so I wish you would consult her and make an adequate grant to cover such extra expenses.

The other grant was an amount of \$500 from the Day of Prayer Fund. When I heard from Mrs. Mills that there was a surplus left in the hands of the Special Committee, I asked her to make a special request for Ginling. We definitely asked for it to meet the need of special cases in connection with the staff of Ginling. From your letter, I have learned that the cost of repairs for the room for Dr. Djang's mother was over \$10,000. Will you please have this special grant to cover this extra expense. I have thought over very thoroughly the question of housing women faculty members. Because of two reasons, it seems to me justifiable for the college to meet this expense. First is that Dr. Djang has to live in the dormitory because of her duties and if so, her mother is to be near the campus. Secondly, I hear from your letter that married women such as Mrs. George Wu, Mrs. Tang Ming-Sien and Mrs. Yung are all being housed by the faculty. Then the College should take care of Dr. Djang's mother also. Now that we have secured this special gift outside the regular budget it can be applied to meet this special expenditure. I will talk to Mr. Evans and ask him to write to Miss Priest about it.

In regard to the salary for Mr. Chang and Mr. Koo, I wonder if they are paid by the College. I am pretty sure that they are, but since you mention in your first letter that the respective departments were to take care of the salary for the one term, I wish to make sure of it. No matter how it was settled at the time, it is impossible to expect the departmental heads to take care of these two extra salaries for one term.

In going over the letters, I read again Miss Tsu Yu-dji's letters in regard to the rural service station. I am very sorry not to have answered her directly. I hope you have told her when I wrote you that the College was to continue the budget for the project. Will you please assure her that her program is very important and the College will continue to carry it through at least for a period of three years. I will try to see if I can secure special grants for this project. In the meanwhile will you please include her on the askings for the rural program in the regular college budget.

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Miss Chang Hwei-lan came to New York a few weeks ago for an interview with Dr. C. K. Chu. I am sorry for Ginling but glad for the Project that she has accepted the invitation from the Health Education Bureau. I do not know the exact title but it is under the Public Health Administration. As I told you before, Miss Chang answered my invitation earlier and said that she could not make up her mind until next Spring. Now she expressed to me sincerely that she regrets not to return to Ginling, but she will do whatever she can in helping us. I asked her for recommendations of her students to join our P.E. Staff. She recommended one, Wang Ru-ming very highly. She was a graduate from Central University and assisted Hwang Li-ming in Shanghai. Miss Hwang also thought very highly of her. Will you write to Miss Hwang or will you ask Dr. Djang to write the letter in Chinese. I do wish you can start on this soon, and if at all possible we certainly hope that Miss Wang will be able to come to Chengtu by next summer. I realize the travel item is a heavy one, yet it may be absolutely necessary if we are to continue the P.E. work at all. Miss Chang even recommended her as a good candidate for coming to America for advanced study. Since she will not be able to start from Shanghai anyway, I have thought of asking her to teach for a couple of years more before sending her to America. Ettie Chen must also know her, so will you please consult her before sending the invitation through Miss Hwang.

Cablegrams very often do not carry the message they are meant to. When I cabled ~~Chen Siu-djen~~ "Chen Siu-djen business manager" I meant for her to work under Mr. Ming. In the Chinese terminology, Mr. Ming's title is a different one from business manager. He has been carrying too heavy a load, and particularly he does not like managing of business. He has more than enough to do in attending to the teaching and all the official correspondence. I talked to him about inviting Chen Siu-djen to be the business manager under him. Actually, I wrote to him from Calcutta on this matter but it seems that the two letters I sent from there to the College never reached Chengtu. Will you please talk it over with him and see if there is any possibility of her leaving the children's home. If not, there may be the possibility of inviting some other college graduate. Actually he is doing far more than one person can possibly carry.

Bao Siu-djen came to see me a few weeks ago and wanted to have a list of the courses she took at Ginling. I, of course, would not put my name on any list she made from her memory, and finally she promised to wait until I can get one from you. The one concession I made is that you make two different copies of the transcript--one of the regular form and the other only the list of courses and the number of credits, but no grades. I told her that these two copies will be sent to Mrs. Mills so that if New York University should want to see the grades, Mrs. Mills can send the regular transcript. Perhaps I should add that in order to help her identification you better put within parenthesis after her name (Marguerite Bao.) I am afraid you will have to help the registrar in making out this transcript because of our counting credits she earned at Northwestern toward her graduation.

I am very glad to hear that you and Mary had a short vacation on Tsing Cheng Shan. I do hope you stored up enough energy for the tremendous amount of work that awaited you upon your return to College. I was very glad to

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NOV 2 1943

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get a letter from Ettie dated October 5th. She told me of the total enrollment of 276. Now I am waiting to hear from you about the final list of the faculty there. Mrs. New can be the witness to my concern over the college problems. I do not mean to worry, but I just cannot help thinking of the many difficult problems you have to face now.

If nothing special comes up for you to cable me, I expect to start homeward by the end of January. I'll try my best to get in some rest between times because I know I need to before the long and tiring journey.

With sincere wishes for the Christmas season.

Faithfully yours,

Yi-fang Wu

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150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y.
November 2, 1943

Members of the Executive Committee
Ginling College
Chengtu, Szechuen
China

Dear Friends:

Several months have passed since I wrote to you last. Now you are getting ready to celebrate the Founders Day and my thoughts go to you even oftener than usual. I wish I could have been with you in observing this important college day. The Founders Executive Committee has voted to send a message to you for the occasion and I hope that it reaches you in good time.

Some good news for you! Miss Florence Kirk has completed her thesis and passed her examination. She is now visiting her family in Canada but will come to New York about the middle of November to wait for the earliest passage back to China. I am sure you will be very happy to welcome her back. Miss Wu Mac-I wrote me last week that she expected to finish her laboratory work in November, and if everything goes well as is expected, she will be able to complete her work early in the Spring. The College Office will do all they can in securing passage for her. Within the last two months I have been kept very busy in speaking and attending different kinds of meetings. I attended the Chinese Christian Students' Conference, and the triennial convention of the Women's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church. I was also asked to speak to the Board meeting of the Baptist Board North. This week-end I am going to Boston to attend the annual meeting of the Congregational Board. I spent almost a week at Smith College and have spoken to seven Smith Alumni Clubs in New England and in the Middle West. From Cleveland I took a special trip to Indianapolis to see Mrs. Doan and others of the Disciples Board. From the College and myself, I must go there to express our indebtedness to that Board for having sent Minnie Vautrin to Ginling. I went to Washington on two separate trips and was privileged to attend the International Educational Assembly in Harpers Ferry. I have not the time to tell you about it now but you will be interested to hear about it after my return.

From letters from Dr. Chester and Miss Spicer, I was much grieved to hear of the unusually hard time your committee had in facing the difficult question of retrenchment. It is difficult for any institution to have to reduce their staff because of financial reasons and especially it is more difficult when you had to face the uncertainty of further increases in the cost of living. I don't need to tell you that I have all these problems on my mind and heart even though I am thousands of miles away from Chengtu. From Dr. Chester's last letter I learned how a cablegram from the Associate Boards discouraged the Presidents and Dr. Fenn so badly. From such cases we learn how difficult it is to express fully what one wants to convey in short cable messages. I attended both the Associate Boards Executive Committee meeting and the previous meeting of the smaller group on this important question of finances. It was true that several members were seriously concerned when they learned from Dr. Fenn's cable that the cost of living might be tripling in the Fall. They were inclined to think it impossible to fill the bottomless bucket. However, after the two meetings, the consensus of opinion was definitely for continued support to the colleges and even more if at all possible. I do not need to go into the details now because you have learned before this how much the Associate Boards has pledged and how they feel confident of reaching the goal.

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Perhaps Perhaps I had better explain that the arrangement this year is for the U.C.R. to join with other relief agencies for the various occupied countries in the U.S. War Fund. After this Board for the U.S. War Fund has approved the total of the U.C.R. askings, they guarantee them the full amount. It is assuring to be certain of this amount but, of course, the difficulty with many of the Colleges is that the cost of living has been increasing. The disadvantage to the United States currency from the fixed rate of exchange is quite a handicap in the raising of funds in America. Personally, I wonder if the Presidents have considered the possibility of requesting the Government to increase the exchange grant. I thought of this possibility because the living index now is so much higher than that last May when the grant of 50% was made. Of course, I don't know the conditions in China to tell if this is workable. I am mentioning it only as one possibility of increasing the income.

The Program Committee of the U.C.R. has invited me and Dr. Paul Kwei to attend their meetings. It was there that I learned for the first time that more and more the program committee in New York depends upon recommendations from the Coordinating Committee in Chungking in making grants. There are people on the staff that are sympathetic towards the needs of the Christian colleges and are ready to do all they can to help us. I have, therefore, written to Dr. Fenn and suggested that he should present requests particularly in view of the unusual jump of the living index. You must have heard long before this that the request for \$65,000 was granted at the last meeting. Within the last few weeks I have attended two other meetings in trying to secure additional help to the faculties of colleges and universities. This is still in the preliminary stage and I am not able to give more definite report.

One other matter that I have been able to help the China colleges is in regard to the libraries. When Mr. Oliver Caldwell was in the Associate Boards office, a beginning was made for securing help of libraries here toward the destroyed libraries in China. However, for a time nothing further was done from the Associate Boards, and yet there were groups that had started in this line for helping the Government libraries and universities in China. Now, I have asked the Office to form a special committee to handle this important matter. Personally I have talked to a few people that are actively interested in this project of restocking the libraries even though they are starting now with sorting out duplicate copies. From the libraries here, they may in the future be able to contribute funds towards the purchase of new books. Mrs. Fairbank in Washington has helped in securing the cooperation of the Library of Congress in donating their duplicate copies.

At the Founders Executive Committee meeting I reported frankly how the plan of retrenchment the last of July affected the morale of our groups. They understood the situation with sympathy because they realized how the faculty had been working under the strain of War conditions and hardship due to high cost of living. They also discussed the future policies of the College and unanimously passed the following motion:

WHEREAS, The Council of Higher Education meeting in Chengtu in May, 1943, raised the question of the place of women's education in the total plan for Christian higher education in China after the war, and voted to refer the question of higher education for women and independent women's colleges to the Commission for study and recommendation, therefore

NOV 2 1943

BE IT RESOLVED: That the Board of Founders of Ginling College reaffirm its conviction that although conditions have changed since the founding of the College, there is still need for the unique contribution of the separate women's colleges, and that it declare its readiness to cooperate in the correlated plan for Christian colleges in China, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That to this end the Board of Founders pledge its continued and increasing financial support to enable Ginling College to strengthen its program and to fulfill its special task in the further development of higher education in China after the war.

I hope that after the Founders meeting on November 12th I shall have some more to report to you.

In regard to finances, ~~the~~ Finance Committee voted to guarantee \$24,000 for 1943 to 1944 which total included only \$5500 from the Smith alumni. From the experiences of the last two years, they gave practically \$10,000 a year. It is only because their Committee Chairman has not definitely pledged this higher figure that Mr. Evans used the figure of \$5500 only. It is most likely that more will be given and will surely be all sent to China.

When I was at Smith, I was invited by the Foreign Relations Club of Mt. Holyoke College to go there and give a talk. To my great surprise, they gave me an honorarium of \$75.00. It was the first honorarium I have received because the other speaking I have done was for the Missions Board or for Ginling. Since Christmas is coming and I am not able to be with you all, I wish to send it all to you. Will you please decide whether to use it for some additional food for the faculty and students or to give a part of it toward whatever plan you may have this year as we used to have on other Christmasses. I have talked this over with Mr. Evans and he thinks it is a legitimate use of the money. Mrs. New wants to make her gift of \$25.00. Will you please get the money from Miss Priest? Mr. Evans will get the accounts cleared through his books.

With sincere wishes for a peaceful Christmas,

Faithfully yours,

Yi-fang Wu

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Please return to
Ginling College, 150-5 Ave
New York 11, N.Y.

~~Shanghai - Tiffen Club~~

EXCERPTS FROM AN ADDRESS BY DR. YI-FANG WU ON "WOMEN IN WARTIME CHINA"

I shall use a personal illustration to show something of what has been happening to women in China!

When I returned to China early in 1934 from attending the International Congress of Women in Chicago and the Institute of Pacific Relations in Banff, the Mayor of Hanking invited me to speak ^{to} the whole municipal staff at one of the regular Monday Assembly periods. This assembly was instituted as a memorial to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and the period was usually used for reporting on the work of the organization or on current events of importance. The whole staff of four hundred assembled in a large hall. I was the only speaker. They were quite interested to hear my impressions of the trip to the United States and Canada. That evening at Ginling I was talking to Mrs. Thurston, the first president of Ginling College. Suddenly she asked me "Was it in the old Assembly Hall that you spoke this morning?" "Yes", I replied. Then she went on, "Did you realize that you were speaking in the hall where your father used to go as a young candidate to take the old government examinations? examinations to which only men were admitted?" It certainly was the same place, but the strange thing was that neither the people in the municipal government nor I, myself, even thought of the fact or its significance. It takes a westerner to be aware of the tremendous change that took place in China within one generation. Hundreds of little cells, formerly a part of the examination building, now used by the municipal government, had been pulled down. Only ^{one} a row (containing a few) ^{of about a dozen} was left to show what they were like. The hall that is now the auditorium used to be the assembly hall where all the young candidates came and heard their names called by the official examiner at early dawn. I had spoken from a platform which was in the same place the examiners used to sit.

How and why had these tremendous changes come, so that Chinese women have stepped out so naturally from the confines of their homes into public life in the community?

It seems to me that there are two fundamental reasons.

First, the women's movement is a part of the whole revolution or modernizing process in China--not an independent movement. Reformers and progressive leaders wanted ^{to be educated} (to have) women receive education and take part as citizens in the new China. This is why the large universities opened their doors to receive women and the government offices in 1927 began to take in women. ^{employ} In the basic principles of the Kue Min Tang (the national party) an equal position is given to women, legally, politically, educationally, economically and socially. As women owe all this to the pioneering movements of women in America and England. It was through their struggle that the status of women has been recognized in modern democracy.

Second ~~is~~ the asset in our heritage of Chinese civilization. The large-family system gave women thorough discipline. The standards of a good wife and prudent mother in a large family of several generations required of the woman high ideals, practical ability, and patient endurance. The result was that on the whole women have poise, tact, sense of responsibility and the spirit of service. This heritage has enabled women to step into society naturally, ready to take up their new obligations and privileges.

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When the war was forced upon us by the aggressive Japanese in 1937, women responded and offered their services in various ways. There are even scattered instances where women actually were trained and served as armed guards along certain communication lines, but their more important work has been in the indirect services they have rendered, such as caring for the wounded, for the war orphans, sending comforts to the soldiers, soliciting the sale of war bonds, etc. In order to better provide for families of soldiers and to care for refugees, work projects have been organized. This has meant a great deal to the families because the salaries of soldiers are not large

enough to care for the families adequately. Women are also interested in promoting home industries to help to meet the desperate situation brought about by complete blockade.

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In carrying on the double policy of resistance and reconstruction, new enterprises have been set up and as a consequence women have gone into many new types of work not participated in by them before the war. One of these fields is research. Laboratories have taken in college women, as well as men, to do all sorts of experiments in the search for local materials as substitutes for goods which were formerly imported. As modern warfare results in engaging the total population, the field of social work has been broadened and women workers have been required to serve the masses both in the towns and in rural places. Both because of the demand for more workers and to meet the economic necessities of the family, more married women have taken full-time positions. This has raised a serious problem in regard to the mothers' responsibilities in caring for the children at home. To give immediate relief, day nurseries have been opened, but no permanent solution to the whole problem has been found.

There is also an awakening among the women of the masses who have not had the opportunity for education. They have been knocked into awareness either by direct fighting or bombs dropped by the enemy. Even those in far interior places have had their men drafted and they themselves have been called upon to contribute more than ever before economically. For example of the work of such women, may I mention what has happened in the county Kien Yang in Szechuan. 30,000 women have been mobilized to do spinning at home, and 5,000 women are doing the weaving on improved hand looms. As the women supervisor of this project well expressed it, the main effect on the women of their work is that they have a keener sense of self-respect and the consciousness that they are contributing their share as citizens.

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Transylvania College

Lexington, Kentucky

210 N. Broadway St.,
Nov. 14th-1943.

DEPARTMENT OF
PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

Dr. Wu I Fang,
New York.

Dear Dr. Wu:

I was sorry I did not get a chance to talk with you last Thursday afternoon. For it seemed so good to see you. But Dr. Weigle had you so definitely cornered, I saw it would not do to interrupt.

We had a very nice conference I thought. There seemed to be such a unanimity of belief, and so little vague speculation as to what would need to be done after the war. There was such a quiet realization of the magnitude of our task that it was impressive. I am glad I was able to go, and to here your talk.

The day after I returned, one of the nurses at the Good Samaritan Hospital here in Lexington, who is a member of our church, called up, and told us there was a lady from Nanking there who was to be operated upon. Mrs. Plopper and I went out at once, and found out it was Dr. Cora Reaves, who was so long with you at Ginling. She had one of her kidneys removed. To day is the third day, and she is doing very well. Very little pain. I thought you would like to know of it, as she is a stranger in a strange city, and a note from you might help to keep her cheery. The address of the Hospital is is 310 S Limestone St.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

C. A. Plopper.

Reaves

~~Plopper~~

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DOMESTIC SERVICES } 15 WORDS FOR THE 10

NOVEMBER 15, 1943

RUTH CHESTER

CHENGTU (CHINA)

WILL RETURN JANUARY URGE INVITE ASSISTANT OR TEMPORARY SUBSTITUTE FOR
 HSIANGLAN CABLE DETAILS HEALTH CONDITION KIRK WAITING FOR PASSAGE
 FOUNDERS APPOINTED WALMSLEY PROVIDED SHE SAIL BEFORE MAY.

WU YIFANG

Sender's Name and Address **Associated Boards for Christian Colleges, in China, 150 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.**
 (Not to be transmitted)

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BOSTONCAPITOL 1234	BALTIMOREPLAZA 7210	LOS ANGELES.....TRINITY 0731	PORTLAND.....ATWATER 6484
PHILADELPHIA{ LOCUST 3740	CAMDEN.....CAMDEN 3296	SAN DIEGO.....MAIN 4177	NEW ORLEANS.....RAYMOND 9237
BROAD 5221			

FOR MESSENGER TELEPHONE POSTAL TELEGRAPH OR RING POSTAL CALL BOX

1190

150 Fifth Ave.
New York City
November 19, 1943

Dr. Buth Chester
Ginling College
Chengtou, China

Dear Dr. Chester:

The Board of Founders met on Nov. 12th. That morning your cable was received. I was very much concerned over the health condition of Hsianglan although I could easily understand how the unusual amount of work she had carried could break down the health of anyone. How I wish I could start home at once. However, after careful consideration I decided to follow your suggestion to be back in Chengtu in January. Several reasons prompted me to make that decision. First is that several important meetings have been scheduled in the middle of December and they are for the promotion of Ginling. Secondly, the doctor wants to have six weeks to finish the series of injections before taking such a journey. Thirdly, you had written several times and emphasized on the rest I must have before returning to China. When I'm such a poor flier I know I should have about two weeks rest in the latter part of December before starting on the journey. I know I should be prepared to plunge into work right after my return. I have already written to Dr. Liu Chieh to apply for passage at once. I had talked to him before and he had told me usually four or five weeks ahead of time should be enough. I do hope that I shall be able to start homeward as soon as possible after January 1st.

In January I have promised to give a talk at the Foreign Missions Conference. From Chicago I shall go to Ann Arbor to give two lectures and then to spend a week in Canada. The Canadian Mission Board had invited me and ~~xxx~~ recently a formal invitation has come from the Canadian Embassy to our Study Group to visit Canada. Now I have cancelled all these engagements ~~even~~ though several people have urged me strongly to attend at least the first part of the Foreign Missions Conference.

The meeting on the 12th was well attended and showed good spirit and very sympathetic understanding of the situation. Miss Greist was not able to come but Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. New were all there. From the cable message I asked Mrs. Mills to send you would have known before this of the decisions on several matters. Personally, I am very glad that the Board appointed Miss Walmsley for a special term of 3 years with the understanding that the College will not assume any responsibility for retirement allowance. One qualifying phrase I did not like. It is that the appointment was on condition that she should be able to secure passage to sail before May 1st. The reasoning is that if she is needed to meet an urgent situation in the college, she should arrive before the fall term starts in 1944. Of course I hope she can be there by next September but with the uncertainty in the granting of passports by the State Department, I would have preferred no time limit to have been set. Just at present Mr. Evans has not even secured passage for Florence Kirk. I trust you have received my last letter in which I told you that she had completed all her work and passed the examination for her doctorate. We can only hope for the best and I'm doing all I can in urging the Office to do their best in securing the passage.

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NOV 19 1943

I presented a frank report of the critical situation created by the drastic retrenchment last summer. If the College is to carry on its good work we need to keep our present faculty and to improve the morale by assurance of the future and the most important element is financial support. The Founders understood this situation readily and were ready to give increased financial backing wherever possible. However, as I wrote to you before, their hands are somewhat tied because the College is a part of the Associated Boards and that a part of the U.C.R. and that in turn is a part of the U.S. War Fund. They hoped very much that there will be chances later in the year to receive some individual gifts for the College.

The Board accepted the recommendations from the Finance Committee. In addition they thought of applying to the Mission Boards to increase their appropriations. I should explain that this did not mean to ask for increase as such but rather to point out the big difference in the cash appropriations and the salary appropriations for missionary personnel. If our individual Mission Boards are directly responsible for the salaries of the Missionary Faculty they would have automatically increased their salary as the cost of living went up. While I cannot tell how much of an increase we may secure, I do hope that our request will make the Board secretaries give serious consideration to this matter and that they will think of ways of helping the College more than their fixed annual appropriations.

One piece of good news for you - yesterday I was asked to speak to the Women's Guild of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church and Dr. Buttrick announced that they had voted a gift of \$100,000 to Ginling College. It is all due to the thoughtful work by Dr. Lobenstein and Mrs. Scott and they are giving it as a designated gift to the College outside of the U.C.R. campaign. This is good proof that loyal friends of the College are trying to do their best in helping the College through this difficult time and I hope there may be other possible gifts to come in later on.

I am sorry to tell you that Miss Margaret Hodge died during the night of November 12th. The memorial service was held on Tuesday. Both Mrs. Thurston and I managed to be there. Her health failed last spring and when I went to see her last July Miss Catharine Hodge told me it was a matter of the deterioration of the nervous system. She was not able to move about at that time. In September she improved quite a bit and even walked around in her own home. Then she had a turn for the worse and suddenly became unconscious and was in a coma for a week before she died.

Yesterday I received a letter from Dr. Plopper that Dr. Reeves had an operation and had one kidney removed in a hospital in Lexington. As you know, Dr. Reeves' physician discovered the stone in the kidney soon after she came back to America. But there were other doctors that advised against an operation. She went to Florida during the summer and was to go to Berea College. I do not know how she happened to be in Lexington and it must have been an emergency case. Dr. Plopper wrote that the operation was successful and she was recovering nicely.

With best wishes to you all and looking forward with much anticipation to be back soon,

Sincerely yours,

1192

2311 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 26, 1943

Mrs. Plumer Mills
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mrs. Mills:

Your letter of November 20th was received just before I left the house. I wish to thank you for forwarding the mail and the checks to me. I am glad to know more definitely about the health condition of Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan, but I am sorry to hear that there is kidney trouble.

How I wish I could be back in Chengtu by the middle of January. I heard from Mr. Paul Myer a few days ago that air passages are rather difficult these days.

I don't need to use the magazine from Dr. Hopkins or the book from Mrs. Bugbee here. Will you please just keep them in your office.

I am sorry not to have left word in regard to the pictures. I have consulted Mrs. New and we both felt that the smaller size is not as good as the larger one and I would rather not have those printed. In regard to the larger size, could you please order half a dozen on the dull paper for my personal use.

Will you please let me know the full name of that Mrs. Nichol's of the Baptist Board. I shall do my inquiring here in Washington, but I may not be successful. So when you write me again, I will appreciate it if you would find out from the Baptist Board the full name and address of this Mrs. Nichols who was a former president of their board and visited China before the war. I feel I should at least get in touch with her after I have refused her invitations to speak in her church several times.

The staff here in the office have helped me to find out train connections to Cresco and to Sweet Briar. Most likely I shall return to New York before I go on to Cresco on the second. If I follow this plan, I shall have the morning of the second in New York. I am afraid I shall not be able to go to the Gripsholm meeting. If I had not promised Mrs. MacKinnon to be at their meeting the evening of the second, I would have liked to welcome Mr. Mills and others back to America.

Sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu
Yi-fang Wu

*I dictated this on Wed.
but the secretary was
not able to type it
until this morning.
Y. F. W.*

1193

2311 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 26, 1943

Mrs. Plumer Mills
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Mrs. Mills:

Your letter of November 24 was received this morning. I wish to thank you very much for having taken the trouble to type the letter yourself and for covering so many items of business. I will try to answer your questions one by one.

I do have a copy of the report I gave to the Board Meeting. I brought it with me intending to revise and complete it. I will try to have this done and send it to you as soon as possible. It seems to me that it would be best to call my report an appendix to the minutes.

In regard to my going to Clifton Springs for a rest, I don't see how I could go any earlier than December 21st. I had to cut the meeting on December 20 and I certainly shall need to do shopping to get my baggage ready. Could you kindly talk it over with Dr. Vaughan and ask if he will be kind enough to make a reservation for me.

Of course I will attend the meeting on December 13th to work out the tentative estimates for rehabilitation costs. In regard to possible material to help in the figuring, I should think Mr. Evans would find them easily. Before the war the treasurer's report to the Board of Regents always included the total cost of buildings, the library books, the laboratory equipment and furniture. I am not very certain if all these items are listed separately. However, if Mr. Evans does not have such figures readily, will you look through the file for the printed copies of the minutes of the Board of Directors. Just now I cannot think of other materials that should be gathered together before hand.

In regard to my trip to Buckhill Falls, will you assure Miss MacKinnon that I do definitely plan to be there for the evening of December 2 and for the day of December 3 until 4:00 P.M. I am sorry to find that Dr. Kefauver has called his meeting for December 4 and there is just no train from Buckhill Falls to reach Washington

The train from N.Y. reaches Cresco a little after 6 o'clock

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before noon and there is a good connection for the afternoon train leaving Cresco at 4:24. I will return to the conference on December 8, so I will have the whole day of the 9th to attend their meetings. As you know, I shall have to return to New York by the morning train on the 10th to speak at the meeting arranged by the United Council of Church Women the afternoon of the 10th.

I have also thought of writing to you in regard to Miss Fong. I thought of asking you to send me the information you had gathered about her. If you send this material by special delivery, I will be able to receive it on Sunday. The reason that I wish to look it over before asking you to write back is that I remember clearly that I started the correspondence myself, and she had responded at the beginning very favorably to our invitation. Therefore, if either you or I write to her again, we should make a definite offer. In regard to Miss Ruth Mo, will you please start writing her and asking about her plans and whether she will still be in New York in the middle of December or you may arrange an interview ^{with} her first. I am very grateful to you for all of these efforts in discovering the best candidates available for the vacancies.

I also wish to thank you for the time and thought you have spent in planning for a Christmas card for me. I shall follow your suggestion and decide upon the type you marked "1." The college seal has been used so much on official letterhead and publications that I would rather not use that on a social greeting card. The only suggestion I wish to make is this, if the card is simple with only the four characters in Chinese, I would like to have an appropriate poem instead of the greetings. I wonder if Harriet would be good enough to find a book with collections of verses. If she can, either she herself or Mrs. New may have the time to find an appropriate verse to be printed on the card. I do not wish to add to your work at all as I know you have so much to do in the office and all the extras to get ready for the homecoming of Mr. Mills. However, if it is not easy to locate such books, then I will just use the original form as you suggested. I am writing to Mrs. New by the same mail to see if she might find a book from the Teacher's College Library.

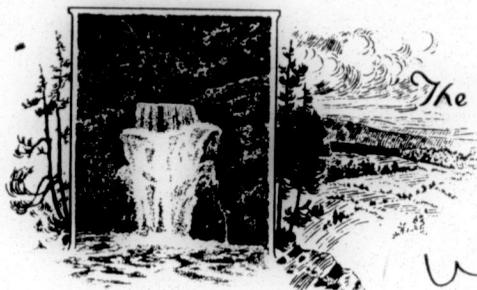
Sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu

Yi-fang Wu

I have just written to Brewster Bacon and asked if it is convenient for us to visit the college on Dec. 1st and if they can secure a night train for us from there to N.Y. 26 I can go, I'll spend the morning in N.Y., before going on to the Methodist conf. that afternoon. I have an appoint-

want to see you Dec. 2, 11, Dec. 2,



The INN at BUCK HILL FALLS
PENNSYLVANIA

On train to
Washington
Dec 3, 1943

Dear Mr. Evans, ^{12/4/43}

Could you please
advance me \$250
and make the check
to Dr. Jim Chish?
My address in Washing-
ton till morning of
Dec. 8 is
Dodge Hotel.

As I told you before I
wrote to Elsie & know
asked her to let me
the amount of my
P.P.C. salary beginning
Jan 1st. Her reply
has not come, but
I am inclined to think

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on

that it ~~was~~ amount
to \$80 U.S. a month when
figured at 30 to 1.

This will mean that
I may draw up to
\$480 U.S. for ^{the} ~~the~~ year
period of July-Dec. 1943.

I'll come to you for
the balance when
I return to N.Y.

Many, many thanks
Sincerely
Y. Yang Fu

500 171 52 3

Mr. C. A. Evans

Kindness of Mrs. Mills

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December 4, 1943

Dr. Wu Yi-fang
Dodge Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Wu:

Your letter enroute to Washington received. Accordingly,
I am enclosing check for \$250.00 made out as requested.

I sincerely trust you will have a not too strenuous time
in Washington.

Most sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

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December 7, 1943

Dr. Wu Yi-fang
Buck Hill Falls
Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Wu:

I wrote you hurriedly the other day upon the request for a check, but I noted your reference to the hope of getting additional funds from China. I wanted to write more then, but in the midst of the turmoil caused by the GRIPSHOLM'S arrival it was impossible.

I had in mind immediately the question of your travel expenses and for which we have paid you nothing. Certainly Ginling and the Associated Boards should care for these extra costs. This in itself should be a considerable sum. While it is too much to ask you to submit a detailed account, I wish you would give me an approximate figure of let me know the places to which you traveled for either Ginling or the Associated Boards. This would include, of course, any trips from Washington to New York or elsewhere for special meetings, either for ourselves or United China Relief. In addition to that, it appears to me that Ginling College should stand for any additional personal requirements while here in America.

I hope you will give us the information desired as soon as convenient.

Most sincerely yours,

C. A. EVANS

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1202

BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION
OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE

11,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 20, 1943.

Dr. Wu Yi-Fang,
c/o Associated Boards for Christian
Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Wu:

At its recent session in Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania,
the Board of Missions and Church Extension of The Methodist Church
adopted a Resolution concerning your address before it. I enclose
a copy of this resolution herewith and express again our deep
appreciation of your presence and message.

With every good wish, I am

Cordially yours,

Eleanor L. Welch

Eleanor L. Welch
Recording Secretary
Board of Missions and Church Extension

ELW
JFS
Enclosure

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RESOLVED, that the Board of Missions and Church Extension of
The Methodist Church, in fourth annual session, December 10th, 1943:

1. Express to Dr. Wu Yi-Fang, President of Ginling College,
China, and one of the five presiding officers of the People's
Political Council of China, our profound sense of gratitude for
the privilege and inspiration of her presence among us, and for the
illuminating and comprehensive messages she has given, heightening
our understanding of the culture and civilization of which she is
so gracious and brilliant an exponent, and sharing with us her
prophetic insight into the great China that may arise from its
Calvary of suffering to Christian unity and Christian leadership
in the world;

2. Express through Dr. Wu Yi-Fang to the National Christian
Council and the Christian women of China our deep appreciation of
her visit to America and our hopes and prayers for the ongoing
Christian movement in the China of the new day.

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The Methodist Church, in fourth annual session, December 10th, 1943:

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in the world;

2. Express through Dr. Wu Yi-Fang to the National Christian
Council and the Christian women of China our deep appreciation of
her visit to America and our hopes and prayers for the ongoing
Christian movement in the China of the new day.