Hangchow
Corres.
McMullen, Robt. J.
1937 - 1939

College Hill, Oct.6, 1937

Dear Friends of Hangchow College:

In celebration of my first month day since returning to the campus I will try to give you something of a report of the situation here. It has been a strenuous month but a very interesting one and I believe one that will prove significant in the development of our institution. While everything has not been to our liking, I am sure that your prayers have been answered and that in an unusual way God has been helping us adjust ourselves to the very difficult conditions which we are facing.

On my arrival on the campus I learned for the first time that definite plans had been made for opening the college. Everything was being prepared to open at the regular time, Sept. 15th for the college and 20th for the Middle School. This later date was fixed so that our new Middle School dormitory could be finished in time for use this term. It is just east of the orignial primary school building which is now used for a middle School dormitory and like it, is of grey brick. Being two stories high it will accommodate 96 students, tho the back rooms are are dark and damp.

note

Students were a bit slow coming in. Because of the difficulty and danger of travel it was decided not to impose the usual fine for late arrival until a week later than usual. This has proven to be a mistake as are so many plans growing out of sympathy for those in distress. Many students, at one time as many as seventy five, who had completed their registration were staying in our dormitories without payment of fees. They wondered whether or not we would be able to really open and carry on classes so rather than pay in fees that they had no chance of getting back, id they wished later to withdraw, they waited as long as they could without receiving a fine before paying their fees. Some were unable to get here because of interrupted communications and some thought it unwise to come. But they gradually drifted in and we opened with about a third of the number we had budgeted for this term. Today we have 160 in the Middle School and 350 in the College, who have paid their fees. This means 3/4 of our regular budgeted enrollment this term.

note

Judging by their entrance examinations the standard of the students is lower than in the past years. The nervousness due to air raids may have been partly responsible for this but one fears not altogether so. Among our number are about 50 "loan Students" who cannot return to their own schools and are simply taking courses here this year. We are to report to their mother school what courses they have taken and the character of work done and they give the credits. There are more than twice this number of our students who are attending other universities this year, many of them seniors, whom we will have to accredit for work done and allow to graduate if we find the work done acceptable. The loan students are a serious problem. They come simply with a transfer from their school and are received without examination. Their preparation does not fit into our work and they are not fitted to take some of the courses they wish to elect. We do not know them and some nay not be the type of student we want and there is always the danger of spies of various types. So far we have had no trouble and we are hoping that we will have none in the future. Their presence dose not make for smooth classroom work or for peace of mind.

note

Most of the faculty were here at the opening of College and soon all courses were pretty well cared for except three departments.

We have missed Lauten more than a little and would surely be glad to see him again. Dr. Liu and Mr. Mih are teaching courses in his department but we want Lauten as head. Now most classes have been elected and the students of that department are taking such courses as are offered since we have no way of knowing if or when he may be able to be here. The English department has been badly hit. Two Chinese ladies had been secured but after receiving a wire from us saying that we had opened they sent in their resignations. Then Mr. Chen wrote asking for a week's leave and when later he did not return we wired him he was not wanted. While I have been looked upon as the head of this department, pending Lauten's return, Dr. Fan has really acted for I am not conversant with the work required. At present Miss Yu is taking part of the freshman work and Miss Elsa Logan the rest. She is loaned to us from Mary Farnham. They are insisting that she return to them but we would certainly be lost without her. She is also taking soph. English. Miss Yu is giving a course in newspaper English and I am giving one in the Bible as Literature. This is our English department to date.

After S.C.Wang left Dr. Fu a christian with wonderful training in rural education and with many years experience in teaching was secured to take his place. He has also failed to show up and has been trying to resign. Mr. Ku and myself are trying to give a few courses in Education butit is very poor even for this poor department. Should we finally get Dr. Fu we should have a start towards a good department of rural education but there is no assurance that he is coming and now most students have elected other courses andsettled down to work.

After Ruf Hsu left Mr. Liao was made acting head of that department but had bad luck for a while getting his men. One on whom he counted suddenly died the week we opened. This department is now very strong for Ruf has wired that he is coming back this week and we have secured Mr Wang who was here three years ago. He was a very popular and efficient teacher and with these three men and their junior assistants we will have a strong department. Wang's department is hydraulic engineering and when Raymond Shell comes for our sanitary engineering we'll have a really strong faculty in this department. Pres. Lee asked me the other day about Raymond and expressed his strong desire that he come as soon as he can fit himself to do so. We were terribly disappointed to learn that Dr. Etter was unable to come out this Fall after we had worked so hard to get everything ready for his doing so. Perhaps it is just as well since things are so upset and his family would probably not be allowed to come to Hangchow now. It is our very earnest hope that he will soon be 100% o.k. and that he can come out <u>next Summer without fail.</u> We had counted on him so strong we had already worked him into our plans A most hearty welcome awaits him from Lee et al and we hope that everyone concerned will work towards getting him here next summer. A slight tendency towards diabetes has made our medical advisor hesitate to o.k. him at present. He is on a diet and is better. He has accepted the position of Supt. of Education in the province of Manitoba for this year. We hope he will be a professor in Hangchow College this time next year. A warm welcome to Dr. and Mrs Etter.

Getting the staff here and the students on the job does not eliminate our problems. These air raids are terribly annoying. It is arranged that when an air plane-Japanese- gets within 50 miles there is

a warning signal. The whistle at the electric light plant at Zahkow blows a long and then a short blast. When the plane comes on this way and gets within ten miles of the city a second alarm is given- a series of short toots. Then all shutters go up in the shops and all doors are locked. No one is allowed on the stree ts except soldiers who seem to come from everywhere. Ordinarily they are not in evidence but when this second alarm is given they pour into the streets. When the planes leave the district a long continuous blast tells us that all is well. Sometimes it is several hours between the second alarm and the o.k. signal. When the alarm comes at night all lights in the cityand across the river are xxxx off. You can imagine the trouble and inconvenience this may cause. For example, Dr. Dih was held up three successive afternoons between his home and the College, once for five hours. This creates a most serious problem as to medical service for just when there is most danger we are least likely to have a doctor. We know this and Dr. Dih has refused to make a contract for this year but doctors are in such demand for caring for wounded soldiers and civilians that it is next to impossible to get one that you would have about the place.

Then the cook came to me the other morning jumping up and down because his men had bought vegetables in the city and were caught by the alarm and five hundred boys were looking for dinner very soon and nothing for them. Then we have had to dismiss classes as soon as the second alarm is given. A few times we just went on with classes in spite of itfor no planes had come out here and it was certainly a nuisance to have a class broken up or cut out. Since these alarms came almost every day and often several times a day, there was danger of our not doing more than half work. Now we have a plan for scattering the students so that not all eggs are in one basket. Classes are being held in my home, in Lauten's little study to the right as you enter his front door, in the Day's sitting room and in Dr. Fan's house. Everything is out of these rooms and doors are locked. Next to these houses are dugouts sufficient to accommodate the students of the largest classes held in the house. We carry on until enemy planes are actually seen or heard and then all hurry into these shelters. In this way we lose a minimum of time. This is a great contrast to some schools. The Union Girls School, for example, lost nearly all of last week. This week has been better since there have been no air raids since Sunday.

Then there are many things that are abnormal. For example we are cut off from freight from abroad as well as from Shanghai. Mail is very uncertain. The last ordinary letter I have received from U.S. was posted Aug. 10th. This letter I am sending by the China Clipper. It is practically impossible to get textbooks. To meet this need I decided to buy seventy rolls of mimeograph paper and "print" our own textbooks. A few days later I was offered $150. more than it cost if I would sell it. Then the electric plant may be bombed any time. We have about a thousand candles on hand and four big gas lights for use in the dining room and study halls. It is next to impossible to get chemicals and medical supplies, at any cost. Preparing about 100 dugouts on the hill with sand bags in front entails no little expense. In adjusting our finances I took out $2000 for war emergency before anything was made available for other uses.

This brings up the question of finances which some of you may think is nearer my style. The government was led by sympathy for stricken people to order that only half a term's fees would be required upon registration. I think this was another example of misplaced sympathy for these people have more money now than they will have the middle of the term,

November when the second payment is due. They are spending a lot of money running about trying to get away from bombs. Yet after paying for half a term they must pay the other half or lose credit for this first half term's work. It seems to me it would have been kinder to have had them pay all at once with the understanding that if we closed before the middle of the term we would refund half the fees. At any rate we have been able to receive only half fees. This has required me to place our budget on a quarterly basis. We go three months at a time. Also we have decided not to attempt to pay back anything on our debts or erect any new buildings out of current funds but pay them all out for current expenses and salaries after setting aside $2000 for war emergency. Then I worked it all out and proposed to pay all faculty and staff salaries of $30 or less in full and to pay all others $30 in full and in addition 60% of any amount over $30. For example, one of our staff gets $160. Of this he receives $30 in full and 60% of the balance, $130, which is $78 or a total of $108. The faculty unanimously approved of this plan after I put all the facts supporting the proposals before them. It figures out that we are paying just about 70% of salaries, the president getting the lowest percentage or 64%. Our Middle School teachers get about 75%. Chekiang University here is paying 75% to all. Chekiang Medical College 50%. What we pay next quarter depends upon what we take in on tuitions and the demands on our budget due to the war. We may be cut off from Shanghai and Mission Treasurers at any time. I have asked for and received the Mission grant in full to Dec. 31st. Then bank regulations do not allow one to withdraw freely from their accounts. So I have a safety deposit box and have filled it with our mission money and fees. I am set for a while until that bank is bombed. We are at least solvent for this quarter.

We must face the prospect of being cut off entirely from Shanghai and while not probable, it is possible that we may be in the midst of fighting. We must realize this and be prepared to stay by, regardless. No one knows what the future may bring forth, but we are doing our best to try to prepare. We are trying to provide shelters for all so that they will be safe from shrapnel and machine gun fire and possibly from a direct hit by a bomb. Some of the dugouts will certainly stand up under the bombing we have had so far. Our work goes on according to regular schedule, in spite of second alarms and as confidence is created by our dugouts I believe we can carry on without panic. We have assigned definite persons to definite dugouts just as for life boats on steamers. We have organized drills. But it will be difficult to carry out any system should the alarms come in the night, or while the students are out walking etc. We have prepared first aid supplies for casualties and are trying to organize a first aid corps. It is much more likely that an attempt will be made to destroy the new bridge over which a train has already come and which will be in regular use in a few days. Anti-aircraft guns may drive these planes high and the higher theyare the more likely they are to hit us by mistake. Our district has been bombed only once. About a week ago they dropped 15 bombs on the railroad yards at Zahkow. They flew over us with bombs in full view. They also turned loose their machine gun fire which sprayed bullets on our tea orchard but only a few on the campus. Three people were reported killed at Zakow and less than a score injured. All of these were civilians and much damage was done to residences. A section of the repair shop there was destroyed as was Brummer's office near the bridge.

I should say that there are at least sixty foreigners in Hangchow. The C M S people all seem to be on their job except the Sergeants. Dr. S. is on sick leave. Mrs Sergeant and Mrs Taylor are at Cheefoo with their

children. The Catholic people are here. Mrs. Sweet. Miss Fitzgerald and the Donaldsons are back. Misses Ricketts and Russel are back from Japan and the latter has just had a trip through Tungyang. Charlie Worth is out in the country and Clayton is at Wayland. Mr Fairclough is at Nansinchiao. Miss Peterson and Miss Moffett are also here. Turner is just back from Nanchang with Mary. They are staying with Misses Ricketts and Russell. The business people all seem to be here- A P C, Post Office, Salt Gabelle and bridge company. Hangchow has been quite a livable place in spite of air raids. Most of the bombs have been dropped out at Chien Gyao where literally hundreds of them have fallen and everything is a wreck. A few were dropped just outside the Ken San Men and machine guns sprayed the streets a few times. Most of this was over near the lake though the Catholic fathers found bullets in their place near T'ien Swe Gyao. We have certainly fared better than most places so far and only once has our section actually been disturbed.

Upon my return after two year's absence, I find several new buildings on the campus. The material testing laboratory of the Engineering Department is completed andin use. The large Economics building is a useful, if not ornamental addition to the plant. The kitchen and dining room for the girls' dormitory fills a longfelt need. The new Middle School dormitory is nearing completion and the government has given us the equipment for the hydraulic lab for the engineering department and plans are being drawn for the building. Also plans are about complete for the infirmary to be built just below the faculty tennis court below the Day house. This will be a fine building and more than half the funds are already in hand for it. We now have an opportunity to secure a large tract of land adjoining us across the stream which feeds our reservoirs. We greatly need fifteen thousand dollars U S currency, to enable us to purchase the land back of De Long De to the top of the divide and thus provide us room for expansion. If any of you can get money for this you may be sure thatit will serve a pressing need for a rapidly developing institution.

We are getting our religious work under way. Our Bible classes were elected by very few students but we have good hope of better things next term. We got on this job too late this term. We are already working with students and faculty to try to remedy this next term. Our Christian fellowship groups seem to be taking on more life and our College chapel service is being attended by about fifty. Again I have been appointed pastor of the churchand we are getting our work started. It is not easy. For example, after goingaround and trying to get faculty andstudents to promise to come to church last Sunday morning the second alarm for air raid came just an hour before church time and did not end till the church service was half over. The Sunday before last the alarm came just as Pres. Lee was offering thanks in the church service for a calm and peaceful Sabbath. Last Wednesday night it came just at prayermeeting time and all those who find it easy to stay away from these services have a marvellous excuse for doing so. Dean Fan is doing a good job as chmn of the church service committee. He has taken one service this Fall as has Pres. Lee who is again in charge of the country evangelistic program. We have a larger proportion of christians on our faculty than in the past and many of them seem much interested. We are glad to have Wang Hsi back. He is taking some of the courses his wife was supposed to take. About 18% of the college students are christians and others are from christian homes and graduates of christian Middle Schools which gives us a good sized group to work with. We really have some very fine christians on the faculty and in the student body and should be able to develop an interest in christian work such as we have not had here hotherto. Please

Please pray that we may be able to accomplish this most impoptant part of our work.

One is surprised at the spirit shown by all during this time of strain and stress. There does not seem to be the chaotic running about that we are accustomed to during such a time. Everyone is seeking to avoid danger but there is a quiet, calm determination evident that has not been found in the past. No shouting, parading or fireworks but calm deliberate facing of realities and a seeming determination to see it through. The students are more in earnest than ever before about saving their country but they are not so interested in strikes or parades as they once were. This is perhaps due to the unity of purpose so evident in these parts and the confidence that their leaders are on the job and are to be backed to the limit. They are proud of what their armies have accomplished and are concerned at their difficulties. The papers seem to be quite frank in giving news and on the whole the spirit of the people is fine. When the first thousand wounded got to Hangchow individuals wanted to take them to their homes and care for them. Four hundred were practically kidnapped by these people and never got to the hospitals prepared for them but weretaken by enthusiastic fellow Chinese to their homes where they are receiving treatment. The gentry are welcoming soldiers wounded or otherwise, to their homes and testify that they are polite, cleanly and no trouble at all. This is certainly a change from the experiences of a few years ago. Our students seem to reflect this more serious, more orderly and more determined spirit.

But this has been far too long a letter. Please pardon my writing in such detail and at such length. My only excuse is that I know you want to hear all about the situation here and I have tried to set it before you. Please remember us in your prayers and remember that we need the workers and the financial support of our friends as perhaps we have never needed them before. We are on the job and intend to stay on it believing that you folks will give us all the support necessary in these tryingdays.

With a heartfelt prayer for His blessing on each one of you, I am, As ever,

Yours in His service,

R.J.McMullen

Please pray that we may be able to accomplish this most important part of our work.

One is surprised at the spirit shown by all during this time of strain and stress. There does not seem to be the chaotic running about that we are accustomed to during such a time. Everyone is seeking to avoid danger but there is a quiet, calm determination evident that has not been found in the past. No shouting, parading or fireworks but calm deliberate facing of realities and a seeming determination to see it through. The students are more in earnest than ever before about saving their country but they are not so interested in strikes or parades as they once were. This is perhaps due to the unity of purpose so evident in these parts and the confidence that their leaders are on the job and are to be trusted to the limit. They are proud of what their armies have accomplished and are concerned at their difficulties. The papers seem to be quite frank in giving news and on the whole the spirit of the people is fine. When the first thousand wounded got to Hangchow individuals wanted to take them to their homes and care for them. Four hundred were practically kidnapped by these people and never got to the hospitals prepared for them but were taken by enthusiastic fellow Chinese to their homes where they are receiving treatment. The country are welcoming soldiers wounded or otherwise, to their homes and testify that they are polite, cleanly and no trouble at all. This is certainly a change from the experiences of a few years ago. Our students seem to reflect this more serious, more orderly and more determined spirit.

And this has been far too long a letter. Please pardon my writing in such detail and at such length. My only excuse is that I know you want to hear all about the situation here and I have tried to set it before you. Please remember us in your prayers and remember that we need the workers and the financial support of our friends as perhaps we have never needed them before. We are on the job and intend to stay on it believing that you folks will give us all the support necessary in these trying days.

With a heartfelt prayer for His blessing on each one of you, I am, As ever,

Yours in His service,

R.J.McMullen

Hangchow College
Zakow, Che., China
October 6, 1937

Ack. 11/12/37.

My dear Mr. Garside:

You have already received our cable regarding the opening of Hangchow College. We are now running almost normally. The enclosed is a copy of a long letter written for the perusal of various members of our staff on furlough etc. It will give the details of our work and plans. I trust it will give you the background you need for your campaign in U.S.

Please note our urgent need for $15,000. for land purchase. Yesterday Pres. Lee and I spent a half day working on this problem. Our campus is on a steep hill and there is little land for buildings. For years we have attempted to get the ridge either to the right or left of us. So far we have been blocked on both sides. Now we have a chance to secure the ridge next us toward the city and for a very reasonable figure. It is also a tract that will give us full control of our watershed for our reservoirs. We now control only half of this. This money to takeadvantage of this opportunity is greatly needed at once and if you can do anything about it right away and cable it to us we will proceed to the purchase at once. Otherwise our chance will pass and we will be shut off from development.

note H. M.

With very best regards and hoping to hear from you soon, I am, as ever,

Yours sincerely,

R.J.McMullen

(Copied by Mrs. McMullen at her husband's request.)

November 12, 1937

Dr. R. J. McMullen
Hangchow College
Zakow, Che., China

Dear McMullen:

Thanks for your very interesting news letter of October 6th, giving such a clear and encouraging picture of the way in which the work has begun on the Hangchow College Campus. You certainly got off to a good start and we trust that you will be able to keep the pace you have set. We have been watching with increasing concern the news of what is going on in East China these days. The courageous stand made by the Chinese armies around Shanghai has filled everybody here in America with admiration, particularly when all of us realize that the inevitable outcome would be that of gradual withdrawal in the face of infinitely superior military equipment. But we do hope that the Chinese morale can last longer than the resources of their opponents, and that this will be the factor that will finally determine the outcome of the present conflict.

Your letter will be helpful to us in connection with the publicity material we are constantly getting out. We hope that you will continue to send us material of this kind every week or two, so that we can always supply our American friends with reasonably up to date news from Hangchow.

In your covering letter to me you call attention to the particularly urgent need for US$15,000 for land purchase. While we can at once see the advantage of making such a purchase, I am afraid that we cannot be of any immediate assistance. In the first place, we have sidetracked practically everything else for the present in order to appeal for emergency funds to keep the work of the colleges going forward this year. No appeals whatever are being made for land or buildings, and in only a few cases are we actively seeking endowment funds. In the second place, the Hangchow trustees have consistently declined to take any share in our united promotional efforts or to submit any lists of the financial needs of Hangchow College. Until the trustees vote to cooperate in our promotional work and request us to assist in securing the funds which the College requires, it would obviously be impossible for the Associated Boards to take any active steps. I know that you understand this situation quite thoroughly. So I need not dwell on it at any great length.

With all good wishes for the work of the coming months, I am

Very sincerely yours,

B A GARSIDE

BAG/am

Hangchow Christian College (Nov.20,1937.)

Sunday night (Nov.14) an emergency meeting of the faculty was held and approved of the recommendation of the staff meeting for the immediate removal of college. Lee and I were asked to go to Tenchi in Anhwei to see if houses could be secured. Hu Dzai-fu and Yin Tai-so had gone to Chienteh some time before to look about but could find nothing satisfactory. Then the faculty felt this was far too near. So Lee and I left at five Monday morning with Yin and Chen Tsiu-nong for Hweichow and Tenchi.

We got to the former place during the afternoon and got in touch with some of the gentry and found that the place was pretty well crowded and that there was no place for some six hundred people. We found that the pastor of the C.I.M. church was reserving rooms for Mesdames Dzion S-van, Ma Cha-yi and Chu Chin-lin. They suggested that the best place in their section was in the country about seven miles from the city on the river. It did not seem very promising so we went on to Tenchi late in the afternoon.

Here we at once got in touch with the principals of two schools. One was the normal school in Hweichow and the other of Anhwei Middle School of Nanking that had removed up there. Both these men were Tenchi men and got interested in our coming so that many students in that area who could not get to their colleges could loah study in ours.

In Tenchi the great business is tea and there are a dozen enormous godowns or warehouses where their workers stay during the season. These houses are well built and not too badly suited to school work. Anhwei Middle School had grabbed the best that they had after the two very best had been seized by the gendarme officers and their families. We finally after much walking and talking succeeded late Tuesday night in securing and writing up for five of the better houses still left. Three are quite good and we can use them as long as we wish. Two others are available till March. We do not have to pay anything for these houses till March. Then we will have to pay perhaps twelve hundred dollars rent for the rest of the year. Owners were glad to let us have them until they needed them so that soldiers would not take them.

We planned to have the middle school in one building adjoining those occupied by the Nanking school. The college would occupy the other four which are near together and about half a mile from the Middle School one.Getting things straightened out took a lot of patience and work. We left Yin and Dzen there to get the buildings in shape and hearing ugly rumors regarding the situation in Hangchow from refugees arriving at Tenchi from Hangchow Tuesday night, we got away about daylight Wednesday morning. We were afraid that there had been a great exodus because of the rumors.

We were hardly prepared however to find that on Monday afternoon about two o'clock, after a morning of regular classes uninterrupted by alarms, that the Chief military instructor came out from the city and declared that unless all left within five hours that they would be caught. Dean Van called a meeting of the faculty and they decided to go at once. They stuck up a notice telling all to get their stuff ready and boat it by seven o'clock. With that pandemonium broke loose. As far as I can learn there was the utmost disorder and confusion. Everyone looked after himself and there was no organization. Boats were very difficult to get and those that got them did not show a very generous spirit to others less fortunate.

At ten o'clock that night Dean Van with some twenty boys started to walk to Fuyang 60 li away. The others had managed to get aboard some boats bound for upriver,not knowing just where they were going. Well we got here to find things in this mess and only a dozen of the lesser staff and coolies on the grounds. All were gone. We got two boats and loaded some three hundred beds, blackboards, desks, files, etc.etc.etc. on them and sent them off Thursday night. Lee with Ho Yi Tseng left Thursday noon to catch these boats and tell them where to go. The car caught them at Chichtch or Hyienchow (two names for one place.)

I had told Lee to send back some folks to get out and pack up such apparatus as will be needed so the car brought Wang Hsi, Liao, Song of the Chemistry dept. and Dean Van. They got the stuff together, selected library books to take etc. and left Monday for Chientch. We have all the stuff packed up and ready to go when the two boatscalled up there can get here. It is aboslutelyimpossible to get boats here now for the love of money. Soldiers take all that are around and few are willing to risk coming. We have coolies on two coming back to get our stuff and we hope the flags and letters of the Chientch magistrate will get then through tonight and that these will get off tomorrow.

I have not time now to go into details of the terrible panic that has prevailed in Hangchow. We met people walking in the rain as far as the Anhwei border a hundred miles from here. Also Hangchow rickshas pull over the mountains into Anhwei. It is stated that the Japs found only 500 Chinese in Soochow as they entered. I think that less than 10% of the people of Hangchow are here now and they are still leaving. I will be left out here with less than ten coolies etc.etc.etc. Dr.Dih is staying with me here. All others of Sin Min Zwo have gone. Dzaoling and wife are here but scared to death the minute I leave the house.Reports that Japs kill all Chinese left has frightened all to death.

Foreigners are again being evacuated tonight from Mokanshan to Shanghai. All U.S. and British folks will go. Fitch and wife will go. Only Charlie, Van,Turner, Manget and myself will remain of the U.S.community.I plan to stay here through it all and do not anticipate any particular trouble. Very likely my ten valiants will flee when the fighting begins. I hope to be able to stay on the campus and meet then as they come. Should fighting develop as it most likely will, I will try to keep out of sight and in a safe hiding place till it is over.

R.J.McMullen

College Hill
Zakow, Che., China
Nov. 20, 1937

Friends of Hangchow College:

Dear Co-Workers:

This is the second report sent you to help you understand the situation in the college. It will cover the second stage of our wartime experiences. You will recall that in my last letter I told of the difficulties of opening and running a college under war conditions. Almost daily bombs were being dropped within a mile of us and often dozens were dropped in a single day within half a mile. The anti-aircraft guns all about us were firingat these bombers and sometimes it seemed that we were on a battle field. Onea fternoon the repercussion of the guns broke some ten dollars worth of glass in the windows of our buildings. Especially were railroads being made the target of these bombings.

One of our professors was coming from Shanghai with his wife when a group of bombers attacked the train about thirty miles from here. Thetrain stopped and all passengers fled to the fields. About half of the coaches were destroyed, including the one in which they had been travelling. The planes then flew low and sprayed the passengers hiding in the rice fields and mulberry groves,with machine guns. When they had flown off the passengers returned to the wrecked train to try to collect what was left of their baggage. The planes returned and again bombed and fired upon them. Fifty odd were killed and over a hundred wounded. This is an average experience of train bombings.

On another occasion the planes dropped bombs on the boats which ply up and down our river. Five of these were sunk and a score of people killed and wounded. These people were ordinary boat people and their boats were not then and had not been engaged in transport of troops or military supplies. Some of the boats were entirely destroyed and it is said some of the boatmen were blown to atomsand not a scrap found.

One day the planes flew over our campus six times and nose dived over us to bomb the railway shops near us. They also dropped bombs and hand grenades over the countryside all around us. One group of farmers who were cutting rice in their field was struck by a grenade, killing one and wounding several. Another hit the car of Dr. Chang Sin-be, a prominent physician of our city and a member of our board of directors. He and his chauffeur had gotten out and were hiding under a bridge. The car was completely destroyed. Another hita fisherman plying histrade on our famous West Lake. These are samples of the way the Japanese are trying to break the morale of the people. No one knows how many hundreds of bombs and grenades have been dropped on these simple people in the country and the dwellers of our cities whose only desire was to be allowed to live and let live.

Some of these bombs were quite large and the damage done was terrible. Once an emgine in the railway shop near here was lifted in the air and turned upside down before it fell into a hole made by the bomb as large as an ordinary room. Another fell into our central railway station and blew three sides of the building down, destroying what had once been the pride of our city. It is remarkable how the people get accustomed to these attacks. The staff in the shops returned to their work at

work at once and the next day when I visited the shops again the hole had been filled, the track repaired, the engine turned right side up andrepairs were being made on it. In a similar way, the railway gang about half a mile from us had filled two big bomb holes and replaced about a hundred yards of trackand had a train a cross it in less than one hour after the bombers disappeared. It was fine to see them ~~gxxx~~ grit their teeth and t ake it.

On College Hill the students were a t first terribly nervous because of the bombing but later settled down and did fair work in spite of these increasingly frequent interruptions. Many became more interested in findinga good lookout than in finding a good dugout. Things seemed to have settled down no little. We hoped that it would be two or three months before we would be upset by a war nearer than Kashing.

Since that letter was written things have been happening at a great rate. You haver ead in the papers about the retreat from Shanghai. While the Chinese w ere disappointedat this withdrawal from Shanghai they depended upom their line holdingat Kashing. When the fighting took place at Sungkiang and havoc was wrought in that city, people began to get nervous. Thenall of a suddent hings looked bad indeed because of the landing of a Jap force from Hangchow Bay. No one knew how many troops were landed but soon wild rumors were afloat and people began to get a way from Hangchow. It seems that the Chinese troops guarding this coast had beensent to reinforce the line near Shanghai and those of a former Manchurian division were ordered to take upbthis sector until other troops could be moved up. n It was elewen hours before these freshtroops arrived. In the meantime these Manchurian troops not only did not fight but did not even take up their positions and s o the Japs, being informed by Chinese spies landed several thousand men and drpve t wenty miles inland before they were found.

The fear of what the Japs might do if they broke through and took Hangchow was deepened by the memory of what had taken place in the past as defeated troops looted and raped at will. Then there has always been a great fear of wounded soldiers getting out of hand. This war has been different in this respect from previous ones, so far. Soldiers have been orderly. They have paidfor what they got. They have not been domineering and on the whole one hardly knew of the large troop movements that were taking place. A few times small groups of convalescent soldiers tried their old tactics but in each case they were rounded up and shot. This at once indreased the r espect of the people for the military organization and relieved somewhat their fear of what unregenerate troops might be expected to do when this organization lost its grip on the men.

However as the Japanese pushed on towards Kashing things became terribly disturbed around here. Teachers and pupils began to get panicky. Some urged the immediate withdrawal of the college and its removal to some inland place. There are all s orts of rumors. People are fleeing from Hamgchew in all directions. It is pitiful to see how panic stricken they are. Of course the more they run the more frightened the people are and the whole scene is just too pitiful for words. Parents are writing and phoning and urging their sons to leave. The panic of the city is reflected out here and students a re leaving in bunches.

The consul and the missions have ordered that we clearly mark our property as American property with American flags lying horizontally on the ground or the tops of buildings. So I had four flags made, one

30 by 60 ft. and three 15 by 30 andready to display. The students heard of it and some undertook to threaten the s ervants who were spreading one out during an alarm. President Lee and others of the faculty wanted this done. As we did not want any insult to the flag we put it away until we coule talk things out more fully. We had already discussed it with some of the faculty and students but our two meetings with the whole s tudent body had been called off because of alarms. So we met one night with the officers of the student government. The r elation of the college to missions and the holding of property was carefully explained. We also discussed removal, payment of part fees for last half t erm etc.

The s tudents did not seemterribly pleased and so Friday night they held a meeting of the student body and these problems were discussed with more or less heat for four hours. Tehy sent in resolutions the next day demanding immediate r emoval of the college; the payment of half of last quarter's fees; the securing of approval of Ministry of Education before displaying flags of America. We held a meeting of all s taff members Saturday afternoon and for another f our hours discussed thesedemands of the students. After much discussion there was a vote recommending the immediate removal of the college. It was almost unanimous. I did not vote though I did not approve and told them why. I see now that there was nothing else to do.

The faculty thought that I as a representative of the mission should display the flags but that the college as such should have nothing to doabout it. So it was decided that we would display the flags at once. Just then there was an alarm accompanied (for the first time) by a phone messagefrom the anti-aircraft administration saying that a very large number of planes were headed our way. While others all hidaway in the dugouts, I got some s ervants and put the flags out. Some students saw me do it and I made a point of speaking to themabout it. Since then we have had them out. Our postion will be that neither the college nor the government cam guarantee protection so that neither of them can interfere with the American government seeking to protect the property of Americans as best it can.

Pres. Lee and I were asked to go to Tenchi in Anhwei to see if houses could be s ecured. Yin and Chen Tsiu-nong left with us at 5a.m. Mn Monday. Arriving a t Tenchi late thatafternoon weat once got in touch with the principals of two government schools there. One was the Normal School of Hweichow a nd the other the Anhwei Middle School of Nanking that had moved up there. Both of these men were Tenchi men, refugeeing there and were interested in our coming so that many students in that a rea who could not get t o their colleges could study, for the present, in ours.

In Tenchi the great business is tea a nd thereare a dozen enormous warehouses where their workers stay during the season. These houses are well built a nd not too badly suited to school work. We finally, after much walkingand talking succeeded late Tuesday night insecuring and writing up for five of the better houses still left. Threeare quite good and we can use them as longas we wish. Two others are available until March. Owners w ere glad to let us have them until they need them so that soldiers would not take them. No rent charged until March. Then we will have to pay perhaps $1200. Mex for the rest of the year, should we still be using them, which I very much doubt.

Getting things straightened out took a lot of time, patience and thought. We left Yin and Chen there to get the buildings in shape and hearing ugly rumors from refugees arriving at Tenchi from Hangchowtwe got away about daylight Wednesday. We were aftaid there had been a great

a great exodus because of rumors. We were hardly prepared, however to find that on Monday afternoon, aftera morning of regular classes uninterrupted by alarms, the Chief Military Instructor came out from the city and declared that unless all left within five hours that they would be caught. Dean Fan called a meeting of the faculty and they decided to go at once. They put up a notice telling all to get their stuff ready and get away by seven o'clock. With that pandemonium broke loose. As far as I can learn there was the utmost disorder and confusion. Everyone lookedafter himself and there was no organization. Boatsw ere very difficult to get and those that did get them did not show a very generousspirit to the others less fortunate.

At ten o'clock that night Dean Fan with some twenty boys started to walk to Fuyang 60 li away. The others had managed to getaboard some boats bound for upriver, not knowing where they were going. Wearrived here and found things in this mess and only a dozen of the coolies and lesser staff on the grounds. All were gone. We got two boats and loaded about three hundred beds, blackboards, desks, files etc.etc., on them and sent them off Thursday night. Lee, with Ho Vi-tsong left Thursday noon in the car to catch these boats and tell them where to go. They finally caught up with them at Nyienchow. The car brought back Wang Hsi, Liao, Song of the Chemistry Dept., and Dean Fan who packed up apparatus, library booksand other things needed. This is all ready to go when the two boats called up there ganget here. It isabsolutely impossible to get boats here at any price. Soldiers takeall thatarearound and few are willing to risk coming. We have coolies on the two coming back to get our stuff and we hope the flags and letters of the Chienteh magistrate will get them through tonight so that we can get the things off tomorrow.

I have not time now to go into details of the terrible panic that has prevailed in Hangchow. We met people walking in the rain as far as the Anwhei border, a hundred miles from here. Also Hangchow rickshas pulling over the mountains into Anhwei. It is stated that the Japs found only 500 people in Soochow as they entered. I think that less than 10% of the people of Hangchow are here now and they are still leaving. I will be left out here with less than ten coolies etc.etc. Dr Dih is staying with me here. All others of the Sin Min Zwe have gone. Our cook and his wifeare here but scared to death the minute I leave the house. Reports that the Japs kill all Chinese left have frightened all to death.

Foreigners are again being evacuated tonight from Mokanshan, to Shanghai. Only Charlie Worth, VanEvera, Gene Turner, Dr. Manget and myself remain of the American community. I plan to stay here through it all and do not anticipate any particular trouble. Very likely my ten valiants will flee when the fighting begins. I hope to beable to stay on the campus and meet them as they come. Should fighting develop, I will try to keep out of sight and in a safe hiding place till it is over. I have supplies sufficient for some time and things seem o.k.

As communicationsare cut I do not know when this will reach you. However letters will come through to us some day and I hope that I may be hearing from some of you. Word from home is always most welcome.

Best wishes to all,

Yours sincerely,

NOV 20 1937

Dec. 8th. A wire has comefrom Lee saying "College closed for remainder semester few return". This tells the doleful tale of the end of our struggle to keep open under war conditions. It seems that the number of students that stayed was very small. These no doubt would have left had they a place to go and means with which to go. A majority of the important members of the staff are there but some did not turn up including the entire department of Chinese Literature. Too bad. We have not had a bombing raid nearer than Wanhsinchiao since they left and for three fine days we had no alarmat all. So we might have carried on here, to date without any trouble. It isreported that Yen Hsi-san's troops are arriving at Hweichow and Tenchi-coming over a thousand strong from Shansi. The shops and houses in these citiesare closing and the people fleeing.

Dec. 17th. This morning Pres Lee called me over the phone at 6:30 from Chienteh saying that hewas there with ten boat loads of faculty, students and equipment. He asked if it were o.k. to proceed to Hangchow. I told him that for the month since they left there had been nothing happening until these last few days. There are indications that the Japs were expected here soon. He rather insisted that they come on to Hangchow as soon as possible. If he wants to get here in the near future it is perhaps best that he try to get here before the Japs get control. He decided tot ry it. I think that there will not begreat danger on the campus though I anticipate,as I told him, fightingaround us and infront of us in a rearguard attempt to slow up the Japanese pursuit of retreating soldiers. Trenches have been dug on pagoda hill near us and the trees between the road and the river in front of us haveall been cut down. The British Postmaster predicts that it will be several weeks before the Japs come but I told Lee I thought it would be within a week. I am not sure he can make it here by boat, but hope so.

At the Sin Min Zwe (Lakeland Community Center) Dr Dih and others are very much engaged in organizing a program of relief work, and the Wu Z (community) is rallyinga round them in fine style. They allgot panicky n and cleared out for a while and Dih came out here with me. Now the three men are back and Mrs Dih and a couple of nurses have returned and have announced their intention of staying there regardless of what happens. They are all fed up on refugeeing. They are planning to have a central relief center for all the north suburb. Dr Dih is head of eight relief centers, one of these being in our Sin Min Zwe buildings. Also we are taking care of all the sick and wounded refugees. This is made possible by a check from a friend in the North. It has certainly been a God-send and will enable us to do a very valuable service.

In the whole district the eight centers are planning to take care of some four or five thousand refugees for from a day to a week. They are providing rice, fuel and salt. They may not be able to give them more than this to eat and for this purpose the Red Cross is being asked for 100"tan" of rice and the local people are providing another hundred, and $1000. in cash. We take care of the medical expenses while they provide rice for all patients. All treatments will be free but contributions will be asked of those treated whoareable to pay.

What the future holds for us in the work here we cannot forecast. Things will certainly be very different here under a Japanese regime and I think under no circumstances will they ever be as they have been before. A victory by either China or Japan will make the foreigner's task here more difficult and his contribution less welcome. We can only commit our ways unto Him and believe that He will bring it to pass. We can only believe that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" and live a day at a time feelingassured that His grace is sufficient for even this and that with Him we can do all things.

R.J.McMullen

NOV 20 1937

Dec. 8th. A wire has comefrom Ian saying "College closed for remainder semester for return". This tells the doleful tale of the end of our struggle to keep open under war conditions. It seems that the number of students that stayed was very small. These no doubt would have left had they a place to go and means with which to go. A majority of the important members of the staff are there but some did not turn up including the entire department of Chinese Literature. Too bad. We have not had a bombing raid nearer than "sanhienhsien since they left and for three fine days we had no alarmst all. So we might have carried on here, to date without any trouble. It is reported that Yen Hsi-shan's troops are arriving at Hwaiyuan and Tsaochi-county over a thousand strong from Shansi. The shops and houses in these cities are closing and the people fleeing.

Dec. 17th. This morning Pres Lee called me over the phone at 6:30 from Chiehsiu saying that Lewis there with the boat made of faculty, students and equipment. He asked if it were o.k. to proceed to "Angelow". I told him that for the month since they left there had been nothing happening until these last few days. There are indications that the Japs were expected here soon. He rather insinuated that they come to Pengchow as soon as possible. If he wants to get here in the near future it is perhaps best that he try to get here before the Japs get control. He decided to try it. I think that there will not be great danger on the canals though I anticipate he I told him. Fightingaround us and infront of us in a rearguard attempt to slow up the Japanese pursuit of retreating soldiers. Trenches have been dug on peaches hill near us and the trees between the road and the river in front of us have all been cut down. The British Consulate predicts that it will be several weeks before the Japs come but I told Lee I thought it would be within a week. I am not sure he can make it here by boat, but hope so.

At the Sin Min Swe (Liaoliang Community Center) Mr Nih and others are very much engaged in organizing a program of relief work. And the Tu Ti (community) is rallying round them in fine style. They allegt panicky n and cleared out for a while and Nih came out here with me. Now the three men are back and Mrs Nih and a couple of women have returned and have announced the intention of staying there regardless of what happens. They are all fed up on refugeeing. They are planning to have a central relief center for all the north suburb. Mr Nih is head of eight relief centers, one of these being in our Sin Min Swe buildings. Also we are helping some of all the sick and wounded refugees. This is made possible by a check from a friend in the North. It has certainly been a God-send and will enable us to do a very valuable service.

In the whole district the eight centers are planning on taking care of some four or five thousand refugees for from a day to a week. They are providing rice, fuel and salt. They may not be able to give them more than this to eat and for this purpose the Red Cross is being asked for 100"tan" of rice and the local people are providing another hundred, and $1000, in cash. We take care of the medical expense while they provide rice for all patients. All treatments will be free but contributions will be asked of those treated whomareable to pay.

What the future holds for us in the work here we cannot forecast. Things will certainly be very different here under a Japanese regime and I think under no circumstances will they ever be as they have been before. A victory by either China or Japan will make the foreigner's task here more difficult and his contribution less welcome. We can only commit our ways unto Him and believe that He will bring it to pass. We can only believe that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof" and live a day at a time fee lingsassured that His grace is sufficient for even this and that with Him we can do all things.

1009 Everett Ave.
Louisville, Ky
Jan 14, 1938

Ach
2/2/38

Dr G. A. Garside
Assoc. Bds. for Christian Colleges,
New York City

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are copies of the last letters from Mr McMullen which he asked me to send you. From the papers we have learned of the "three terrible days" when the Japanese took Hangchow & of the service rendered by missionaries.

In another place he tells of the arrival of Mr Lautenschlager, which I failed to copy.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,
Emma M. McMullen
(Mrs R. F.)

1609 Everett Avenue,
Louisville, Ky.,
May 28, 1938

Dear Friends:

Knowing that you are interested in Dr. McMullen and his activities during these days, I have taken extracts from his letters, written in March and April, in an attempt to give some picture of his work and interests. The greatest difficulty was in knowing what to include and what to omit, for his days are full and he writes many interesting details. It is hoped that you will fill in these details in your imagination and see something of his busy life.

As he has written, he is in Hangchow for the duration of the war, feeling that his place of greatest contribution is there. He is keeping the buildings and campus unmolested and is also in charge of the Red Cross refugee work in the city. Word has come of the opening of a Union Mission College in Shanghai and our own President Lee is heading it up. They are in this way making use of the staff and students who are refugeeing there.

My present plans are to return to China in the early fall, though there is no way now of telling whether I will be able to live in Hangchow.

Dr. McMullen has mentioned with what pleasure he has heard from many of you and I am sure that letters to him sent to the address below will be forwarded to him.

Dr. R.J.McMullen
c/o Associated Mission Treasurers
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shangahi, China

With sincere regards,

Emma M. McMullen.

1000 Everett Avenue,
Louisville, Ky.,
May 26, 1938

Dear friends:

Knowing that you are interested in Dr. McMullen and his activities during these days, I have taken extracts from his letters, written in March and April, in an attempt to give some picture of his work and interests. The greatest difficulty was in knowing what to include and what to omit, for his days are full and he writes many interesting details. It is hoped that you will fill in these details in your imagination and see something of his busy life.

As he has written, he is in Hangchow for the duration of the war, feeling that his place of greatest contribution is there. He is keeping the buildings and equipment unscathed and is also in charge of the road crews refugees work in the city. Lord has come of the opening of a union mission college in Shanghai and our own missionary has is heading it up. They are in this way helping use of the staff and students who are refugeeing there.

My present plans are to return to China in the early fall, though there is no way now of telling whether I will be able to live in Hangchow.

Dr. McMullen has mentioned with what pleasure he has heard from many of you and I am sure that letters to him sent to the address below will be forwarded to him.

Dr. H.J.McMullen
c/o Associated Mission Treasurers
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, China

With sincere regards,

Frances M. Wu Franklin

Our college group has materially diminished since I last wrote. The group now totals 37. Though in general things are quiet, the Japanese seem quite worried at seeing lights on our hill. Naturally they fear that someone is signalling to their enemy across the river. So we allow no one out of their houses after seven in the evening, and I have gathered up all flashlights on the hill and they are under lock and key. During the evening no lights or fires are allowed in any house except mine and my windows are thoroughly darkened. The other night the servant failed to close the windows of my room on the South, facing the river and when I entered it with a very small oil lamp to go to bed, there was a shot before I could cross the room. I set the light on the dresser and another shot came over. I then tried to put it where it could not shine out of the window and as I crossed the room a third shot came across the river. This morning I was visited by three neighboring soldiers who wanted to search my house for they also saw the light and seemed to believe that I was signalling the enemy. On the contrary, they were shooting at me.

We have had plenty of danger from bullets from the Chinese across the river, and one day we picked up a handful of bullets out in front of the buildings. Thousands must have fallen on the campus, though no one has been hit. Our buildings are badly scarred. . . . As I was inspecting the Dormitories I crossed in front of the Administration building and was given two shots, one whistled not too far away. We have over a score of bullets which we havepicked up in our buildings. Several have passed not 30 feet from me, but so far all is well.

Recently I mentioned vaguely thatthere had been a slaughter near us. These seem to be the facts. On a hill some five miles west of us is a temple with roads in three directions. Into this temple had run people from three nearby villages, whose homes had been destroyed. They lived there without any visits from the Japanese until all of a sudden soldiers closed in on them from those three sides. The men (some hundred and fifty) were separated from the women and children and then before the eyes of their wives and children were mowed down with machine guns. One who was thought dead managed to escape unhurt by falling down with the others. That night he made his way across the hills with some of the women to a village where he is now living. There were no soldiers, plain clothes or otherwise, among these people, only farmers. This is the sort of thing that has happened at Nanking and has doubtless happened all over the place. It is terrible to even think about.

The newly organized selfgovernment of Hangchow has agreed to take charge of the remaining 4000 refugees and allow us to close up our centers. We had planned to provide for some five to ten thousand women for four days till the Japanese could get into control of the city and so establish order. It will be four months next Sunday since they entered the city and while things are much better in certain sections and along busy streets there is much to be desired, especially by the fairer sex, in other districts and along side streets. We have had perhaps 75,000 different people in the camps at one time or another and for a longer or shorter period. We had nearly forty thousand at one time. These camps have rendered great service and may be necessary again but now it seems that the time has come to try to do away with them and to undertake a different sort of work to relieve the very destitute who are not otherwise provided for. This will require more money than we now have on hand or in sight and lack of funds may greatly limit our program of aid.

The health problem in these refugee camps is getting serious. The doctors have vaccinated 4000 in the last week. They have divided the crowd. like Gaul, into three parts: those afflicted with lice; itch; and trachoma. The smallest of these groups is lice, but withal the greatest pest. We have a delouser from Shanghai and hope to get their clothing free of these creatures before they return home.

A Japanese officer asked me the other day what I thought of the self govern ment organization. I replied that he perhaps knew more about it than I. When he pressed me for my opinion I told him that there was not too much real government and much less real self. He had a good laugh and indicated that he thought this was a true picture.

1938

I have now entered the tea picking business. There are about 30 women, girls and a few men who want to pick the tea on the college grounds. It is better to allow them to earn this money than to wait until they must have a dole. We had to get permission from the Japanese officer in this section. He went over our plans, and gave us a notice to be put up near the place the pickers work and a badge for each picker. With these and yours truly as chaperone these women seem to be glad to be out of doors and working. We have to watch the gun firing from across the river and some of the tea is intoo exposed places. I was out near the point the other day and just about ten feet behind my back a machine gun cracked loose. Did I jump? I had a good laugh after it was all over, but you don't get sufficiently accustomed to this not to jump when it happens. The women are pretty good about it and laugh about it, but are much more interested in being protected from molestation by wandering men.

My work in the tea business means that I get up good and early and after the picking is over in the late afternoon I have to chase about and check up on everything else on the campus. It means that I am away from the house from sixin the morning till after seven in the evening. The work is made more difficult by the soldiers that pass by. Only yesterday over 20 came to the tea gardens to watch the picking, for it seems to interest them. One took off his coat and spread it on a bush to dry, and decided to explore the field. He found most of the pickers wearing broad brimmed straw hats. He would pull these brims up to see who was under the hat and remark when he found a nice looking girl. It was very rude though he made no effort to harm anyone. This naturally annoyed and frightened many of the pickers. I finally got him away.

During the past week and a half we have picker over 10,000 ounces of tea and by actual count it took 350 sprouts to make one ounce and each sprout had to be pulled as a separate act. This means three and a half million such acts. We pay less than $20. U.S.money for the job. Several families have been making over a dollar a day. Women are better than men and the young are better than the old at this job. I don't rate too high. . . . If the tea leaves are picked when wet they are more difficult to toast and the color is bad and so the price is down. You see I am getting to be an expert in everything about tea except drinking it. In this I am still a novice. The drying must be done largely at night after the picking is over. We have four ovens and a staff of men on the job all the time.

It is difficult to get mail from Shanghai but friends there as well as the Japanese consul have sent letters and magazines whenever they know of someone coming. A bundle of magazines came yesterday and I will continue to enjoy these for many days to come. I am keen to get my educational journals for they should enable me to keep abreast of educational trends, something that I am determined to do. It is possible for people to dry up and blow away as far as keeping up professionally is concerned, be it teaching, preaching or medicine. It would not be stood for in America and I think should not be stood for out here. I refuse to think that zeal for missionary work excuses one from effort in thinking and keeping abreast of the times . Love for the Master and zeal in His service is most important of all, but certainly is no excuse for dishonouring Him by being lazy or sloughy in thinking or real study and professional effort.

We are having a kind of vacation Bible school for the children and bible classes for adults on the hill and the adjacent homes. The two members of the staff are helping me in this. We think that we will have these classes from eight to eight thirty in the mornings each week. The children will meet for a couple of hours each day. We do not know exactly what we are going to use as a text for only a half dozen can read at all and these very little. I do not know how I am going about this class but we believe we can help them to understand the Gospel as well as learn some characters. We hope by Master some of them will be ready for baptism. Almost every person on the Hill will be in a class. . We had some 55 at church this morning. I talked on the parable of the Sower. They listened quite well.

Please remember me to all my friends. Assure them that though on a hot spot all winter and spring, we are well and that our property out here has escaped with unusually little damage.

1065

Stencilled
V.W.
2-2-39
sent to
Exec. Com.
2-7-39

基督教大學上海協會
THE ASSOCIATED CHRISTIAN COLLEGES
(IN SHANGHAI)

TEL. 91100

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS
HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI
ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

JOINT OFFICE
410 CONTINENTAL EMPORIUM
353 NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA

November 22, 1938

Ack 1/11/39

Dr. B. A. Garside, Secretary,
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Garside,

The four colleges and universities making up the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai desire to express to you and to all your associates, both severally and as an associated group, their gratitude for the most timely assistance which the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China have provided. This has come in a time of difficulty and perplexity and has made a difference between work on an emergency and cramped and unsatisfactory basis and our present status, which, while it leaves much yet to be desired, is approaching normal. We are particularly grateful for what these funds have made possible in the way of joint library and laboratories, for we are thus in a more fortunate situation than most other refugee universities.

Our present combined student body of 2,700 is perhaps the largest in the country today. Our close cooperation with your help has received the approval and even enthusiastic endorsement of educators and educational authorities throughout the country. We are able on this basis to make a much more thorough-going educational contribution than would otherwise be possible under the present distressing circumstances.

We can assure you that the funds, which you have placed at our disposal, are being most carefully used. We are still in the emergency situation of not having sufficient room and have not yet finished the process of securing space, purchasing furniture and science equipment, cataloguing books and the like. We are just completing our budget for the year, which we expect to send to you a little later.

While our energies have been completely taken up in dealing with present emergencies and problems that have arisen in getting our work under way for the present semester, we are not unmindful of future problems and possibilities, to which we are giving our constant attention and consideration.

A year ago our most pressing need was for laboratories. The funds which you have provided have enabled us to set up and repeatedly enlarge laboratories in the three main sciences and in psychology and engineering. These are still badly overcrowded, particularly the chemistry laboratory, but are reasonably adequate to our needs although we are not yet able to provide laboratory work for art students but only for science majors. The chemistry laboratory is used by 1,250 students per week and the physics and biology laboratories by 500 students each. We would particularly emphasize that instead of four sets of laboratories, which we had under normal conditions, we are now developing one set. Apparatus belonging to St. John's, Hangchow and Shanghai is being used by all and as apparatus is being recovered from Soochow and Shanghai, it is being put into the common stock.

We have added considerably to the library space and library staff. Soochow has recovered 6,000 volumes, Hangchow 500 and Shanghai is just now making arrangements to remove its books. All of these are being sent to the St. John's campus and put into one card catalogue. From this stock books are brought to the two reading rooms in the Continental Building day by day as required for assigned reading. The reading rooms are used by 1,100 students per day. The work of cataloguing is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Here again instead of four libraries we have consolidated on one. We are using a portion of the funds, which you have provided, for replacements both of apparatus and of books and for the purchasing of up-to-date books.

The same process is under way with regard to curriculum. In the spring semester it was agreed that students in any institution might elect work in any other. A charge was made on this on a clearing house basis. 129 students did so, of whom 39 were from the four institutions now co-operating, the others from Nanking and Ginling. This fall the number has increased to 208 courses in other institutions taken by 179 students. We are printing a detailed report to facilitate the study of this problem by all of our department heads. This semester no charge has been made. It seems to us that in this regard we have made an important forward step in the direction of having one curriculum for the work in the junior and senior years rather than four separate ones. A special committee, consisting of the dean and chairman of the Curriculum Committee or similar officer from each institution, has just been appointed to consider further developments along this line for the spring semester.

In the course of dealing with problems of this sort, a spirit of understanding and fellowship has grown up among the administrators concerned. It is now desired to extend this acquaintance and spirit to the faculties as a whole. With this

in mind, a joint faculty reception was held at St. John's last Saturday. This was largely attended and was a great success and provided an opportunity for the four administrative heads to express to their faculties jointly some of the spirit of co-operation and fraternity, which has characterized the undertaking thus far.

Your help has made possible a most important experiment in closer co-operation. We have found it not only a pleasant experience but one which is already profitable to all and which leads us to believe that it has great future possibilities. We rejoice in the good spirit and fraternity which has prevailed and which is increasing. We desire at this time to express to the Associated Boards and to all of our friends, who through them have co-operated in extending this help to us, our most sincere and heartfelt appreciation and gratitude.

On behalf of the Associated Colleges both together and individually

R. J.
R J McMullen
.....
Acting President,
Hangchow Christian College.

T. K. Van
T. K. Van
.....
Chairman of Administrative Council,
University of Shanghai.

Y. C. Yang
Y. C. Yang
.....
President,
Soochow University.

F. L. Hawks Pott
F. L. Hawks Pott
.....
President,
St. John's University.

EHC:dk

基督教大學上海協會
THE ASSOCIATED CHRISTIAN COLLEGES
(IN SHANGHAI)

410 Continental Emporium
353 Nanking Rd
Shanghai

January 6, 1939

Rec 2/7/39

Dr. B. A. Garside, Secretary
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Garside:

Since the departure of Mr. Cressy for the Madras Conference, the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai have placed on me the responsibility of being their "Comptroller". As such I naturally have been making a study of our finances. We will have difficulty meeting our obligations at the end of February with the money now in hand. Since we have contracts for rent and other regular expenses through August, it is very important that we receive another check from the Associated Boards as soon as possible. It will inspire confidence in our cooperative program as well as save our institution anxious hours if you could cable us not less than $5000 Gold by the end of January.

At the meeting of the Executive Board which is composed of the administrative heads of the four institutions your cablegram of December 24th was read and I was asked to express to you our sincere appreciation of your cordial greeting. We are especially gratified to know that our friends in America are interested in our cooperative program and can be counted on to back us up in it. Without this assistance at this time it would be impossible for us to carry on. We believe that we are learning important lessons and the future only can tell how significant they are for the development of Christian Higher Education in China.

As Comptroller it has been my responsibility to iron out the wrinkles in our associated program. Naturally misunderstandings can easily occur under the very crowded conditions under which we are forced to work, especially in our joint laboratories. These institutions with different backgrounds, different points of view as to educational objectives and methods, have been accustomed to different administrative procedures. It is a pleasure, therefore, to testify that the spirit of goodwill and cooperation is steadily growing. In meetings of departmental heads many misunderstandings have been cleared up and difficulties of administration have been overcome. For example, this afternoon I am to meet the heads of the Physics departments in the four institutions. We have still a few problems before us but everyone is determined that they shall be solved and is showing a fine spirit in the discussion. I believe that this afternoon's meeting will result in the solution of almost all of our problems in Physics for the coming semester.

基督教大學上海協會
THE ASSOCIATED CHRISTIAN COLLEGES
(IN SHANGHAI)

JAN 6
1939

In like manner the spirit of harmony and good sportsmanship is more and more manifest between the various institutions. Especially is this evident in the presidents' meeting, known as the Executive Board. How this works was illustrated in our meeting yesterday. The University of Shanghai reported that they have been able to bring out from their campus about 90% of their library books and perhaps 60% of their laboratory equipment. They have no place, however, to spread these things out so as to take an inventory or to make necessary repairs. Rooms are very expensive in this building or neighborhood. President Pott made a suggestion which was heartily seconded by Vice President Sung, that this library and laboratory equipment might be stored on St. John's campus. He said that they could make room for it in some of their buildings. They also offered to assist in any way in expediting the taking of the inventory and the making of the repairs. Dr. Pott even suggested that they might give up their very nice reception room for this purpose if necessary. This spirit has been manifested by St. John's all along, as it has been by the other three, though the latter are not in a position to render the service it is possible for St. John's to do.

It is a gratifying and inspiring experience to have a share in this cooperative enterprise. The help given us by the Associated Boards is making it possible for us to proceed along these lines. In planning for the coming semester we wish to make significant progress along lines which will be impossible were it not for the assurance that the Associated Boards would give us their financial support. For example, the deans of the four institutions are meeting tomorrow to discuss the securing of certain experts to give certain specialized courses for the four institutions, which the faculties of these institutions are not prepared to offer. This is the first step along the line followed by English Universities where the University as such employs certain professors in addition to the faculties of the colleges composing the university. Without the assurance of adequate financial support it is impossible to proceed with this plan. As Comptroller I am encouraging them to take this step since I believe it will have a vital influence over the future development of cooperation among these four institutions. In doing this I find it necessary for to assure them that the Associated Boards will provide the support necessary for our project. We believe this can be handled if the Associated Boards will continue their hearty support of our program. Since these professors must be invited not later than the 10th of February, it is important that we receive your cable as early as possible.

Thanking you and the Associated Boards for all that you have made possible for us to do and with best wishes for the New Year, I am,

Yours sincerely,

R. J. McMullen

R. J. McMullen, Comptroller
Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai

pock

January 11, 1939

Dr. R. J. McMullen
Dr. T. K. Van
Dr. Y. C. Yang
Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott
410 Continental Emporium
353 Nanking Road
Shanghai, China

Dear Friends:

Let me acknowledge with sincere appreciation the interesting letter which you sent on November 22nd. I will share it with the general membership of the Associated Boards.

We are all happy to learn that the four Colleges and Universities comprising the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai have been able to carry on their work in such an effective way during the past year, despite the serious difficulties by which you have been confronted. All of the American friends of Christian higher education in China have been watching with interest and appreciation the excellent work you have been doing. It is particularly gratifying that close and steadily increasing cooperation has been found possible.

The Associated Boards was very happy that the generous support of friends in America made it possible to supply $15,000 during 1937-38 toward the support of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai. We are doing everything possible to secure the second emergency fund of $330,000 during 1938-39, with the hope that another $20,000 can be provided for your joint enterprise.

Up to December 31st we had received about $80,000 in emergency funds, so we were able to distribute to each of the emergency objectives 8/33 of the total we are seeking to secure. The share of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai was $4,849. We sent a check to your order for that amount in care of Mr. Cressy's office since we have not had any definite instructions from the field as to the proper channel for forwarding such remittances. If you would prefer to have future remittances handled in some different way, please advise us. Since December 31st, we have collected approximately $20,000 more in emergency funds, so we hope that on January 31st, we can transmit a fairly substantial amount to each of the institutions. Further remittances from month to month will depend upon the generosity of American friends.

Members of the Associated Boards are giving more and more consideration - as we know that you on the field are doing - to questions relating to the future program, support and organization of the Christian Colleges of China. During last year and this, we have faced an emergency situation, and have all tried to do the best we could under very abnormal conditions. Even though we recognize that disturbed conditions may continue in China for years to come, it is obvious that we should begin to clarify our thinking, planning, and activities with a view to a somewhat longer range of time. We are therefore eagerly welcoming all information and suggestions which you can send us from time to time as to the progress of your own plans and organization.

With greetings to each of you and with every good wish for the success of your work, I am

Very sincerely yours,

B A GARSIDE

BAG:MP

基督教大學上海協會
THE ASSOCIATED CHRISTIAN COLLEGES
(IN SHANGHAI)

TEL. 91100

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS
HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI
ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

JOINT OFFICE
410 CONTINENTAL EMPORIUM
353 NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA

February 2, 1939

Ack 3/4/39

Dr. B. A. Garside
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Garside:

Your letter of January 6th to Mr. Cressy with check for $4849. enclosed was yesterday presented to the Executive Board of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai. The Board voted that the Comptroller write you expressing their sincere appreciation of the help you have thus given to them at this very difficult time. Your check provides a fund which assures us of the continuance of the present plan of cooperation for another quarter. Please convey our thanks to all who had any part in making this possible.

Both President Pott and President Yang were present and agreed that the designated gifts for St. John's and Soochow should be considered as part of their share of the $20,000. which we hope to secure for the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai. The motion made by President Pott and seconded by President Yang was unanimously passed to this effect. They are writing to the donors of these designated gifts thanking them for the same.

The first semester has closed. We have been busy during the last few weeks amending our plans so as to secure a greater degree of cooperation and avoid any difficulties encountered during the past half year. This has not been an easy task but we have reached a perfect unanimity in this regard and at yesterday's meeting completed plans for the coming semester. We look forward to a half year of continued progress along lines of constructive cooperation.

With best regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

R. J. McMullen

R. J. McMullen, Comptroller
Associated Christian Colleges
(in Shanghai)

February 7, 1939

Rev. R. J. McMullen
Associated Christian Colleges
410 Continental Emporium
353 Nanking Road
Shanghai, China

Dear Dr. McMullen:

I have your letter of January 6th and am glad to know that you have agreed to serve as Comptroller of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai.

We have all been interested in watching the developments of your experiment in cooperation, and of course have every good wish for its success.

You ask that we cable you not less than US$5,000 by the end of January. On February 6th we sent to you in care of Mr. Cressy's office a check for US$4,849. We trust that this reached you about the end of last month, so that it gave you enough funds for your immediate requirements.

In my letter to Mr. Cressy I stated that we would be sending you about the first of each month remittances to cover your pro rata share of the collections received during the preceding month. In accordance with that procedure, we enclose herewith a check to the order of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai in the amount of US$1,351. This represents your pro rata share of a little more than US$23,000 in emergency funds received during January. We enclose also checks to the order of Hangchow Christian College for $1 and Soochow University for $10. This covers the following designated gifts to these institutions:-

$ 1.00 Miss Jessie B. McBride, Harborview Hall, Seattle, Washington (Hangchow)
10.00 Mr. E. C. Peters, Augusta, Georgia (Soochow)

Together with the $4,849 sent you last month this brings our remittances to the Associated Christian Colleges up to a total of US$6,211 toward the Colleges' share of $20,000 in our 1938-39 emergency fund.

We are exerting all the pressure we can in every direction to keep up the flow of gifts for the emergency fund, but we realize that the major task is still before us.

We are sending the carbon copy of this letter, together with the check, by China Clipper mail closing today, and are forwarding the original by regular mail for your information in case the Clipper letter is lost or delayed.

Very cordially yours,
B A GARSIDE

BAG:MP

March 4, 1939

Dr. R. J. McMullen,
410 Continental Emporium,
353 Nanking Road,
Shanghai, China.

Dear McMullen:

We enclose herewith a check to the order of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai in the amount of $456.00. This represents a further distribution of emergency funds received during February, as follows:-

¼ of gift received from Dr. Lloyd S. Ruland, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, not specifically designated by him, but allocated by the A.B.C.C.C. among the four boards of which he is a trustee, one being the Trustees of Hangchow Christian College	$6.25
Share in Emergency funds, undesignated, received during February, 1939	449.75
	$456.00

This amount, together with the $6,211 already sent you, brings the total thus far remitted to the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai up to $6,667, or one-third of your total allocation of $20,000 in our 1938-39 emergency fund.

Thank you for your letter of February 2nd. We are glad to know that the autumn semester was so successfully completed, and that still further cooperation had been worked out as the spring semester was beginning. We are grateful to the presidents of the individual Colleges for their willingness to allow the gifts designated for them to be considered a part of the $20,000 fund for the Associated Christian Colleges.

Cordially yours,

B A GARSIDE

BAG/G

Assistant Treasurer

Hangchow College
Shanghai
March 31, 1939

To the Members of the Field Board of Control
and of the Constituent Bodies of Hangchow Christian College

Dear Friends of Hangchow College:

Enclosed you will find the proposed program of The Associated Christian Colleges (in Shanghai). This program is an outgrowth of many years of discussion but more especially of the experiences of the past year which have made it necessary for these four institutions of higher learning under Christian auspices in East China to work together. During this period they have come to know each other more thoroughly, to appreciate each other more sincerely and to cooperate more effectively.

In the past there has been more or less of a general feeling that effective cooperation was required if these institutions were to render their largest service to Christ in China. Many problems, especially the geographical one, seemed very difficult of solution. Each of the institutions feeling that cooperative effort might not be possible, undertook to develop a full program of work independent of what others were doing.

During the past year it has been necessary for these four institutions to evacuate their campuses. All of them had to set up their work in crowded quarters and without their usual equipment. Hangchow College at first has none of its library or laboratory facilities available and even now has a very limited portion of them in use. St. John's University was much more fortunate than others in that they had all of their library and most of their science equipment where it could be utilized. They kindly placed these at the disposal of all. Joint laboratories were established, largely using their apparatus. A joint library was set up using their books. Since then each of the other institutions has been able to bring out more or less of its equipment. This has been placed at the disposal of all, as was that of St. John's. In this way each has contributed to the work of all and has shared in the benefits of the assistance given by the others.

Some of the members of our staff have not returned to Shanghai. The other institutions have had a similar experience. This has encouraged us to eliminate duplication in courses. This is made possible at present by the students of any of the four institutions being accepted without charge into a class in any of the other three institutions and full credit given for the work thus taken. Already a beginning has been made in this regard. During the past semester 37 students of other institutions took work in Hangchow and about one-half of this number of Hangchow College students were taking courses in other institutions. As an example

of how this can operate, Hangchow College Engineering Department found itself crippled by not having available its Material Testing Laboratory. St. John's University kindly solved this problem for us by setting up a special section in this course taught by their professor in their laboratory. On the other hand many of their Engineering students wished to take a course in Architectural Design offered by us and these were received, though it doubled the size of the class and made it necessary for us to secure a larger room for the work.

The past year has made it clear that funds at present available can be used to much better advantage when the four institutions cooperate as to use of rooms, purchase of library books, and laboratory equipment. It is found, for example, that a piece of expensive Physics apparatus is used by one institution very little although it is very important to have it when needed. The same apparatus can serve each of the other institutions making it unnecessary to buy four pieces of this expensive equipment, which would be needed if each institution were back on its campus.

In the Junior and Senior classes students are given a very large freedom in choosing their courses. Because of the very wide range of subjects to be covered it is often found that some of the classes are very small. These same courses might be offered also to small classes in other institutions. Already something has been done to do away with this duplication and it is hoped, as stated in the enclosed program, to do much more of this during the coming year. This will make for larger classes and more interesting discussion while it reduces the total number of classes required by the four institutions, and enables them either to offer other courses without increase of staff, or to decrease their staff and its cost.

For example, there is overlapping in the courses offered in the four departments of Education. It seems that the government will require each institution to give a fifth year of work in Education before those taking their major in Education will be recognized as properly trained to teach. This would be very expensive for any institution but by eliminating all duplication of courses and assigning other work to such professors as are thus set free, it would be possible for a fifth year to be given by the joint faculties without increasing the staff. Similarly, postgraduate work may be provided in other fields without additional expense.

It should be clearly borne in mind that this does not at all contemplate the merging of any institution with any other. Each is to retain its full independence and also its relation to its Board alumni or constituent bodies. It will require readjustments in faculty, and in administration when the Junior College (Freshman and Sophomore years) and Senior Middle School return to the campus leaving the Senior College (Junior and Senior classes) and post-graduate work in Shanghai.

In discussing this matter with our faculty they believe that these difficulties could be overcome and were unanimously of the opinion that following a program such as this is the only hope of developing in this section an institution under church auspices which could render the type of service that would be the credit to the church and the blessing to China we all wish it to be.

President Lee has always been interested in some plan of cooperation. Before leaving for America he expressed the hope that our present year's experience would lead to some such program as is proposed. Since detaching himself from the details of administration and looking at the problem at a distance he has frequently written expressing his conviction that the adoption of some such plan is very desirable. On Dec. 8th he wrote: "I am sure that under your guidance the cooperation plan will come along nicely. I wish that St. John's would join the Associated Boards and the Senior Colleges of the four institutions would be a joint enterprise with the individuality of each college maintained". This hope seems soon to be realized as both the foreign president and the Chinese vice president of that University are not only thinking of linking with the Associated Boards in New York, but are cordially recommending the approval of the whole program.

Dr. Y.C. Yang, president of Soochow University, before leaving for America a few weeks ago, expressed himself as wholeheartedly in favor of its adoption and committed his University to the whole program. The University of Shanghai is considering it and it is hoped that they will also approve and cooperate fully in carrying it out.

Please excuse the length of this letter but I wish to set the whole matter before you so that you can form your opinion regarding the wisdom of the program. This matter has been discussed informally by the Executive Committee of the Board. It will be brought up for full discussion and action by the Board at its meeting. It will be helpful to me and to the Board if we know your opinion in this matter. As you may judge from the above, I am persuaded that it is for the best interest of Hangchow College to enter into this program. In doing so, however, it is important that the College retain the sympathy and full support of its constituency. Please write me at your earliest convenience, giving me the benefit of your advice in this matter.

Thanking you in advance for your courtesy and assuring you of my appreciation of your interest in the College and support of its work, I am

Yours sincerely,

R.J. McMullen

[4]

PROGRAM OF THE

ASSOCIATED CHRISTIAN COLLEGES (IN SHANGHAI)

Grateful to God for the Christian Fellowship and collaboration during the past year and believing that through it He is leading the four institutions to closer and more effective cooperation, the Associated Christian Colleges (in Shanghai) ask the approval of the following program by their respective Boards of Directors and constituent bodies.

A. Program for the year 1939-40

1. The development of the present program

(a) Through the enlargement of the joint library and laboratory services.
(b) Through closer cooperation between departments concerned and more direct oversight by the Executive Board in the administration of the joint laboratories.
(c) Through the more effective use of departmental meetings.
(d) Through the more thorough elimination of overlapping in courses offered by the Associated Christian Colleges (in Shanghai),

2. The enlargement of the present program

(a) By providing a fifth year of teacher training.
(b) By close cooperation in promoting departments of
1. Sociology.
2. Physical Education.
3. Journalism.

B. Program for future development.

In order that the Associated Christian Colleges (in Shanghai) may be able to make their largest contribution to the development of the Kingdom of God in China, we believe

1. That this policy of more thorough and effective cooperation should be carried out as rapidly as experience and conditions warrant.

2. That plans should be made whereby the senior colleges and the joint enterprises of those institutions which desire to continue this cooperation may be located together.

3. That to this end funds should be sought with which to secure a suitable site and to erect the necessary buildings for this purpose.

HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
6TH FLOOR, 353 NANKING ROAD
TELEPHONE 92009
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE SHANGHAI, CHINA

April 1, 1939

Ack 5/1

Dr. B. A. Garside
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Garside:

Just a note to tell you that we are on our way and though these is some difficulty in our way, especially in regard to the University of Shanghai, we hope that this program will be adopted by all concerned. I believe that the visit of Dr. Decker to Shanghai during the next two or three weeks will help solve the problems of Shanghai University.

Dr. Hawks Pott has frequently asked Cressy to have sent to him the rules and regulations and constitution, if any, of the Associated Boards together with their regular report. They are quite inclined to join the others but some wish to know more about the obligations involved before doing so. If you have not already sent this material please do so.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

R. J. McMullen

R. J. McMullen

基督教大學上海協會
THE ASSOCIATED CHRISTIAN COLLEGES
(IN SHANGHAI)

TEL. 91100

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS
HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI
ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

JOINT OFFICE
410 CONTINENTAL EMPORIUM
353 NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA

April 3, 1939

File 11/14/39

Dr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Evans:

Your letter of March 3rd regarding a gift of books in the field of Education has just been received. I hasten to reply that the Associated Christian Colleges (in Shanghai) with a total of about 3000 students are giving many courses in the field of Education, as is shown on the enclosed list. This semester I am not giving a course in this field though I did so last semester. My experience is similar to that of others who are giving courses, namely that there are available very few books to which we can refer. Any additions of books such as you mention will be very gratefully received.

Our colleges are preparing for more coordination in the courses now offered and of those to be given next year. We hope that you will be able to make a donation of books in this field and that they will be available for use next Fall.

Thanking you for your courtesy in this matter, I am

Yours sincerely,

R. J. McMullen

R. J. McMullen, Comptroller
Associated Christian Colleges (in Shanghai)

Enclosure

April 4, 1939

Dr. R.J.McMullen
410 Continental Emporium
353 Nanking Road
Shanghai, China

Dear McMullen:

Enclosed herewith is a check in the amount of $933 to the order of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai. This represents a further distribution of emergency funds received between March 1st and March 31st, 1939. The remittance is made up of the following items:-

(a) Gift of $5.00 from Dr. Colin Garfield Fink designated for Soochow University.

(b) Share in undesignated funds received during March - $928.

Total $933.

This amount together with the $6,667 already sent you, brings the total in emergency funds received to date by the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai to $7,600, or 38% of your total emergency needs of $20,000.

Very sincerely yours

B A GARSIDE
Assistant Treasurer

BAG:CW
Encl.

May 1, 1939

Dear Dr. McMullen:

Thank you for your letter of April st, and for its attached copy of your March 31st letter to the members of the Hangchow Field Board of Control.

We are glad to know that the four institutions there in East China are making steady progress in the solution of problems of cooperation. We look forward to the arrival of Dr. Cressy and Dr. Becker and the other members of our Associated Boards who have been meeting with you during recent weeks. We also hope to see more of President Y. C. Yang who thus far has been busy with the Uniting Conference of the Methodist Churches and has not gotten as far east as New York.

You state that Dr. Hawks Pott has frequently asked for "the rules and regulations and constitution, if any, of the Associated Boards, together with their regular report." We have tried to keep Cressy's office supplied with an adequate number of our Annual Reports, and I was under the impression that he also had copies of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Associated Boards. I am, however, enclosing herewith one copy of the Constitution, the By-Laws, and the Annual Report for 1937-38.

As you know, the present organization of the Associated Boards is merely one step in the process of the growing cooperation among the Boards of Trustees of the Christian Colleges in China. This cooperation began sixteen years ago on a very modest scale, and has been growing continuously ever since. The indications are that it will continue to grow, and it is possible that some closer form of cooperation among the Boards of Trustess may be developed during the next year or two.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

Dr. R. J. McMullen
Hangchow Christian College
353 Nanking Road
Shanghai, China

[1]

June 13, 1939

Dr. R. J. McMullen, Treasurer
Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai
410 Continental Emporium
353 Nanking Road
Shanghai, CHINA

Dear Dr. McMullen:

Enclosed herewith is a check to the order of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai amounting to $2,400. This represents a further distribution of emergency funds received during April and May, 1939, as follows:-

(a) Gifts designated for the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai	$ 64.00
(b) Share in undesignated gifts	2,336.00
	$2,400.00

Added to the $7,600 previously transmitted to you, this brings the total thus far received for the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai up to $10,000, or 50% of the $20,000 assigned to the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai in the 1938-39 emergency campaign.

Very sincerely yours,

B A GARSIDE

Assistant Treasurer

BAG:MP
Encl.

1092

[2]

LIST OF ALLOCATED AND DESIGNATED GIFTS

ASSOCIATED CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN SHANGHAI

Received by the Associated Boards for April and May, 1939

(1) Designated Gifts

4/6	Mr. M. D. Stockton (Soochow)		$ 50.00	
5/19	*Mr. & Mrs. Bevan A. Pennypacker	(St. John's)	5.00	
5/22	Prof. Louis F. Anderson	"	5.00	
5/23	Rev. & Mrs. John S. Williamson	"	2.00	$ 64.00

*For Dr. J. C. McCracken's Hospital

Form 3806 (Rev. Jan. 21, 1935) (POSTMARK)

Receipt for Registered Article No. 621 [illegible]

Registered at the Post Office indicated in the Postmark.

Fee paid _____ *cents* *Class postage* _____

Declared value _____ Surcharge paid, $_____

Return Receipt fee _____ Spl. Del'y fee _____

Delivery restricted to addressee:

in person_____, or order_____ *Fee paid*_____

Accepting employee will place his *initials* in space indicating restricted delivery.

POSTMASTER, per _____ **(MAILING OFFICE)**

The sender should write the name of the addressee on back hereof as an identification. Preserve and submit this receipt in case of inquiry or application for indemnity.

Registry Fees and Indemnity.—Domestic registry fees range from 15 cents for indemnity not exceeding $5 up to $1 for indemnity not exceeding $1,000. The fee on domestic registered matter without intrinsic value and for which indemnity is not paid is 15 cents. Consult postmaster as to the specific domestic registry fees and surcharges and as to the registry fees chargeable on registered parcel-post packages for foreign countries. Fees on domestic registered C. O. D. mail range from 25 cents to $1.20. Indemnity claims must be filed within one year (C. O. D. six months) from date of mailing.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 65—6852

[1a]

N.Y. MADISON SQ. STA. JUL 28 1989 REGISTERED

1094

to Mr McMullen
Associated Christian College
Shanghai.

letter 7/15/39

6,400 ea

1095

July 15, 1939.

Dr. R. J. McMullen, Treasurer,
Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai,
410 Continental Emporium,
353 Nanking Road,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Dr. McMullen:

Enclosed herewith is a check to the order of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai amounting to $6,400.00.

This represents a further disbursement from emergency funds received by the Associated Boards in its 1938-39 campaign.

This remittance, together with the $10,000 previously sent you, brings the total thus far transmitted to the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai to $16,400.00, or 82% of the $20,000 assigned to these Colleges in the 1938-39 emergency campaign.

Any further remittances will depend upon gifts received in the final closing up of the 1938-39 campaign.

Very sincerely yours,

B A GARSIDE

Assistant Treasurer

BAG/G

1096

August 2, 1939

Dr. R. J. McMullen, Treasurer,
Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai,
410 Continental Emporium,
353 Nanking Road,
Shanghai, China.

Dear Dr. McMullen:

Enclosed herewith is a check to your order in the amount of $600.00, covering additional emergency funds, 1938-39, received by the Associated Boards between July 13th and July 31st, 1939.

Of this amount $5.00 is a gift from Mr. E. M. Sweet, 401 California Bldg., Stockton, Calif., designated for Soochow University. The remaining $595.00 is the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai's share of undesignated funds received during the period indicated above.

This remittance, added to the $16,400.00 previously transmitted, as summarized in my letter of July 15th, brings the total of emergency funds, 1938-39, transmitted to the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai up to $17,000, or 85% of the $20,000 objective adopted by the Associated Boards as a part of its joint emergency campaign, 1938-39.

Inasmuch as the exchange situation in Shanghai has been most favorable during the past year, this U.S. $17,000.00 has no doubt produced substantially more in Chinese currencythan was estimated as required when your original list of needs was prepared a year ago. We hope, therefore, that the Associated Christian Colleges have been able both to meet their needs for 1938-39 and to carry forward a substantial balance for use in 1939-40.

Sincerely yours,
B A GARSIDE

BAG/G
Enc.

Asst Treas.

RECEIPT FOR REGISTERED ARTICLE No. 40865

_____ *fee paid.* _____ *class postage paid.* _____, *193*___
(Date)

Declared value, $_____ Surcharge paid, $_____

From _____
(Sender)

_____
(Street and number) (Post office and State)

Addressed to _____
(Addressee)

_____
(Street and number) (Post office and State)

Accepting employee will place initials in space below, indicating restricted delivery

Return receipt fee _____ *Special delivery fee* _____

Delivery restricted to addressee { *in person* _____ / *or order* _____ / *Fee paid* _____ } *Postmaster, per* _____

G P O 5—6869

POSTMARK

NEW YORK, N.Y. CITY NO. 141 APR 4 1939 REGISTERED

1098

NOTE: See Cable from R. J. McMullen, dated Aug. 18, 1939, and Cable to McMullen, Aug. 18, 1939.

August 22, 1939

Dr. R. J. McMullen
Associated Christian Colleges
in Shanghai
Continental Emporium
Nanking Road
Shanghai, China

Dear McMullen:

On Friday we received your cablegram reading:

"FUNDS EXHAUSTED PLEASE CABLE REMITTANCE MCMULLEN."

From your cable I inferred that you had not yet received either of the two remittances we had sent you. On July 28 we sent you U.S. $6,400 by registered mail, and on August 4 sent another U.S. $600. At present rates of exchange this U.S. $7,000 certainly ought to produce a substantial number of Chinese dollars.

Our expectation is that at least the first of these two remittances should reach you this week, and the other should be coming along shortly afterwards. Since the Associated Boards has now distributed practically all of the funds we have received in 1938-39 emergency campaign, and as yet have collected very little in the 1939-40 campaign, we do not have any funds in hands on which we could make any further remittances, either by cable or by letter. The only possible procedure we could use would be to cancel the check for U.S. $6,400 which we sent you on July 28, and cable some or all of that amount to you. But such a procedure would be complicated at best, and might cause misunderstandings or difficulties in our banking relationships. At best it would probably not expedite your receipt of money by more than a few days, and might decrease the proceeds you could obtain from our remittance.

It seems wiser, therefore, to let the matter stand as it now is. We, therefore, sent you the cablegram on August 18, on which a confirmation copy is enclosed. We trust that with this assurance that funds are on their way you can get along for a few days, and that you will have ample funds in hand before the end of this week.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

B A GARSIDE

BAG:VW
Enc.

August 30, 1939

rec 10/11/39

Dr. R. J. McMullen
Associated Christian Colleges
Continental Emporium
Nanking Road
Shanghai, China

Dear Dr. McMullen,

During recent weeks we have been trying to ascertain the cable address of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai. As you know, a registered cable address saves quite a bit on each cable we send.

If the Associated Colleges has a registered address, will you send it to us the next time you are writing?

Very cordially yours,

B A GARSIDE

BAG:MS

August 29, 1939

基督教大學上海協會
THE ASSOCIATED CHRISTIAN COLLEGES
(IN SHANGHAI)

TEL. 91100

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS
HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI
ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

JOINT OFFICE
410 CONTINENTAL EMPORIUM
353 NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA

October 11, 1939
Ack. 11/9/39

My dear Dr. Garside:

Your letter of August 30th regarding a registered cable address for the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai was duly received. The Executive Board of the Associated Christian Colleges discussed this matter at its last meeting and decided to use the cable address of the National Christian Council which is CHICONCOM. It was thought that since we have so few cables that it was not necessary to go to the additional trouble and expense of registering another address. Dr. Chester Miao who is a member of our Executive Board has agreed to transmit to us immediately all cables received by the National Christian Council for us. I hope that this arrangement will prove satisfactory.

We are anxiously waiting for the news regarding the budget for the current year. The radical change in the rate of exchange is bringing us more silver than we had budgeted. On the other hand expenditures are constantly increasing. The Shanghai Municipal Council issued a statement to the effect that the cost of living in Shanghai is 236% of that two years ago. This increased expenditure is found in all of our departments and will largely offset the advantage secured by us from the exchange. At present we are running on the balance brought forward from last year's account and are anxiously awaiting news regarding the budget for the new year. It would be reassuring to us if we received word from you regarding the amount on which we can depend for the current year.

Thanking you for your co-operation and with best regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

R. J. McMullen

R. J. McMullen, Comptroller
Associated Christian Colleges
(in Shanghai)

ack. 11/15/39 JJP

基督教大學上海協會

TEL. 91100

THE ASSOCIATED CHRISTIAN COLLEGES
(IN SHANGHAI)

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS
HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI
ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

INDEXED

JOINT OFFICE
410 CONTINENTAL EMPORIUM
353 NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA

October 11, 1939

Dr. Joseph I. Parker
Associated Boards
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.

My dear Dr. Parker:

Your first monthly news letter has been received. Thank you very much for this splendid piece of owrk. It will do much to help us here on the field to understand the problems and appreciate the service of the Associated Boards.

I note what you said regarding the securing of information and pictures on which to build up your publicity and promotional work. Located as we are in crowded quarters in the congested business district, at a time when all meetings are carefully controlled by the authorities, it is not easy to secure pictures that would be of value to you. We will keep this important matter in mind, however, and try to do something about it.

Our Colleges have opened this Fall with a larger attendance than ever before. Not counting the professional schools but parts of the institutions that are co-operating in this building, the four Associated Christian Colleges have an enrolment of about 2800. We are distributed as follows: St. John's (not counting Medical College) 850, Shanghai University (not counting their Evening School of Commerce) 750, Hangchow College 650, Soochow University (not counting their Law College) 550. All these institutions had a greatly increased number of applicants for admission. Hangchow College, for example, examined 1200 applicants for admission into its Freshman class, and received one in five. This gives some idea of the demands for the services which these colleges are rendering.

It has been possible to secure additional space in this building so that the work of the Associated Colleges is more effective than last year. Co-operation in

1104

the laboratories and library has continued and developed. Last year St. John's conducted these joint enterprises for the Associated Colleges. This year the Associated Colleges are conducting them jointly and we are thus laying a foundation for a more real and a more lasting piece of co-operation.

As you will see from the enclosed article taken from the current issue of the Weekly Review of the Far East, we are having problems and at times wonder as to the future. So far, however, we have been unmolested. It seems too good to be true to think that we have no agents of this group in our institutions though we have had no evidence of their presence to date. Certainly we have been most fortunate in the peace and harmony that have prevailed during this past year and a half. We thank God and take courage.

I am enclosing information for your annual report for which you asked. This is for Hangchow College. I will remind the other institutions to send theirs also.

Yours sincerely,

R. J. McMullen

R. J. McMullen

Enclosures

密勒氏評論報
The China Weekly
REVIEW
Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

Volume 90 | Shanghai, China, Saturday, October 7, 1939 | Number 6

Shanghai Schools Thrown into Turmoil as Agents of Wang Ching-wei, with Bribes and Bullets, Seek Control of Education

BY S. Y. WANG (王澤延)

Editor's Note :—The school system of Shanghai, one of the leading educational centers of China, embracing some 300,000 pupils and students, has been thrown into turmoil by Wang Ching-wei, Japan's No. 1 puppet, in his efforts to win the possibility of educating the coming Chinese generation to be subservent yes-men under a Tokyo-controlled administration. Wang's terrorist organization has "taken care of" recalcitrant Chinese educators and threatens similar dire action against others. Murder and threats of murder are abroad. In protest against the terror and intimidation which have forced so many Chinese educators into Wang's camp, thousands of Shanghai students have walked out of their classes. The schools have become an arena of political struggle. No one has yet published the full story of this momentous contest, so fraught with significance for China's future. It is presented here for the first time by The China Weekly Review. The facts have been set down by a Chinese writer who has intimate knowledge of the subject. They speak—all too eloquently —for themselves.

UPON the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in August, 1937 a number of colleges and middle schools in Shanghai removed to interior provinces. When the Chinese troops retreated from Shanghai several months later, a large number of Chinese students also left this isolated city for the interior, many of them going to the Northwest.

However, a number of schools moved into Shanghai from the Japanese-occupied areas, while hundreds of thousands of refugees entered the city, seeing in it an isle of refuge in a sea of warfare. This more than counter-balanced the exodus and the number of schools and students became greater in the International Settlement and French Concession than before the hostilities commenced.

According to rough estimates, there are in Shanghai at the present time some 22 universities and colleges and 277 middle schools. The number of primary schools is countless, for these institutions can be opened and closed with the same facility as small shops.

No one knows the exact number of pupils and students in the various schools of Shanghai, but 300,000 is generally accepted as the approximate figure.

Shanghai has thus remained a most important educational center. The Chinese Government, although it has removed to Szechwan province, therefore pays great attention to the local schools. Many middle schools and several universities were ordered to remain here by the Ministry of Education. This was a wise policy, for otherwise 300,000 Chinese boys and girls would be educated by China's enemies.

For a long time the Japanese militarists were too busy, while their puppets were too weak or too ignorant, to look after educational affairs. Thus, from the fall of 1937 to the spring of this year, the local educational institutions were not disturbed and were able to continue their activity without hindrance. During the entire period, the only Chinese educationalist who fell victim to Japanese bullets was Dr. Herman Chan-en Liu, late president of Shanghai University.

Since June of this year, however, the situation has radically altered. It was in June that Wang Ching-wei, expelled Kuomintang leader and now Japan's number one Chinese puppet, began taking an active interest in Shanghai schools. He determined to seize control of the educational system in this city and has been busy at the task ever since.

The man to whom Wang entrusted the task of gaining control of education in Shanghai was Chow Fu-hai, former vice-chief of the publicity department of the Central Kuomintang. His qualifications for the job were patent. For many years he had been Director of Education in the Kiangsu Provincial Government. In this capacity he was well-known to all the heads of the local schools. Nearly all were friendly to him. All were acquainted with him.

Moving to carry out the task assigned to him by Wang Ching-wei, Chow's first step was the creation of an "Educational Committee." Among those invited to become members, and who accepted the invitation, were Chen Chi-chen, principal of the Shanghai Middle School, largest of the local non-government middle schools, and Tsei Kieh-ngo, principal of the Dao Chung Girls' Middle School. According to revelations made by the *Chinese-American Daily News* (a newspaper now under ban by the Shanghai Municipal Council), each member of the "Educational Committee" receives a salary of $600 a month, while the school which he heads receives a subsidy of $4,000 a month. The source of these generously dispensed funds is the Japanese master who pulls the strings which make Wang Ching-wei and all other Chinese puppets dance.

Choice of Chen Chi-chen and Tsei Kieh-ngo as the leading luminaries of the "Educational Committee" is easily explained. The schools which they control are the oldest-established in Shanghai and have the largest student enrollments of all the middle schools in the city. The Shanghai Middle School has 4,000 students and the Dao Chung Girls' Middle School has 1,200.

The "Educational Committee" employs a number of "cultural liaison officers" whose function it is to persuade other educationalists to turn traitor to their country and support Wang Ching-wei and his "peace" movement. Through the instrumentality of these officers, Chow Fu-hai succeeded in drawing many local educationalists into the Wang Ching-wei movement during the months of June and July. Where lush bribes failed of their purpose, intimidation often did the trick.

So secretly did Chow Fu-hai and his agents work, however, that the students, not to speak of the general public, were for some time totally unaware that the school principals had become "converted" to the cause of Japan's "New Order in East Asia" through the agency of the Wang Ching-wei clique. It was not until the beginning of August that the extent of the penetration of Wang's movement into the Shanghai school system became known. The veil of secrecy was lifted when Chen Chi-chen and Tsei Kieh-ngo issued a manifesto supporting Wang Ching-wei's movement. This manifesto was published in the *Hsin Shun Pao*, Japanese-controlled puppet newspaper, mouthpiece of the Wang Ching-wei movement.

Upon the students it had an electrifying effect. Scarcely believing what they read, the students of the Shanghai Middle School and the Dao Chung Girls' Middle School called upon Messrs. Chen Chi-chen and Tsei Kieh-ngo to confirm or repudiate the statements which appeared in the manifesto to which their names had been appended. Pressed by the indignant students, the two principals issued a statement to the press in which they declared that they had never been connected with politics and had always confined their activities to educational matters. The statement carefully avoided any reference to Wang Ching-wei's "peace" movement.

Keenly resentful at this evasiveness, the students of the Shanghai Middle School published an Open Letter in the *Chinese-American Daily News* in which they denounced their principal as a traitor who had sold out to Wang Ching-wei and the Japanese. Three thousand of the 4,000 students endorsed the Open Letter and called on the remaining 1,000 to join with them in denouncing Chen Chi-chen. Thoroughly disgusted, a number of students quit their classes.

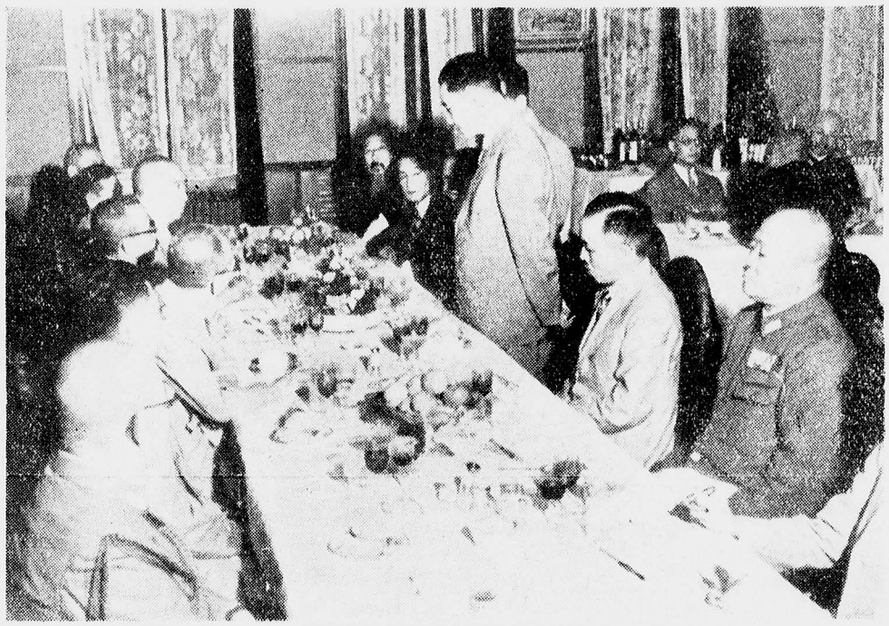
At the recent illegitimate "Sixth Kuomintang Congress" convened by Wang Ching-wei, Chen Chi-chen was elected a candidate member of the "Central Control Committee" of Wang's new party. His exposure thus complete, the students waited no longer. Three thousand, six hundred of them quit the Shanghai Middle School, leaving only 400 of the original enrollment of 4,000. A similar exodus took place at the Dao Chung Girls' Middle School, the principal of which, Tsei Kieh-ngo, had signed the traitorous manifesto with Chen Chi-chen at the beginning of August.

Wang's "Congress," with its uncovering of two of Shanghai's leading school principals as traitors to their country, generated a movement of unrest and suspicion in all the schools of Shanghai. Students started to maintain a watchful attitude toward their teachers and principals. Students now frequently came forward in the classrooms and demanded that their teachers state their attitude toward Wang Ching-wei and his Japanese-sponsored movement.

During the past month numerous educationalists—school principals and teachers—have been declared national traitors by their students. Among them may be listed Dr. Ho Sze-tseng, president of Shih Chih University (持志大學); Dr. Chu Min-yi, president of the Sino-French Technological Institute; Wang Mau-yung, principal of the Pootung Middle School; Chang Ching-kuan, principal of the Sing Kuan Vocational Middle School; Chang Yih-sen, principal of the Chao Kwang Middle School; Fong Kwang-chia, principal of the Wen Chang Middle School; Yang Yu-hua, principal of the Chung Hua Middle School; Chang Tien-pei, principal of the Loh Hua Middle School; Feng Yih-sen, principal of the Ming Kuo Middle School; Tang Tseng-yih, principal of the Ming Sen Middle School.

Dr. Wu Chih-chieh, president of the Shanghai Women's University, was suspected of being a "waverer." Students of that university elected a representative to visit him and ascertain his attitude. He declined to answer the students' questions, but feeling the pressure of his students and of Chinese public opinion he wrote a letter to the *Chinese-American Daily News* wherein he stated that he had no connection whatever with Wang Ching-wei's "peace" movement. On Sept. 1 he followed this up with a statement in which he proclaimed his detestation of Wang Ching-wei and his doings. This

Wang Is Entertained by a Japanese General



Japanese Press Union photo

Wang Ching-wei is guest of honor at a dinner given in Nanking by Lieutenant-General Otozo Yamada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Central China. Wang is shown standing delivering an address. Liang Hung-chih, head Nanking puppet, is shown facing Wang at the left. Most of the others at the table are Japanese military officers.

statement was published on the front page of the paper. It satisfied the students, but not Wang Ching-wei and his "Educational Committee." On Sept. 4, Dr. Wu died of bullet wounds inflicted on him by assassins of the Wang Ching-wei organization.

Educationalists who have not entered, or indicated their adherence to, Wang Ching-wei's movement, now go in terror of their lives. And not without good reason. Dr. Wu was only one victim of Wang's terrorist killers. Another was Nyieh Hai-fang, principal of the Dah Hai Middle School. He was shot and killed on Sept. 7 by a terrorist of whose political affiliation there can be no reasonable doubt. Principals and teachers loyal in spirit to the cause of their country in the fight against Japan's campaign to enslave it, have succumbed to the pressure of fear. But it is impossible to distinguish the voluntary traitors from the less voluntary ones. In the eyes of the students it makes little difference anyway, for loyalty which weakens under threat is not worth much.

The *Chinese-American Daily News* published a long list of "traitorous educators." This and the two assassinations already mentioned created an uproar in the schools of Shanghai. In every school a Students' Union has been formed and these have been federated into a Union of Shanghai Students. This federated body is conducting a fight against the efforts of Wang Ching-wei to gain control of the educational system in Shanghai. In this campaign it has to date organized mass desertion of classes by students and pupils; sent telegrams to the Ministry of Education in Chungking, demanding the discharge of traitorous principals; aided loyal teachers to establish new schools.

But the Wang Ching-wei terror, illustrating the determination of this number one puppet to gain control of the Shanghai schools, goes on unabated. On Sept. 10 the heads of local schools who had not yet gone over to Wang Ching-wei received identical threatening letters signed by the "Special Anti-Communist Service Department of the Chinese Kuomintang," which is the name under which Wang Ching-wei's terrorist organization operates.

In these letters the educators were warned that they must "support the anti-communist peace movement, otherwise you will meet the same fate as Dr. Wu Chih-chieh and Nyieh Hai-fang." This brazen admission that the two deceased educators were killed by Wang Ching-wei's assassins is all the more interesting in view of the fact that Wang Ching-wei himself denied in his paper, the *Hsin Shun Pao*, that he had anything to do with the assassinations.

Countering as best it is able the disruptive terrorist activity of the Wang Ching-wei clique, the National Government in Chungking has taken a number of emergency measures. While the Standing Committee of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang expelled Dr. Ho Sze-tseng, president of the Shih Chih University, and Dr. Chu Min-yi, president of the Sino-French Technological Institute, from the Party on Sept. 7, the Ministry of Education, six days later, issued a decree to the effect that all degrees and diplomas henceforth issued by "traitorous schools" would be null and void and not recognized.

Additionally, the Ministry has issued regulations according to which students who have quit "traitorous schools" are to be admitted to other schools without payment of enrollment fees, while teachers who have refused to follow traitorous principals are being encouraged to establish new schools or migrate to the interior where they will be free to continue their educational work.

Chungking is far distant from Shanghai, yet the edicts of the Chinese Government have had noticeable effects. More students have been encouraged to leave the schools which are presided over by traitorous principals, while the principals themselves have also been affected. Many of the latter, thoroughly frightened, have resigned their positions under the pretext of sickness or other reasons. But those who have resigned have seen to it that "reliable" men—i.e., supporters of Wang Ching-wei—have stepped into their shoes. The students are aware of this, and their strikes are therefore still continuing. Several thousand students are absent from their classes.

In almost every educational institution in Shanghai there are to be found supporters of Wang Ching-wei among the principals and teaching personnel. Many, such as Dr. Li Chuan-sze, a well-known economist, Prof. Tong Shu-chia of Chinan University, and Chow Loh-san of the Kwang Hsia Middle School have been dismissed upon the demand of the students. But despite all the efforts of the students to get rid of the traitors, it is apparent that the influence of the Wang Ching-wei clique is growing in the school system.

There are many school heads who are not willing to follow Wang Ching-wei, but they do not dare to resist him openly. Because of this situation, the school system is in turmoil. The school campuses have become arenas of political struggle. In a vain effort to maintain some sort of neutrality and thus restore the calm atmosphere necessary to academic education, all sorts of changes have been made, but these inevitably assume a partisan character and serve to stoke the fires of political turmoil. Thus in many schools, the weekly memorial meeting—a regular ceremony in all Chinese schools since the inauguration of the Kuomintang regime—has been abolished. In many, too, the Chinese national flag may no longer be displayed. Student activity has been curtailed or prohibited. Japanese-edited text-books have been introduced.

The struggle in the Shanghai schools is a momentous one. Involved in this struggle is no less a question than who is to educate the coming Chinese generation—traitors or patriots. Yet this struggle, of vital importance to the nation, is a subject that is taboo in the local Chinese press, with the single exception of the *Chinese-American Daily News*, a vernacular daily, registered as an American enterprise and generally regarded as the organ of Chen Li-fu, Chinese minister of education in Chungking, whose supporters, before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, headed many of the schools in Shanghai.

Alone of all newspapers in Shanghai, the *Chinese-American Daily News* has published detailed information concerning the disruptive terrorist activities of the Wang Ching-wei organization in the schools of Shanghai. Irritated by its disclosures, Wang's organization made a terrorist attempt on the paper and its staff not so many weeks ago. On Sept. 18, by order of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the paper was suspended for three weeks. Before the suspension, Wang Ching-wei's agents made a practice of buying up copies of the paper wholesale as they came off the press. The bundles were taken to Japanese-controlled Hongkew and burned.

Thoughtful people ask themselves why the S.M.C. took the high-handed action of suspending the paper. If courageous Chinese newsmen who run the paper are prepared to brave the bombs and revolvers of hired assassins bought and paid for by the enemies of their country, why should the S.M.C. aid the latter against the former? Officially, the action is defended as necessary to the preservation of the neutrality of the International Settlement. But everyone knows that Wang Ching-wei's paper, the *Hsin Shun Pao*, which daily attacks the Chinese Government and is the mouthpiece of a gang which includes assassination in its armory, is permitted freely to circulate South of the Creek. Why?

Puppets of Japan Move to Control Education in Mission Schools

There is as yet no accumulated body of evidence on the subject, but a number of more or less fragmentary reports from divers sources indicate that the Chinese puppet regimes in North and Central China, at the behest of their Japanese military masters, are attempting to interfere in the administration of schools run by foreign church and missionary institutions in the areas now under their jurisdiction and to circumscribe their curricular activities in accordance with the desires of the Japanese Army. This activity ties in with the efforts currently being made to drive foreign missionaries out of North China and close down their enterprises.

The Japanese authorities are said to have worked out a set of regulations to govern educational work by religious bodies in China and to have recommended them for adoption by the puppet regimes in Nanking and Peiping. A copy of these supposed regulations has come into possession of *The Review*. It is not known whether they have been adopted, or, if they have been adopted, what efforts have been made to apply them, but we publish them herewith because of the general interest in the subject.

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF RELIGIOUS BODIES

Art. 1.—All religious bodies, in establishing educational work, shall abide by the rules and regulations set forth herein.

Art. 2.—Any religious body, in establishing educational work, shall clearly state its purpose and secure the approval of the administrative educational authority, before proceeding with plans for organization.

Art. 3. The governing body for the schools of higher or specialized learning under the auspices of religious institutions shall be the Ministry of Education. The governing body for the Middle schools shall be the Provincial or Municipal Bureau of Education. All non-scholastic and informal types of education shall be governed by the rules and regulations for the cultural and technical organizations.

Art. 4.—The educational institutions of the religious bodies shall register with or apply for registration at the respective government bureau or department in accordance with forms of application and registration as required by the rules governing the private schools, cultural and technical institutions.

Art. 5.—All native or foreign religious bodies are not permitted to conduct primary schools or other forms of educational work for Chinese children within the territory of China.

Art. 6.—No religious body shall be permitted to establish normal schools preparing teachers for primary education.

Art. 7.—The schools established by foreign religious bodies shall have a Chinese citizen for principal or president.

Art. 8.—The schools established by the religious bodies shall not give religious courses as required subjects, nor may they do religious propaganda in class work (class-room ?).

Art. 9.—The schools established by religious bodies may not persuade or compel students to attend religious services when held.

Art. 10.—The schools or other educational institutions under the religious organizations shall adopt a system of curriculum in conformity with the standard system or curriculum as promulgated by the Ministry of Education. An exception will be allowed to experimental forms of education which have met the approval of a governing bureau.

Art. 11.—The religious institutions, in establishing schools of social education such as supplementary and mass education, are not permitted to take in children of school age and youth under 18 years of age. Articles 7 and 8 should be observed.

Art. 12.—When the conduct of the educational work under religious bodies comes into conflict with the aims of education or statutory law, the governing educational bureau may make necessary corrections at any time. If the gravity of the case calls for drastic measure, the proceeding of appealing to a higher government department for an order of supension or dissolution may be instituted.

Art. 13.—The associations or societies under religious organizations, specializing in the studies of religious doctrines or other branches of knowledge, shall be conducted in accordance with rules and regulations governing the cultural and technical organizations.

Art. 14.—The religious institutions for the propagation of religious faith and for training their own disciples are not permitted to use any of the customary names for schools that are classified according to the scholastic systems. Nor shall they be allowed to adopt a curriculum similar to the scholastic classification of the approved schools. Nor shall they be allowed to take in children of school age and youth under the age of 18.

Art. 15.—The schools established by the religious bodies shall abide by the rules and regulations governing the private schools.

Art. 16.—The rules and regulations mentioned above shall take effect on the day of promulgation.

Former Shanghai Correspondents Describe Warsaw Bombing Terrors

Much of the news which reached the outside world about the horrors of the Nazi bombing of Warsaw and the flood of refugees who fled from the doomed Polish capital was written by news correspondents who had described similar happenings on the China front, particularly the Japanese bombing of Chapei and Nantao and the floods of terrorized refugees who entered the foreign settlements here following the Japanese invasion of 1937.

Among the well-known news writers, previously stationed in Shanghai, who are now covering developments on the European front are Lloyd (Larry) Lehrbas and Elmer W. Peterson of the *Associated Press* and Edward Beatty of the *United Press*, who were in Warsaw at the outbreak of the war. Others previously stationed in China, who are now in Europe include Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds Packard and H. R. Ekins of *United Press*. Ekins, after his expulsion from Italy for sending a dispatch about Mussolini's poor health, has since been stationed in London. Reuel Moore, formerly stationed in Manila for *United Press*, is also in London. Dick Mowrer, brother of Edgar Mowrer, who was in Chungking for the International Peace Front last year, was also in Warsaw when the German bombs began to fall.

The magazine *Time* for September 11, referred to the scoops of Lloyd Lehrbas of the *Associated Press* who happened to be telephoning from Warsaw to another A. P. correspondent in Budapest when German planes appeared over Warsaw. Lehrbas' dispatch received great prominence in the American press, "I am telephoning this dispatch to Budapest with the telephone in one hand and a gas mask in the other . . I can hear the wail of power-diving fighting ships and can see 14 German bombers slowly, steadily following the course of the Vistula River . . . . The German air raiders now are coming back, after making a wide circle . . . . I can see puffs of anti-aircraft fire . . . . Although the raid is still on, there is no panic. Across the street from me, hundreds of inhabitants are watching fascinated on roof tops . . . . . Some German bombers appeared to have fallen into the Vistula . . . . From time to time I can hear the explosion of fallen bombs . . . . They are dropping close by us now . . . . Tremendous explosions are shaking the city."

Lehrbas and his associates in Warsaw at that time were lucky because the heavy censorships, which have since enveloped the European War in a fog of lies and propaganda, had not yet been clamped down. The Army command in Berlin announced immediately that no correspondents would be permitted to visit the fronts and all those in military zones were forced to leave. War communiques were issued once daily and the correspondents could take them or leave them as they wished. All dispatches were censored, although at the beginning at least, there was no evidence of tampering. Somewhat similar conditions prevailed in Moscow and Rome and at Paris a "theoretical" censorship was converted into a reality. In London the official censors walked into the communications offices the day war started. Previously practically all news from Europe had been cleared through London. This stopped immediately when the British authorities suspended all telephone service beyond the British Isles. Since the large American press associations had previously cleared their news from European capitals through London, the imposition of British censorship put an end to this and caused the American correspondents to send direct to New York from European capitals—and usually with great delay. Some of the American papers published front page boxes warning readers that most war news was propaganda and the press generally accepted the situation as a "censors' war."

American papers for the last week in August and beginning of September have begun to arrive in Shanghai, giving details of the stirring events in Warsaw, prior to and after the outbreak of the fighting.

A dispatch by Elmer W. Peterson from Warsaw on Aug. 29 told of the enthusiasm with which Prime Minister Chamberlain's address, affirming British determination to stand by pledges to Poland, was received. A Polish Foreign Office spokesman was quoted, "Once more we have proof that Britain, like Poland and France, is ready to settle all disputes peacefully, but that all these states are firmly decided to remove the danger of future acquisition." Polish officials at that late hour—two days before the war started

[7]

Fall Term 1939 Hangchow Christian College

Teaching staff(based on full time service) Chinese 31, Western 8, Total 39

Student enrolment Fall 1939 Men 509, Women 133, Total 642

1939-1940

Total expenditures for the year, Chinese currency "240,000.00

Total income, Chinese currency $105,000.00, Western sources $135,000.00

Total for year 1939-1940 $240,000.00

基督教大學上海協會
THE ASSOCIATED CHRISTIAN COLLEGES
(IN SHANGHAI)

TEL. 91100

ASSOCIATED INSTITUTIONS
HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI
ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

JOINT OFFICE
410 CONTINENTAL EMPORIUM
353 NANKING ROAD
SHANGHAI, CHINA

October 28, 1939
Ack. 11/27/39

INDEXED

Dr. B. A. Garside
Associated Boards for China Colleges
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Garside:

The S.S. President Pierce was good to us. It brought us a lot of very welcome information from our friends in New York. Please accept our thanks for the sympathetic consideration which you have given to the work of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai.

Mr, Arthur Rugh has been with us for the past week. As an old friend it was a great pleasure to see him. As a representative of the Associated Boards it was a privilege to have him meet with our Executive Board to talk with the presidents of the different institutions and to show him through the building. At the meeting of the Executive Board which he attended we had a short but frank discussion of our future program. I hope this will help him to understand our aims and our problems. Dr. Ruland was also present at this meeting and took part in the discussion. He also has been given every facility to investigate the Associated Colleges and see the work. We are looking forward to the visit of Dr. Lobenstine, another old friend and hope that through these contacts with the Associated Boards and our American constituency our work can be better understood and the Associated Boards be in a better position to promote our future program.

It is a cause of deep regret to me that we have not yet received funds from the Associated Boards or from some other friends in America with which to purchase the site adjoining St. John's University. No one realizes better than we the uncertainties of the future in Shanghai. As Vice president of the American Association of Shanghai I have an unusual opportunity to know the weight of the problems that confront us. The more I am informed regarding the inside workings of the various forces with which we have to do the more I realize how complicated the situation really is. Naturally people in America are not anxious at this time to invest money in projects of this kind but I feel that most of the problems involved in the development of a thoroughgoing program of co-operation are due to the fact that without any place provided for the continuance of our work together, each

must plan to return to his campus as soon as possible. The purchase of a piece of ground would do very much to solve the psychological problems involved and strengthen the hands of those who are seeking to bring these four colleges together. The development of the spiritual and physical phases of this program must go together. As in the life of man, so in the life of this co-operative enterprise, there is really no distinction between the spiritual and physical. These emphasize this fact in the reports you make to the Associated Boards and to your constituency. Without some definite plan for a physical plant sufficient for the Senior Colleges of these instituions to carry on an efficient work it will be difficult, if not impossible, to convince the faculties and other interested parties here, that such a program is practicable. Unless that is done each institution must plan to return to its campus and geographical separation will result in spiritual division and the old rivalries and inefficiencies which have so hindered our work in the past.

Our four colleges have opened and have the largest enrolment they have ever had. Doubtless this is due to a large extent to the war conditions under which we live. An unusually large number of students has gathered in Shanghai. A number of government institutions have moved away from Shanghai and parents are fearful of what might happen to non-church, private colleges and so hesitate to have their children enter them. On the other hand, our colleges a re doing a better grade of work than hitherto. Our co-operation has enabled us to takeadvantage of the opportunity which has been given us to do a really creditable piece of work. That this is appreciated by the community is shown by the fact that we have now enrolled 2879 students in these four colleges, not counting the professional schools. This number is divided as follows: St. John's 891, University of Shanghai 777, Wangchow 642 and Soochow 569. Hangchow College is proud of the fact that a larger number applied foradmission to the Freshman class than to any of the others. About 1200 were examined of whom one-fifth were accepted. A somewhat similar condition obtained in our sister institutions. We believe that if our friends continue to back us up and we are able to plan wisely for the future, that the progress we are now making will be continued and that there is a hope of developing a Christian institution in East China which will make a real contribution to the development of Higher Education in China.

We greatly enjoy the letters of Mr. Parker and wish to co-operate with him and you in furnishing publicity material for your campaign. It is exceedingly difficult for us to take pictures here because of our location. The conditions under which we live and which hamper us in our work render it almost impossible to take interesting pictures. We will have this in mind and will be pleased to receive any suggestions you may have regarding this matter.

Thanking you for the great assistance you have given us in the past and with best regards to all friends in the office, I am

Yours sincerely,

R. J. McMullen, Comptroller.

ASSOCIATED CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN SHANGHAI.

(2a)

Summary of Receipts & Payments beginning Aug. 17, 1938 to Aug. 31, 1939

GOLD ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS.

Transferred From C. C. E. A.	$ 500.00	
Drafts from Associated Board in N. Y.	28,389.00	
Hangchow Christian College	1.00	
Soochow University	296.72	
St. John's University	573.43	$29,760.15

EXPENDITURES.

Deducted by Associated Board for exchange, etc.,	27.81	
Sold into National Currency	22,012.33	
Advance for Saigon Rice	1,146.87	
Balance on Aug. 31, 1939	6,573.14	$29,760.15

NATIONAL CURRENCY ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS.

Proceeds of US$22,012.33	$145,999.85	
Rent	6,948.04	
Library Fees	3,035.00	
Laboratory Fees	18,523.50	
Deposit of Machine Shop	289.82	$174,796.21

EXPENDITURES.

Initial Expenses	$ 17,715.14	
Rent & Tax	68,934.96	
Books & Library Supplies	7,705.04	
Laboratory Equipment & Supplies	43,268.45	
Operations & Mainteanace	6,175.16	
Salaries & Wages	23,612.08	
Restaurant	5,111.92	
Joint Lecturer	1,225.00	
Petty Cash	70.00	
Deposit in Associated Mission Treasurer	978.46	$174,796.21

N. P. Chang

SUBMITTED

R. J. McMullen

AUDITED BY

Shanghai Oct. 27, 1939

1116

November 2, 1939

Dr. R. J. McMullen
Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai
410 Continental Emporium
353 Nanking Road
Shanghai
CHINA

Dear Dr. McMullen,

Thanks for the fifty copies of the catalogue, "Advanced Courses Offered by Hangchow Christian College, University of Shanghai, Soochow University, and St. John's University, Fall Term, 1939-40". We are distributing the catalogues among members of the Associated Boards and other friends who are particularly interested. This publication shows that the Colleges are making encouraging progress in the direction of closer cooperation.

There is one minor point of U. S. Customs regulations, on which our friends in China can save us a lot of trouble, and sometimes expense. The Customs regulations provide that books and pamphlets printed in other countries, which are to be admitted duty free, must have the words "Printed in China" (or whatever other country is the origin) printed, stamped, or written on the cover of each copy. Whenever any package of books or pamphlets from China arrives in New York addressed to us, Customs officials examine them to see whether these words appear on the cover. If they do not, we have to send down some member of our office staff to the Customs House - which is of course in a most inconvenient location - and have them write or stamp these words on each separate copy before they will make delivery. We are trying to persuade all of our friends in China to secure a rubber stamp, marked "Printed in China" for stamping on the cover of books and pamphlets they are sending us. This saves a lot of time, some little expense, and a large amount of Christian grace and sweetness of disposition at this end of the line.

Very cordially yours,

B A GARSIDE

BAG:ms

over

November 9, 1939

Dr. R. J. McMullen
The Associated Christian Colleges
410 Continental Emporium
353 Nanking Road
Shanghai, China

Dear McMullen,

Thank you for your letter of October 11.

We are making note of the fact that at present at least the cable address of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai will be the same as the National Christian Council - CHICONCOM. It is not likely that we will be cabling you very often, and certainly if a few dollars can be saved on a registered cable address, all the better.

You have probably received before this the minutes of the September 22 meeting of the Associated Boards Executive and Finance Committees, and have noted under Action EF1023 the list of special funds, totaling $250,000, to be sought by our united promotional efforts during the year 1939-40. Within the special fund is a total of $33,000 for the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai, divided as follows: -

The Associated Christian Colleges as a whole	$25,000
University of Shanghai	3,000
Hangchow Christian College	2,500
Soochow University	2,500
Total	$33,000

Our promotional efforts are getting off to a reasonably encouraging start this fall, though we were delayed a little by the outbreak of the war in Europe, and the consequent necessity of changing all of our promotional plans to meet that new situation. At present we have between $15,000 and $20,000 in results, about half of which is designated for individual institutions, and the remaining half available for general distribution. We may make an initial distribution of funds at the end of the current

1 1 2 0

month of November, but it is likely that the amount available for any one objective will not be large. We cannot at this date give any assurance that the entire $250,000 we are seeking will be secured this year. Every one has shown his willingness to do everything he can, and we will hope that we will once more secure all the funds we need - but as yet we cannot make any definite commitments.

With all good wishes, I am

Very cordially yours,

B A GARSIDE

BAG:ms

November 15, 1939

Rev. R. J. McMullen
Associated Christian Colleges
in Shanghai
410 Continental Emporium
353 Nanking Road
Shanghai, China

Dear Mr. McMullen:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 11, as well as for the information regarding enrollment and expenditures for the year 1939-40.

The article which you enclosed by S. Y. Wang is very interesting, and I am calling it to the attention of the members of our staff here in New York.

The third of our general letters is being gotten off this week, and with it goes one of our campaign Progress Bulletins, which will tell you of what is being accomplished in the early stages of the campaign.

Sincerely yours,

J. I. Parker

Secretary

JIP:VW

November 27, 1939

Dr. R. J. McMullen
Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai
410 Continental Emporium
353 Nanking Road
Shanghai
China

Dear Dr. McMullen,

Thanks for your good letter of October 28. We are glad to learn that the Associated Christian Colleges (in Shanghai) have gotten off to such an excellent start in their work for the autumn semester.

Mr. Cressy has written you at some length during recent weeks, and has no doubt discussed in detail the important matter you mention - that of the purchase of the site adjoining St. John's University, for use by the other Colleges participating in the Associated Christian Colleges. I may say in general that the attitude of every one here in America toward such a proposal is thoroughly sympathetic. The two points on which they must be convinced before this sympathy can be transmuted into financial support are these: - (1) Is the proposal sound from a financial and educational standpoint? (2) Are the four associated institutions and their leaders whole-heartedly in favor of the proposal? Of the two, the latter question is probably even more important than the former.

We are leaving it to Mr. Cressy to take the initiative in securing from Shanghai the evidence on these two points necessary to carry conviction and to enlist the active participation of our groups here in New York.

This letter should be reaching Shanghai just before the beginning of the holiday season. We therefore extend you and your colleagues the warmest of good wishes for the holidays, and for the new year.

Very sincerely yours,

B A GARSIDE

BAG:ms

Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China
One Hundred-fifty Fifth Avenue . . . New York, N. Y.

December 8, 1939

Dr. R. J. McMullen
Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai
410 Continental Emporium
353 Nanking Road
Shanghai, China

Dear Dr. McMullen,

Enclosed herewith is a check to the order of the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai in the amount of $1,375.00.

This represents a pro rata share for the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai of the amount received on our Associated Boards campaign for a 1939-40 Sustaining Fund of $250,000, up to November 30.

We hope to make similar distributions at the beginning of each month. At the end of December the distribution should be much larger, for the payment of several large pledges is expected.

This year gifts designated for any one of the four participating colleges of your group are paid over to the treasurers of the boards of trustees or mission boards here in America responsible for these institutions. Specific amounts are included in our askings for Shanghai, Hangchow, and Soochow, and any designated gifts received for St. John's will be turned over to the Episcopal Board here in New York.

With all good wishes for the holiday season, I am

Very cordially yours,

B A GARSIDE

BAG:ms
Enc.